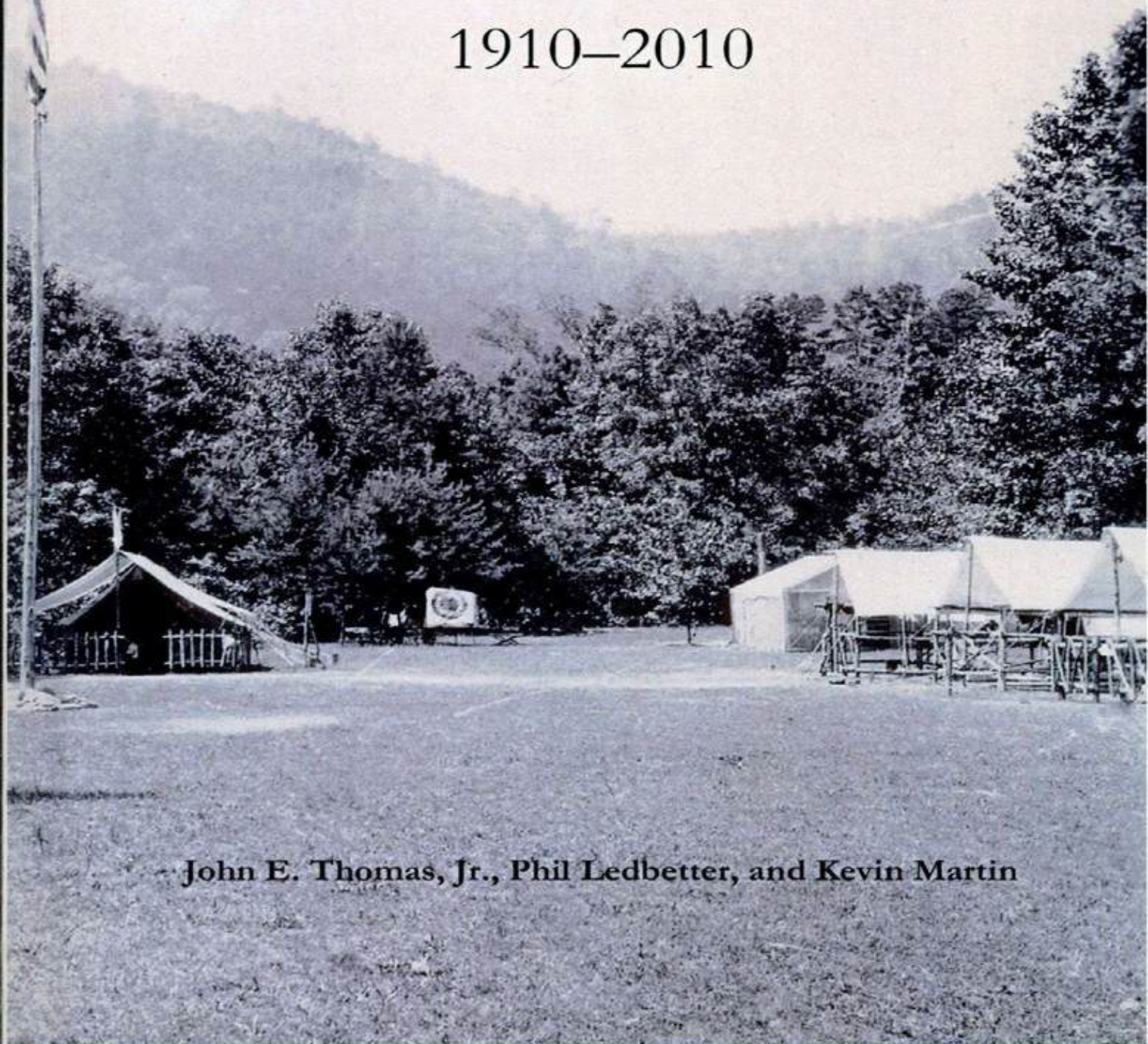


Chattanooga Boy Scouting One Hundred Years of History

1910–2010



John E. Thomas, Jr., Phil Ledbetter, and Kevin Martin

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First Edition

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Cover Photo: Camp Boulder Nook, Chattanooga's First Boy Scout Camp, 1915

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Forward

The reason for a history project that coincides with the 100th anniversary of the BSA's founding and of Scouting's arrival in Chattanooga may appear obvious, but the truth is a little more complicated. This project's genesis was in the passing of a much loved life-long Scouter, John "Doc" Kellogg. For many, Doc Kellogg had always been a part of Chattanooga Scouting. With his passing it seemed a great era was drawing to a close. Knowing that his knowledge, his stories, would never again be shared with the youth of the Council was the driving force behind this project which took an even greater urgency when we lost another of Scouting legend, Joe Grow.

As you read this work you will doubtless recognize many names that now dot Chattanooga's landscape—T.C. Thompson, McCallie, Patten. These men shaped not only our Council, but all of Chattanooga and the surrounding area. It is humbling to think that we are carrying on the passions of these icons. What is less apparent, but equally impressive, is the extent to which some of these relationships have survived a century of change. One example is Chattem, Inc. George Patten was President of Chattem and a supporter of Scouting in Chattanooga from its founding. Today, Chattem is a Day of Scouting Sponsor headed by Zan Guerry, a relative of Mr. Patten.

You may also note a number of inconstancies throughout the work. We have done our best to ensure that these are not editorial errors, but rather the unavoidable consequence of being true to our sources. Rather than trying to choose between the accuracy of a boastful contemporaneous report and reflections that were more sober yet removed by time, we leave that decision to the reader. We do not attempt to highlight the inconsistencies, but a careful reading will find many. Fortunately, all are relatively minor.

Preparing this book and the accompanying flash drive was an exciting project for which the authors were much enriched in knowledge and understanding. With each discovery, more questions were raised. For example, the authors spent hours searching for and reviewing maps, photos, and apparently contradictory written descriptions in an effort to identify the exact physical location of Camp Raccoon. This led us to ask, Who owns it now? Does the hand-and-mule built dam still exist? What about the original foundations? Those answers must wait, but we can share that Camp Raccoon was located on the west side of the gap between Elder and Raccoon Mountains (Pan Gap). An old map identified this as Scout Hollow. This is a fair sample of the entire work. We present as much knowledge as time would allow us to uncover, but leave much for others to ask and find.

This work began because a great era appeared to be ending. Researching the remarkable history of our council as well as the countless volunteers who contributed to its success put the era of Doc, Joe, and their contemporaries into context. The era of Scouting began in 1910 and begins anew every time a new Tiger Cub joins a Pack. It is our charge as volunteers to ensure that when they look back as adults they believe they lived the greatest era, as each youth before them was blessed to do.

A History of Service: Scouting in Chattanooga—The First Ten Years

John E. Thomas, Jr.*

From a Foggy London Night to the Hills of Tennessee

Many know the story of William Boyce's chance encounter with a Boy Scout in foggy London in 1909. There, an Unknown Scout approached the lost Chicago publisher and offered his assistance. Upon arriving at the destination, the boy refused a tip, stating, "No Sir, I am a Scout. Scouts do not accept tips for courtesies or good turns." Boyce learned of Baden-Powell's English organization for boys that would form the basis for the Boy Scouts of America. Boyce carried the ideals across the Atlantic, and on February 8, 1910, Boyce, Ernest Thompson Seton, James E. West, and a handful of others founded the Boy Scouts of America.¹

Two competing organizations were formed about the same time, both headed by strong community leaders, and both claiming General Baden-Powell as their leader. One was headed by active and retired officers of the military, the other by Ernest Thompson Seton and those who later became known as the forefathers of Scouting. When the latter movement lobbied Congress for federal aid and powers of incorporation, the former organization stepped in and killed the bill. The friction between the two organizations was tense.²



By the end of 1910, the Scouting movement had already reached Chattanooga.³ Twenty or more men met on November 16, 1910 to discuss beginning the Chattanooga Boy Scouts.⁴ Mayor T.C. Thompson,⁵ John A. Patten,⁶ Judge S.D. McReynolds,⁷ S. Bartow Strang,⁸ Nathan Bachman,⁹ W.E. Brock,¹⁰ Harry Sims, Maj. Fred H. Phillips, W.C. Johnson,¹¹ William King, and Judge M.A. Fleming,¹² who presided.¹³ Together, these men represented the pinnacle of Chattanooga's business and government leadership.

Attendees spoke about the Boy Scouts and their support of the organization. At this early stage, the national debate between the two factions of the Boy Scouts had not been resolved. Judge Fleming said that the "movement in Chattanooga should be a general one, and neither side of the two movements should be taken, but a 'middle-of-the-road' program followed until a permanent organization could be effected, an advisory committee named and the movement put upon a substantial basis."¹⁴ In contrast, Maj. Fred H. Phillips suggested that the movement be militaristic.¹⁵



* A special thanks to Eagle Scout Addison Sanford for his invaluable research and Eagle Scout Erik Simpson for his helpful edits.

Photos: Samuel Bartow Strang (left); T.C. Thompson (right)

Mayor T.C. Thompson moved for a committee of five to be charged with effecting a permanent organization. The motion carried.¹⁶ Judge Fleming felt the five-man committee should have some connection with the military in order to give the patrols proper discipline. Maj. Phillips opposed this suggestion by saying he thought the committee should represent every interest. Maj. Phillips also believed military men would always be found willing to aid in the movement whenever called upon. It was suggested to have a mass meeting of boys eligible to membership, but the motion did not carry.¹⁷

Suggestions flowed freely through the meeting as the men zeroed in on what exactly "Boy Scouts" would mean in Chattanooga. W.C. Johnson had ordered a hundred copies of the Scout's Manual and said that he would distribute them upon the request of those interested.¹⁸

A visitor and schoolteacher from New York, William H. King, was present and gave an inspirational speech in favor of Scouting. He spoke about the scores of Scout organizations in New York, many of them drilled by retired military officers. King believed military drill for the Scouts was essential to teaching them discipline and kindred principles. It is clear that the "kindred spirits" aspect of the organization was important to Mr. King, for he said, "If the [N]orth and [S]outh had understood one another then as they do now, and there had not been so many durn fools, there would have never been a war."¹⁹ This also reflected the views of the movement's founder, Lord Baden Powell, who believed in Scouting's potential to bring peace through brotherhood.²⁰

Prof. Zeigler, a principal at a North Chattanooga school, indicated that two patrols had been partially organized in Hill City, and vouched for people "on that side of the river" who would play an integral part in starting the movement. Sheriff Sam Connor offered his sympathy and aid to the movement because he believed the movement "was a good one, and should have the support of the substantial citizens of the city."²¹ Secretary Crowgey, of the boys' department of the YMCA, said that the YMCA stood ready to assist in forwarding the movement.²²

Through the muddy discussion and dissention, a light shone through and the meeting officially formed the first troop of Chattanooga, with Prof. W.J. Ziegler²³ as Scoutmaster.²⁴

This first troop consisted of the following Scouts:

First Scout Troop Members²⁵
Clyde Schlesinger, patrol leader
Hampton Wilson
Fred Colby
Henry Crawford
Harry Hays
Julius Hargreaves
Marion Mudge
Ralph Carpenter
Paul Leamon
Ellis Seiter
Warren Hale
Page Schleisnger
Frederick Thompson

The local committee which sponsored the organization consisted of Frank Spurlock, W.S. Beck, E.L. Mudge, and H.W. Longley. Judge Martin Fleming was chairman of the temporary organization.²⁶ Prof. Zeigler served as Scoutmaster for two or three years, after which time the troop stopped meeting.²⁷ In all of Tennessee, there were not more than six patrols at this time.²⁸

The Forgotten Years

Very little is known about what happened in Chattanooga Scouting from late 1910 until late 1914. Outside of Prof. Ziegler's troop, documentation beyond the first meeting of November 16, 1910 is minimal. By the end of 1910, two or three meetings had been called. There was talk of having another meeting after Christmas to make a concerted effort to reengage the movement. Nothing indicates whether meeting occurred. Speculation arose in late 1910 that Boy Scouts in Chattanooga—and perhaps the entire state—would disappear.²⁹

Part of this mystery revolves around confusion regarding how Tennessee Scouting was organized. Tennessee was not included in what was known as the Department of the Gulf, which included Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. Tennessee was caught in the middle between the Department of the Gulf and what Chattanoogaans speculated was called the Department of the East and received no money from the national directors in New York.³⁰

The debate between the two ideologically different national organizations also put Chattanooga in a difficult position. Chattanooga tried to remain neutral in this turf war, although many promoters thought that the organization should incorporate strong military discipline.³¹

Although Cleveland boasted a troop in early 1913,³² by late 1914, there were no troops in Chattanooga registered with the Boy Scouts of America, although it is possible that unregistered groups existed but remained unaffiliated with the Council during its development in 1914.³³

The Early Years: A Success

The Scouting movement experienced a burst of activity in 1914. On December 8 of that year, T.R. Preston,³⁴ C.C. Nottingham,³⁵ E.H. Rolston,³⁶ C.H. Houston, W.H. Sears,³⁷ L.M. Thomas,³⁸ Edward Finlay, Dr. J.W. Johnson, Dr. Raymond Wallace,³⁹ and John A. Patten formed the Chattanooga Council under the auspices of the dominant Boy Scout of America organization. W.C. Fowler, an out-of-towner with Scouting experience, was employed as Scout Executive.⁴⁰

National headquarters in New York subsequently commissioned W.H. Sears to assume leadership of the Chattanooga Boy Scouts.⁴¹ Mr. Sears, a leading figure in starting the Chattanooga Scouting movement, reported that the work of the organization had progressed well under the leadership of W.C. Fowler. By December 19, 1914, more than 200 boys had enrolled in the Boy Scouts.⁴²

First Merit Badge Faculty⁴³	First Court of Honor⁴⁴	First Executive Committee Meeting⁴⁵
T.C. Thompson	L.M. Thomas	W.H. Sears
S.A. Strauss	Frank Stoops ⁴⁶	J.M. Tyler
B.S. Annis ⁴⁷	H.D. Huffaker ⁴⁸	Judge Joe V. Williams
J. Light Atlee ⁴⁹	Edward Finlay	Edward Finlay
C.M. Clark	Judge Joe V. Williams	E.C. Soper
Ellis Soper	Maj. C.R. Evans	
Fred Cantrell	Dr. J.L. Bibb	
Dr. Bayard Sullivan	John L. Snoddy ⁵⁰	
W.C. Bathman	Dr. W.C. Lee	
Rudolph Shutting ⁵¹	J.W. Tyler	
George Haley	Glenn Ellis	
J.D. Alsup ⁵²		
R.W. Tapp		
Capt. C.A. Wellnitz		
M.L. Mourfield		
W.M. Cline ⁵³		
J.H. Daly		
M.J. Burelbach		
I.R. Summers ⁵⁴		
Baxter Bender		
L.D. Webb		

W.C. Fowler had the idea to have each church sponsor a troop to establish a sound base for the organization. The first churches to participate were St. Paul's, Christ Church, First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian, First Baptist, Central Baptist, and Centenary.⁵⁵

Original List of Scoutmasters⁵⁶		
J.O. Carter	Centenary	Troop 1
C.G. Cartwright	Central Baptist	Troop 2
R.W. Tapp	Second Presbyterian	Troop 3
E.H. Williams	First Baptist	Troop 4
Maj. Burelbach	First Presbyterian	Troop 5
Jack Nicklin ⁵⁷	St. Paul's Episcopal	Troop 6
J.H. McBroom	Christ Episcopal	Troop 7
DeForest Spencer	First Methodist	Troop 8
Roy or Raleigh Crumbliss	First Christian	Troop 9
Julian Shipp	Mission Ridge Union Sunday School	Troop 10
P.L. Long	Pilgrim Congregational	Troop 11
J.M. Peyer	East Lake	Troop 12
J.A. Burns	East Chattanooga	Troop 13 ⁵⁸

Troop numbers then, as today, had a tendency to change over time, and soon it became apparent that reference to a troop number might not correspond over the course of history.⁵⁹

In those early years, boys and troops were likely associated with the local Council but were not associated with the National Council—a requirement to be a regularly recognized troop. The first regularly recognized troop in Chattanooga registered with the National Council on January 2, 1915. That troop was associated with First Baptist Church and was under the leadership of E.H. Williams. The troop committee was composed of the Rev. W.F. Powell, Dr. E.B. Wise, and H.D. Huffaker.⁶⁰

First Baptist Troop	First Presbyterian Troop	Christ Church Troop, reg. Jan. 23, 1915	Second Presbyterian Troop
George Chamlee, Jr.	M.J. Burelbach (SM) ⁶¹	J.H. McBroom (SM)	R.W. Tapp (SM)
Woods Jameson	Robert Williams	Lester Park (ASM) ⁶²	Walter Anderson
J.T. Haggard	Maurice Fisher	Edward Davis	Edward Anderson
Farley Winton	John Duche	William Heron	Lee Ackerman
Samuel Morast	Fleming Meek	Ernest Shadden	Mack Bryant
David Silberman	Robert Bowran	Howard Thwett	Victor Brown
Hubert Stagmaier	Henry Trotter	Garland West	S. Dodds
Joe Stagmaier	Robert Cleveland	Harold Shinbaum	John Davis
John Werner	Douglas Lee	Ellis Bathman	James Edwards
George Little	Joe Shadden	Fred Chamberlain	Ervin Grote
Frank Krug	Zeb Carson	Harry Fitzgibbons	Paul Gangewere
Cowan Webb	Russell Heyman	Charlie Hash	Charles Parsons
Moses Sacks	John Werner	Carlton Hassler	Sam Oaken
Paul Heyman	James Morrison, Jr.	Robert McKinney	Harold Spicer
Joe Gattis	Ed Spears	Harry McVeigh	Allen Tribble
Morris Cunningham	Oscar Keith	Frederick Reed	
George Heron	Edward Shalett	Herman Robinson	
Donald Ream	Sam Butler	George Seiters, Jr.	
George Werner	Raymond Haley	John West	
Ralph Guthrie	Joe V. Williams, Jr. (M) ⁶³		
Edmund Sauls	Herald Shalett (M)		
Rufus Sauls	Cromwell Hoskins ⁶⁴ (M)		

Centenary Troop	St. Paul's Troop	Pilgrim Congregational Troop	Union Sunday School, Mission Ridge Troop, reg. Apr. 2, 1915
J.O. Carter (SM)	Jack Nicklin (SM)	August Schmidt (SM) ⁶⁵	Julian Shipp (SM)
G.L. Taliaferro	Mitchell Akers	Winton Etheridge	List of Members Unavailable
Paul McInturff	Philip Rubin	William Etheridge	
George Houtz	W. Albert Williams, Jr.	Nelson Krepps	
Joe Hood	W. Porter Thomas	Royal Gard	
Edward McGhee	Robert Hetzler	Loring Gard	
Edward Forstner	Fred Arn, Jr.	Edward Kerr	
Harold Hill	Carl O. Knoedler	Sidney Samuel	
Wendell Thatcher	Alvin Roach	Robert Park	
Laurel Thatcher	Grady Phillips	Franklin McWhorter	
Herbert Brody	Robbins Patton	Young Abernathy	
George Currier	Robert McKinney	Franklin Sorrell	
Charles Moore	Glenn R. Stoutt		
William Nolan	Howard Leake		
Marshall Johnson	Ernest Arnold		
Clarence Winton	Will Allen Wilerson		
Ralph Adcock			
James Irwin			
Martin Applewhite			

Scouting was off to a great start in 1915. By April 2, all of the above troops were registered, and eight more were in the making. P.E. Gunn, Scoutmaster of the First Methodist Episcopal troop, and P.D. Banning, Scoutmaster of the Highland Park Baptist troop, continued organizing troops during the summer of 1915.⁶⁶

Unique Sources of Membership

The Boy Scouts have been very creative in finding sources of membership. Within the last few decades, recruiting efforts have included urban areas, high schools, and Hispanic communities.⁶⁷ This is not a recent phenomenon, as early reports indicate that the local organizers were seeking members from some rather interesting places.

For example, in 1914 Chattanooga Scouters made a special effort to enroll local newsboys.⁶⁸

W.C. Fowler, with Probation Officer Pennebaker's permission, recruited boys in the juvenile court system. On December 19, 1914, a number of Pennebaker's paroled boys were summoned to the courthouse, where they were told of plans for forming troops.⁶⁹ One such young offender was John Cox. For the few months before the meeting, he had been in and out of trouble with

local law enforcement. Although Cox lived in South Pittsburg, he claimed the only home he had was the county jail. Determined, Fowler pleaded with the court to release Cox under Fowler's supervision. Fowler believed that Cox would turn out just fine if given the chance and that the Boy Scout program could solve his problems. While the court paroled most juvenile delinquents upon promise of good behavior, the court turned the anxious Cox over to Fowler, and no charges were brought against him.⁷⁰

On rare occasions, the Chattanooga Scouts may have allowed members younger than normal. The *Chattanooga Sunday Times* reported that W.C. Fowler visited the Vine Street Orphanage,⁷¹ adopted nine-year-old James Jones as a foster child, and made him a Scout.⁷² Full adoption remained conditional on whether James, after six months, could prove trustworthy to the other Scouts and his Scoutmaster.⁷³ The next day, however, the paper quoted Burelbach, who clarified that Chattanooga followed the national policy of not allowing boys under twelve to be Scouts.

Fowler also went to the Bonny Oaks School to look into establishing Scout troops there.⁷⁴

The Chattanooga Council Responds to a Difficult Situation

As early as 1915, society scrutinized the Boy Scouts. World War I, still within its first year, sparked fears that the new Scouting movement was formed for military purposes.⁷⁵ Even in Chattanooga, the question was asked: "Are they training our boys for the war?"⁷⁶ This should not have come as a surprise. As early as the November 1910 meeting, supporters of the movement were proponents of military-type drills within the organization⁷⁷ and 1914 newspaper reports called the organization "the Boy Scout army."⁷⁸



The interest in moving away from militaristic stereotypes was not limited to Chattanooga. The nationally produced *Boy Scouts' Diary* of 1915 includes a page that reads, "The Boy Scout Plan - Not Military - Teaching However - Loyalty - Patriotism - Chivalry - Advocating Universal Peace."⁷⁹

At a time when the front pages of local newspapers carried the most recent news about the war then taking place in Europe, concern about the Boy Scouts occupied the daily attention of Chattanooga citizens. Some were concerned that school principals would begin training the boys for military drill. The sight of uniformed Boy Scouts—what one Chattanooga called "little toy soldiers"—parading in the streets struck fear into the hearts of many.⁸⁰

There was plenty of support for the organization, however. An anonymous citizen wrote to the newspaper and quoted a speech by President Woodrow Wilson, who had recently received a group of Boy Scouts in the White House. As honorary president of the organization, Wilson said in part, "I like the idea of the Boy Scouts—because of their secure notion of being responsible to society. They are responsible to the people who live around them—to help maintain the standard of order and fidelity upon which the community depends."⁸¹

It was clear the movement was being attacked, and Chattanooga leaders reacted creatively. The Scouts carried flowers to the sick in the hospitals during "anniversary week"⁸² in February of 1915.⁸³ They also went to church dressed in their regulation khaki uniforms.⁸⁴ At Central Baptist Church, Dr. E.L. Grace used the biblical David as a topic for his anniversary week sermon. In closing he described the ideal boy: "A boy who has developed a good, strong, healthy bo[d]y; a boy faithful to his daily duties; a boy who uses his spare time to advantage, such as the boy David, who learned to sling stones, to play on the harp and to know nature, and a boy who opens his heart to God."⁸⁵

To alleviate concerns of local citizens, as well as for general public relations, the Council decided to make a 1,000-foot film showing the work and activities of the boys involved.⁸⁶ The Chattanooga Motion Picture Company contracted to make the film.⁸⁷ The plan was to include many prominent Chattanoogaans in the film and dedicate it to Charles Boyd Coleman, mascot of the organization.⁸⁸ It was to be filmed throughout Chattanooga, not only publicizing deeds of Scoutercraft, but also promoting Chattanooga as the story unfolded.⁸⁹ The film was called "The Boy Scouts of America."

The Scouts held a contest for writing the film, with a cash prize for the winner. Judges were W.H. Sears, commissioner in charge of the Chattanooga Council; Edward Whiteside, from Chattanooga Motion Pictures; and Frank H. Dowler, Jr., Alcazar theater manager.⁹⁰

There were eight rules for submission of the film manuscript:

1. All scenarios submitted must be typewritten, double-spaced, and one side of the paper, on legal size paper, with a broad margin.
2. Each scenario submitted shall be limited to from fifteen to twenty-five scenes, suited to the purpose locally.
3. All exposures for screen "entre-acts" shall be carefully and briefly worded.
4. The presentation of the scenario shall not require more than 1,000 feet of film.
5. No scenario shall be considered which is not accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer.
6. The privilege is reserved to make any use thought best of any part of any scenario submitted, whether said scenario should prove the winner of the prize or not.
7. All scenarios shall be submitted and in the hands of the council at the chamber of commerce on or before midnight Feb. 28, 1915.
8. The decision shall be announced during the last show at the Alcazar Theater Saturday night, March 6, and in the *Chattanooga Times* March 7, and the payment of the award, \$25, will be made at the Boy Scout headquarters the following day.⁹¹

Sears suggested different scenes for the movie, including a juvenile court scene to demonstrate how the movement had rescued boys from their sentences, a woodcraft or other Scout-skill scene, a lifesaving-on-a-river scene, and possibly "first aid work after a street accident of a thrilling sort."⁹² Miss Marie Macpherson's scenario won the first prize,⁹³ but was not used.⁹⁴

Filming continued through March 1915. One scene included W.C. Fowler, Judge Martin Fleming, and two Scouts. The scene, filmed at the Courthouse by the Georgia Avenue entrance, was directed to portray the "juvenile court work" there.⁹⁵

On April 21, 1915, 150 Boy Scouts paraded downtown to advertise the film that was supposed to be shown at the Auditorium the last three days of week. The parade began at 4:00 pm and was led by the Third Regiment Band. Taking part in the parade were two newly minted East Lake troops, which Scout Executive Burelbach had formed in an effort to expand the movement beyond the city limits.⁹⁶ It began in front of the Chamber of Commerce, which also served as the Council Office, proceeded down Broad Street to Sixth, and then turned onto Market.⁹⁷

The Scouts advertised that they would show the film, finally completed, at the old city auditorium on East Ninth Street on April 22, 23, and 24 along with "Griffith's Famous Home, Sweet Home" and a Charlie Chaplin comedy. A printed ad promoted the event as "A Great Eight-Reel Show, Quartet and Music . . . for 10 cents."⁹⁸

The first showing of the movie was supposed to be on April 22, and "a continuous show" would be held April 23 and 24 from 3:00 pm to 10:30 pm, with 2,000 seats pre-sold for the picture. The Scouts invited the children of the Vine Street Orphanage to view the film on its first day.⁹⁹



Unfortunately, the film arrived late from development in New York. Large crowds gathered on the first day of its advertised showing and were disappointed to see only part of the film. However, all tickets sold for April 22 were returned and remained valid for the April 23 and 24 showings.¹⁰⁰ The film eventually arrived in Chattanooga on April 24 to the delight of a large crowd.¹⁰¹ The film showed on April 26, along with "Home, Sweet Home" and a "Keystone comedy."¹⁰²

The film served its purpose. Those involved remembered putting in a lot of hard work to put it together. Thousands of people came to the theater and saw the film, which was priced low enough so more people could see it. The purpose was to promote the Scout movement to the public, not to make a profit. The ticket prices just covered the expenses in making the film.¹⁰³

On May 6, 1915, 4,000 people saw the film at the Bonita theater, and it was in great demand in nearby cities and towns. Over the years, the film was lost. It resurfaced again around 1935 when Mr. Sears found it.¹⁰⁴ The film's current location is unknown.¹⁰⁵

First Scout Leader Passes the Torch

Major M.J. Burelbach¹⁰⁶ became the acting Scout Executive for the Chattanooga Council on March 20, 1915 following the resignation of Mr. Fowler.¹⁰⁷ Fowler returned to his home in

Photo: An original admission ticket to see the 1915 Boy Scout film

Chicago after his four-month stay in Chattanooga. The Boy Scout organization, 300 boys strong, rose to perfection under his guidance.¹⁰⁸

Fowler gave the following farewell address to the local Scouts:

Four months ago I arrived in the beautiful city of Chattanooga not with the idea of starting the Scouts but on a visit to my aunt. I might say in connection with my visit that she is the one to whom the Scout work here in Chattanooga is dedicated. Mrs. J.W. Moore is the one who started the Scouts in this town.

In leaving your town I know that I have [left] behind me an organization of which the city can well feel proud, and I ask the ones who will come after me to keep the good work going, and have an organization which will make itself felt all over the country.

I have made many friends while here and some few enemies, but to those I hope after my departure will throw themselves into the harness and pull for the good of the cause.

I want to say for the boys, that in all my connection in the Scout work at home and other parts of the country that the boys of Chattanooga, taken as a whole, are the best of any that I have met, and it will be with a feeling of regret that I will have to leave them. I[n] leaving them I want to leave them with this article by the vice president of the Boy Scouts, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt:

"To the Boy Scouts of America.

Of course what we have a right to expect from the American boy is that he shall turn out to be a good American man. Now the chances are strong that he won't be much of a man unless he is a good deal of a boy. He must not be a coward or a weakling, a bully, a shirk or a prig. He must work hard and play hard. He must be clean minded. And clean lived and able to hold his own under all circumstances and against all comers. It is only on these conditions that he will grow into the kind of a man of whom America can be proud. As in life, as in a football game, the principle to follow is: hit the line hard: don't foul and don't shirk, but hit the line hard."

If all you fellows will live up to these principles you will never get into trouble and if I ever come back to Chattanooga, which I will someday have the pleasure of doing, I hope to see the same fellows that I helped to enlist into the Scouts holding the positions of trust so that they will be a credit to their God and to their country.¹⁰⁹

Burelbach had worked extensively with the Boy Scouts in many places, and was a highly capable leader. The Chattanooga Scoutmasters and Scout commission fully supported his selection as leader.¹¹⁰

Burelbach aimed to expand Scouting in Chattanooga by adding new troops. The new executive sought to start new "Scout patrols" in the Jewish synagogues of the city: East Lake, St. Elmo, and Rossville.¹¹¹

When Burelbach took over, there were about a dozen troops and about 200 boys already enrolled.¹¹² It appeared that things were looking up for the Boy Scouts of Chattanooga.

"On My Honor; Timeless Values"¹¹³

It was in this first full year as a recognized Council, 1915, that Scouting's values set the tone in society's attitude toward the movement. Exceptional character defined Chattanooga Scouts at that time:

[T]he rule inculcates the principle of self-control and individual responsibility, and is based on common sense—the only way in the world to make self-reliant, strong and disciplined men. The scouts organization has a wonderful influence on the morale of the enlisted boys and has given them a new perspective of their importance in the maintenance of our social orders and a more positive understanding of their responsibility for the future peace and progress of civil government.

The idea inculcated is the "honor system," and it has had a most beneficent effect upon the plastic mind of the youngster just entering the ranks, appealing strongly to his imagination and accentuating the idea, that has such a charm for boyhood, that he is under no restraint except to keep faith with his own promises.¹¹⁴

Yet, the movement faced challenges in ways not dissimilar from more recent years. The leaders in 1915 struggled with the role Scouting played in the moral guidance provided to its youth and how that role affected the family structure of the boys. While the general values—personal responsibility, citizenship, self-control, and loyalty—have not changed, the organization's positions on substantive acts have:

For instance, it was charged that the "Boy Scout" officers did not discipline the youngsters under their command and permitted them to smoke tobacco—hence the whole outfit was to be condemned. The supporters of the Boy Scout movement very frankly admit that they do not think tobacco smoking is an unpardonable sin, although they counsel boys not to indulge until their majority. So in regard to this vice, they put the boy on his honor not to smoke without his father's permission and they exact this rule: "That if he smokes at all he do it at home and in the presence of his parents and his brothers and sisters, as well as on the street and in secret places, and that under no circumstances will he smoke

while he is in uniform or in any part of it, nor while he is with boys in scout uniform."¹¹⁵

As might be expected, some reserved judging such a new organization. To others, its benefits were clear. H.D. Huffaker, Chattanooga Commissioner of Health and Education, fully endorsed the program:

My life having been spent largely in educational work, I am naturally interested in any movement which is for the improvement of conditions affecting the physical and moral environment of the boy. I have watched with interest the Boy Scout movement and its influence on the habits and lives of boys and do not hesitate to give the movement my unqualified [e]ndorsement.¹¹⁶

The Scouts in Service

The week following the Scout Executive transition, the city's women's clubs requested the assistance of the Boy Scouts in "Clean-up week", the clubs' annual spring clean-up campaign.¹¹⁷ The annual event was geared toward making the city "as clean and germ proof as it is possible for a city to be."¹¹⁸ The Boy Scouts, under the supervision of Scoutmaster Burelbach, helped clean vacant lots.¹¹⁹ This further bolstered the Scouts' positive reputation. They received many letters of appreciation from the various women's clubs for the effort.¹²⁰ Mrs. (T.F.) Margaret A. McFarland, the secretary of Kosmos—Chattanooga's first women's literary club¹²¹—sent a letter on May 20 indicating her gratitude for the Scouts' work:

Kosmos wishes to extend her most sincere thanks to you and the Boy Scouts for the assistance so gladly rendered during the recent clean-up campaign, under the chairmanship of Mrs. J.H. Daly. The scouts assisted very much, and their help is thoroughly appreciated.¹²²

Clean-up week continued to be a tradition for Chattanooga Scouts as late as 1920.¹²³ They enjoyed providing service to their community as word of their existence and abilities became better known. When Governor Rye was in town, they were called upon to escort him to his hotel. When hotels could no longer accommodate the number of people attending the convention of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry in 1915, the Scouts escorted visitors to private homes.¹²⁴ The Scouts took part in Decoration Day and the Confederate Memorial day exercises, as well.¹²⁵ While it is unclear whether this tradition has continued uninterrupted, this may be viewed as the origin of the current annual flag placement at the Chattanooga National Cemetery held every Memorial Day.¹²⁶ In June, the Scouts assisted the police department in marking sidewalks to regulate pedestrian traffic, as well as distributing 6,000 flyers informing citizens of proper rules for foot traffic.¹²⁷ So successful was the campaign that the city saw immediate benefits and Police Chief Hackett asked the Scouts to continue their work.¹²⁸

The Scouts attended a lecture sponsored by the Chattanooga Humane Association that directed Scouts on how they could assist by watching for signs of animal abuse. The association

Chattanooga Scouts feared the impact of the news.¹⁷⁶ Burelbach worked hard to start an archery club in Chattanooga instead of a rifle club to avoid fears of military training.¹⁷⁷ Earlier in the year, he stated:

The scout officials are meeting with more or less unnecessary opposition on the part of well-meaning folks who misunderstood the Boy Scout ideals. One of the prevailing mistaken ideas that seem to exist is that the scout movement is military. Certainly the movement here has done much in a civic way and nothing has ever been done which should give anyone the above idea.

The scout movement all over the country is doing all in its power to instill ideas of self-restraint and calmness under provocation. . . . Of course, the movement has in its organization the necessary di[s]cipline. Without di[s]cipline no organization can exist.¹⁷⁸

Hoping this message would not be lost after Seton's disassociation with the Boy Scouts, Burelbach addressed the community:

The resignation of Ernest Thompson Seton will not have any influence over the local scout movement. . . . Mr. Seton was not an American citizen.

The teachings of the movement are practically the same as when it was first organized in the United States. They are certainly the same now as when Mr. Seton was chief scout. Wig-wagging, or in other words signaling, drills and such activities as the scouts have taken part in this city could hardly be construed as militarism. One of the so-called drills are first aid to the injured. Does the fact that a boy is taught how to care for an injured person indicate that the movement is military? . . .

Chattanooga Boy Scouts' education in woodcraft has never suffered on account of alleged military activities.¹⁷⁹

The debate over the Boy Scouts' militarism seemed never ending. The State Federation of Labor voted unanimously to oppose the Boy Scout movement because

a military spirit is aroused [by the Boy Scouts] which finally means joining the state militia. . . . [I]t is just one step behind the state militia, and we have found that the state militia always has been used to fight the labor movement. It always, as is shown by history, is at the call of capital, and is directed at the striking workmen. Led by young and inefficient officers usually, the militia, instead of maintaining order, hastens disorders. That is the reason why organized labor is opposed to the Boy Scout movement.¹⁸⁰

The media did not seem to help matters. In an article discussing summer camp, the headline mentioned that the camp schedule seemed militaristic. The article mentioned the cook's status as a veteran of the Spanish-American war, where he was a cook as well.¹⁸¹

1915 Comes to an End but Sets the Pace for 1916

The important first full year for the Chattanooga Council seemed to end as strongly as it had begun, and 1916 picked up right where 1915 left off.

- In October 1915 the band of the First Baptist troop, assisted by Mrs. Stagmaier, was active. Col. I.R. Summers, and later Joe Stagmaier, instructed the band.¹⁸²
- The Council operated a model Scout camp on the grounds of the Chattanooga district fair on November 3, 1915 while demonstrating field events and assisting the officials of the fair in general.¹⁸³
- The Council boasted a band, two drum and bugle corps, a hospital corps, and an archery club.¹⁸⁴
- Thanksgiving found the Scouts contributing and delivering eighty-five baskets of chicken and other groceries to the poor.¹⁸⁵ An even larger effort was organized and executed for Christmas.¹⁸⁶
- On December 8, 1915, one year after the Council was started, there were 206 registered and about forty nonregistered Scouts in Chattanooga.¹⁸⁷ That number increased to 239 registered and thirty nonregistered boys by January 23, 1916.¹⁸⁸ The growth of the organization seemed extraordinary to local leaders,¹⁸⁹ but the National Field Commissioner found that "Chattanooga contributed a much smaller number to the increase than other cities even of less population."¹⁹⁰
- During Anniversary Week in February 1916, the boys once again carried flowers to the sick in hospitals and in March the boys once again took part in the "clean-up" campaign of the women's clubs, in addition to conducting a "safety-first" campaign.¹⁹¹
- April included the celebration of Arbor Day with the planting of trees on public grounds.¹⁹²
- On Memorial Day in May 1916, the boys decorated the graves of "both the Union and the Confederate dead."¹⁹³
- In June, the Scouts assisted the Humane Educational society in its program.¹⁹⁴
- In June, the Boy Scout Band presented Mrs. Susan Hannah Wells Stagmaier with a silver trophy, thanking her for her personal support and organization of the group.¹⁹⁵



Photos: Boys on 1916 campout at Middle Creek (top); Trophy presented to Mrs. Stagmaier, inscribed "Presented to Aunt Suzie by the Boy Scout Band June 1916" (bottom)

Camp John Stagmaier

The estate of John A. Patten paid a sum large enough to allow the Council to operate summer camp the following year in 1916.¹⁹⁶ Camp Stagmaier, named after both Mr. and Mrs. John Stagmaier,¹⁹⁷ was located at Falling Water, near Hixson,¹⁹⁸ "near the old Schachtler overshot mill on Dr. Clark's property."¹⁹⁹ It was thirteen miles from the city, and was accessible by going up Dry Valley road twelve miles, and turning to the left on a road going off beyond the Falling Water ridge.²⁰⁰ Scouts could travel by railroad because the site was only a mile and a half from Cave Springs station. The location was one of the most attractive in the vicinity of Chattanooga. Scouts pitched tents in a shady grove, and a tennis court was marked off. Scouts swam in a small pond a few hundred yards up toward the foot of Walden's ridge.²⁰¹



Camp John Stagmaier was opened on July 6 with twenty-three boys in attendance, joined by ten more after a solid week of rainy weather.²⁰² Visitors found irony in the camp being located on Dry Valley Road.²⁰³ More appropriately, it was located near Falling Water. Notwithstanding the downpours, the boys remained entirely comfortable. In fact, one concerned parent went to the camp fully intending on bringing back his two boys, thinking that the rain had rendered the camp uninhabitable. Upon his arrival, he found conditions so satisfactory that he allowed his children to remain.²⁰⁴ Within a week or so, Falling Water creek's level went down enough to allow autos to cross without trouble.²⁰⁵ The Scouts were remarkably positive about the wet weather. Instead of complaining of the rains, they reported that the few showers kept everything cool.²⁰⁶

Once again, Mrs. Stagmaier supplied pipe to the camp for running water, and Mrs. Joe V. Williams donated a victrola and records.²⁰⁷ It seemed the highlight of the week was Sunday dinner, in which visitors from the city participated.²⁰⁸

The highly successful "Big Brother" program from the previous year returned, allowing forty poor kids to participate in Camp Stagmaier beginning August 5, 1916, where they remained for 10 days for only \$3.00. The "Big Brothers" and the Rotarians helped make this possible.²⁰⁹ Toward the end of the camp season, forty-three orphans from the Vine Street orphanage spent the day at Camp Stagmaier, where they ate watermelon and fried chicken.²¹⁰

Photo: John Stagmaier

Leading up to World War I

The Scouts' service continued with another "walk-rite" pedestrian safety campaign and donations to the poor in 1916.²¹¹ The walk-rite campaign aimed to inform pedestrians on the safe way to walk on sidewalks. Boy Scouts painted the sidewalks with arrows indicating that pedestrians should walk on the right side of the sidewalk, like street traffic. Scouts also circulated a flyer that included six rules for pedestrians:

First—Keep to the right.

Second—Move with the traffic.

Third—Turn your corners squarely; do not cut them.

Fourth—Do not congregate in the center of the sidewalk.

Fifth—In crossing streets, always look to your left first; on reaching center, look to your right. The street traffic is well-regulated, and always moves in these directions.

Sixth—On suddenly discovering yourself in front of an approaching vehicle, do not stop or turn back, but move quickly forward. A driver always tries to pass behind you.²¹²

Before World War I started, Scout Executive Burelbach offered the services of the movement as long as such services were appropriate by Boy Scout standards.²¹³ Specifically, Burelbach offered 250 Scouts' assistance in:

- Distributing notices and gathering information for civic and military authorities
- Protecting property by accepting definite assignments for the purpose of signaling an alarm in the case of danger
- Collecting information about supplies
- Acting as messengers and orderlies
- Assuming roles with the American Red Cross society and other agencies organized for relief effort²¹⁴



Scouts were particularly well prepared for a variety of service-oriented tasks. Every first- and second-class Scout was trained to render first aid and assist in a hospital. They knew both semaphore and Morse code. Each Scout knew the locations of every public building, fire alarm boxes, and hospitals. Scouts were willing to assist police and firemen. Their energy and youth gave them the unique ability to travel ground quickly where roads, cars, or bicycles weren't available. The Scouts who owned bicycles could quickly carry a message, though national BSA policy stated that Scouts would not take a distinctive or definite part in military operations. Specifically, no Scout would bear arms.²¹⁵

Photo: Tent at 1916 campout at Middle Creek

As battles raged on in Europe, Chattanooga Scouts felt the ravages of war closer to home. On February 7, 1917, during anniversary week, the Scouts attended the funeral services of Corpl. Xavier Kuss, former assistant Scoutmaster and popular leader of the boys of the First Baptist troop.²¹⁶ Corpl. Kuss died on the Mexican border, likely during the Pancho Villa Expedition.²¹⁷

Scouting During the War to End All Wars

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany, and within thirty days, Scout Executive Maj. M.J. Burelbach was in military service. He was relieved of his capacity in the Scouts on May 1, 1917.²¹⁸

America was at war and the Chattanooga organization was now without a paid leader. Scouts mourned the death of a popular assistant Scoutmaster and soldier. Through this, Scouting pressed on. Seemingly forgetting the recent local concern about Scouts being too militaristic, W.H. Sears, Council Commissioner, advocated for a summer training camp for boys to spend several hours a day taking lessons in making items that military auxiliary units may need to furnish troops at the front or in mobilization camps.²¹⁹ Scoutmasters quickly became scarce as military recruiting accelerated,²²⁰ while membership applications for Scouts increased in Chattanooga.²²¹

The Chattanooga Scouts were able to help the war effort from home. They provided volunteer work for the Red Cross and created a bicycle corps for sending messages quickly among military groups.²²² Boy Scouts were frequently in the company of many community members, including immigrants, and were asked to remain alert for rumors of conspiracy or sedition.²²³

Across America, the Boy Scouts were contributing to the war effort. By the end of World War I, the national organization had sold \$147,876,092 in Liberty Bonds, \$53,043,698 in Savings Stamps, distributed more than 300 million pieces of literature, collected 1,000 tons of peach pits, which were used in gas masks,²²⁴ and planted 12,000 victory gardens.²²⁵

Lone Scouting, an organization that permits boys to join Scouting even if they cannot regularly make meetings, developed in 1915 as a brainchild of W.D. Boyce.²²⁶ Perhaps because Scoutmaster recruitment was difficult,²²⁷ Lone Scouting sprouted in Chattanooga as early as July 1917.²²⁸ Although Lone Scouting was not incorporated as an official program of the Boy Scouts of America until 1924,²²⁹ at least one Lone Scout in Chattanooga was helping with the war effort. Lone Scout James Brockman, who lived at 710 Georgia Avenue in Chattanooga, authored a short column in *Lone Scout* magazine on July 14, 1917:

Now is the time everybody can do his bit for his country. I am doing by bit by having a garden. I made my garden so we might have plenty of food. Every Lone Scout should have a garden. Have plenty of food so as to put down high prices.



Some Lone Scouts are not old enough to help the country by joining the Navy or Army. But they can other ways. I am making a garden because I think it will help as I am not old enough to join the Army or Navy. But I am old enough to join the garden makers. In my garden I aim to help my country by tending to it, and having plenty to eat.²³⁰

Another Lone Scout, Cooper Dyer of 415 Chestnut Street, wrote to *Lone Scout* magazine with an accompanying picture:

I am sending you a picture of the incline up Lookout Mountain. I took the picture myself. This railroad is the steepest in the world. It took about two and a half years to build it. This picture shows only half of the incline. The little house at the right is the half-way station, half-way from the top of the mountain. From the top of this mountain you can see seven States. There is a million-dollar museum there which is very interesting.²³¹

Major Martin Joachim Burelbach survived the war and died in Chattanooga on January 26, 1952.²³²

Scouting Active Through 1918

Under the leadership of Scout Executive Roy Bachman, the Boy Scouting movement of Chattanooga remained invigorated through 1918. A new troop was organized at First Christian Church with Zennie Rowden as Scoutmaster.²³³ The Scouts conducted an eight-day house-to-house campaign for the liberty loan program.²³⁴ The U.S. Government offered a medal for selling ten bonds, and many Chattanooga Scouts worked diligently toward that goal.²³⁵ At least three Scouts earned the award: Morgan Ferrell, Donald Ream, and George Little.²³⁶ Chattanooga was already above its quota for bond sales, and the Scouts' efforts were declared exceptional.²³⁷

Scouts distributed posters across Chattanooga advertising a Red Cross drive.²³⁸ Two hundred Scouts placed white carnations alongside their mothers' breakfast plates for Mother's Day.²³⁹ Recruiting continued, and several troops noted an increase in membership alongside six troops organized in Highland Park, two in St. Elmo, two in East Chattanooga, and one in Avondale.²⁴⁰

A Boy Scout serial was shown for five weeks at the Superba movie theater. The serial, entitled "Boy Scouts to the Rescue," was directed by Baden-Powell, who also appeared in it. It showed the similar service British Scouts provided during the war.²⁴¹

On June 14, 1918, the Chattanooga Council met at the Hotel Patten.²⁴² The Rotary club pledged \$2,000, which was the amount estimated to maintain the organization for two years. The Council appointed Mr. Sears to represent Chattanooga in the National Council, and also sent President Wilson a telegram pledging its support.²⁴³ Officers were elected for the next year as follows:

President—Champe Andrews
 Vice-Presidents—C.H. Winder, O.P. Darwin, W.H. Sears
 Secretary—D.A. Landress
 Treasurer—D.S. Henderson
 Scout Commissioner—Jack L. Ryan
 Deputy Scout Commissioner—D.A. Landress
 Scout Executive—Roy Bachman
 Executive Committee—Champe Andrews, C.H. Winder, O.P. Darwin, W.H. Sears, J.F. Finlay, D.S. Henderson, Jack L. Ryan, John Stagmaier, C.C. Nottingham, S.B. Strang, R.T. Faucette²⁴⁴

Boy Scout Drive

The *Chattanooga Daily Times* reported on May 12, 1919 Woodrow Wilson's proclamation that Boy Scout Week would occur from June 8 until Flag Day, June 14.²⁴⁵ On June 8, Chattanooga kicked off Boy Scout Week by supporting a nation-wide membership drive.²⁴⁶ The Chattanooga Council participated by sending membership information with a letter signed by a committee composed of Tom L. Landress, chairman; John Stagmaier; W.E. Brock; Morrow Chamberlain; T.S. McCallie; and D.B. Loveman.²⁴⁷

Developing the Next Camp: Camp Raccoon

In the spring of 1919, the Scouts began earnestly searching for a permanent campground to call their own. They set their sights on a plateau area of Raccoon Mountain, in Pan Gap, near the Police and Fire Outing Club.²⁴⁸ The area, nineteen miles from Chattanooga,²⁴⁹ was on the Tennessee River at Douglas Ferry landing²⁵⁰ and consisted of a 200-acre plot of land.²⁵¹

Chattanooga Boy Scouts knew that this place would be perfect to establish a "permanent camp where traditions will seem more real; where canoeing will actually take place; where campfires will burn and cast flickering shadows upon real, primitive woods, and where hearts and faces will be kept warm and ruddy under the searching shafts of an unobstructed sun."²⁵²

The Scouts laid claim to the land, but needed \$15,000 to buy the land, build the camp, and form a budget for the year.²⁵³ They planned two main buildings: The first was a community house built like a hunting lodge, log-cabin style. The other was a mess hall capable of serving sixty Scouts at a time. Four smaller buildings—three small cottages and a community dining room—were also planned.²⁵⁴ Not afraid of the hard work it would take to make their dreams come true, Scouts themselves built the structures under the supervision of more experienced adults.²⁵⁵ In addition, the Scouts dammed the stream that snaked through the camp to form a lake and constructed an athletic field.²⁵⁶

The primary focus when budgeting for camp was for the price of attending camp to be as reasonable as possible for the boys and with this end in mind and the price-per-boy was fixed at

sixty-five cents per day, or \$4.50 per week. The Council paid the cooks' and athletic directors' salaries.

The Scouts developed a campaign to raise the funds. They had established themselves in the hearts of Chattanoogaans, who knew the boys were true community servants.²⁵⁷ Then, all they had to do was ask. Ten thousand public school children took letters to their parents urging their help in raising funds.²⁵⁸ George Patten managed a general financial campaign for a week,²⁵⁹ which consisted of liberal advertising by the Scouts and publically displaying posters designed by local high schoolers.²⁶⁰ Scouts also called upon businessmen who had pledged to contribute.²⁶¹

Unfortunately, the campaign to raise money for Camp Raccoon was crippled when the Treasury Department solicited the help of the Boy Scouts in assisting with the victory loan drive. The Scouts devoted their time and energy to raising money for the drive instead of for the camp.²⁶² At first, Chattanoogaans' generosity seemed overwhelming. Although Scouts stopped canvassing businesses, the checks came in by mail, and for surprising amounts.²⁶³ Even so, the Council only raised about \$3,000 because donors believed the campaign would be wildly successful and so cut their promised donations in half.²⁶⁴ The Chattanooga Council did not give up. George Patten, Chairmen of the Council Finance Committee, stated, "The Boy Scouts simply sacrificed their own interests . . . to answer the call of the government to assist in the victory loan campaign. The people of Chattanooga are not going to fall down on these youths—their own sons."²⁶⁵ Ultimately, the Scouts reopened the campaign in early May after the victory loan drive ended.²⁶⁶ Ten days later, a committee composed of about seventy-five local businessmen gathered at the Hotel Patten to discuss the final push for the camp fundraiser.²⁶⁷ Council President Richard Hardy presided over the meeting.²⁶⁸ They planned to raise the entire amount needed in one day.²⁶⁹



Work on Camp Raccoon began the weekend of April 25–27, 1919.²⁷⁰ Troops 1 and 13—a total of about thirty boys—cleared the lake site in a weekend.²⁷¹ They unloaded a river barge containing 23,000 feet of lumber donated by various Chattanooga lumber companies: Lookout Planing Mills; Chattanooga Sash and Door Co.; and Stivers, Chattanooga, and Willingham Lumber Company.

Prater-Palmer, Rogers-Bailey, Crisman, and P'Pool Hardware Companies gave tools and hardware. R.G. Pursely gave a mule and Mercer Reynolds gave a horse. Both were harnessed by L.O. Morin of the Southern Saddlery Co. A saddle and bridle described as "splendid" was given by F.F. Sims, manager of the Robert Scholze Tannery. Plows and cultivators were donated by the International Harvester Co. and Newell Sanders Plow Co., and a wagon from the Chattanooga Wagon Co. Three hundred and sixty-five fruit trees, a gift of the Huntsville Rotary

Photo: Scouts unload a lumber barge at Camp Raccoon in 1919

Club, were planted. Strawberry plants, donated by D.W. Hunter of the Chattanooga Nurseries, covered one acre.²⁷²

Reports expected that camp would run from July 1 until August 1, 1919. "Every scout will be awarded credits for what he does and for events in which he takes part. Everyone having 150 points to his credit while at camp will be awarded an embroidered arm sleeve emblem."²⁷³

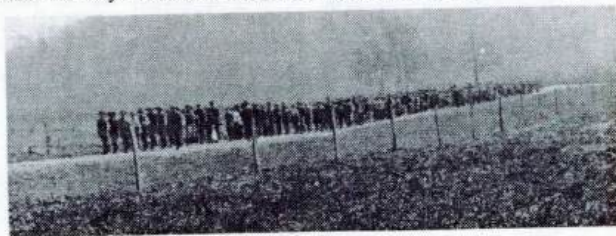


By the end of June, three officers' cottages were almost complete and carpenters were beginning the mess hall.²⁷⁴

As news of the camp began to spread, troops in towns neighboring Chattanooga planned to camp there.²⁷⁵ Troops from Dalton, LaFayette, Cleveland, Chickamauga, Bridgeport, South Pittsburg, Menlo, and other nearby towns planned to camp with Chattanooga Scouts in August.²⁷⁶

Camp staff included:

- Will Redd of the University of Chattanooga, a terrific athlete and champion regional diver²⁷⁷—in addition to being a commissioned Red Cross life saver²⁷⁸—was in charge of all athletics and swimming.²⁷⁹
- Miss Gertrude Wright was out every Tuesday night to beekeeping, gardening, and other subjects with which she was familiar.
- Dr. J.L. Bibbs came out on Saturday nights to lecture to the boys on first aid and personal health.
- R.H. Willard joined the boys on Thursday nights to teach telegraphing and flag signaling.
- Professor Spencer J. McCallie and Scout Commissioner Champe S. Andrews attended one day of each week to teach different phases of scouting.
- R.S. Maddox, Tennessee state forester from Nashville, taught woodcraft and ranger life.
- Scout Executive Roy Bachman had general supervision over the camp.²⁸⁰



Camp weeks began Tuesday afternoon and closed the following Tuesday. Scouts placed their belongings in a wooden box with hinged lid and lock and left the box at the river warehouse at

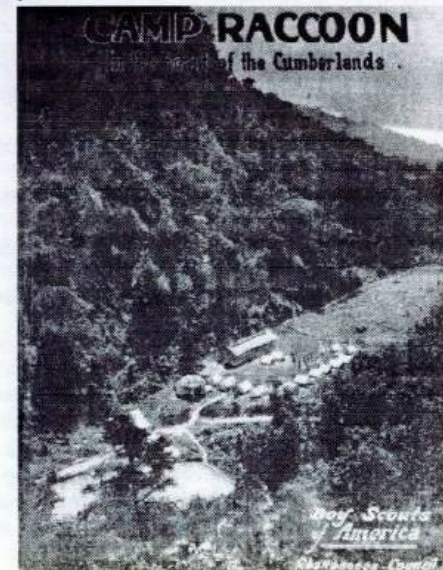
Photos: Camp Raccoon officers quarters (top); Scouts hiking to Camp Raccoon (bottom)

the foot of Broad Street on Monday before the Tuesday they intended to reach camp. Scouts then met on Tuesday afternoon at 2:00pm to hike out to camp in time for supper.²⁸¹

The camp experienced several false-start dates. Scouts originally anticipated Camp Raccoon being open from July 1 until August 1, 1919. On June 27, the Council announced that camp would open on July 23 and continue through August.²⁸² Finally, Scouts were promised that camp would open the following Tuesday, on July 29:

The buildings and dam are completed and everything is in shape for the opening. The mess hall, which is 65x20 feet, contains a large dining room and kitchen, cook's bedroom and pantry complete and will accommodate 100 scouts at one time; there are two officers' cottages and an officers' mess hall, each one having three rooms, the cottages having a living room and two bedrooms, while the mess hall has a dining room, kitchen and cook's bedroom; an athletic field has been placed in shape with a thirty-foot wire backstop behind, and home plate and a wall twenty feet long by fourteen feet high, over which the boys will practice volting, and a running tract; the dam has been built half way up, which is as far as will be permitted by Architect E.E. Betts, as it must settle before completion, which will be done next year. The scouts will be housed in tents which form a quadrangle in front of the scouts' mess hall. This year the scouts will use one of the original mountain houses as their clubhouse, in which a writing table, victrola and stationery will be kept, and also a supply of sweets on sale for the boys.²⁸³

Camp Raccoon boasts the first camp patch in Chattanooga. Each Scout earned "credits" for different tasks and participation in events. Those with 150 credits were awarded an embroidered arm sleeve emblem.²⁸⁴



The First Eagle Scouts of the Chattanooga Council – 1919–20

Top Row (L-R): Fred McDonald, Charles Chamberlain, Nolan Roberts, Richard G. Savery, Harry Hutson, Ed Silver

Second Row: Milton Thompson, Joe Haskell, Marcus Holt, Harry Pass, Ralph Weatherford, Richard Price

Third Row: Clyde Weatherford, Sidney Barnes, Roy Bachman (Scout Executive), Leonard Murray, Carter Parham, Melvin Baldwin

Bottom Row: Dawson Hall, Olin Dietz, Bachman's bulldog Poncho, Newman Burns (with legs crossed)

Sea Scouting and Segregated Troops

The Scouting program expanded in the late teens and early twenties. As early as 1919, African-American troops existed in Chattanooga harmoniously with white troops, which was generally anomalous in the South.²⁸⁵ As word about Sea Scouting flowed into Chattanooga, interest piqued. Lieutenant-Commander of Tennessee, W.E. Chandler, helped develop Sea Scouting

as early as 1920. At that time, two U.S. Navy sailors were stationed in Chattanooga, and they helped develop the program and loaned equipment.²⁸⁶ The Council expected the navy to donate two submarine chasers,²⁸⁷ which were useless to the government and lying idle in American harbors.²⁸⁸ Each of these submarine chasers could accommodate a crew of thirty, and had berths for twenty-four. At the very least, the government assured the Council use of a gasoline launch, which could accommodate forty boys, and the Council planned to establish a landing port somewhere near Camp Raccoon.²⁸⁹ It is not clear whether these offers of support ever came to fruition.

Joe Haskell and Robert Sims Attend 1920 World Jamboree

Star Scout Joe Haskell, of Troop 1, and Robert Sims from Troop 19, were selected to represent the Chattanooga Council at the 1920 World Jamboree at no expense to themselves.²⁹⁰ They were selected to participate based on merit, a practice many Councils participated in, so that only Scouting's best would be present.²⁹¹

The Scouts received a brand-new uniform of the latest design and complete new equipment. Haskell, a fifteen-year-old freshman at Chattanooga High School, was the highest ranking Scout in the city because Eagle Scout Richard Savory was in Michigan and Eagle Scout Paul Bush was in Mexico.²⁹²

On June 30, 1920, Haskell and Sims left for New York, from where they sailed for England. They joined the other American Scouts in New York on July 2, and travelled to Fort Hamilton where they were outfitted and trained, and then sailed on July 5 to England on the transport Pocahontas, which was furnished by the government without cost to the boys.²⁹³

While in New York, the boys paraded up Fifth Avenue to Sheeps Meadow in Central Park with a fifty-five piece Boy Scout band from Denver in the lead. The drum major was only thirteen years old. The scouts passed in review before Col. Colin H. Livingstone, president of the Boy Scouts of America; Maj. Lorillard, chairman of the reception committee; and Borough President Henry H. Curran, who welcomed the boys to the city. Dr. John H. Finley, state commissioner of education, was also in the reviewing party.²⁹⁴ Curran told the boys that he hoped America would never again have to prepare for war, but if that time came, it was these boys that one day might have to fight. With that end in mind, Curran said he knew the scouts would uphold the military and athletic traditions of the United States, urging them to 'lick everybody' they met in the competition at the Jamboree. The Scouts dined that evening at the Waldorf-Astoria.²⁹⁵

The participation fee was \$200, but Haskell's fellow troop members at First Baptist Church donated his expenses. Of the nearly 310,000 Boy Scouts in America, Haskell and Sims were two of only 304 to participate in the Olympia, England Jamboree, which ran from July 30 to August 7, 1920.²⁹⁶ The boys enjoyed the greatest Scouting event that had ever taken place, the first World Jamboree.

Camp Raccoon in 1920

Scouts used Camp Raccoon even during the off-season. For example, the Boy Scouts hosted the Kiwanis club at Camp Raccoon in May of 1920. The Scouts and their guests traveled by auto—as Scouts called them—to the Suck Creek ridge and finished the remainder of the trip by boat. The camp cook served a chicken dinner for all.²⁹⁷

As summer camp approached in 1920, the Council made a wish list of donations:

- For Camp: 2 mules, 2 cows, 12 hens, 2 nanny goats and 1 billy goat, 1 farm wagon, harness, plows and harrows, 1 Ford truck; donator of any of the following will have the privilege of naming the gift: Spring house, \$500; cottage, \$1000; headquarters building, \$1,500; Lake completed, \$2000.
- For Headquarters—Desk, fireproof file cabinet, two typewriter desks, typewriter, mimeograph machine, director's table, 12 office chairs, rug, 14x12; one five-section book shelves, Ford touring car.
- For Scouting for Older Boys—Victrola, stereopticon, 100 folding chairs, 1 partition.
- For Sea Scouting—Gasoline boat, small barge, flotilla of canoes.
- For Bugle and Drum Corps—Twenty-four bugles, 24 parade snare drums, large bass drum.
- For First-Aid Corps—Twelve litters, 24 first-aid kits.²⁹⁸

Bernard E. Loveman, Council President, discussed one of the Council's needs, and advertised Camp Raccoon:

We particularly need a Ford car for our scout executive. It would double his usefulness. He has to go out to the camp at all hours of the day. At night he sometimes has to attend two or three, or even four Boy Scout meetings in different parts of the city and suburbs. Such a car would be very useful. It could, besides be used in carrying the baggage of the Scouts to and from the camp, as all Scouts are required to "hike" to the camp.

One or two weeks at this camp is part of the program of every Boy Scout, and this stay at the camp is "the event" in the life of these boys. It isn't a pleasure trip. It is good, hard work advancing the boy in his Scout work, the Scout work that makes them good men and good citizens. But it is work that is made into a pleasure.²⁹⁹

Camp Staff:

- Will Redd—Camp Director
- Dr. George A. Gay—Director of Activities
- Deputy Sheriff "Daddy" Brooks—Camp Warden
- Scout Melvin Baldwin—Record Chief
- Dr. James L. Bibb and Dr. H.P. Larimore—Camp Physicians

- Robert Sparks Walker, D.T. Hardin, the Rev. W.H. Johnson, R.H. Willard, Fred Painter—came on different evenings to assist in the daily program.³⁰⁰

Ultimately, Redd, Gay, and Johnson ran the camp under the direction of Scout Executive Bachman.³⁰¹

Gay and Johnson were in charge of first aid, signaling, map reading, map making, cooking, Scout's pace, tracking, fire making, and similar subjects. Redd taught the boys how to swim, how to use knives and axes properly, how to find compass directions using a watch, and he was also in charge of all athletics. Robert S. Walker, President and Managing Editor of the Southern Fruit Grower and local naturalist, was considered the most interesting addition to camp. Walker came one night each week and taught the boys about bugs, trees, and flowers. The boys particularly found his talks on bees, tumble bugs, and ants the most interesting. Scouts also enjoyed the hikes he led each week before breakfast to teach tree study.³⁰²



Despite heavy and almost constant rains early in the camp season, the mirth of Camp Raccoon never waned.³⁰³ The boys swam in the lake every morning or afternoon. The invigorating morning swims earned the lake the name "Alarm Clock." The Scout gardens provided fresh vegetables, and Howard Williams, the cook, kept the boys well fed with blackberry cobbler made from fresh picked blackberries and fresh river fish caught in the nearby river. Nightly campfires warmed the hearts of the boys, who sat on logs with their patrols around the fire. There, at 7:30 each evening near the

demonstration field, the patrols would try to outdo the others by performing skits and singing songs. The boys and adults bonded around the fires, and each program closed with the scout benediction sung to the tune of "Taps."³⁰⁴

The 1920 camp season at Camp Raccoon could only be described as "splendid."³⁰⁵ A report by Robert Walker noted the following beautiful description of the highlight of Chattanooga Scouting:

Thousands of years ago when the old earth was adjusting her surface she found in hunching her side too much matter at a certain spot, and to make her internal self more comfortable and more uniform a part of her body bulged up like the wrinkle of a soft garment. Nature then set to work and pulverized her stony self by the use of water and heat and cold. This huge hump in nature was then ready for forestation, and vegetable growth has been progressing ever since. For centuries a portion of this wonderful wrinkle has been gazing across Moccasin Bend in the direction of Chattanooga and Missionary ridge. Although only a few miles in a

Photo: Camp Raccoon, as pictured in the 1920 Scoutmaster's Handbook, 2d ed.

direct air route westward from Chattanooga, to reach the eastern base of Raccoon mountain one must travel eight miles by auto, or many miles more if he chooses to go by water. People who have eyes to see and use them observe that this huge elevation known as Raccoon mountain contains a depression known as Pan Gap. Across this gap wild beast first laid out a trail, and with the coming of the Indians they seized the animal trail, and the white man later wrested it from the red man. This old mountain trail once led to a gigantic pan carved out in the bend of the Tennessee river, but since the construction of the lock and dam below the waters have successfully obliterated it.³⁰⁶

Walker went on to describe Raccoon Mountain; to paraphrase would be to do it injustice:

As our auto deposits us at the eastern base of Raccoon mountain we find this small trail awaiting us, and we accept its offer of hospitality and guidance. As our moving feet turn the stones that the feet of lesser animals have turned for ages, old sentinels of the forest stand to either side to greet us and shade us from the hot rays of the summer afternoon's sun. Oaks, sourwoods, persimmons, maples, sourgums, sweet gums, hickories and various other denizens of this rocky mountainside long ago met together here and formed an ideal brotherhood, and it is their company that we are now permitted to enjoy, which smaller children cover the space beneath and nod their fragrant faces as we caress them with our garments. Up and up across the rocky ravines our faithful mountain path leads ups, and as we pause to rest our bodies the white blossoms of a host of American ipaecac tempt us, and we are not satisfied until we have plucked a handful. We have scarcely gathered our choice until a yellow daisy-looking flower, with tall, square stem [sic], bearing six greenish leaves, arranged in whorls reminding us of the churn dashers of by-gone days, give us such a welcome that we cannot fail to add some to our collection. So we add a few of the coreopsis major and proceed on our journey. On either side of our path the trailing arbutus, pussy toes and wild honeysuckles have added their floral efforts to the history of the wayside—for it is the month of June.

The cool atmosphere, the land of real fairies and the stones lying within our path too gentle to move out of our way make us oblivious to the steepness of any part of our trail. Ants and beetles hurry across our trail, reminding us of the Saturday evenings of olden days when everybody on the farm was preparing for a day of rest. Here and there timid lizards go scurrying out of sight, and some who have not been trained in the manners of their anthropod brothers peep cunningly around a tree to see if we really deserve the name of being called and civilized people. The gentle brown toads hop across our path, for in Raccoon mountain they are lords of the day as well as the night. On our right and left the ants are busily engaged in pasturing their ant cows—the aphides—on the green foliage of weed and shrub. We pause long enough to watch them strike the aphides honey ducts, which brings a flow of honey dew within reach of their mouths. Under the green wings which nature has prepared for us, and it is tastily decorated with her best patterns of lichens. As we sit for a moment nature takes advantage of the

opportunity and directs our attention to some of her other children living in Raccoon mountain, of which she is justly proud.

Scarcely have we rested until a yellow-breasted chat—that amusing clown of the bird kingdom—so successfully imitates a jay that in our imagination we can see the bluish creature not far away. But in the denouement [sic] of its song the next note is a shrill whistle and the successive blasts echo across the mountain. In its season this bird is the master choir leader of Raccoon mountain. The indigo bunting holds the yellow-breasted chat in high esteem for its mimicry [sic] of song, and the curious and comic antics cut in mid-air by the chat seems to inspire the bunting and challenge it to music. From the highest branch of the tree-top the indigo bunting follows the chat and unwinds a repetition of the song, reminding the nature-lover of a plant whose flowers grow in terminal spikes.³⁰⁷

....
On down the slope we move and behold a brook that is chattering and fussing with the stones about something, and as we advance, behold, we see signs of Camp Raccoon—for directly before us some kind and thoughtful persons have gone before and left behind a rustic pioneer bridge made without a nail. As we tread over the chattering stream we think our thanks and bless the name of the Boy Scouts, who have consoled us by a message written in stone, "This is the trail." And these stones that lie at our feet, and larger ones that bask in the shade and sunshine above us, have declarations written in round white pebbles that this place we call Raccoon mountain was once the bottom of the sea.

It takes nature ten thousand years to build one inch of soil, and she has for ages been placing mite by mite and little by little in preparing Raccoon mountain a fit place for both man and beast.

....
Before us straight ahead we see the wonderful royal can[y]on of the Tennessee, while to our left stands a cliff that keeps guard over the Tennessee, and to the east a green peak covered with pines and oaks and blooming flowers.

High up on the east side of our right above the infant ravine, are two bubbling springs too secure for a typhoid, or any other dangerous germ, to gain entrance. When one tries to adequately describe these springs and their surrounding beauty, words and sentences flee.

....
Such is the site of Camp Raccoon—the boys' training school of Chattanooga—containing some 300 acres belonging to the Chattanooga council of the Boy Scouts of America. It is where your boy has and will enjoy the thrill of outdoor life and training so necessary for his physical, mental and spiritual development.

On the table to the left stand the mess hall for the Scouts, the campfire cabin, where ghosts walk in the stillness of the night after the storytelling is over, and the many tents where boys live the long-cherished lives of primitive man. Just below the infant cascade that divides the two tables, the little stream has been dammed

and here is the cool artificial lake, and it is here that your boy is taught [sic] by Camp Director Will Redd the art of swimming before he is permitted to go to the swimming hold in the Tennessee river below. It is here that the boys just before breakfast are permitted to take a cool plunge which puts the pep underneath their skins for the day. Up the hill to the right stands the cabin of Camp Warden Daddy Brooks, who is always on the job twelve months in the year, looking after the property, and in camping season giving advice and hints to the boys as to the things to heed that their sojourn in the mountain may be a success. Further up we follow the trail and if we carry a pail of water, our patch leads us on top of the table, where is situated the officers' camp—the cozy cottages of Scout Executive Roy Bachman and the director of camp activities, Geo. A. Gay. The view from the officers' headquarters is wonderful, and few scenes in America can excel it, because you look squarely into the face of the royal canyon of the Tennessee river. Words become as elusive as a family of young quail and as slippery as an eel in the hand when the mind tries to capture words in the English language to adequately describe the natural beauties of Camp Raccoon and its wonderful surroundings. At no place in America has nature provided a more ideal site for a Boy Scout camp than she has here. The rocks, the waters, the trees, the flowers, the insects and the stars—all of nature's children—are here in one happy colony to lead the boy into study that can only influence him to become the highest type of an American citizen.³⁰⁸

The boys were genuinely interested in the work they did:

I have never found a more attentive crowd and the boy stake their work seriously, which means that these lessons leave an indelible stamp upon their characters. On a single practical nature hike taken at 5 o'clock in the morning through the mountains, I never found a single boy but what returned to camp with his full number of birds, shrubs, blooming flowers or trees identified and with knowledge and observation that enabled him to sufficiently describe them on examination. No one can stand by and observe the deep sincerity that prevails in camp at the flag exercises without coming away feeling inspired and impressed by the [boys'] deep reverence for their country's flag.

The director of camp activities each morning inspects the patrol for cleanliness, etc., and they are graded accordingly. At the conclusion of the inspection the patrol which has made the best grade is presented with a first trophy—the skeleton of a horsehead. There is always a keen contest for this trophy which when won is prominently suspended with pride over the tent of the winners. But woe unto the patrol which makes the lowest grade—for theirs is the booby trophy which is also a skeleton of a horsehead with that part of the skull missing which protected the brains! I think these unique trophies are original with Camp Raccoon. A more orderly crowd of boys I have never observed anywhere. Order is the camp's first law.³⁰⁹

The 1920 summer camp season ended on Tuesday, July 20 having served 219 boys.³¹⁰

The Path to 2010

Phil Ledbetter

When putting together this book, *Chattanooga Boy Scouting: One Hundred Years of History*, the authors decided to research extensively the beginning of scouting in the Chattanooga area, because the roots of any endeavor are what guide that organization for years to come. For the other ninety years, it seemed more practical to "hit the highlights" of events and people who shaped and molded the thousands of boys who became Chattanooga Scouts. Much of the information in this chapter came from newspaper articles out of the invaluable scrapbooks of Charles K. Peacock, Chattanooga Council Scout Executive from 1928 to 1945. Without these, much of the history of our Council would have been lost. Sadly to say that after 1945, no one "stepped up to the plate" to continue the collection of Council history, so not a lot is available about the next few decades. One of our authors, Phil Ledbetter, became a scout in the Cherokee Area Council in 1966 and then a leader in 1979. He has tried to keep articles, newsletters, and records of our Council since then. With that said, we hope you enjoy the following stories and points of history.

W.H. Sears—Father of the Chattanooga Boy Scout Movement

Around 1911, a drowning boy was struggling in the waters of a lake in central New York State. He was not an expert swimmer and something had happened—cramps, or sudden exhaustion—that unforeseen something that so often happens with fatal results to swimmers. He had gone down for the last time, unconscious, dead, to all appearances. Then at the critical moment something else happened—something common enough in these days of scouting activities, but which in those days was regarded as little short of a miracle. The drowning boy's thirteen year old brother plunged into the water and rescued the boy. Once on shore with the body, the youngster did not waste a precious moment. With a skill and composure, born of knowledge of what to do, he rendered first aid to the victim. The result was a "drowned" boy resuscitated.

W.H. Sears of Chattanooga, architect, and district reconditioning supervisor, was an eye witness of the incident. The two boys were his nephews. So impressed was Mr. Sears by the rescue and resuscitation of a drowning person by a 13 year old boy that, then and there, a new vision burst upon his mind. His nephew, the hero of the day, was a Boy Scout. And the vision that came to Mr. Sears was the possibility of a movement that made life-savers out of young boys. Later, when Mr. Sears came from New York to Chattanooga, he brought with him the vision and the training that enabled him to organize the first Boy Scout troop in the city that survived its infancy.

The organization took place in 1914—four years after the Boy Scout movement was born, and continuously until his death in 1951, Mr. Sears served on the executive board of the Chattanooga Council. In the early days, he personally financed a large part of the Council's expenses. He is credited with fathering the movement in the Chattanooga area. His enthusiasm and inspiration were described as invaluable in the formative years of the council. Because of his efforts, in 1935, on the eve of the 25th Anniversary of scouting in America, the Chattanooga area had sixty-eight troops, 1,426 scouts and 400 scout leaders. The area comprised the counties of Hamilton,

Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Rhea, Meigs, Bradley, and Polk in Tennessee, and Walker County in Georgia.

To Mr. Sears, the Chattanooga Council presented one of the first Silver Beavers, the organization's highest award in recognition of adult service. He held the post of national council member for many years, as well as local treasurer, vice-president, and member of the executive board. Mr. Sears believed that the greatest value of scouting lies in its development of a sense of responsibility in boys. He pointed out in 1935 that "Juvenile Court authorities make the most extravagant claims of the beneficial results of the organization—they claim that no member of the Boy Scouts troops (in Chattanooga) has ever been listed as a delinquent." He predicted a still wider and greater growth for the organization, which at that point had gone international.

Chattanooga Council and Camps in the 1920s

The Chattanooga Council was first incorporated with the State of Tennessee in 1920. The incorporators were: Bernard E. Loveman, John Stagmaier, R.C. Jones, J.F. Finley, and A.L. Key. In 1922 F.E. Gunn replaced Roy Bachman as Scout Executive. Charles K. Peacock, Scoutmaster of Troop 27, served as Assistant Scout Executive and summer camp director from 1923–27. In 1928, F.E. Gunn resigned and Charles K. Peacock became Scout Executive—a position he would hold until 1945. The continuous growth of Scouting in Chattanooga, and problems with the water supply, led to the sale of Camp Raccoon in 1925, and the money used to purchase 93 acres on North Chickamauga Creek near Hixson that became Camp Tsatanugi. You can read more about all the council summer camps in the next chapter.

New York Times Article Praises Chattanooga Boy Scouts—1922

It was amazing that by 1922, local scouts and leaders had made such an impact that in an article of the *New York Times*, highlighting Boy Scouts all over the United States, the Chattanooga Council was praised for their "civic service." Projects mentioned included:

- Distributed 300 posters for Red Cross and 300 more for forest fire prevention
- Gave 7,200 hours of service to the Confederate Reunion in Chattanooga
- Troops collected food and distributed baskets at Christmas
- Distributed milk at children's playgrounds in the area
- Assisted American Legion in selling poppies for the Soldier's Memorial Fund
- Assisted the Baptist Convention, serving as messengers, pages, and ushers
- Placed posters for the Chinese Famine Fund, and
- Assisted at the National Cemetery Memorial Day decoration

The last service project listed, held at Chattanooga's National Cemetery on Memorial Day, has been by far the longest "good turn" for area scouts. It started in 1915, and although we cannot ascertain whether it has been continuous for every year since then, the project is without question a longstanding tradition. Today, on the Saturday before Memorial Day, area Packs, Troops,

Posts, and Crews place American flags on 37,000 graves that hold the remains of veterans from the Revolutionary War to the Gulf War—12,000 are from the Civil War alone. The only graves not decorated are 186 graves of German prisoners-of-war from both World Wars, although their graves are treated very respectfully by Scouts. Chattanooga has the only national cemetery that contains the graves of foreign POWs.

Chattanooga Boy Scout Honored for Heroic Rescue

The Heroism Award, first given out in 1919, is awarded to a youth or adult who uses Scouting skills to attempt to save someone's life with risk to themselves. Only about 3,000 have been awarded in the first 100 years of BSA history. In 1923 the National Court of Honor, Boy Scouts of America, acknowledged the heroism of one of Chattanooga's leading scouts. This boy was E. Dempsey Jones, of Troop 27, Highland Park Christian Church, who on September 1, 1922, rescued a boy from drowning in Dayton, Ohio. Scout Jones, one afternoon with several other boys, went swimming in Shaker's Creek. One of the other boys, Dan Dilts, became exhausted and would have drowned but for Jones' quick action. Jones realized that Dilts was struggling when he had gone down once. Jones said Dilts, "grabbed me around the shoulders. I broke his grip and when he came up the second time, took hold of him with one hand and with the other swam to the shore." At the time of the rescue, Jones was 13 years of age and Dilts was 16 and much heavier.

E. Dempsey Jones received the certificate for heroism at the Chattanooga Council ceremonies concluding the Flag Day parade on June 14, 1923. Scout Jones had made a fine record in local scouting where and at the time of his award was Senior Patrol Leader of the troop and had advanced himself to First Class and earned several Merit Badges. Scout Jones had also been selected as one of the few camp instructors for Camp Raccoon for the summer of 1923.

Chattanooga Scout Aubrey Angel Makes Remarkable Record

Scout Aubrey Dean Angle, of Troop 23, Central Presbyterian Church was one of the first in the nation to make the remarkable record of becoming an Eagle Scout in the shortest possible time. It was said of him that "he stands out a genuine progressive and helpful scout, always on the alert to perform some helpful service, which is the highest aim of a true scout." Young Angel was born September 13, 1907 at Spring City, Rhea County, Tennessee and at the time of his accomplishment, was in his second year at Central High School in Chattanooga.

Aubrey Angel became a scout in December, 1922, achieving First Class on March 30, 1923, and passed the Eagle Board of Review on October 18, 1923. One point that makes this achievement so remarkable is that his First Aid merit badge required six months service as a First Class scout before the rank of Eagle could be attained.

Dan Beard, Founder of Scouting, is Honored at Chattanooga Pow-Wow

Chattanooga Boy Scouts held "The Spirit of Tsatanugi" Scout-Indian Pageant and Pow-Wow on March 21, 1928 at Memorial Auditorium in honor of Daniel Carter Beard, one of the founders of Scouting in America. It was said to be one of the most colorful events ever presented by the local scout organization and was attended by between 3,000 and 4,000 persons. An article from the *Chattanooga Times* said, "the program which began at 8 o'clock was replete with stunts dear to the hearts of boys, 'A Day in Camp' program, and a minstrel show—one which will long be remembered as an exceptional amateur offering."

During the program, Beard, who held the title of National Commissioner, made the presentation of Eagle Scout badges to a group of scouts who had reached that rank. He was introduced by R.T. Faucette, head of the local council. Then Beard addressed the assemblage by telling the purpose of the Boy Scout organization and his great interest in boys of all ages and his desire for their achievement in scouting. He stated he was delighted with the reception he has received here and said it was his first visit to Chattanooga in thirty-one years. "I have always been deeply interested in Gen. Jackson, Gen. Johnson, David Crockett, and others of picturesque type whom I consider typical of America," he said, "and many of those men were personal friends of my father, who designed and painted the flag under which the Kentuckians fought for Texas. Therefore my interest in this section is rather personal."

R.T. Faucette, a great admirer of Mr. Beard, in speaking of the work of the commissioner said: "Boy Scouting came into existence because a Kentucky young man moved to New York City and resented the signs he saw on flats and houses that dogs and children were not desirable tenants. Dan Beard then started to make a place in that city for boys and now there are thousands of Boy Scouts all over the country who are rising up to call his name blessed."

Commissioner Beard in his hunting shirt and breeches had made an impressive figure as he alighted from the Southern Railroad train at the terminal station, where he was met by a reception committee. On the morning of the Pow-Wow, the Commissioner and Mrs. Beard were accompanied on sight-seeing trips to various points around the city. In the afternoon, an informal reception was held at scout headquarters where all Chattanooga Boy Scouts were invited to call and meet the founder of the organization, which at that time, numbered some 10,000 boys in the Chattanooga vicinity.

Chattanooga Scout Leaders Earn First Scoutmaster Key Awards

Six Chattanooga Council Scoutmasters were awarded the Scoutmaster Key in December, 1928, which were the first given in the South—only seven other Scoutmaster Keys had been earned thus far in the whole United States. The award was developed and made possible by the Boy Scout National Council during 1927, and was based upon five years of active service as a Scoutmaster, completion of the five-year training course that embraces the fundamentals of patrol and troop organization, specialization work in first aid, and required participation as a leader in the local council training.

The six Chattanooga area Scoutmasters that earned this honor were:

1. W.H. Bauer first became identified with scouting in 1919 as Scoutmaster of Troop 23, Central Presbyterian Church, and later as Scoutmaster of Troop 31, of Standard-Coosa Thatcher Company.
2. Robert Y. Faris, upon discharge from WWI military service in 1919, became Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 25, Highland Park M.E. Church. Shortly afterwards when Scoutmaster Captain Bell died, Robert Faris assumed leadership as Scoutmaster.
3. J.W. Hannum joined scouting in April 1923, when he organized and became Scoutmaster of Troop 20, St. Elmo M.E. Church. Mr. Hannum attained the rank of Eagle Scout in 1925 and earned over sixty merit badges.
4. H.F.G. Hinson first became interested in scouting in 1923 through contact with Troop 4 of the First Christian Church where his son was mascot. Soon he became Assistant Scoutmaster and then Troop Committeeman. In 1925, he organized and became Scoutmaster of Troop 33, East Side Junior High. Then in 1926, Mr. Hinson moved to North Chattanooga where he assumed leadership of Troop 42, St. Marks M.E. Church.
5. Charles K. Peacock, after serving in the Marines during the WWI, became an industrial arts teacher with the city of Chattanooga. His scouting involvement began when he joined the camp staff in 1920 at Camp Raccoon. In 1922, he was commissioned Scoutmaster of Troop 27, Highland Park Christian Church. In 1925, Mr. Peacock became Assistant Scout Executive for the Chattanooga Council while still serving as Scoutmaster, and he directed five summer camps from 1923-27. Mr. Peacock became Scout Executive of the Chattanooga Council in 1928, with the resignation of F.E. Gunn.
6. Carl D. Scheibe was the only one of the group who began his scouting career as a scout. He enrolled in Troop 10 in Minneapolis in 1915. As an adult Scouter, he directed camps in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and was Assistant Scoutmaster in Harrodsburg, Kentucky for two years. Upon coming to Chattanooga as director of education of the First Presbyterian Church, he immediately took leadership roles in Troop 2 of that church. Mr. Scheibe was Camp Director of Tsatanugi for several years beginning in the summer of 1928.



Photo: 1928 Recipients of First Scoutmaster Key Award

Whites Creek Flood Disaster in Rhea County—March 23, 1929

A new record of Boy Scout heroism and of Scoutmaster James Tarwater Wright of Rockwood, Tennessee who gave his own life in an effort to save his troop, were included in a report of conditions of the flood devastated areas in Tennessee and Alabama in 1929. The report was made to Chief Scout Executive James E. West by Fred C. Mills, Director of Swimming and Water Safety of the Department of Camping of the Boy Scout of America, after he returned from a tour of the region. Seven other Rockwood Scouts lost their lives in the floods—Charles Fred Burnett, James Edward Burnett, Roy Paul Green, James Clarence Hill, Woodrow Wilson Kerr, Lawrence Nedra Montgomery, and Jack Acuff Shamhart.

Scoutmaster Wright drowned while trying to save one of his scouts when Whites Creek overflowed and catapulted their Boy Scout cabin into forty feet of flood waters. He worked for hours bring scouts to safety, and then, when his strength was exhausted, lost his own life in trying to save a scout that had fallen into the swiftly moving waters. The flood waters rose so suddenly that the scout cabin, 500 feet off the Dixie Highway on the banks of the stream, was submerged, broken up and carried away. Twenty boys and two leaders were asleep in the cabin

when the flood waters rose. They became stranded on the roof until the cabin broke up from the force of the current. The other scouts were only saved from death through the heroic work of their leaders and good judgment of their Scoutmaster, who until his death, kept the scouts from panic and instructed the older boys in keeping their younger companions from being submerged in the flood waters.



It was later reported that the flood of 1929 was one of the most severe to ever hit the Tennessee Valley. The Emory River rose 22 feet in three and a half hours and currents raged at 100 mph. Hundreds of businesses and homes were destroyed; twenty lives were lost in addition to the seven boy scouts and their leader at Whites Creek. Three of the scouts, Willie Evans, Ted Derrick, and J. C. Acuff were awarded the Boy Scout Gold Honor Medal for bravery. A posthumous award was made to Scoutmaster James T. Wright who made the supreme sacrifice.

Today a monument sits in memoriam of the Scoutmaster and seven scouts of Troop 45, Rockwood, Tennessee who lost their lives in the flood. The monument is made with a Latin cross setting on top of a stone base about 15 to 18 feet tall and has the Boy Scout emblem in the center. The cross can be seen from the northbound of U.S. Highway 27 at Whites Creek Bridge. The monument is on the east side of U.S. Highway 27 and on the south side of Whites Creek, which is the boundary between Rhea and Roane Counties, Tennessee. A more detailed account of the tragedy and heroism that occurred that day is written in the book, DANIEL CARTER BEARD, BOY HEROES OF TODAY (Brewer, Warren & Putnam 1932).

Photo: 1932 Boy Scout survivors of the Whites Creek flood tragedy

Chattanooga Scouts and Leaders Sail to 1929 World Jamboree in England

On July 20, 1929, there were 237 Boy Scouts that departed New York for Birkenhead, England to participate in the World Jamboree. Among them were three scouts and one leader from Chattanooga—Billy Gauntlett of Troop 1, First Baptist Church; Wallace Page of Troop 4, First Christian Church; John Vass of Troop 20, St. Elmo M. E. Church; and Elbert E. Spriggs, Scoutmaster of Troop 28 in Chattanooga. Several boys from other southern states traveled with our group.

After participating in the World Jamboree, in which boys of forty-three countries took part, the group visited London, Brussels, Amsterdam, and Paris. They then sailed from Havre, France on August 20th and arrived back in New York on August 28th. About 1,500 boys from the United States attended the Jamboree. The local scouts with the other southern scouts were given week long training at Camp Tsatanugi under the leadership of Scoutmaster Spriggs.

As the US Boy Scouts were departing from New York, a group of 100 communist youth (many from Russia) staged a demonstration on the Cunard docks of the Hudson River, delaying the sailing of the liner, "Samaria" with the scouts, for about twenty minutes. The communists jeered at the Boy Scouts denouncing the scout movement as being "supported by the bosses to create cannon fodder." Several of the communist youth were arrested and their banners thrown into the river.

Local Scout Wallace Page wrote his parents while at the Jamboree and among other things said, "It is a great thing to be here with so many scouts. It's a great brotherhood to be able to mix and sometimes speak with foreign scouts. I can hardly realize that I am here with 50,000 scouts. Today the Prince of Wales came into the American camp and he is now at the great stadium receiving some of the groups. The whole camp covers a five-mile square and the tents are close together. The Americans are very comfortably situated, we sleep on cots in large tents, but most of the other scouts sleep on the ground."

First Presentations of Silver Beaver for the Chattanooga Council, B.S.A.

The first presentations of the Silver Beaver—highest award given on the council level to an adult Scouter, were awarded to five Chattanooga citizens on January 21, 1932. The ceremony took place at Patten Chapel at the University of Chattanooga, in the presence of about 500 Boy Scouts, their families and friends. Those honored were W.H. Sears, R.T. Faucette, Bernard E. Loveman, Capt. H.F. Wenning and W.H. Bauer, all of whom have served for years on the local council and some of them on the national council and in other outstanding capacities. All were present to receive the honor except Mr. Loveman.

This was the first year the Silver Beaver was awarded in Chattanooga, due to 1931 being the first year of this award throughout the United States. The Chattanooga Council was allowed five awards because of the age of our Council, which was seventeen years old, but in future years only one Silver Beaver was permitted each year. The guard of honor for the citizens receiving the Silver Beaver award was composed of Life Scouts Harmon Smith of Troop 20, and Walter

Johnston of Troop 53. The address of the evening was delivered by Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta Schools, member of the Atlanta Council, and member of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Largest Eagle Scout Badge Presentation from E. Urner Goodman

Twelve Scouts and four Scout leaders were presented their Eagle badges at ceremonies at Patten Chapel, University of Chattanooga on September 25, 1932. The presentation was made by E. Urner Goodman, national staff member and founder of the Order of the Arrow. This was, at that time, the largest group of Eagles to be recognized at one time in the history of the Chattanooga Council. For those of you wondering about Scout leaders earning the Eagle rank, that was allowed in the BSA until the 1950s.

E. Urner Goodman first became involved in Boy Scouting in 1911 at age 20, while studying for his degree in Education. This was as a volunteer Scoutmaster of Troop 1, the first Scout troop in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In his four years as Scoutmaster, the troop grew to more than 100 Scouts. In April 1915, he entered full-time professional service in Boy Scouting as a field executive, serving that summer as director of the Philadelphia Scout Council's summer camp. This is where he and Carroll A. Edson began an Honor Camper Society that became the Order of the Arrow. He was then promoted in December 1917 to Scout executive of the Philadelphia Council.

On April 1, 1931, Goodman was named national program director of the BSA by Chief Scout Executive James E. West, as part of an organizational restructuring. As national program director, he was responsible for professional and volunteer training, relations with sponsoring organizations, public relations, and program development. Not only was Goodman one of the founders of the Order of the Arrow, the Cub Scouting and Exploring programs were established under his leadership.

In January 1933, Goodman again visited for the annual meeting and presentation of Eagle badges. Perhaps it is no wonder that only a few years after Goodman visited, Chattanooga scouts began petitioning the National Council for information about the Order of the Arrow.



Photo: January 1933 annual meeting and presentation of Eagle badges at Patten Chapel. Urner Goodman is standing, sixth from left.

Firm Hands of Boy Scouts, Big Aid to Confederate Veterans at Reunion

Firm hands and sure steps of young, khaki-clad Boy Scouts helped ease the way for aged Confederate veterans who attended their 1934 Reunion in Chattanooga in June. At Camp Lee, in the old Montgomery Ward building, 9th and Market, and Camp Lee annex in the YMCA building, more than 650 Boy Scouts and their white-uniformed colleagues—Sea Scouts—were ready to render service to the veterans. They gave their services helping the veterans as guides, in first-aid attentions, registration, and scores of other "good turns." The scouts were eagerly on duty from 5 am throughout the entire day and as long as they were needed at night.

An article in the *Chattanooga News* stated that "it is a familiar sight to see a proud veteran, wearing the cherished uniform of the Confederacy for which he fought, walking on the streets of Chattanooga, courteously escorted by one or more young scouts. The colored Boy Scouts, in the charge of James L. Jenkins (scout professional) are also are doing their part. They have headquarters at 314 East Ninth Street and are assisting the old colored visitors to the reunion. For the first time in years, the reunion was held without the death of a single veteran marring the occasion. The careful attention given them by the Boy Scouts was, we believe, directly responsible for the good record this year."

Chattanooga Boy Scout Exposition—Memorial Auditorium—February 16, 1935

Chattanooga Scouts invited the public to witness "The Scouting Trail to Citizenship," a series of presentations in tableaux and pantomime, showing the evolution of Scouting from the Stone Age down to the present period—1935. Covering every phase of Scout activity and interest of boys, the Boy Scout 25th Anniversary Exposition was a revelation to the public in illustrating the great part Scouting is taking in building better citizens. The call to the public said, "If you are interested in the future manhood of America, and if you are interested in boys, don't fail to attend this greatest of all Scout Expositions ever held in Chattanooga."

Chattanooga scouts represented boys of the Stone Age, the Crusaders period, Indian lads, and the Early American pioneer boy engaged in playing games of their time. Also, highlighted were present day youth (1935) in unorganized state playing their favorite games, along with an organized Scout troop presenting their program. Demonstrations occurred in the evolution of signaling, wall scaling, pyramid building, erection of tents and equipment used in outdoor Scouting, and a gigantic display of pioneering—including the construction of a pioneer village.

A grand climax highlighted the night, in which 1,200 Scout participated in a show with Uncle Sam played by Estes Kefauver and Miss Columbia played by Mrs. James F. Finlay as they presented the "embryo citizen trained in Scouting and citizenship" to the community. The newspaper reported this to be "an exposition cram-full of interest and the vitality of youth, and showing what modern Scouting is contributing to the making of better citizens for America! Admission for the event was 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. Interestingly, Estes Kefauver later became a US Senator from Tennessee and, in 1956, was Adlai Stevenson's Democratic running mate for the President and Vice President ticket.

Boy Scout Museum in Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee

The Reverend Dr. A.C. Adamz, of Christ Church Episcopal in Tracy City, Tennessee organized a Boy Scout troop in 1927. With his knowledge in natural history and his skills as a taxidermist, his troop opened a Boy Scout natural history museum—said to be the largest in the country. The museum was located in an abandoned store building. It had over 100,000 items representing nearly all classes of reptiles, birds, and animal life of the Cumberlands! There are more than 500 snakes, 400 turtle shells, and many lizards in the museum. Mounted specimens included: wildcat, opossum, groundhog, fox, squirrel, owl, blue heron, white crane, turkey buzzard, and scores of butterflies, moths, and other insects. In the museum were also found a display of basketry, tin can craft, and wood carving work done by local Boy Scouts, as well as Indian relics, fossils, and bird nests. Father Adamz and his scouts traveled and set up exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933, and the New York World's Fair in 1939.

In a Chattanooga News article dated January 20, 1933, Father Adamz told of his snake hunts with the scout troop, and of the annual snake suppers which they have enjoyed around their campfires. "Fried rattlesnake is good; tastes just like fish," he informed the reporters. The boys are learning the ways of the wildlife—how to capture dangerous snakes, how to train them, and extract the poison fangs.

In 1935, in an effort to raise money to send Life Scout, Earl Henley, to the Boy Scout National Jamboree in Washington, D.C., Father Adamz and his troop brought over 14 thousand items to Chattanooga for the Scouting Exposition that was open to the public—the admission to the troop exhibit was 10 cents. He advertised that one of his scouts, Ray Shelton—"just as an added novelty"—would bite the head off of a live water snake and the troop would serve fried snake meat to the public. Following a much publicized debate between the Scout Executive, Charles Peacock, the Chattanooga Humane Society, and Father Adamz, the scout was not allowed to bite the snake; however the troop did stage a big comeback by boiling serpents and making a nice snake stew. Samples were offered to the public. Assistant Scoutmaster Charles Williams said, "rattlesnake meat is the best delicacy, but we don't want to kill our only rattler, we we're going to cook a pine snake and maybe garnish it with a few water snakes." The troop did go back to Tracy City \$53.00 richer.

Local Sea Scouts Greet South Pole Hero, Admiral Richard E. Byrd

As Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, flyer, explorer, and scientist, stepped from the train at the Terminal Station on Tuesday, November 12, 1935, a group of Chattanooga Sea Scouts lined each side of the steps. They greeted and shook hands with Admiral Byrd who was scheduled to speak twice at the Memorial Auditorium about his adventures. Also there to greet the admiral were Chattanooga Mayor Bass and a group from the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The Chattanooga Sea Scouts offered their skills and services during Admiral Byrd's visit.

In 1928, Byrd began his first expedition to the continent of Antarctic involving two ships, and three airplanes. A 19-year-old Boy Scout, Paul Allman Siple, was chosen to accompany the

expedition. Admiral Byrd lectures in Chattanooga dealt with the scientific discoveries and adventurous experiences of his second Antarctic expedition in 1934. He brought more than 9,000 feet of film to illustrate his talks. The *Chattanooga Times* described him as "lean, of medium height, and with curly gray hair, Admiral Byrd has the quick easy movements of a man of action. In his room at the Read House, he relaxed comfortably and smoked a cigarette. Despite all the physical hardships he has endured, he talked of his explorations as though he remembered each experience with pleasure. His manner was very free and cordial."

During his lecture, Admiral Byrd said, "What was very surprising—truly astonishing, was the discovery we made on our last expedition that when we melted some ice in a frozen lake, we found living organisms. They had been frozen deal for an unknown number of years and then came to live when the ice was melted. It indicates how tenacious life is. If an ice age should cover the whole world, there would still be life." During his lonely, five-month vigil at the Advance Base in Antarctica, Admiral Byrd said his principal job was the reading of scientific instruments—like a regular weather station. He added that he read about 100 books—novels, biographies, adventure stories, and philosophic works.

Boy Scouts of America National Jamboree—Washington, D.C., 1937

A strong contingent of fifty-two Chattanooga Boy Scouts and leaders attended the first National Jamboree in Washington, D.C. from June 30 to July 9, 1937. Scout Executive Charles K. Peacock led the group along with Carl D. Scheibe, Scoutmaster of Troop 2 and Joe C. Wagner, Scoutmaster of Troop 60. One of the boys, fourteen year old Dan Thomas won his trip to the Jamboree by submitting the best essay to the *Chattanooga Times*. Scout Thomas wrote a daily news story for the *Times* while at the Jamboree. Here are some excerpts from his articles:

- "From out tents we can see the Washington Monument in the distance and we are almost surrounded by the beautiful Potomac River."
- "Assistant Scoutmaster Joe Wagner and Winford White, Jimmy Whitaker, John Harsch, Charles Niles, and Dicky Andrews finished our exhibit of model fires and it is ready for inspection."
- The troops that passed inspection were invited to see the Washington Senators play the Boston Red Sox at Griffith Stadium in the afternoon. Our scouts were among the lucky ones!"
- "The Jamboree opened unofficially tonight with a campfire meeting. There we learned songs and yells to help promote the spirit of good fellowship among the boys."
- "The Jamboree is on. It was opened officially at 9 o'clock this morning when bombs were fired at Washington's monument. At the first bomb, scouts in their camps all over Washington came to attention. The second bomb two minutes later signaled the scouts to prepare their color guard. At the third bomb, which was heard all over Washington, 25,000 Boy Scouts stood at salute while our national colors were raised in the thirteen sectional camps at the Jamboree."

- "The Chattanooga scouts enjoyed the trip (to Mount Vernon) very much and several took pictures of the house. We saw Washington's sword and hunting horn. Of most interest was the bedroom where Washington died."
- "Tonight we assembled for the first time at the huge arena at the foot of the Washington Monument. It was one of the biggest thrills a boy could have to be part of over 25,000 scouts assembled together at one time. Greetings were sent by President Roosevelt and Sir Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the World. Our own national president, Walter Head, and Chief Scout Executive James E. West greeting us."
- "Today has been one long day of sight-seeing. This morning the scouts could go where they wanted to in the city. Small groups went to the Smithsonian Institution, the new National Museum, and the Library of Congress. This afternoon nearly the whole troop went to the zoo."
- "Tonight we had another campfire meeting. Our guest of honor was Paul Siple who went to the South Pole with Byrd. Dick Frost from England spoke to us and gave us a message from Lord Baden-Powell. The meeting was a potlatch, and the troops invited boys from other countries."

One of the Chattanooga contingent leaders, Scoutmaster Carl D. Scheibe said the forty-three white scouts and nine Negro scouts who attended the Jamboree carried small rifle balls from Chickamauga Battlefield, Indian arrowheads, neckerchief slides, and other articles representative of Chattanooga to Washington to "swap" for horned toads from Texas, baby alligators from Florida, and seashells from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The most popular Washington institution with the scouts was the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) where their fingerprints were taken and placed in the civilian files. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, attended personally to the distribution of hundreds of souvenirs among the scouts. Scheibe said the most impressive moment of the Jamboree was on the night of June 30th when the entire delegation repeated the Scout Oath led by National Scout Executive James E. West.



Scouting for Black Scouts in Chattanooga

We have already said that as early as 1919, African-American troops existed in Chattanooga. However, in 1927, a group of concerned Chattanooga citizens worked to employ the first black professional Scouter—James L. Jenkins. He wasn't just the first in Chattanooga—Mr. Jenkins was the first black professional Scouter in the United States.³¹¹ Despite this notable accomplishment, for the next 30 years the Council operated with a separate black scout division in separate office and with a separate summer scout camp, which was common among Councils

Photo: Chattanooga Scouts at 1937 Jamboree

in those days. In 1931, black scouts and leaders attended Camp Ramsey-Norris in August. This camp was located at a portion of North Chickamauga Creek near Camp Tsatanugi. Later segregated summer camps of the Chattanooga Council included Camp O'Neil and Camp Davis. Camp Howard Adair, located in Chickamauga, was operated by the black division in 1947.



In August 1931, Scout Phillip Thompson of Troop 84 became the first black Eagle Scout in the state of Tennessee. Chattanooga Council was nationally recognized for their outstanding program in the black community. Each week in the Chattanooga News, area troop activities and advancements were highlighted. This always included a paragraph or two about "Negro Scout News."

In 1937, James L. Jenkins served as the contingent leader for the 450 black scouts in Region Five to the first Boy Scout National Jamboree on the mall in Washington, D.C. Region Five included the states of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Eight black scouts from the Chattanooga Council made the trip to attend the jamboree with Mr. Jenkins. The local delegation arrived three days early for a special training camp in preparation for the Jamboree.

In 1944, W.G. Hughes was hired as Field Executive for the black division of scouting in Chattanooga. On March 26, 1950, eleven hundred black scouts held a special celebration honoring the 22nd Anniversary of Black Scouting in the Cherokee Area Council. They held a parade as part of this celebration on Sunday afternoon, starting at Popular & Ninth Streets. The first black Executive Board member for the Cherokee Area Council was Judge Benny J. Harris in 1966.

At the October 1954 Executive Board meeting of the Cherokee Area Council, a resolution was passed on recommendation of the Inter-racial Committee. It said, "Effective January 1, 1955, all Districts will correlate their entire program of Scouting, including the Negro units under the supervision of the District Committee. The recommended method of operation to be the Commissioner type of operation, with a Negro Assistant District Commissioner to be appointed in each District to supervise the Negro work in said District." From that point on, all District figures would show the total membership of both white and colored in that District. The inter-racial Committee of the Council had the job of coordinating the work of the Districts in an effort to bring a better Scouting program to the Negro Scouts. Though not perfect, this action by the Executive Board was the "beginning of the end" of segregated Scouting in the Cherokee Area Council.

Boy's Week Celebrated in Chattanooga

Photo: Chattanoogaan Phillip Thompson, first African-American Eagle Scout in Tennessee, kneeling, with (left to right) Julius Cohn, Carl M. Gevers, Charles Peacock, James L. Jenkins, Dr. W.B. Davis, Dr. Raymond G. Sherrer

Chattanooga Boy Scouts were involved in Boy's Week, during the first week of May—an annual event that began in 1928 and lasted for the next twenty years. "Leader Scouts" were chosen by their Scoutmasters and became the guests of honor at the Rotary Club's weekly meeting at the Hotel Patten. The highlight of the week was that the Boy Scouts got to be "in charge" of City and County Government for a day—this was known as Citizenship Day. The Boy Scouts held such city and county positions as: Mayor; Commissioners of Education, Fire & Police, Streets & Sewers, and Parks & Grounds; City Judge; Superintendent of Schools; Chief of Police; Fire Chief; Postmaster; County Judge; Tax Assessor; County Court Clerk; Register; Sheriff; Attorney General; State Forester; and Scout Executive.

A 1933 Chattanooga News article described it like this—"In city, county, and federal offices, and even in the courts, a group of youth recruited from the ranks of the Chattanooga Boy Scouts took charge of things temporarily and tried their wings, so to speak, in the management of public affairs. Interested and eager, the boys threw themselves into the work with the enthusiasm of a game, and after instructions from the regular officials about the workings of the various offices; they were not at all backward about expressing their views about special and routine problems coming before the officials for solution."

The next year, in 1934, the President of the Boy Scouts of America National Council, Walter W. Head, came to Chattanooga to participate in Boy Week. The youth of Chattanooga's preparatory schools, high schools, and junior high schools—several thousand strong—honored Mr. Head in patriotic exercises at Chamberlain Field Stadium. In an address President Head declared, "Our principal purpose in seeking an education is not to serve ourselves, but to prepare for assuming the responsibilities of citizenship and help make lives around us happy and worthwhile. If you overlook the opportunity to prepare for life, you are fooling nobody but yourselves." Preceding the address by Mr. Head, the national colors were presented in front of the stadium by an escort from the ROTC units of the city and the entire throng stood at attention while the Chattanooga High School band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

Years later, a very interesting story emerged about one of the boys that participated in the 1940 Boys Week. H. Carey Hanlin, Jr. was a member of Troop 41 and, because of his interests, was selected that year to be the President of Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company for the day. He enjoyed the experience so much that in his adult life, Carey worked for Provident and, rising up through the ranks, became the President/CEO of Provident in the 1970s and 1980s. Mr. Hanlin served on the Executive Board of the Cherokee Area Council for many years and was Council President in 1981 and 1982.

Chattanooga Scouts Celebrate BSA's Birthday During World War II

The 35th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America in 1945 was observed by the Chattanooga Rotary Club by inviting special guests, including Council President Tom Willingham, Vice President Earl Winger, two Scoutmasters and all scouts of Bonnie Oaks Troop 57, sponsored by the Rotary Club. The scouts showed the Rotarians how to light a fire with flint and steel, and the use of rope in building tents.

Then on Friday night, February 9, 1945, five hundred Boy Scouts representing 25 Boy Scout troops or Sea Scout ships celebrated the 35th BSA anniversary at First Baptist Church auditorium. Awards for outstanding work were presented to 21 local scouts. The Col. William Van Dyke Ochs Awards for 1944 were presented by W. H. Sears, the Council awards chairman. The speaker was Council President Tom Willingham who spoke about the increase in scout activity along organizational lines.

Demonstrations of scout skill were presented by Sea Scouts showing the importance of signaling in communication; the use of flint and steel to start fires, led by Troop 30; and rope games led by Troop 1. Alf Law, Council Commissioner, presided at the ceremonies. It was announced that medals bearing the likeness of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would be presented to Scouts who collected 1,000 pounds of paper in the wastepaper drive from March 1 to April 30.

Cherokee Area Council also held a Cubbing Conference on Friday at the Hotel Patten for the purpose of mapping out Cub Scout plans for 1945. The goal set for this year was 600 Cub Scouts, which are about 200 more than in 1944. Leaders attending the conference included Cubmasters, Assistant Cubmasters, publicity chairmen, Cubbing committee chairs, District Commissioners, Cubbing Commissioners, and Scout and Field Executives.

Cherokee Area Council Begins Sustaining Membership Campaign

During the month of November, 1954, the Cherokee Area Council embarked upon a Sustaining Membership Campaign that has continued every year since. At that time, there were already 92% of Councils in the BSA that used this additional method of financing Scouting so Chattanooga had really held off doing it until they absolutely had to. In the "Cherokee Area News" council publication, it stated, "With a greatly enlarged crop of Scout age boys coming on, we must enlarge our scope of influence if we expect to reach the same percentage of eligible boys; to say nothing of increasing this ratio." These supplement funds were to be gotten from parents, registered Scouters, and special friends of Scouting.

According to the thinking of the Council Finance Committee, the Executive Board, and all who have studied this question, this was the only way the council could adequately finance their operations. It seemed smart to depend on those who were receiving direct benefit from the programs or who were particularly interested in it. The theme of the campaign was, "More Scouting for More Boys."

An interesting side note to this showed that as of January, 1955, the Cherokee Area Council had a total of 205 units with 134 of those being sponsored by churches (65%), twenty-three were sponsored by schools and PTA's (11%), twenty-one units were sponsored by civic clubs (10%), and the remaining 27 by others such as fraternal organizations or citizen groups (14%). The top 20 sponsors of Scout units in 1955 were Baptist churches with 51, and Methodist churches with 50.

Golden (50th) Anniversary of Scouting—1960

An article in the *Chattanooga News Free Press* indicated that the Scout Leaders Appreciation Dinner would be held at the Hotel Patten on Thursday, February 11, 1960, as a major event in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. Council President R. C. Connelly said, "Although there are many events to be held during the entire year, including the National Jamboree at Colorado Springs, the appreciation dinner pays tribute to those men and women who actually make the Scouting program live in the lives of the boys." It was announced that President Connelly would present the Cherokee Area Trophy to the district that amassed the most points during 1959. Also, Wilford Short, director of camping and activities for the Council would be narrating a colorful ceremony for the Silver Beaver presentations.

1960 Boy Scout National Jamboree—Colorado Springs

One hundred eleven Chattanooga Boys Scouts and leaders left on July 12th to attend the BSA National Jamboree in the shadows of Pikes Peak in Colorado Springs, Colorado. On the way out there the local scouts spent four days at Philmont Scout Ranch in Cimarron, New Mexico. The three contingent troops were under capable leadership with Castro Kidwell serving as Scoutmaster for Troop 62, assisted by Don Jones and Jeremy Mallette. Scoutmaster for Troop 63 was Victor Harris assisted by C.E. Burke and Frank Vinson. John Hawkins was Scoutmaster for Troop 64 assisted by William McNabb and W. E. Bolen.



Boy Scout, Donald B. "Chuck" Smith served as the *Chattanooga Times* Jamboree Reporter for the trip. Here are some of the interesting observations and comments about the whole out West experience:

- "The boys are beginning to miss the mountains, green trees and deep rivers. Out here for two days we have seen no mountains, cross only shallow rivers, and longed for the shade trees."
- "Last night we stayed at Tinker AFB in Oklahoma City. The interesting thing is there are oil wells almost in the heart of the city—many back yards have oil wells too!"
- "At Philmont, we managed to get in some horseback riding. We walked two miles each way for a 30 minute ride. To most of the boys who had never been on horseback, it was quite an experience and worth the long walk."
- "The next day (at Philmont) was the greatest thrill. The trail was rough and mostly straight up. In the first three and a half miles we climbed 2,000 feet. We hiked up Comanche Peak to an altitude of 11,500 feet. From the top we could see into Colorado and look squarely on Old Baldy Mountain."

- In Colorado Springs we began to set up camp. From our campsite one gets a beautiful view of Pikes Peak. Even today with a predicted high of 105 degrees, snow may be seen on the peaks of the mountain."
- "The opening morning (July 22nd) there was an aerial bomb exploded to mark the official opening. Immediately following was a flag raising—centered on the US flag, the BSA National Council flag, and the Jamboree flag."
- "The highlight of the campfires has been a show with Herb Shriner." (he was there to tape a full-hour television show, "Jamboree" to appear on NBC the next Saturday marking the 50th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America)
- "Following an interview with Gunsmoke's Matt Dillon (James Arness) we learned his hobbies were boating and ranching, although he loves baseball, too. He consented to demonstrate his quick draw and some trade secrets were uncovered—the "Marshal" said when bottles were broken on his head, they were made of sugar and that chocolate sauce was used for blood."
- "Back at the camp there have been very few complaints. Steve Shaver gripes because he has to clean the latrine and French Frazier is upset at having to scrub the garbage cans. The perfume from some of the postal letters is enough to knock anyone out. Personally, I will be glad to get home and get cooled off! Remember to pick us up at Warner Park Field House at 8 pm on Sunday, July 31st."

President Eisenhower visited the Jamboree and took part in a parade. It was reported that probably more than 100,000 pictures were made of President Eisenhower as he visited the 56,176 jamboree participants. Another highlight for many of the Scouts was the Jamboree Rodeo Preview which had specialty acts, as well as the rodeo events of bull riding, bull dogging, saddle bronco riding, calf roping and bareback riding. The week long Jamboree ended with a spectacular closing ceremony celebrating "Jubilee Birthday Party" marking the 50th Anniversary of Scouting in America. Each of the scouts lighted a candle at the end of the program. The Birthday party signaled the end of what is considered the largest youth gathering in the free world involving scouts from each of the councils in America and from 38 foreign countries.

The Great Hiwassee Raft Race of the Cherokee Area Council

The Hiwassee River that runs through Polk County, Tennessee and lies within the boundaries of the Cherokee National Forest has been declared a "wild river" by Congress. Most years since 1978, either the Cherokee Area Council or the Ocoee District has held a Camporee in late summer or early fall known as the "Great Hiwassee Raft Race." Boy Scouts from the twelve counties of the council converge on the tiny town of Reliance, Tennessee for a weekend of fun and excitement.

Most of the Camporee is like any other that Boy Scouts attend. The difference is that on Saturday, at most Camporees, patrols are involved in various Boys Scout skill competitions. For the Raft Race, there is just one event—each patrol builds a raft and races it down the Hiwassee River—a real "Tom Sawyer" type of adventure! The rafts are built by troops beforehand and there are four classes:



- Class 1—hand poled or paddled rafts
- Class 2—boy powered mechanical devices
- Class 3—novelty rafts, an unusual or unique superstructure powered by poles, paddles or mechanical device
- Class 4—battleship rafts with a minimum of 5 and maximum of 8 Scouts powered by poles, paddles, or mechanical device

The official starter launches each raft in order of the number each patrol has drawn on Friday night. At the end of the course at the highway bridge, another official records the time the raft passes. Fastest time wins! Awards are given at the Camporee Campfire on Saturday night for First, Second, and Third Place in each class. There are also awards given for "Best Constructed Raft," "Best Designed Raft," and "Hard Luck Raft." That last one is basically for that unlucky patrol whose raft falls apart, they get stuck, or somehow are disqualified through no fault of their own.

Atlanta Braves' Homerun Hitter—Hank Aaron at Council Banquet

Henry "Hammering Hank" Aaron, greatest home run hitter of all time and Atlanta Braves baseball Hall of Famer, spoke at the Cherokee Area Council Annual Banquet on January 27, 1981 at the Read House Silver Ballroom. He praised area scout leaders for their service and dedication to the boys of the Chattanooga area. Mr. Aaron related how scouting was an important part of his growth as a boy. Hank Aaron achieved the highest rank of Eagle Scout in the Mobile, Alabama Boy Scouts.

"Being prepared has stuck with me all these years," said Mr. Aaron, who recalled an incident from his boyhood which he ranked alongside his famous 715th homer in Atlanta Stadium. "My greatest thrill as a Scout, and something which I will never forget, was directing traffic at LaFayette and Davis Avenues in Mobile during the Mardi Gras," Mr. Aaron recalled. Comparing that to the major leagues of Scouting, he said the experience taught him the need to work hard, since he had to know all the Scout Law to take the enviable position of traffic director as such a busy corner.

Praising the 320 scout volunteers who filled the Silver Ballroom to hear him, Mr. Aaron said, "You are helping youngsters learn about themselves and their fellow man. You are helping them set the mold for their lives. Never underestimate the role which you play in their lives." Mr.

Aaron said Scouting, with which he was still active in the Atlanta area, "cuts across lines of race, religion, and even the generation gap. I share with you the spirit of Scouting."

Tiger Cubs, Exploring, Project COPE, and Varsity Scouting Programs

It was announced in the August, 1982 "Scouters' News" that the newest addition to the Cub Scout program would be implemented in the Cherokee Area Council that fall on a pilot basis. Called "Tiger Cubs," the program, for 7-year-old boys, involved parent-son participation in monthly meetings. The Tiger Cub groups, consisting of up to ten boys along with their parent or guardian, would be associated with established Cub Scout Packs but carry their own programs. The plan called for the Tiger Cubs to attend two pack meetings—the Blue and Gold Banquet and the final meeting of the school year.

The major responsibility of the pack would be to furnish the group with a Tiger Cub Coordinator who would maintain contact with the group and act as a liaison with the pack. A letter was sent to all Cherokee Area Council Cubmasters to determine which packs would be interested in participating in this pilot program. The Tiger Cub program came out of the BSA's National Foundation for Growth Plan and was field-tested in the North Central Region before being released throughout the country.

The October 1982 issue of "Scouters' New" talked about how the Exploring Program was showing increased popularity among high school students in the Cherokee Area Council. Exploring had undergone a change with heavy emphasis placed on career awareness, and this was causing young people to turn their attention towards this program. Exploring was co-educational for youth ages 14 to 20.

Explorer Posts were more "club-like" in their structure, having elected officers who established post policies and planned post programs. At that time in the Cherokee Area Council, there were more than 30 chartered Explorer Posts with special interests in medicine, computers, law, architecture, emergency rescue, auto mechanics, fashion design, modeling, and engineering, etc. Local posts were sponsored by well known corporations and academic institutions in the area including: TVA, Provident, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, Hanger One at Lovell Field, Chattanooga State Technical Community College, American Institute of Architects, Chattanooga Police Department, and the Chattanooga Bar Association. Council Exploring Chairman Dr. Bob Coddington, along with 30+ Explorer committee members, worked to provide opportunities for the over 1,500 young people participating in Exploring in the Chattanooga area.

Cherokee Area Council piloted a new program called "Project COPE" in October 1983. COPE stands for "Challenging Outdoor Physical Encounter" and was first instituted in St. Joseph, Missouri in 1980. It was designed to teach self-confidence, teamwork, and inter-personal relation skills. Techniques such as traversing, rappelling, and climbing were used to get participants to work together at solving problems using teamwork and good communication. As team members complete the challenge of traversing a ravine or free-falling to safe ground, the dependence of each team member on the others is recognized.

The Project COPE program was held for the first time at Skymont the weekend of October 15 & 16 and involved 20 adult Scouters—male and female. They cautioned that "Project COPE" was not for everyone and persons in poor health should not participate.

In September 1984, after seven years of extensive field testing, the BSA officially kicked-off Varsity Scouting, a new program designed specifically to attract boys aged 14 through 17. The new program claimed to not compete with either traditional Scout Troops or Explorer Posts; but rather supplement programs already in place. Varsity Scouting, during the field testing, had already attracted over 28,000 members in the Western Region.

High Adventure would be heavily emphasized in the Varsity Scout Program. Boys join "teams" with an adult leader called the "coach" and a youth leader called a "captain." In addition, Varsity Scout would be encouraged to continue their advancement toward Eagle Scout rank; to work on service projects; to participate in special programs at council, regional, and national levels; and continue personal development in leadership, physical fitness, citizenship, and in social and spiritual fields.

Cherokee Area Council Capital Campaign Reached Goal of \$1.4 Million

In 1984, former Council President and Provident Insurance CEO Carey Hanlin sent an "open letter" to all Scouters telling of a new Capital Campaign to be conducted in 1985. With a major increase in youth participation in recent years, the purpose of the campaign was for badly needed renovations and repairs of Skymont buildings and construction of new facilities. The Council's Long Range Planning Committee recommended to the Executive Board, a campaign goal of \$1,400,000 for the following projects:

- \$585,000 to improve and expand Skymont Scout Reservation including a health and administration lodge, a maintenance and storage complex, family camp facility, training center, and short-term camp facilities.
- \$580,000 to build a 7,800 square foot "council-owned" Scout Service Center on Lee Highway. The council already owned land on the highway across from the Sports Barn. At that time, the council office was in the 6100 Building at Eastgate Center and the council had been renting space at various places since 1969.
- \$235,000 to be use as that year's Sustaining Membership Enrollment (SME) that helped make the Scouting program and activities happen.

Excitement for these needed structures and renovations grew among local corporations, Scouting supporters, and council Scouts and Scouters. By May, 1985 the campaign's goal had been reached and then surpassed by \$300,000.00. Scout Executive Jim Tinker announced, "A victory luncheon held on May 29th attended by campaign workers, contributors, and executive board members was the culminating meeting of a very successful campaign. The hundreds of workers and contributors to the campaign are to be commended for their work and sacrificial giving."

Mall Expositions Highlight the Diamond Jubilee of Scouting

To celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America in 1985, the Cherokee Area Council held three Expositions to show Scouting skills and tell the story of Scouting in the communities. The locations were at three shopping malls—Eastgate, Northgate, and Cleveland Mall. Each Scout unit, whether Cub Scout Pack, Boy Scout Troop, or Explorer Post, received a special 75th anniversary ribbon and each participant earned a special Diamond Jubilee patch.

The Expositions were held on Saturday, February 9, 1985, with Bill Steward, President of Red Food Stores, serving as overall chairman for the events. He announced that each mall there would be Pinewood Derby Races and a special BSA Birthday Celebration. David Hill was Eastgate Mall chairman, Bob Davis was Northgate Mall chairman, and Charlie Aulds served as chairman for the Cleveland Mall Exposition.

Later in the month of February, BSA's Diamond Jubilee continued when the Council held Eagle Scout Day and the Council Banquet. Eagle Scout Day was sponsored by the Downtown Kiwanis Club to recognize those Scouts earning Eagle for the previous year. The Scouts spent the morning at City Hall where the Mayor of Chattanooga issued a proclamation naming that day as Eagle Scout Day. Then they were guests of honor at the Kiwanis Luncheon at the Read House. They toured interesting areas of Chattanooga that afternoon and concluded the day by being recognized at the Cherokee Area Council Banquet at the Chattanooga Choo-Choo Hilton. Speaker for the banquet was Julian Dyke, Assistant Chief Scout Executive for the Boy Scout of America.

Lightning Kills One, Injures Seven at Skymont Scout Reservation

On Sunday, July 21, 1985, a Pack 3254 Webelos Scout, James Robert Ward, Jr., ten years old, was killed when he was struck by lightning at Skymont Scout Reservation in Altamont, Tennessee. Seven other scouts near him in Huckleberry Hump campsite were injured from the lightning strike as they lay on metal cots in their tents during the thunderstorm. "The lightning struck the tree and ran down through the trunk and roots, and went into the tent," Grundy County Deputy Jimmy Nunley said. It was reported that the deceased scout, Jamie Ward, was standing on a root of tree between the floor platforms of the tent. He was taken to Grundy County General Hospital in Coalmont, Tennessee and pronounced dead.

Scout officials reported that the boys had been swimming at the waterfront prior to the accident, and as the storm got closer, the returned to their campsite. "The boys were looking so much forward to this first camping opportunity," said Charles Cicchella, the new Scout Executive for the Cherokee Area Council. "To have it end so tragically is extremely heartbreaking," he said. Scout leaders cancelled the camp session after the tragic accident—this was only the first day of activities for approximately 80 scouts. Cicchella said "Jamie was very excited about this chance to be camping." He was with Jamie's family on Sunday night after they learned of the disaster. One of the injured scouts, Chris Moss, 10, of Ooltewah, was in a coma and taken to T.C. Thompson Children's Hospital in Chattanooga. He later awoke and was then listed in fair condition after treatment for burns. The other six were taken to Emerald-Hodgson Hospital in

Sewanee, Tennessee where they were treated for burns and released. Their names were: Mickey Olan, 9, of Red Bank; Henry Donald, 11, of Whitwell; Steven Martin, 10, of Chattanooga; David Erwin, 10, of Dunlap; Ian Sudderth, 9, of Dunlap; and Kevin Koeninger, 10, of Chattanooga. Young Koeninger was held longer than the others when a disruption of the heart was detected; but was later released when his heart began to beat normally.

The funeral for Jamie Ward was held on July 23, 1985, at Christ United Methodist Church. Cub Scouts of Pack 3254 and other Cherokee Area scouts in attendance were honorary pall bearers. Jamie was the only son of Jim and Juanita Ward of East Brainerd. Several years later, the Wards served as Cub Day Camp Directors for Eastern District for two years, to give back to Scouting for what Cherokee Area Council had done for their son.

In 2004, Skymont installed a state-of-the-art lightning detection system and dedicated it to Jaime's memory.

Cherokee Area Council Scout Shows

Said to be the largest single gathering of scouts in the history of the Cherokee Area Council, the 1987 Scout Show, held at the Chattanooga/Hamilton County Trade and Convention Center occurred on Saturday, March 28th. Besides the usual exhibits of camping, cooking, first aid, and scout-craft skills, the booths included such areas as aviation, caving, energy conservation, games & puzzles, and space exploration. Competitive events were Cub Pushmobile, Pinewood Derby, Scout Chariot Race, Obstacle Course, Cooking Contest, and the Great Father/Cub Cake Bake.

The Opening Ceremony began with a ribbon-cutting ceremony performed by Congresswoman Marilyn Lloyd. The Alhambra Shriners Highlander Pipes and Drums corps led the Parade of Flags with each Cub Scout Pack and Boy Scout Troop providing representatives to carry their unit flag and American flag. After a full day of activities open to the general public, the Closing Ceremony awarded ribbons and trophies to the booth and competition winners. One of the stand-out booths at the 1987 Scout Show was a "Ferris Wheel" made of bolted and lashed together poles in Boy Scout pioneering fashion. I could hold up to four people and was turned by the scout who built it—Troop 176 St. Augustine Church of Signal Mountain, Tennessee.

Scout Shows continued in the Cherokee Area Council for over a decade with the 1988 and 1989 shows held again at the Trade and Convention Center. The 1991 and 1992 Scout Shows were held at the UTC Arena-Roundhouse, and then for 1993 and 1994 it was moved to Engel Stadium—home of the Chattanooga Lookouts. Scout Show in 1995, 1996, and 1997 were held at Camp Jordan Arena in East Ridge, Tennessee. In 1998, 1999, and 2001, the Physical Education building at Chattanooga State College was the location for the annual Scout Show. None was held in 2000 due to the Y2K Jamboree.

Over 200 at the "Gathering of Eagle Scouts" Rededicate to Scouting Values

Eagle Scouts of all ages and from all parts of the country gathered in Chattanooga on Sunday, November 11, 1990 at the UTC Student Center to meet, fellowship, and remember. The United States Congress had designated 1990 as the "Year of the Eagle" and this particular day had been declared "Eagle Scout Day" by Hamilton County Executive, Dalton Roberts.

The formal gathering was held at the Chattanooga Choo Choo and opened with a welcome by Dr. Charles Felts, chairman of the Council's Eagle Search Committee that organized the reception. Eagle Scouts came from as far away as Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts to attend the event. Keynote speaker was Lee Anderson, publisher and editor of the *Chattanooga News-Free Press*, Troop 30 Eagle Scout himself since age 13, and future Distinguished Eagle Scout recipient. He said, "The most important thing about being a Scout, and particularly an Eagle Scout, are the things that have to do with your character."

Highlights of the "Gathering of Eagle Scouts" included:

- Presentation of the Eagle rank to Scott Gaddis, of Troop 82 at Harrison United Methodist Church. Scott received his Eagle during a Court of Honor that included the posting of colors, pledge of allegiance, and reciting of the Scout Law. His badge was pinned on by his mother.
- Recognition of Leonard Murray, the oldest Eagle Scout present at age 86, who received a standing ovation from the crowd. A resident of Ducktown, Tennessee, Mr. Murray was awarded one of the first Eagle ranks in Chattanooga in 1920.
- All Eagle Scouts in the room stood and rededicated themselves by repeating the Scout Oath, promising duty to God, Country and fellow man.
- Don Fulcher, Professional Scouter of the Cherokee Area Council asked for a moment of silent prayer for three of our Eagle Scouts that were then involved in Desert Storm in Kuwait.

Eagle Scouts Awarded for Heroism in River Rescue

Nathan Elliott and Nathaniel Anderson of Troop 125 in Rock Spring, Georgia used their Scouting skills to rescue a whitewater canoeist on the Nantahala River in North Carolina in August 2007. Both of these Cherokee Area Council Eagle Scouts received the BSA Heroism Award in October for their actions. The following is an account of what happened:

The boys were enjoying a canoe trip on the Nantahala on a sunny Sunday afternoon. Near the end of their trip, they were paddling their tandem canoe over the moderately difficult Nantahala Falls, when they saw a teenage boy struggling in the water below them. To avoid hitting the boy, they maneuvered their canoe and fell out, but abandoned it to perform the rescue. The young man's life preserver had not been secured properly and so was not keeping his head above the water. Anderson said, "He was turning around in the circular current at the

base of the falls." Elliott said that "others on the riverbank had been throwing ropes with no success. The kid was out of it—he couldn't even grab the ropes being thrown to him, and when I got him up on a rock in the middle of the river, his face was all blue. I thought he was dead at first."

The pair of Eagle Scouts had earned both First Aid and Lifesaving Merit Badges so they held tightly to the victim and helped him recover his breath before bringing him to shore. "He was really scared and coughing up water," Anderson said, adding that they helped the boy up to flat ground and helped him get warm from the cold Nantahala water.

The BSA National Council has given out only an average of 100 Heroism Awards annually since the award was established in 1977. It is presented to Scouts and Scouters that have saved a life at little or no personal risk. The Honor Medal, awarded since 1914, is presented to Scouts and Scouters shown courage in attempting to save a life with great personal risk. The boy's Scoutmaster, Butch Strickland said he and his fellow leaders "are extremely proud of the two young heroes. I know our families and our communities are proud also. It makes me feel good inside to know our training works!"

Chattanooga's Boy Scout Camps

Phil Ledbetter, Kevin Martin, John Thomas

Chattanooga's Boy Scout camps started with Camp Boulder Nook in 1915, located on Dry Valley Road about twelve miles from the city at the foot of Walden's Ridge near Falling Water and Cave Springs. This transitioned to Camp John Stagmaier in 1916, held on Dr. Clark's property in Falling Water, near Hixson. These earliest camps were not properties owned by the Council with permanent facilities as we know Council camps today, but rather events organized by the Council and held on private property in temporary structures.

The first council summer camp, as we know them today, was Camp Raccoon, built in 1919. While the Council has continuously owned at least one camp since Camp Raccoon, it also made a practice of periodically leasing land to operate additional camps. In some cases these were segregated camps operated exclusively for black Scouts, and in other instances, they were for a special purpose such as offering a wilderness experience to older Scouts. In 1944 and 1945 alone the Council operated Camp Tsatanugi, Camp Howard Adair, Camp Rolling Stone, Camp Tso-Le-Tsu-Ke, and Camp Chickamauga. The chapter provides all information the authors located on the identified camps, but there is certainly much more to be discovered.

Camp Raccoon—1919–24

Camp Raccoon consisted of between 200 and 300 acres, and was located on a plateau area on the west side of Raccoon Mountain in Pan Gap which separates Raccoon Mountain from Elder Mountain. On older maps the area is still identified as Scout Valley. A road now traverses the gap, but access at the time was primarily by foot trail up Lookout Valley and through Pan Gap or via the Tennessee River. Plans called for two main buildings: a community house and a mess hall capable of serving sixty Scouts at a time. Four smaller buildings—three small cottages and a community dining room—were also planned. It is not clear if all these structures were built, but pictures indicate that at least a substantial majority were completed. The Scouts themselves built the structures and even build a pond dam with only hand tools and perhaps the assistance of a mule.

Chattanooga Boy Scouts continued to use Camp Raccoon through 1924.

The 1921 camp staff included:

Unknown—Camp Director
 Prof. Charles K. Peacock—Director of Activities
 Uncle John Macnab—Camp Warden
 Dr. H.P. Larimore—Camp Physician
 Eagle Scout Melvin Baldwin—Record Chief
 Eagle Scout Ralph Weatherford—Commissary Orderly

Eagle Scout Harry Hutson—Dining Room Orderly
 Eagle Scout Charles Chamberlain—Kitchen Orderly
 Eagle Scout Richard Savery—Assistant in Athletics
 Eagle Scout Leonard Murray—Instructor in Bugling
 Eagle Scout Robert Sims—Orderly at Scout Leaders' Section
 Coxswain Harry Pass—Gardens and Sea Scouts
 Robert Sparks Walker—Naturalist
 B.S. Annis—Astronomer
 D.T. Hardin—Agriculturalist
 Fred Painter—Instructor in Wireless

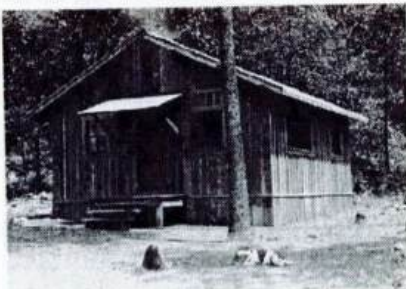


On April 23, 1922, the *New York Times* reported that the National Boy Scout Council recognized Chattanooga's achievements. Instead of weekly meetings extending over the period of several weeks to train men in their roles at camp, the Council utilized weekend training camps. The "short, concentrated scout camp training course" was very effective.

In a June 3, 1923 newspaper article, the Council announced plans for Camp Raccoon for that summer:

The scout council has had a road made to the top of the mountain, which is now ready for use. Many troops have already signed up for their week at camp and indications point to the most successful camp in the history of Chattanooga scouting. Of great interest to the boys is the announcement that the usual irksome duties such as carrying water and getting wood, has been abolished. The lake is full and shooting through the spillway. The expense has been further reduced this year and a week will cost the scout only \$4. Indications are that the majority of scouts in Chattanooga will take advantage of the camp during one of the four weeks of June 25 to July 23. Any scout who fails to go will certainly be the loser.

The reason the Chattanooga Council decided to sell Camp Raccoon and build another camp in 1925, can be found in a *Chattanooga Times* article dated March 13, 1925 that announces the purchase of property for the new camp:



Several offers have been made the Scout council by parties wishing to take over the Raccoon mountain scout camp, which has existed since 1918. Handicaps which the scouts have experienced there, proved rather serious for their purposes.

Photo: Charles K. Peacock, top; Camp Raccoon officers quarters, bottom

but do not affect the value of the land for other projects. The water facilities for swimming have been very irregular, on account of the small streams supplying the artificial pool being unreliable. Last year, one of unusual drought, the streams practically dried up. Access to this camp is poor, except by river, due to the lack of roads.

Camp Tsatanugi—1925–50

The March 13, 1925 issue of the *Chattanooga Times* reported the news that the Chattanooga Boy Scout Council had decided to buy a ninety-two acre tract near Cave Spring in Middle Valley on North Chickamauga Creek. The Boy Scout troops of the Council had been having summer camp on Raccoon Mountain since 1919. However, that site was difficult to reach, and water was scarce in the heat of the summer. By contrast, the Middle Valley location had ample water, plenty of room for activities, and was relatively easy to access. Of the new camp, Boy Scout Council President R.T. Faucette told the *Times*, "You cannot say too much about its fine qualities. It is absolutely ideal, in location and natural conditions, for the construction of the finest all-year-round Boy Scout camp in the south, if not in the country, and that is what we intend to make it." The camp was designed to make use of the surrounding terrain. Some knolls surrounded an open field, and troop buildings were planned to be erected on the high ground. In North Chickamauga Creek, a platform was placed to make the water shallower for younger swimmers. The property had been partially cleared, but still had ample shade provided by numerous trees. Camp Raccoon was sold to purchase the property for the new camp.

The Boy Scouts named their new camp "Tsatanugi," using the same Cherokee word meaning "rock which comes to a point" from which historians believe Chattanooga's name was derived. The name is preserved to this present day in Tsatanuga Road which leads to the old camp. The April 15, 1925 Council newsletter, "The Chattanooga Scout Trail," gave scouts information on the upcoming summer season at the new camp. It was said to be "composed of ninety-three acres of beautiful meadow and wooden hill" and "athletics will include baseball, volley ball, tennis, croquet, horseshoes, football, track shinny, and in fact everything you can think of that is outdoor sport." The newsletter also talks about the water activities saying, "We have the best swimming hole to be found. The water is as clear as crystal and is there all the time, even last summer during the drought. The stream is placid and we will have boats there, making it possible for racing, water tilting, and all swimming and water sport." The article later discusses an "absolutely forbidden point in connection with the new camp is boys walking the railroad bridge, or right-of-way." A week at the camp cost \$4.50 and had increased to \$6.00 by 1932.

One week later, the *Chattanooga Times* reported that the four sons of prominent Chattanooga John A. Patten had donated several thousand dollars to erect one of the buildings at the camp. Scout president R.T. Faucette hoped that others would follow the example of the Patten sons in honoring the memory of family members by donating to the building fund. The *Chattanooga Scout Trail* reported on May 30, 1925, "Construction on the Patten Hall at camp is moving along at a good rate. This Hall will accommodate every one in camp for mess and indoor assembly." The paper also reported, "On Saturday, May 9, over 100 Scouts and Scoutmasters spent most of the day at camp in a general clean-up of the grounds." The fireplace in Patten Hall boasted an

engraved stone set in the center above the hearth memorializing John Patten, which can still be seen to this day.

The Chattanooga Rotary Club also answered Faucette's call for support and financed construction of Rotary Hall to house a library and museum. Furnishings for the building were provided for through a gift by Rotarian Arthur W. Lessly. The final major structure readied for the camp opening was the headquarters building, which was donated by Hamilton County Judge Sam A. Conner. A craft lodge was added in 1930 and in 1935 two troops erected a log cabin to serve as the trading post. By 1939, twenty cabins had been erected for troop use with the majority "owned" by individual troops.



The *Chattanooga Scout Trail* also discussed a "Camp Letter and Award." It says that "a system of awards will be commenced at camp this summer, whereby those Scouts who excel in the various phases of camp activity, which of course, includes advancement, will receive the camp emblem. This will not be so profusely given as to make it a cheap award." This is probably the beginning of the "CT" emblem that is seen attached to Scouts uniforms, t-shirts, and bathing suits, in many pictures of Camp Tsatanugi through the years. Other photos show this emblem with "wings" attached to it. These wings were known as Loyalty Wings, which were worn with the Camp Tsatanugi Councilor Emblem.

In April 1929, Camp Tsatanugi had the honor of hosting the Region 5 Camp Leaders' Training Course with almost 100 men attending. These camp leaders came from Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi for a full week of instruction. L.L. McDonald, national camp director of the Boy Scouts of America was

in charge of the training course. The participants stayed in six different types of tents, included Indian teepees. Instruction included camp craft, campfire programs, swimming/lifesaving, boating/canoeing, advanced first aid, archery, rope making, woodcarving, and boatbuilding.

One interesting story that happened at Camp Tsatanugi during the summer of 1931, was told by Scout Executive and Camp Director, Charles K. Peacock:

Scout Commissioner, Major John L. Ryan got this tank from Buster Brown Hosiery Mill in East Chattanooga. (It was made of plate metal riveted together, and approximately 8 feet by 8 feet by 20 feet.) Chattanooga Transfer Company hauled it to camp. Just inside the gate, they turned to go up the hill and mired up. There they dumped it! It lay there for many months, 500 feet from the mess hall.



Photo: Scout at Camp Tsatanugi wearing the CT emblem (left); Scout at Camp Tsatanugi wearing bathing suit and CT emblem with loyalty wings (right)

I suggested to Dave Jones, Camp Committeeman, that we move it with the boys in camp. He said it could never in the world be done. I got block and tackle from my cabin in High Point. We cut 6 inch pine trees for rollers and brought it down the road with boy power. Here it is ready to go up from the road behind the pump. The tank was jacked up and pillars built. . . . I got Dave Jones out to camp. As we stood at the well talking, I said, "I still think the tank can be brought down here by the boys." He replied, "Charlie, it just can't be done." Then I told him to look up back of the well. He was speechless for a moment and then exclaimed, "Well I'll be _____ damned."

For several summers during the 1930s, the camp program included a "Pioneer Camp" where scouts participated in constructing and living in "lean-to," also known as Adirondack shelters. These scouts learned easy methods for good cooking with minimum equipment, construction of outdoor cooking fires, sanitary planning for camps, and outdoor camping equipment that can be made with the ax and knife. Also include were instructions for knot tying, rope splicing, and "monkey bridge" building.

During the Depression, the "Good Fellows Club" was established by civic, military, and business leaders in the Chattanooga area to provide funds for "city-bound underprivileged lads" to attend Camp Tsatanugi for a week. In 1935, the Good Fellows were able to contribute/collect around \$500 to send eighty boys for a fun-filled week. By 1939 the program allowed seventy-five to 100 less fortunate non-Scouts to participate in Camp Opportunity at Tsatanugi. Numerous other outside groups sponsored camping and/or training opportunities at Tsatanugi, including 300 people from the Hebrew School in 1937 and 212 boys sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1938.

Through the summers of the next several years, Camp Tsatanugi was the idyllic home of Scouting activities and fellowship. The road leading to the camp had acquired the name "Boy Scout Road" by 1933, according to "Shutting's Map of Hamilton County." A Chattanooga Area Council newsletter in May 1941 describes that year's Camp Tsatanugi plans and programs:

New waterfront equipment is being secured and sufficient tentage will be available for all who camp in the open. . . . The program of activity includes boating and swimming . . . archery (a wide range of new bows will be available for use by all campers) . . . Craftwork . . . will include leather, metal, tin-can craft, weaving, etc. . . . the rifle range will be bigger and better than ever before. Safety with firearms is taught as well as accurate shooting. Everyone who qualifies will receive the National Rifle Association certificate . . . during your week in Tsatanugi, there will be treasure hunts in the water and over the camp, sports and games, and lots of opportunities for advancement in scouting. . . . One of the big thrills is an Tsatanugi campfire, especially when the spirit of Tsatanugi comes down and lights it without anyone touching the fire. . . . Camp will again be directed by Charles Peacock, scout executive, and Amster Howard, field executive. . . . Camp fee is \$6. When a troop has eight or more in camp during one period, the fee will be \$5.50.

Amster Howard was promoted to Scout Executive in Pennsacola and was replaced by D. Frank Hinnant. Mr. Hinnant served as Camp Director at Tsatanugi for three years, during which time the entire staff volunteered to be there, receiving only food and a tent in exchange for their services. The first year he served as director, he and his wife Anne built a shower stall with canvas on a frame. The shower consisted of a five-gallon bucket with holes punched in it. Over the course of the day, the sun would heat the water, drawn from the well.

Three felt patches came from Camp Tsatanugi, all bearing an acorn that states "On My Honor." The first ones were blue. Later, grey ones were issued. Some exist with the word "STAFF" embroidered on the felt. It is believed the staff patches exist only on the grey background.



On May 4, 1944, the *Chattanooga Times* reported that the Cherokee Area Council was acquiring property on Signal Mountain for a new scout camp. The plan was for Camp Tsatanugi to be used mainly by younger scouts and their leaders. There is no evidence that anything developed for this Signal Mountain camp location. During the winter of 1950–51, the dam broke on North Chickamauga Creek (which had formed the camp's waterfront), so the Council had to begin looking for another camp. The Cherokee Area Council used Camp Glancy (described later) for summer camp the following year and began operating Camp Cherokee for summer camp in 1952, but retained Camp Tsatanugi for other uses. In 1968 the camp was sold to the Highland Sportsman Club to help pay for the current camp—Skymont Scout Reservation. Today, the Highland Sportsman Club is located on the site.

Camp Ramsey-Norris—1930s

During a part of each summer—usually in August—a section of North Chickamauga Creek (assumedly at or near Camp Tsatanugi), became Camp Ramsey-Norris, the scout camp for African-American scouts during segregation. These camps were common during this part of America's history, and were often

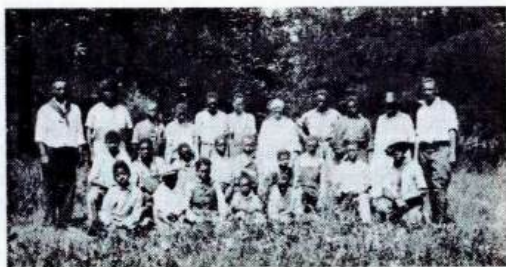


Photo: Camp Ramsey-Norris campers

called "Negro camps." James L. Jenkins served as camp director. Mr. Jenkins is thought to be the first African American scouting professional for the Boy Scouts of America in the South. Mr. Jenkins was later the contingent leader for black scouts in Region 5 to the first Boy Scout National Jamboree in 1937.

Camp Howard Adair—1940s

Camp Ramsey Norris was not the only segregated Scout camp in Chattanooga. According to Charles Peacock's final report to the Council Executive Board before resigning in 1945, the Council had leased forty acres on Chickamauga Lake for "Negro camping." Peacock called this area "Camp Adair." Another record indicates that the African-American Scouts camped at a place called Camp Howard Adair around 1944, and that this camp was located in or near Bartlebaugh, a neighborhood of Harrison, located on Chickamauga Lake just North of Booker T. Washington State Park. This record is signed by Willie G. Hughes, who was the Field Scout Executive in the mid-1940s in charge of the segregated Scouts. There is currently a Howard Adair Road in Bartlebaugh, Harrison, which runs parallel to the shore of the lake for a short distance. Very little is known about Camp Howard Adair other than what these records reveal. There is also mention of a camp immediately prior to Adair called Camp Davis, although only one mention of this camp has surfaced.

Camp Tso-Le-Tsu-Ke—1945

In the summer of 1945 only, the Council operated Camp Tso-Le-Tsu-Ke on Grasshopper Creek in Harrison, TN. "Tso-Le-Tsu-Ke" means "grasshopper" in Cherokee, and the name was chosen by D. Frank Hinnant.³¹² The exact location is described as "half-mile back from Chickamauga Lake . . . 20 river miles from Chickamauga Dam . . . out old Birchwood Pike off Highway 58," and "one half-mile up Grasshopper Creek from Lake Chickamauga . . . about 35 miles from downtown Chattanooga." The Council decided to operate Camp Tso-Le-Tsu-Ke in 1945 instead of Camp Tsatanugi for a number of reasons, not the least of which were the "endless string of freight and passenger trains roaring past shatter[ing] all illusions of 'back to nature,'" according to a 1945 newspaper article.



The 1945 Camp Tso-Le-Tsu-Ke brochure describes the camp as "a new and wonderful camp for Scouts who love the romance and thrill of camping in a wilderness on big water. Long and wide stretches of water and rugged heavily wooded country afford unusual opportunities for exploration trips, nature study, wood craft, fishing, boating, and swimming."

The brochure goes on to say, "exploration trips by boat and a-foot will be made to some famous Indian town sites, one of which is now a big island at the mouth of the Hiwassee River, where for many years, Sam Houston lived with the Cherokee Indians." Other activities included: stalking small game, archery, rifle range, canoeing, woodcraft, conservation, and hiking in the deep woods. The camp fee was \$9.00 per week with a total of five weeks of camp—from June 4

to July 8, the first week being just for Staff. The camp director was H.R. McCracken. Edwin Clark served as a Waterfront Counselor.

One special note in the brochure announced that "the Cherokee Council has just completed the organization of a lodge of the Order of the Arrow, the Camp Honor Society. Several scouts will be nominated for membership each week on the basis of their performance as a good camper." This was the beginnings of the "Chickamauga Lodge 293" which conducted an induction but never became active in the Cherokee Area Council. It wasn't until 1957 that the Council formed "Taldandaganu" Lodge 293 that is still active today.

There is one known patch associated with Camp Tso-Le-Tsu-Ke, and it was designed by D. Frank Hinnant.

Camp Rolling Stone—1937-45



Another camp operated by the Chattanooga/Cherokee Area Council during much of the same time as Camp Tsatanugi was Camp Rolling Stone. It was a high adventure camp for Senior Scouts established in 1937 and operating at least through 1945. The Council leased the 15.2-acre property annually from the U.S. Forest Service. It was located in the Cherokee National Forest, 12 miles south of Tellico Plains. The site had served as a Civilian Conservation Corps camp, #1454, during President Roosevelt's New Deal and included a headquarters building, a two-room lodge, five cabins, a garage, and even a concrete swimming pool. A caretaker, Ernest L. Tate, lived approximately a half mile from camp and managed it when no council professional was on property. The funding for Camp Rolling Stone was made possible through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. T.S. Ferrell, as a memorial to their son, Morgan, who was an Eagle Scout and Scoutmaster.

An organized camp was only held for one week each summer (usually the week before Tsatanugi began), and was a base for expeditions into the forest and along the Appalachian Trail, including overnight backpacking trips up to 5,000 feet elevation. Scouts, while in camp, stay in rugged, rustic cabins "where you'll rough it in comfort." Other activities included swimming in cold mountain pools and panning for gold. The requirements to attend were that a Scout must be 15 years old and at least First Class rank. The camp was staffed by Scout Executives and Scouters, and the fee was \$4.00 for the week in 1941, and had increased to \$7.00 by 1943.

Outside the organized camp week, the facilities were available to units that met the same age and rank requirements as long as they were accompanied by a commissioned leader. Senior scouts over eighteen years of age could also utilize the camp, but without the need for commissioned leadership.

Photo: Morgan Ferrell

In the Chattanooga Area Council newsletter, "The Scouter" dated April 1941, an article announces an expedition to Rolling Stone for the weekend before Easter. It states, "All activity will be in camp with special attention to camp improvements. Besides all the fun, this is an opportunity to add to time towards the Rolling Stone Beaver emblem."³¹³ The Rolling Stone insignia could be worn by any Scout or Scouter with a total of seven days of camping at Rolling Stone. Then the beaver emblem could be added to the insignia of any camper who completes 50 hours of service towards camp improvement. A pair of work gloves was suggested and the number going was limited to 20 with a cost of 75 cents.

Camp Glancy—1951

The Chattanooga Boy Scouts used Camp Glancy for three weeks of camp during this transition year, when the dam at Camp Tsatanugi broke and it was determined to be too small for the Council needs. This retreat center dates to 1928, when Mr. and Mrs. Glancy Sherman deeded 27 acres of land between Whitwell and Jasper, Tennessee to the Chattanooga area Girl Scout Council for a summer camp. It operated as a Girl Scout camp from 1929 through 1942 before the need for improvements and the inability to buy adjoining land caused the organization to look elsewhere for a camp. During the Girl Scouts' use, buildings and equipment were purchased through donations from interested friends, the organization's annual cookie sale, troop pledges and business contributions. The cost for one week's board, at the time, according to a former Girl Scouts of Moccasin Bend Council Web site, was \$7 plus a \$1 registration fee. A green camp suit, including middie and bloomer, was required at a cost of \$1.50.

Glancy's most memorable attribute was a swinging bridge over the Little Sequatchie River. In 1951, everything had to be brought across the bridge to camp. Two CAC field executives ran the camp. Vick Vickery was Program Director and George Coward was the Business Manager. The dining hall was large enough to house all the scouts each week and meals were served on long wooden tables with long benches. At many of the meals, Scouts were given 8 oz bottles of Coke to drink. One special event each week was the "Skit Night" with camp staff performing, such as Gus Geiger as "Little Nemo" and Quenton as Swami the Egyptian pharaoh. The swimming hole was the area next to the swinging bridge on Little Sequatchie River. There was a large rubber raft in the middle of the river that only Scouts that qualified as swimmers could go to.

Camp Glancy is owned today by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and is available for use by all Christian church, civic, and family groups.³¹⁴

Camp Cherokee—1952-72

In the fall of 1951 Scout Executive Charlie Cook, called two of his field executives, George Coward and Vick Vickery into his office and gave them a map of the area around Lake Ocoee (also known as Parksville Lake) in Polk County, Tennessee. He showed them a marked plot of land in the Cherokee National Forest and told them that the Council had been given approval to lease the land from TVA if it suited the Council's purpose. Cook directed Coward and Vickery to go and look over the site to see if it was suitable for a summer camp. At his request, they took

a canoe and camping gear and headed for Lake Ocoee. They put in on the north side landing at Highway 64 and paddled across to what is now the site of Camp Cherokee. It was an old sawmill site which had been used when the timber was cut from the land, now covered by the creation of the lake. Vick Vickery remembers a big sawdust pile where the pavilion now stands. They camped that night, got water from the spring and were unaware of the little "copper creatures" (copperhead snakes) all around them. Coward and Vickery were impressed by the beauty of the place, but had reservations about how they would get a camp built this far into the wilderness. The only road to the camp forced you to cross a high creek seven times.

Chief Cook made the decision and instructed his staff to prepare about 44 acres and open Camp Cherokee for the summer of 1952. Vick Vickery served as Camp Director for the first two years. Mrs. Harrell, the camp cook who served several years at Tsatanugi, then at Glancy, also worked the first few years at Cherokee.



Chattanooga News-Free Press writer, Cecil Van Hoose, after visiting Cherokee, wrote an article for the July 16, 1953, paper with pictures and a description of the camp for that summer. He commented that, "with positively no frills, Camp Cherokee is strictly a pioneer camp where Mother Nature provides a classroom of natural beauty and wildlife." He quotes Camp Director, Vick Vickery as saying, "We don't have electric lights or running water and the boy is pretty much on his own. We find the conditions excellent for teaching individual scouts self-reliance."

The article goes on to say that, "Most of the 86 Scouts present last week...started saving for their week at Camp Cherokee last fall by depositing small sums with their troop treasurer toward the necessary \$12 expenses....Special activities include overnight hikes, canoe trips on Lake Ocoee, and study groups interested in earning merit badges... Nature study here in the Cherokee National Forest comes naturally with all the wild animals running around loose. A favorite spot for the nature student was a secluded area a few yards behind the garbage dump where the wild hogs, deer, and turkeys come to eat. Here they observe the animals and then make plaster-of-paris imprints of their tracks."

Van Hoose says, "Another favorite activity of the camp is the handicraft tent. Here the boys are taught basket weaving, bead-making, leather work, and metal work. The campcraft instructor has the troops in each day for a session on knife and axe sharpening, lean-to and pup-tent erection, fire building, and related subjects....Then there's the archery range where little Butch Qualls of Ryall Springs teaches the boys to shoot the arrow. Cardboard bears and bulls-eyes decorate the range. Butch's favorite target is a burlap reindeer named 'Rudolph' who slides on a wire, giving the scouts practice in shooting at a moving target."

Robert Rodgers, who now lives in Bristol, Virginia, was a young Boy Scout in the Cherokee Area Council and attended Camp Cherokee during those early years. Here is an account of what he experienced:

I attended the camp in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1958. I missed the first year of the camp, 1952, by one year. All of these tales spanned the three first years I was there as a camper. In 1958, I went as an Assistant Scoutmaster at the age of 17. The Scoutmaster had to leave in the middle of the week and I was left with the troop—can you imagine that happening now! The years I was there we slept in old WWII Army walled tents on old army folding cots. The mess tent was also an old Army tent. We also did our handicrafts in the same tent. The only building I can remember was the kitchen and it was no great shakes. The waterfront had been equipped with new metal docks for the 1953 season.

My Troop was 111 from Dayton, TN. We rode from Dayton in the back of a truck and were delivered to the lake pick-up point. From there we were ferried across Lake Ocoee in a rubber raft pulled by a boat with an outboard motor. We were assigned a campsite which, all the years I was there, was near the waterfront. The first thing you did was make sure there were no critters or snakes in your tent. I can remember that we made our site into a show place with a fence and gate made from fallen limbs that we gathered.

At the times I was there in 1953, '54 and '55, each troop had an overnight canoe trip that they were allowed to take if they wanted. When our troop went on the canoe trip the new guys (those who were at camp for the first time) would have their canoe and whatever was in it turned over at a rest stop, always close to the shore so they could fish their belongings out of the lake. We always went to an island near the dam. At night you could see lights down a nearby cove which we surmised was a girl's camp. There were those who always said that they were taking a canoe there after dark. It was all talk and no do, of course. In 1958 this was only a day canoe trip but that may have been since I was the only "adult" with our troop at the time.

We had an ax safety course, swimming lessons (all in my troop were already good swimmers), and other activities including a night time camp fire with stories and ghost tales. There were always the nocturnal raids on other camp sites and the official repercussions from that. One year one of the counselors brought a runabout boat with a 25 HP Johnson outboard motor and some of us learned to water ski behind it. That was a large motor in those days and we were astonished at the power. Near the end of the week there was a swimming competition where the troops attending competed against each other. I do not remember if there were any prizes for winning.

Ah the copperheads and the scorpions! We were always on the lookout. One guy in our troop went into the brush in a swim suit after a copperhead he spied on the way to swim. The first year I attended there was an old hound dog that was bitten by a copperhead. He just took to his bed, was severely swollen and was up and about in a few days no wiser for his ordeal.

As I said these tales are mixed up through the years I attended but Camp Cherokee has never left my memory. Oh, I forgot to mention the little red critters that you always took home from camp, the chiggers.

Phil Ledbetter, a long time Scouter with the Cherokee Area Council, also attended Camp Cherokee as a boy with Troop 30 in the Brainerd community of Chattanooga. The years he attended were the last six—1967 to 1972. Here is a description of what camp was like for him:

Each summer we all would pack-up and gather at our Scout cabin at Brainerd Methodist Church on a Sunday afternoon to make the trip to Camp Cherokee. The boat landing was located 20 miles East of Cleveland, Tennessee on Highway 64. Once there we waited our turn to be transported, with our gear, across the lake on "The Chief." It was a large flat bottom boat with canvas top that could hold about 30 scouts and leaders. On the other side, we unloaded our gear and hauled all of it to our campsite. The first year I was there (1966), our troop was in Quapaw campsite and all the other years we were in Mohawk, right above central showers.

Changing into our swim trunks, we headed to the health lodge to get checked out by the camp doctor. Then we traveled to the waterfront for our swim test. This test determined if you were a non-swimmer, beginner, or swimmer, and what areas at the waterfront you were allowed to go in. The rest of the day we settled into our tents and made campsite improvements to try and win the daily "Best Campsite" award once or more during our time there. At supper we started the rotation of being "waiters" in the mess hall—usually doing this job 3 or 4 times during the week. Sunday night we attend the Camp Vespers service down at the campfire area.

On Monday morning, the advancement sessions and merit badge classes began. Our Scoutmaster had met with us before we went to camp to decide what requirements we would pass off and/or what merit badges to take. Cherokee had an awesome waterfront (across the hill from the dining hall) where badges in swimming, life saving, canoeing, row-boating, and even water skiing and motor-boating were available. I got all those (except row-boating, it was boring) during the years I was at Cherokee. I also earned the Mile Swim patch on this beautiful, wide-open lake!

In central camp, the trading post, quartermaster room, post office, and all the handicraft merit badges were at the pavilion down from the mess hall. This was a huge concreted and covered area that was the most popular place at camp. Here you could get you daily candy bar and coke. Handicraft badges you could earn included: basketry, leatherwork, Indian lore, and woodcarving. The Camp Staff area was up a small hill in front of the dining hall.

The rifle range was a covered deck area up the hill in front of the waterfront. Farther out from the waterfront, were the nature, pioneering, and archery range

areas. Our troop would usually build a pioneering tower or monkey bridge during the week, using tree trunk poles and ropes to lash them together. At Camp Cherokee, I learned how to put together a rope-making machine with pieces of board and wire, and make rope out of binders twine. The archery range was the farthest area from central camp and when I took archery merit badge, it seemed like it took a "whole day" to walk to it! I remember when I was inducted into the Order of the Arrow, the trail to the ceremonial grounds was across the road where you turned to go to archery. The last couple of years at Cherokee (1970s) they had a shotgun range up near the archery range. I remember they had reusable plastic shells that they could fill again with a gunpowder charge and shot.

Wednesday night was special at camp. Scout families were invited to come visit, eat dinner and attend the camp-wide campfire. This was important because my mom, dad, and sisters always came up, and Mom brought me marshmallow fudge brownies—yum! I could have made a fortune selling these but no way! Also on this night, as my buddies and I got older, we enjoyed checking out the teenage sisters who came to see their little brothers at camp.

Friday night was always the camp-wide awards campfire. The camp staff would tell what merit badges or ranks each scout had completed that week, and there were also troop awards that we had worked hard to earn. The next day was the Camp Water Carnival where troops competed at the waterfront in events like: 2-man canoe race, swim relay, ping pong ball relay, and the coveted "greased watermelon" contest. Oh, to be the troop that was able to swim around and get the watermelon into the rowboat—that meant we got to eat it! The troop with the most points at the end of the day got a trophy! Usually it was a broken canoe paddle with "Camp Cherokee Water Carnival—19???" and our troop number across the bottom, but it was the respect we got that really made it worth it! After lunch we packed up and headed for home.

One of my most special memories at Camp Cherokee was during the summer of 1969. We arrived on Sunday, July 20th, my fifteenth birthday. Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin were nearing the moon and that night they became the first men to land, and walk, on the moon surface. Cherokee's Program Director, Bruno Roberts had a 12 inch TV that he plugged up on the porch of the health lodge and my two buddies and I watched it happen live, there at camp!

Camp Cherokee remained the Cherokee Area Council camp through 1972, but there was still one more BSA activity to be held there before they sold the buildings to First Baptist Church of Cleveland, Tennessee. The Council's OA lodge (Talidandaganu" 293) needed to take its turn hosting the SE-2A Conclave in April 1973. The plans were to have the new camp, Skymont Scout Reservation, ready for the Conclave, but that just didn't happen! So the only other option was to have it at Camp Cherokee. The five other lodges attending the conclave came from as far away as Jackson, Tennessee to the west and the Virginia line to the north. It was a total mess with some OA members not getting across the lake to Cherokee until 3:00 am! Add to that some

problems concerning the meals at the dining hall—it was a while before our brothers in the other OA lodges forgave the Chattanooga Arrowmen.

Cherokee Camp Directors through the years:

1952–53	Vick Vickery	1966	Ron Stulce
1954–55	Jesse Gunn	1967	Paul Rouse
1956–65	Willford Short	1968–72	Wayne Drown

Skymont Scout Reservation—1973–Present



By the late 1960s, the thirty-six-acre Camp Cherokee was too small to continue operating as Cherokee Area Council's resident camp. Between 1968 and 1970, Camp Cherokee grew from 800 to 1200 campers, with a projected 1600 campers by 1976. The camp was on a ninety-nine-year lease from the United States Park Service, which made it unwise and uneconomical to improve the land. Furthermore, Camp Cherokee was fairly inaccessible, permitting camping only four or five months out of the year.

In 1967, a site committee was appointed to locate a new property that could serve Chattanooga's scouts for decades to come. Four sites were given serious consideration. The first was a parcel of approximately 1,067 acres in Alabama, just south of Trenton, Georgia. At \$167 per acre, the property was affordable, but only sixty percent of the land was useable. Additionally, the water supply was limited and the state conservation department opined the land would not hold water, ruling out aquatic activities. The second tract was closer—near Wildwood, Georgia—and consisted of 1,200 acres, eighty percent of which was useable. It also had the advantage of having adequate water. Priced at \$200 per acre, it was an attractive site. However, the property was part of an estate, which tends to complicate real estate transactions. Ultimately, the Council was unable to reach a purchase agreement with the state. The third site was south of LaFayette, Georgia. It was 300 acres or less, and only fifty percent was usable. Its size alone was sufficient to remove it from consideration. When the National Council evaluated Chattanooga's needs in the late 1960s, it estimated that the Council should operate with between a 300- and 500-acre camp. Less is known about the fourth site. It was removed from consideration primarily because it was bisected by a county road which destroyed the wilderness atmosphere. At 1,500 acres the camp would have had a minimum of 700 uninterrupted acres, but the committee found this an insufficient buffer against the noise generated on the highway.

Eventually the committee set its sights on a large tract of land in Grundy and Coffee Counties on the beautiful, isolated edge of the Cumberland Plateau. Skymont Hunting and Fishing Preserve, Inc., located near Altamont, Tennessee, was primed for a new owner. The approximately 2,400³¹⁵ acre property featured four lakes,³¹⁶ woods, fields, a modern lodge, and two cabins—all within the nationally recommended distance of no farther than two hours from Chattanooga!

Woodrow Levan had purchased the property in 1958, built a lodge, and opened the hunting and fishing preserve in 1959. Area hunters paid Levan \$40 to hunt for half a day. Levan provided the hunting dogs and hunters slept in the lodge. Contrary to the current image of Skymont as a heavily forested land, when purchased the property included large open expanses—approximately 900 acres—for the quail and pheasant that were the primary game for hunters. The property was also dotted with small game ponds which no longer hold water today, but which can still be seen as awkward dimples cut into the (now) forest floor across the camp.

Arnold Chambers, the Council President, also served as president of the Skymont Hunting and Fishing Preserve, where Paul Shepard and Robert Kirk Walker (later mayor of Chattanooga) were directors. Corporation owners Woodrow Levan and Fred Gill declined to sell the land itself. Rather they insisted on selling the corporation that owned the land. The Council agreed and bought the outstanding stock—about 700 shares—for \$300,000. Levan and Gill also declined to accept a single cash payment, presumably for tax reasons. Instead, the agreement required the Council to make two installments of \$12,500 each year, plus interest, on any remaining debt, meaning the stock had to be held in escrow until the Council paid off the debt. In 1974, the Council was still making payments on the property and \$75,000 remained on the debt. Levan and Gill, in apparent need of liquidity, lifted the payment plan restrictions and requested a \$50,000 payment to finalize the sale. On June 20, Council President Arnold Chambers made a motion to pay off the debt owed. Escrow agent Paul Shepard (one of the corporation's directors) would turn the stock over to the Council, the deed to the property—held at Chattanooga Federal Savings and Loan Association—would be made out to the Boy Scouts, and the corporation would dissolve.

While the complex purchase process appeared to have drawn to a close, one twist remained. In 1974 the Council learned that a portion of the camp had been sold at a back tax auction by Coffee County. The county was unaware the property was owned by a tax exempt entity, an understandable oversight because the Council bought the company owning the property, not the property itself. The convoluted sales process also likely contributed to the fact that notice did not reach the Council until after the sale had taken place. Luckily only a few well written letters and calls from a local attorney were necessary to correct the misunderstanding. The sale was rescinded, and Skymont was made whole again.

To fund the purchase and development of Skymont as well as a new service center, the Council set out to raise \$1,071,400. The Council sold the Scout Office on Third Street and moved to a leased space off Brainerd Road near Eastgate Mall. It also sold Camp Tsatanugi, which the Council had maintained for weekend and other short-term camping, to the Highland Sportsman Club. The estimated sale prices for these properties were \$47,000 and \$30,000 respectively, which allowed for the initial payment on the new camp property. It was estimated that another \$63,000 would be raised from the sale of the improvements to Camp Cherokee. The actual land comprising Camp Cherokee could not be sold as it was merely leased from the U.S. Forest Service, but the lease was to be assigned along with the sale of the improvements. The sale of the Council's three largest assets left \$931,000 to be raised through a capital campaign.

As is customary, a professional fundraising company was retained to organize and advise the campaign. Unfortunately the Council's relationship with the company was poor. Support for the

Skymont plan was not universal. Perhaps this was unavoidable given the sale of two camps representing a combined forty-five years of summer camp. Whatever the root of the dissent, it was strong enough that the fundraising company attempted to abandon their contract just before the launch of the capital campaign. When the Council Executive Committee refused to allow their withdraw, the consultant assigned to the Council made clear his belief that failure was inevitable. Requests for a new consultant were turned away. In what may be described as a self-fulfilling prophesy, the campaign struggled through two extensions, reduced its goal by \$146,000 and incurred an additional \$10,000 in fees to come up with less than half of the reduced goal. This left the Council without sufficient funds to build a functioning summer camp or to replace its office. Finances were so tight that it appears the Council considered selling a portion of the just purchased property. In a report to the council regarding a field visit by the national office's Engineering Service, two full pages of the report are dedicated to justifying nearly every acre of the purchase in an apparent effort to discourage any such sale.

Faced with a potentially catastrophic failure, Scouting volunteers and professionals rallied. Where the fundraising consultants had refused to undertake a district and unit campaign, local leaders engaged and raised over \$125,000. Individuals and businesses contributed donations and memorials to assist in the effort. 263 individuals and organizations contributed by "purchasing" one acre of land, valued at \$105 for wilderness land and \$270 for campsite land. Other areas which had fallen flat were revisited and reinvigorated resulting in an additional \$225,000 for a total of \$740,000 in cash contributions. While still slightly short of the reduced \$785,000 goal, it represented a vast improvement over the situation left by the consultant. To make up for this shortfall and much higher-than-anticipated building costs, the council looked to "Gifts-in-Kind" or donations of material and labor. Through the extraordinary efforts of Council volunteers and professionals, the Council raised \$863,000 based on very conservative values for the gifts-in-kind. The campaign was finally closed at ten percent over goal. While the goal had been exceeded, it had been a reduced goal and had taken longer than anticipated during a period of high inflation. The result was that the plan to construct a new Council office was scrapped in favor of completing essential work at Skymont. Modification of the camp plan was also necessary. A swimming pool was deleted from the budget as was a new residence for the ranger, though the Ranger residence was completed in 1977 without capital campaign funding.

The largest of the gifts-in-kind came from the military. The 212th Engineering Group of the U.S. Army reconstructed the dam of Lake 'Talidandaganu' (also known as Lake 2) and raised it approximately six feet. This increased the lake from eight to its current thirteen acres³¹⁷ and also permitted a waterfront-aquatics area. They also worked to layout the roads and parking areas Skymont still uses today. A group from Fort Benning—Co. B, 43rd Engineer Battalion, 931st Engineer Group, under the leadership of Lt. Col. Richard J. Rappaport and Chattanooga's 339th U.S. Army Garrison's Col. Willard Sisson—built the dock, first latrines, original rifle range, and wash stands. Additional military units installed water lines throughout the camp, built benches for the dining hall, and constructed tent platforms. Another major gift-in-kind was the donation of a 25,000³¹⁸ gallon water tank by the Mueller company. It was air lifted by military helicopter from Chattanooga's Dixie Yarn plant to a site not far from the central shower house.



The Council continued operating the property as a hunting preserve while construction was underway, anticipating that they would cover operational expenses and the ranger's salary. After a first year operating loss of \$5,000, that plan was ended. The Council hired Ooltewah Troop 147 Scoutmaster Harvey Raper as Skymont's first Ranger. He moved to Skymont with his wife, Marie, and three children in April of 1969. An engineer from the National Council arrived in 1970 to design the dining hall, trading post, central showers, staff area, and campsites. 1972 saw the completion of the dining hall and camp headquarters/trading post/quartermaster (now the trading post/canteen/quartermaster).

The rainy spring of 1973 brought challenges, but camp opened that summer as scheduled. The water system wasn't finished, so the Council borrowed three water buffalos from the Army to furnish water to the dining hall and campsites. Under the supervision of camp director Wayne Drown, dishwater was carried in and heated on the stoves, and boys bathed in the nearest lake.

When camp opened, thirteen campsites were ready. The camp included a large lodge, two houses for the camp ranger and camp director, a barn, dining hall, trading post, central and staff showers, two activity shelters, a rifle range, waterfront, and storage building. The mountain stone that comprised the dining hall, trading post, chapel, and perhaps other buildings came directly from the property. Scouts had six one hour sessions each day to participate in various activities at Waterfront, Camp Crafts, or Field Sports, where twenty six merit badges were available.

On July 22, 1973, the official dedication of Skymont proceeded with pomp and circumstance. Congressman LaMar Baker spoke at the event where American Legion Post 14 conducted the flag ceremony in near ninety-degree heat. More than 1,000 scouts had already attended camp at Skymont—the Council even had thoughts of hosting a National Jamboree at the new site. David R. Gergen, special assistant to President Richard Nixon wrote:

Through the courtesy of [Council Commissioner] Mr. Jack McDonald, the President has learned that the Cherokee Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America will be dedicating a 3,000-acre camp facility on July 22, and he is pleased to extend special greetings to all who are involved in this important milestone in the development of scouting in this country. The President has a deep appreciation for the significant role the Boy Scouts have played in perpetuating man's ennobling love for God, country and the family. Since his high regard is reflected in the message he prepared for the celebration of the 63rd anniversary of the Boy Scouts organization, he asked me to send you the enclosed copy. It comes with the congratulations and best wishes to the leaders and members of the Cherokee Area Council for continued success and good fortune in the years to come.

The Council's original plan for the property had five separate camps on the property, which explains the current name Skymont Scout Reservation (a term normally reserved for a Scout property with more than one camp). The various camps would serve the spectrum of Cub Scout families with very little camping experience to units that could spend an entire week in the

backcountry with little support. These plans were based on projections that membership would double by the early 1980s and enjoy rapid growth thereafter.

Over the years, thousands of Scouts have camped in the cool nights and swam in the beautiful lakes of Skymont Scout Reservation. Since the early 1970s, many changes have come to Skymont, and it doesn't look much like it did in those early years. Pine forests planted by the Order of the Arrow and Harvey and Marie Raper now stand where open fields once hosted quail and pheasant. Harvey, a brick mason by trade, helped build the Ranger's current residence in 1977. The Council obtained the materials and services through a combination of Council funds, volunteer labor, and barter. Crews installing an additional gas pipeline across the property excavated the house site. Installing the additional pipeline required the removal of many trees, and the company exchanged the right to bury those stumps on the property for the excavation work. A military group built a mile-long orienteering course with red 4x4" posts capped with aluminum. The 2003 dining hall renovation bulldozed the first post, but coordinates are included on the top of each post. Scouts can still run the course if only a they can find the second post.³¹⁹

The high adventure area was relocated from near the waterfront (the current Polaris area) in the early 1980s. A climbing tower and an anchor tower were built to support a two-rope bridge. The main tower, as is still the case, served as the base for instruction in climbing and rappelling and for the zip-line. Staff members strung a series of military cargo nets between trees to create a climbing area with a top net. Scouts jumped off the top net and into the nets below. With a maximum capacity of fifty, often a long line of Scouts formed to hang out on the net. With the evolution of the COPE program and safety concerns regarding the nets, the secondary tower and nets were both phased out as they reached the end of their lifespan. The main tower was rebuilt around 2005 and remains a symbol of the camp.

Lightfoot Chapel was built in 1982 near Breezy Point campsite, creating a place of solitude and reverence. The administration building, built in the late 1980s, gave the camp director, program director, and health officer a headquarters where once they operated out of the trading post building. A new storage building was erected near the parking lot to house tents and other program gear. This allowed the snack bar to move into the former administrative area of the trading post, the camp shop to move into the former quartermaster area, and the quartermaster to be compressed into the former trading post.

The lodge was remodeled and named Parks Lodge. A second shower house near Deer Run Campsite was added around 1990, though Central Showers still stands. The old campfire ring on the edge of Lake Talidandaganu', near the waterfront program area, gave way to a larger amphitheater as the camp prepared to host the 1993 Order of the Arrow Conclave. The amphitheater was named in honor of Harvey and Marie Raper and is located just north of the administration building. The original program director's cabin has deteriorated beyond repair, but the original ranger's residence (once known as the Wrangler's Cabin) is still used to house some staff members during summer camp.

From the inception of Skymont until 1992, the drinking water came from Lake Talidandaganu' and was stored in the iconic water tower. The Camp Ranger tested the water, added chlorine, and ensured it was safe to drink. After the camp season of 1992, water lines connecting the

camp to a public water system were installed in time for the 1993 camp season. The water tower that gave Skymont such a distinctive landmark for decades became unnecessary. Eventually maintenance and safety became an issue for the unused tower and it was razed. A program pavilion was constructed in its place.

A C.O.P.E. course was built between Lake Talidandaganu' dam and the bluffs during the mid-1980s. It was an exceptional course for its use of the land. While most C.O.P.E. courses include a tall pole from which participants are expected to jump for a bell, Skymont's course included no such pole. Instead participants leaped from a cliff. Using of trees instead of poles for other elements allowed the course to blend into nature, but as the trees grew, it became impossible to inspect and ensure the safety of the anchors. The course was eventually closed in the mid-2000s and a new course was constructed. This course, along with an obstacle course, is near the winterized shelter, its location largely dictated by soil depths sufficient to set the poles.

Also not far from the winterized shelter stood a train caboose for many years. It was donated by the Southern Railway. For about five years it sat in Chattanooga on Amincola Highway and Riverside Drive. It was quite the project hauling it to Skymont, and once at camp several vehicles got stuck in the mud. The Order of the Arrow dug a waterline to the caboose. For a few years it was inhabited by Scouter and surveyor Roy Jones, who also was instrumental in clearing up the camp's boundaries in its early years. The original intent was for the caboose to be used as a headquarters for a Cub Scout program, and also used during summer camp.

By the mid-nineties attendance exceeded the capacity of the dining hall and meals had to be served in two shifts. In the early 2000s, the western wall of the dining hall bulged and crumbled, making its repair a priority. A Council capital campaign permitted the dining hall's expansion in 2003, enclosing the front porch, reinforcing the original trusses, and expanding the kitchen's capabilities. The campaign also allowed for constructing a modern bathroom between the administration building and the dining hall, the location dictated by poor percolation in all the surrounding soil. An ongoing process of installing flush toilets and concrete pads in the campsites was also initiated.

A false cemetery was planted with unused tombstones from a local engraver, and horse trails were developed for an annual competition/fundraiser. A mountain man program area was developed along the trail to Lake 3 before being relocated just past the original rifle range and eventually abandoned when the program was discontinued. The one-blue-eyed Bassett Hound Roho who served as Harvey's family pet and the camp mascot for many years eventually passed and is buried at the base of the American flagpole. The Mitchell Pearson, Sr., Field Sports Complex was constructed in 2003 along the road leading to the camp parking lot. The original shooting sports area near the Lake Talidandaganu' dam became Scoutcraft—now Outdoor Skills. Small cabins replaced tents in the staff campsite, compassionately known as "Staff Hole" to the hundreds who have called it home.

Some of Skymont's history predating the hunting preserve and even predating European settlers, is still visible today. South of the Lake Talidandaganu' overlook runs the long forgotten Hill's Turnpike, which stretched from Hillsboro, Tennessee, to Dalton, Georgia. The old turnpike ascended the mountain at Brooks Point, curved through what is now the winter camping area,

went down into what is now Lake Talidandaganu' and intersected the current main camp road. It may have intersected at Coalmont with the McMinnville-Chattanooga Stage route. The stagecoach ran twice a month and also carried the mail. According to Harvey Raper, the camp road that passes Lakeview campsite to the waterfront area is on the old turnpike's roadbed. The remnants of a layover station on Hill's Turnpike, which burned the year after the Civil War are still visible if you know what you are looking for. The faint outline of the old turnpike and piles of rock that over a hundred years ago were the fireplaces for the cabins can be seen. The site was partially excavated during the summer camp seasons of 1982 through 1984 under the direction of Jim Glass and Gus Geiger. Their research indicated at least eighteen buildings used to sit atop the bluff. Scouts worked on the project during summer camp to earn Archeology Merit Badge. They found evidence of cabins, a blacksmith's shop, and what they assumed was a trading post. The artifacts were displayed in a rudimentary museum established in the back room of the lodge. During renovations the contents were relocated to the barn and have since been lost. Nearby is Signature Wall, where many travelers once took time to etch their names into the limestone facing near a waterfall. The dates go back for centuries, and include the signature of John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees during the Trail of Tears and, as one time Postmaster for Chattanooga, a likely frequent traveler on the Turnpike.

The Turnpike was part of the Old Federal Road stretching from Nashville to Charleston. Thomas Jefferson established the road, in part, by treaty with the Cherokee in 1803. The treaty permitted the government use of certain ancient Indian trading trails, such as the one crossing Skymont. Accordingly, it is likely that the trail even predates the arrival of Columbus. Given this, perhaps it is not surprising that not far from the road, ancient remains of Skymont's earliest human inhabitants can be found. Known as Indian Rock, a small boulder boasts an intricate, though weathering, engraving. Although many have speculated over the years, the exact purpose or meaning behind this rock is unknown.

At Skymont, the only thing older than Indian Rock is the rock itself, much of which is visible if you hike the Perimeter Trail. The Perimeter Trail, roughly circumscribing the property, is a twelve-mile trail with beautiful woods, waterfalls, and cliffs. The trail opened in the early 1970s, was abandoned, and reopened in 1991 thanks primarily to the efforts of Dr. Barry Ligon. Kit Rushing's guide still serves as a great tool for the hikers who endeavor on this trail.³²⁰ A spur of the trail provides access to VanDyke's cave, named after Grundy County resident Ron Vandyke, on the Northern edge of the plateau.

Skymont continues to evolve. The Scoutmaster Swings were recently expanded and now have Internet access available. In 2010 Skymont camped nearly 1,400 Scouts from 12 states and one unit from Germany. The waterfront, once lucky to boast a sand beach rather than mud, will feature "The Blob" in 2011. By embracing change while celebrating its traditions, Skymont continues to serve as the crown jewel of the Cherokee Area Council.

	Camp Director	Program Director	Ranger
1973	Wayne Drown	"Beetle Bailey"	Harvey Raper
1974	Wayne Drown	John "Doc" Kellogg	Harvey Raper
1975	John "Doc" Kellogg?	John "Doc" Kellogg?	Harvey Raper
1976	John "Doc" Kellogg	Jim Hughson	Harvey Raper
1977	John "Doc" Kellogg	Jim Hughson	Harvey Raper
1978	Jim Hughson	Dave Worland	Harvey Raper
1979	Jim Hughson	Jim Hughson	Harvey Raper
1980	Jim Hughson	Alan Hickerson	Harvey Raper
1981	Jim Hughson	Greg Lewis	Harvey Raper
1982	Jim Hughson	John "Doc" Kellogg	Harvey Raper
1983	Jim Hughson	John "Doc" Kellogg	Harvey Raper
1984	Jim Hughson	John "Doc" Kellogg	Harvey Raper
1985	Ted Yarbrough	Doug Eberhart	Harvey Raper
1986	Dale Hunt	Doug Eberhart	Harvey Raper
1987	Dale Hunt	Bob Crawford	Harvey Raper
1988	Jim Hughson	Bob Crawford	Harvey Raper
1989	Jon Ray	Michael Harris	Harvey Raper
1990	Bill Lesshaft	Michael Harris	Harvey Raper
1991	Greg Whalen	Wade Hembry	Harvey Raper
1992	John Whitley	Bryan Wright	Doug Eberhart
1993	John Whitley	Bill Johnson?	Doug Eberhart
1994	John Whitley	Irene Covington	Doug Eberhart
1995	Doug Eberhart	Jamie Mahoney	Joe Kirkland
1996	Doug Eberhart	Jamie Mahoney	Joe Kirkland, Harvey Raper & Joe Anderson
1997	Gary Griffin	Kevin Trobaugh	Buford Campbell
1998	Gary Griffin	Adam Russell	Buford Campbell
1999	Chuck Prevatte	Robby Thomas	Buford Campbell
2000	Chuck Prevatte & Buford Campbell	Robby Thomas	Buford Campbell & Joe Anderson*
2001	Buford Campbell	David Sorrell	Lonnie Farmer*
2002	Brady Barron	David Sorrell	Buford Campbell
2003	David Sorrell	Stephen Smith	Buford Campbell
2004	Steven Smith	Russell Ladd	Buford Campbell
2005	Dexter Cantelou	Russell Ladd	Buford Campbell
2006	James Hulan	Dave Strieby	Buford Campbell
2007	James Hulan	Dave Strieby	Buford Campbell
2008	Buford Campbell	Nathan Golder	Clint Tate*
2009	Buford Campbell	Alex Brown	Fred Clark*
2010	Buford Campbell	Alex Brown	Jeremy Smith*

* Ranger list indicates the ranger(s) during summer camp. Years in which Buford Campbell served as Camp Director, others were hired as summer rangers while Buford continued as Ranger during the rest of the year.

Observing and Preserving the Traditions of the Order of the Arrow

The Order of the Arrow began as an experiment to emphasize the Scout movement during and after the summer camp season at Treasure Island Scout Camp in the Philadelphia Council. In 1915, E. Umer Goodman was appointed camp director and Carroll A. Edson assistant director in charge of the commissary. These two men, who worked well together, developed the idea to organize a camp society to perpetuate the ideals of the camp. They based this organization on the lore of Native Americans and insisted that members be selected by non-members. The first induction took place on July 16, 1915.³²¹

Twenty-four years later, on December 20, 1939, the Chattanooga Area Council adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED: That the Chattanooga Area Council approve application for installation of a local chapter of The Order of The Arrow.

At the time, there were more than 10,000 members nationwide in 110 active lodges. Five years later, the delay perhaps due to World War II, the Cherokee Area Council (as it was now known) requested a formal application to start a Lodge. The National Chief, H. Lloyd Nelson, sent Scout Executive Charles Peacock the following letter on July 13, 1944:

Dear Mr. Peacock:

Through Mr. John C. Norsk, our National Secretary, I learn of your interest in the formation of a Lodge of the Order of the Arrow, and am pleased to enclose herewith two copies of a yellow form of "Application for the Institution of a Lodge of the Order of the Arrow"—one copy for your records, the original to be sent to me along with check in the amount of \$10.00 payable to the National Lodge Order of the Arrow, in accordance with the paragraph at the top of Page 4 of the Application.

Also enclosed are one copy each of the National Constitution and By-Laws and the Local Lodge Manual, these being printed booklets; one copy of a printed Summary for Regional Executives and Deputies which outlines the organization and program in a very brief way; and one copy of each of the last two issues of the National Lodge Bulletin which is mailed on an irregular schedule to all Lodges.

Before a Council may start a new Lodge in the Order of the Arrow, it is necessary to have a formal Resolution passed by the Executive Board of the Council and copied into the attached Application form; and the Application is subject to approval both of the National council B. S. A. and of the National Lodge.

If, after going over the enclosures, any additional questions remain unanswered in your mind, please write me and I will try to secure the answers for you.

Cordially yours,

H. Lloyd Nelson
National Chief.

The following year, on April 6, 1945, H. Lloyd Nelson sent an almost identical letter again to Chattanooga, this time directing it to the attention of both Charles Peacock, Scout Executive, and D.F. Hinant, Field Scout Executive, and beginning the letter as follows:

I have been advised by the Senior Scouting Service at the Home Office in New York, under date of April 5th, that Mr. Hinnant has requested information concerning the Order of the Arrow, and I am glad to comply.

The Cherokee Area Council submitted the application in 1945. The Lodge name they selected was "Chickamauga Lodge," and the totem was "Beaver." Cliff W. Bowers was chosen as Lodge Chief. On May 1, 1945, Chickamauga Lodge's application was approved by the National Council, and approved by the National Lodge on May 2, 1945. The National Lodge assigned the number "293" to Chickamauga.

In either 1945 or 1946, a group from Wa-Hi-Nasa Lodge in Nashville travelled to Chattanooga for the first Order of the Arrow induction ceremony. Chattanooga was not receptive to the group that "came in with a vengeance," and with a bad attitude. Soon after starting Chickamauga Lodge, the Council voted to dismantle it.³²²

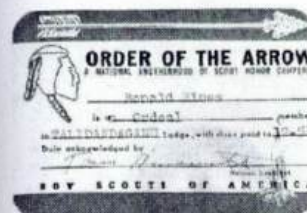
In the fall of 1956, new interest in the Order of the Arrow caused local scouts to petition the National Council in New Jersey for another OA charter. The name "Tali-danda-ganu" was proposed with an eagle in flight as the totem. In Cherokee, Tali-danda-ganu' roughly translates to "two looking at each other," referring to Lookout Mountain and Signal Mountain, which face each other. This application was approved on February 4, 1957. Scout Ron Stulce then sent a letter on February 18, 1957, to all Scouts in the Council who met the requirements for membership, asking them to contact the Council office if they were interested.

First Ordeal Ceremonies. On June 28-29, 1957, twenty charter members of Talidandaganu' Lodge were inducted at Camp Cherokee in an Ordeal ceremony performed by members of Pellissippi Lodge 230 from Knoxville. Our own lodge members conducted the second Ordeal ceremony at Camp Cherokee on November 8-9, 1957 with nine new members being inducted. Then on July 18-19, 1958, another 25 new members were inducted during the lodge's



Photo: Original 1957 charter for Tali-Danda-Ganu' Lodge 293

third Ordeal ceremony. At this third Ordeal, work projects consisted of building a shed for gasoline storage, clearing brush, and preventing erosion in campsites.



First Brotherhood Ceremonies. The first Brotherhood ceremony was held in July of 1958, performed again by a team from Pellissippi Lodge of the Great Smoky Mountains Council. Eleven Talidandaganu' members were inducted into the brotherhood at that time. The second Brotherhood ceremony was held on October 11, 1958, with eight more sealing their membership.

First Vigil Ceremonies. In 1963, the lodge's first Vigil Honor ceremony was held to present Tommy Chamberlain and Ron Stulce with the Vigil Honor. Later that same year, the Vigil was presented to James T. Pierce.

At the Spring Ordeal in June of 1989, the lodge inducted its first female member, Jo Ann McKinney. At the Fall Ordeal in October 1995, she became the first female member of the lodge to be awarded the Vigil Honor.

Talidandaganu' Lodge has had active dance and ceremonial teams at various times throughout the years. At the Area V-D conclave in 1972 at Boxwell Scout Reservation, Middle Tennessee Council, a newly formed Talidandaganu' Lodge dance team performed the Hopi Snake Dance using live snakes. It was a very impressive presentation and created quite a stir. The judges were set to award our team first place when it was pointed out that the snake dance is a religious ceremony and therefore not allowed for competition.

In 1988 the lodge ceremonial team competed at the National Order of the Arrow Conference in Colorado. The team received the award for fourth place overall in the nation. The team consisted of Teddy Shelton as Allowat Sakima (2nd place individually), Brad Pope as Meteu (3rd place individually), Billy Durkin as Kichkinet (1st place individually) and Brian Glover as Nutiket.

In 2007 the Lodge celebrated its 50th Anniversary with a reunion held at Chester Frost Park. Members from every decade, including three charter members, were in attendance. The keynote address was given by the National Vice-Chief.

Photo: A 1958 Ordeal membership card from Talidandaganu' Lodge 293

Charter Members

Tom Ainsworth	Bill Goins	John Jenkins	Paul Rouse
Byron Baker	Tommy Green	John Newell	Sid Shelton
Dean Biskey	Neal Grove	Jim Noel*	Tom Simmons
Cliff Bowers, Jr.	Jesse Gunn*	George Norris	Ron Stulce
Pierce Corden	Robert Hines	Butch Quarles	John Wilson

Founders' Award

1997	Mike Payne
1998	Tom Miller, Sr.
1999	John R. Hawkins Sr.
2000	Mike Reynolds
2001	Harvey Raper
2001	John Thomas, Jr.
2002	Bob Crawford

2003	Ron Stulce
2004	Kevin Martin
2005	Mike Flores
2005	Tyler Gray
2006	Mary Richardson
2007	Larry Richardson
2008	Nick Diegel

2008	Doug Wrinn
2009	Howard Bartlett
2009	Ryan Faulkner

Distinguished Service Award

Dave Worland 1979	Bill Ketron † 1981	Alan Cooper † 1983	Teddy Shelton 1992
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* Members of the Council professional staff.
† Relocated prior to recognition

Lodge Chiefs

57-58	Byron Baker	76-77	Craig Troxler	96-98	Brian Smith
58-59	Tommy Ainsworth	77-78	Stuart Goza	99-00	Matt Murphy
59-60	John Jenkins	78-79	Gene Reece	01	John Thomas
60-61	Craig Tennant	79-80	Everette Ingram	02	Tyler Gray
61-62	Bob Hines	80-81	Adam Quirk	03	Colin Rymer
62-63	Ron Stulce	81-82	Chris Alexander	04	Josh French
63-64	Stanley Workman	82-83	Greg Roberson	05	Trey Watkins
64-65	Stan Roberts	83-84	Kendall Kaylor	06-07	Nick Diegel
65-66	Fred Yattoni	85	Brad Pope	08	Ted Hope
66-67	Bill Workman	86	Teddy Shelton	09	Sam Steadman
67-68	Eddie Pruett	87	Michael Harris	10	Josh Williams
68-69	Sandy Smith	88	Gregory Harris		
69-70	Jim Holt	89	Brian Glover		
70-71	Dave Leitner	90	Steve Barham		
71	Phil Ledbetter†	91	Kevin Martin		
71-73	Russell Hill	92	Ian Pearson		
73-74	Mike Flynn	93	Ken Mahon		
74-75	Rick Pierson	94	Bryan Martin		
75-76	David Worland	95	Adam Russell		

Lodge Advisers

1957-?	Victor Harris	1984-89	Frank Robinson
?	Frank Vensent	1989	Lowell Bennington
?-1970	Mike Williams	1989-93	Tom Miller
1971-73	Bill Godsey	1993-95	Bob Crawford
1973-75	Paul Rouse	1995-96	Les Hall
1975	Griff Martin*	1997-2004	Ray LeCroix
1975-?	Bill Sisk*	2004-07	Mary Richardson
?-1980	Bill Sherman	2008-Present	Tim Steadman
1980-83	Richard Holmes		

† Phil Ledbetter served as interim chief after Dave Leitner left for college.
* Co-Advisors.

Service Beyond the Lodge

Dave Worland	Section Chief SE-IIA 1976; Southeast Region Chief 1976-78
Bill Ketron†	Section Advisor; Southeast Region OA Chairman 1986-91
Alan Cooper†	Section Chief; Southeast Region Chief 1980-82
Teddy Shelton	SE-6 Section Chief; Southeast Region Chief 1989-90
Kevin Martin	SR-6 Section Chief 1993
John Thomas	SR-6S Section Chief 2003-04

Conclaves Hosted

Year	Area/Section	Site
1965	V-D	Patten Hotel with events on Lookout Mountain
1973	SE-IIA	Camp Cherokee
1979	SE-IIA	Skymont
1985	SE-6	Skymont
1993	SR-6	Skymont
2002	SR-6S	Skymont

† Term served while a member of another Lodge.

Back to Gilwell: Woodbadge Rosters

1975 - SE-090		
Staff		
Gray, W.P. (Bill), Scoutmaster	McDonald, Haywood, Asst. SPL	Wagner, Robert (Bob), c/c
Godsey, Edgar (Bill) Jr, ASM	Wiggers, Albert, Assistant SPL	Womack, Jim, c/c
Grow, Joe, Assistant Scoutmaster	Ligon, Paul Jr., c/c	Burke, Charles (Ed), Quartermaster
Wyse, B.D. (Lane), SPL	Rouse, Paul, c/c	Dey, Ray, Assistant Quartermaster
Participants		
Bradley, Isham (Ike), Beaver	Reed, David, Bob White	Stephens, Lee, Eagle
Lightfoot, Jess, Beaver	Rule, Thomas, Bob White	Worland, David, Eagle
Lyne, James Jr, Beaver	Shimer, Richard, Bob White	Beasley, Steve, Fox
Raper, Harvey, Beaver	Wilson, Danny, Bob White	Black, Kenneth, Fox
Riemenschneider, M.N. (Bud), Beaver	Cambrom, Tom, Eagle	Ellis, Thomas, Fox
Scott, John, Beaver	Landiss, Morris, Eagle	Smiley, Morris, Fox
Kellogg, John, Bob White	Lapole, Lindsay, Eagle	Woods, Charles, Fox
Knox, Eddie, Bob White	Lappin, William, Eagle	

1982 - SE-333		
Staff		
Grow, Joe, Scoutmaster	Birkeland, David, Patrol Counselor	Bowen, James, Assistant QM
Wagner, Robert, ASM	Marlin, Robert, Patrol Counselor	Robinson, Franklin, Assistant SPL
Reed, David, Senior Patrol Leader	Lightfoot, Jesse, Patrol Counselor	Burke, C.E., Asst. Patrol Counselor
May, William, Patrol Counselor	Raper, Harvey, Quartermaster	Wyse, B.D., Asst. Patrol Counselor
Hathcock, John, Patrol Counselor		
Participants		
Allen, Ricky, Bear	Shields, Harold, Bob White	Ingram, Everette, Fox
Fender, Wilton, Bear	Bates, Robert, Eagle	Ligon, Barry, Fox
Morgan, Ralph, Bear	Bennington, Lowell, Eagle	Vines, Richard, Fox
Pearson, Mitchell, Bear	Crook, Newell, Eagle	Blevins, Darrell, Owl
Roberts, Jack, Bear	Hamby, Howard, Eagle	Byrd, Mitchell, Owl
Wood, Samuel, Bear	Latham, Leonard, Eagle	Dover, Randy, Owl
Blevins, Billy, Bob White	Pope, Robert, Eagle	Griffin, Michael, Owl
Dobbs, Bill, Bob White	Sanderford, Paul, Eagle	Miller, Tom, Owl
Doyle, William, Bob White	Young, Rusty, Eagle	Norris, George, Owl
Jack, Harrison, Bob White	Berrier, Calvin, Fox	Spratlin, Raymond, Owl
Page, Donald, Bob White	Curtis, Jack, Fox	Tinker, James, Owl
Russell, James, Bob White	Dover, Dale, Fox	

1985 - SE-403		
Staff		
Bennington, Lowell, Patrol Counselor	May, William, Assistant SPL	Lightfoot, Jesse, Patrol Counselor
Dover, Dale, Assistant QM	Norris, George, Patrol Counselor	Raper, Harvey, Quartermaster
Ligon, Barry, Senior Patrol Leader	Pearson, Mitchell, Patrol Counselor	Turner, Robert, Patrol Counselor
Participants		
Harris, Ray, Beaver	McKeown, Earl, Bob White	Nabors, Carroll, Fox
Kopicki, Richard, Beaver	Smith, Wayne, Bob White	Petty, Gary, Fox
Matson, Roger, Beaver	Brown, Terrell, Eagle	Schoonover, Herman, Fox
Petry, Russell, Beaver	Kitts, Ronnie, Eagle	Bowie, Larry, Owl
Rice, James, Beaver	Phillips, Larry, Eagle	Braxton, Jabus, Owl
Blackburn, Bob, Bob White	Roberts, James, Eagle	Ligon, Beverly, Owl
Collier, Clifford, Bob White	Twitchell, Richard, Eagle	Miller, James, Owl
Craven, James, Bob White	Yarbrough, Ted, Eagle	Randolph, Kenneth, Owl
Danks, Harold, Bob White	Clark, John, Fox	Yarbrough, Deborah, Owl
Hales, Arthur, Bob White	Knapp, Paul, Fox	

1987 - SE-458		
Staff		
Grow, Joe, Scoutmaster	Kellogg, John, ASM	Brown, Terrell, Committee
Norris, George, SPL	Raper, Harvey, Quartermaster	May, Patricia, Committee
Twitchell, Richard, Assistant SPL	Ligon, Barry, Assistant QM	Miller, James, Committee
Bennington, Lowell, ASM	Ligon, Beverly, Committee	Robinson, Franklin, Committee
		Lightfoot, Jesse, Committee
Participants		
Gibson, Jerry, Beaver	Dale, Judy, Bob White	Jones, Elliott, Eagle
Hill, Gregg, Beaver	Griffith, Steve, Bob White	Jones, Terry, Eagle
Mahoney, Ronald, Beaver	Pearson, Mignonne, Bob White	Kellogg, Nancy, Eagle
Phillips, Freddy, Beaver	Rawlston, Ed, Bob White	O'Neal, Artie, Eagle
Taylor, Linda, Beaver	Spires, Tim, Bob White	Tankersley, Charles, Eagle
Withrow, Kenneth, Beaver	Buhrman, Richard, Bob White	Whiteley, John, Eagle
Bartlett, Howard, Bob White	Huey, Tom, Eagle	Raper, Mack, Eagle

1990 - SE-553		
Staff		
Bennington, Lowell, ASM	Miller, Tom, Assistant Scoutmaster	Raper, Harvey, Quartermaster
Lesshaft, Bill, ASM	Norris, George, Scoutmaster	Rice, James, Committee
Ligon, Barry, ASM	Pearson, Mignonne, Committee	Spires, Tim, Committee
Ligon, Beverly, ASM	Pearson, Mitchell, Quartermaster	Twitchell, Richard, SPL
Participants		
Barbina, Dean, Bear	Harris, Gregory, Eagle	Smith, Danny, Fox
Million, Ed, Bear	Kinney, Scott, Eagle	Stone, Jack, Fox
Newman, Barry, Bear	Leonard, Tony, Eagle	Strickland, Louis, Fox
Pearson, Mitchell (Jr), Bear	McNeese, George, Eagle	Adams, Bob, Owl
Raines, Paul, Bear	Parker, Allen, Eagle	Ayers, Jim, Owl
Smith, Hank, Bear	Christol, Ken, Fox	Farmer, Norman, Owl
Smith, Steve, Bear	Cowan, Wade, Fox	McKinney, Jim, Owl
Aulds, Charlie, Eagle	Ramsey, William, Fox	Stone, Bill, Owl
Crawley, Larry, Eagle	Rushing, Kit, Fox	Wood, Gordon, Owl
	Shackleford, John, Fox	Wynn, Doug, Owl

1994 - SR-30		
Staff		
Bennington, Lowell, Scoutmaster	Hamby, Howard, Committee	Rushing, Kit, Committee
Raper, Harvey, ASM	Ayers, Jim, Committee	Sterrett, Jay, Committee
Rice, Jim, Assistant Scoutmaster	Bartlett, Howard, Committee	Wynn, Doug, Committee
Spires, Tim, SPL	Christol, Ken, Committee	Smith, Mike, Staff Advisor
Pearson, Mignonne, Committee Chair		
Participants		
Bass, Arthus, Beaver	Fleming, Jack, Eagle	Ammons, Baron, Owl
Boles, Kenneth, Beaver	Gillis, Jerry, Eagle	Eberhart, Doug, Owl
Ladd, Teddy, Beaver	Mashburn, Doyle, Eagle	Higgins, Randall, Owl
Littlejohn, Perry, Beaver	Milita, Mickey, Eagle	Ledbetter, Philip, Owl
Moore, Mitchell, Beaver	Potter, Rick, Eagle	Martz, Stan, Owl
Robinson, Don, Beaver	Williams, Gary, Eagle	Paris, Jay, Owl
Sharitt, Don, Beaver	Wilson, Scott, Eagle	Pritchett, Kenneth, Owl
Stelzman, Charles, Beaver	Forsythe, Edmund, Fox	Tate, Elaine, Owl
Albritton, John, Bob White	Gearin, Anita, Fox	Everett, Bobby, Bear
Alexander, Bobby, Bob White	Klein, John, Fox	Farris, David, Bear
Arnold, Steve, Bob White	Leather, Jack, Fox	Lamer, Joe, Bear
Covington, Thomas, Bob White	Paris, Joel, Fox	Moore, Robert, Bear
Jacobs, Paul, Bob White	Parsons, Tim, Fox	Schuck, Barry, Bear
Koop, Rodney, Bob White	Payne, Mike, Fox	Shankles, Ronald, Bear
Murphy, Jack, Bob White	Pride, Tom, Fox	Smith, Jim, Bear
Edwards, Wilson, Eagle		

1996 - SR-159		
Staff		
Spires, Tim, Scoutmaster	Bartlett, Howard, Quartermaster	Robinson, Don, Committee
Rice, Jim, Assistant Scoutmaster	Aulds, Charles, Assistant QM	Gillis, Jerry, Committee
Sharitt, Don, Staff Advisor	Spratlin, Ray, Assistant QM	Tate, Elaine, Committee
Miller, Tom, SPL	Hall, Les, Committee	
Participants		
Fisher, Dewaine, Beaver	Lutes, Patricia, Bobwhite	Shirley, Lee, Eagle
Hassler, Terry, Beaver	Mahoney, James, Bobwhite	White, Jeff, Eagle
Hendrix, Tim, Beaver	Narus, J, Bobwhite	Burke, Joe, Fox
Joyce, Bonnie, Beaver	Neyer, George, Bobwhite	Farrell, Joan, Fox
Milita, Mickey, Beaver	Carter, Tony, Eagle	Pinnix, John, Fox
Trobaugh, Kevin, Beaver	Farmer, Lonnie, Eagle	Pitkin, Jack, Fox
Wood, Tom, Beaver	Harston, Craig, Eagle	Seay, Ed, Fox
Cecil, Alvin, Bobwhite	Kalish, David, Eagle	Smeltzer, George, Fox
Cyphers, Robert, Bobwhite	Mears, Sandy, Eagle	

1999 - SR-247		
Staff		
Wynn, Douglas, Scoutmaster	Gillis, Jerry, Senior Patrol Leader	Bowie, Larry, Troop Committee
Rice, James, Assistant Scoutmaster	Murphy, Jack, Troop Committee	Spratlin, Raymond, Quartermaster
Miller, Thomas, ASM	Prevatte, Charles, Staff Advisor	Aulds, Charles, Assistant QM
Bartlett, Howard, TCC	Payne, Michael, Troop Committee	
Participants		
Campbell, Buford, Antelope	Merrell, Bee, Bear	Marsh, Daryl, Buffalo
Carriker, Neil, Antelope	Nemec, Russell, Bear	Vickery, Kay, Buffalo
Feagans, Chuck, Antelope	Richardson, Mary, Bear	Burke, Dwayne, Owl
Filyaw, Joyce, Antelope	Scott, Gary, Bear	Cecil, Patrick, Owl
Hyde, Lamar, Antelope	Wilson, Philip, Bear	Close, Don, Owl
Needham, Mitchell, Antelope	Estabrook, Mark, Buffalo	Feildmeier, James, Owl
Richardson, Larry, Antelope	Humberger, Donald, Buffalo	Holmes, Donald, Owl
Winter Mark, Antelope	Kelley, Cass, Buffalo	Parker, John, Owl
Catlet, Charles, Bear	Leonard, William, Buffalo	Smith, Christopher, Owl
Ellis, Reginald, Bear	Loftis, Don, Buffalo	White, Cynthia, Owl
Hendrickson, Arne, Bear	Lynn, Gregory, Buffalo	

2002 - SR-444		
Staff		
Aulds, Charles, ASM QM	Gillis, Jerry, Scoutmaster	Richardson, Mary, Troop Guide
Blackburn, Bob, ASM Facilities	Hendrix, Tim, ASM Troop Guides	Spratlin, Ray, ASM Quartermaster
Buhrman, Richard, ASM Program	LeCroix, Ray, ASM Facilities	Strieby, Dave, Troop Guide
Burk, Dwayne, Troop Guide	Leonard, William, Troop Guide	Tate, Elaine, ASM Program
Cantelou, Dexter, Staff Advisor	Martin, Kevin, SPL	White, Cindy, Scribe
Diegle, Warren, Troop Guide	Pierce, Al, ASM Chaplain	
Participants		
Amatangelo, Mario	Flores, Mike	Pitcox, Lee
Basnight, Kay	Godfrey, Dianne	Riecke, Mark
Baumgartner, Karen	Hebert, Karl	Seymour, Bill
Brown, Jeff	Hudson, Duane	Steadman, Tim
Cambron, Don	Human, Kenny	Thompson, Tommy
Cook, Rod	King, Michael	Waite, Mark
Cousino, John	Lee, Greg	Watkins, Mike
Cox, David	Martin, Tonia	Wiley, Paul
Dorough, Byron	Mathis, Jean	Wilson, Jae
Filyaw, Joyce	Mathis, Jimmy	Wilson, Keith
Fisher, Bill	McMinn, Steve	Wyatt-Wagner, Angela

2004 - SR-655		
Staff		
Amatangelo, Mario, Troop Guide	Crawford, Bob, Assistant QM	Lee, Greg, Historian
Basnight, Kay, Troop Guide	Diegel, Warren, Scoutmaster	Marsh, Daryl, Assistant QM
Blackburn, Bob, SPL	Estabrook, Mark, Troop Guide	Seymour, Bill, Troop Guide
Cantelou, Dexter, Prof. Advisor	Fisher, Bill, Scribe	Spratlin, Ray, ASM - Facilities
Cattlett, Smiley, Troop Guide	Grow, Joe, Advisor	Strieby, David, ASM - Troop Guides
Cousino, John, Troop Guide	Godfrey, Dianne, Assistant Scribe	Winter, Mark, Quartermaster
Cox, David, Troop Guide	Hebert, Karl, Troop Guide	
Participants		
Bailey, William J., Bear	Logan, Tony, Antelope	Seymour, Steve, Bear
Beach, Edward, Bobwhite	Logan, William, Owl	Smith, Amanda J., Eagle
Beach, James, Beaver	Moore, Don, Bear	Smith, Jane, Bobwhite
Bragg, Braxton, Eagle	Morris, Dorothy, Antelope	Smith, Keith M., Beaver
Braxton, Jabus, Buffalo	Parish, Reid, Buffalo	Stanberry, H, Cecil, Fox
Clayton, John G., Bear	Parker, Janet, Fox	Taylor, Kenneth, Owl
Downs, Roger C., Bobwhite	Pieve, Glenda B., Owl	Taylor, Larry, Eagle
Duffy, Terry, Fox	Pieve III, Ernest, Eagle	Thompson, Scott, Beaver
Fairchild, Greg, Antelope	Ponder, Viki, Owl	Torok, Luanne, Buffalo
Fish, Gary A., Eagle	Reid, Robin, Antelope	Waiting, Jack, Bear
Heard Jr., Alex K., Antelope	Rogers, Tommy, Beaver	Williams, Dennis, Buffalo
Hovious, Walt, Owl	Ryan, Eugene H., Fox	Wilson, Laura, Fox
James, Peter, Beaver	Schroll, Jennifer S., Bobwhite	Wilson, Robert A., Owl
Lee, John G., Bobwhite	Sells, David, Fox	

2007 - SR-831**Staff**

Beach, James, Troop Guide	Griffin, Gary, Professional Adv.	Smith, Amanda, Asst. QM
Blackburn, Bob, Troop Guide	Grow, Joe, Advisor	Statham, Ross, Guest Instructor
Catlett, Charles, ASM-Facilities	Hebert, Karl, SM	Steadman, Tim, Asst. QM
Diegel, Warren, Advisor	McCarty, Zachary, Troop Guide	Waiting, Jack, Troop Guide
Estabrook, Mark, ASM-TG	Morris, Dorothy, Troop Guide	Williams, Dennis, Troop Guide
Filyaw, Joyce, Asst. Scribe	Richardson, Mary, SPL	Wilson, Laura, Troop Guide
Godfrey, Dianne, Scribe	Richardson, Larry, Quartermaster	Wilson, Robert, Troop Guide

Participants

Neel, Robert, Antelope	Punch, Robert, Bobwhite	Collins, Noah, Eagle
Haws, Bryant, Antelope	Borden, Gene, Bobwhite	Seadorf, Dave, Eagle
Dexter, Neal, Antelope	Lunsford, Chris, Bobwhite	Young, Duane, Eagle
Gill, Ron, Antelope	Youngblood, Richard, Bobwhite	Johanson, Jeff, Eagle
Bragg, William, Bears	Wolfe, Chris, Bobwhite	Roark, Tim, Fox
Pehrson, Greg, Bears	McClain, John, Buffalo	Reutebuch, Tim, Fox
Wolfe, Ray, Bears	Noe, Charles, Buffalo	Gibson, Mike, Fox
Mathews, Casey, Bears	Saunders, Jeremy, Buffalo	Powell, Wes, Fox
Dickerson, Kerry, Beavers	Howe, Brian, Buffalo	Claridge, Brandon, Fox
Davis, Lewis, Beavers	Hensley, Jim, Buffalo	Loftin, Cecil, Owl
Smith, Nathan, Beavers	Ashby, Eric, Buffalo	Collins, Glenn, Owl
Ratliff, Chris, Beavers	Bollschweiler, Luke, Buffalo	Hamn, Tom, Owl
Wolfe, Dennis, Beavers	Barrott, Jim, Eagle	

2009 - SR-948**Staff**

Beach, James, Assistant SPL	McClain, John, Troop Guide	Smith, Jane, Instructor
Black, Eric, Professional Advisor	Morris, Dorothy, Instructor	Smith, Keith, Instructor / Chaplin
Blackburn, Bob, Instructor	Pehrson, Greg, Troop Guide	Smith, Amanda, Troop Guide
Brag, William, Assistant QM	Ratliff, Chris, Troop Guide	Statham, Ross, Instructor
Cox, David, ASM - Program	Reutebuch, Tim, Troop Guide	Steadman, Tim, Quartermaster
Davis, Lewis, Troop Guide	Richardson, Larry, ASM Facilities	Waiting, Jack, Scribe
Diegel, Warren, Instructor	Richardson, Mary, SM	Williams, Dennis, SPL
Hebert, Karl, Advisor	Roark, Tim, Assistant QM	Wilson, Laura, Scribe
Lee, Greg, Historian	Rogers, Tommy, Troop Guide	Wilson, Robert, Scribe
McCarty, Zachary, ASM - TGs	Schroll, Jennifer, Troop Guide	

Participants

Albritton, Doug, Eagle	Counts, Chris, Beaver	Hilleary, Scott, Fox	Pewitt, Scott, Eagle
Bailey, Ed, Fox	Demo, James, Owl	Lawson, Troy, Buffalo	Peace, Jim, Bear
Bauer, Matt, Owl	Dickinson, Tanya, Bear	Ledford, Samuel, Owl	Poe, Greg, Bobwhite
Bowers, Robert, Beaver	Eidson, Kirk, Buffalo	Miller, Anthony, Eagle	Schneck, Randy, Owl
Bowman, Aubrey, Bobwhite	Swiecichowski, Jed, Buffalo	McMasters, Natalie, Bobwhite	Brickenstein, Roselyn, Bobwhite
Shrader, Tim, Fox	Tomow, Blaine, Bobwhite	Morrison, Melissa, Beaver	Faulkner, Craig, Bobwhite
Butler, Jeff, Eagle	Foley, Brendan, Fox	Moore, Jeremy, Bear	Faulkner, Terry, Fox
Casto, Sam, Bear	Forsten, David, Bear	Newell, Vann, Buffalo	Voyles, Braxton, Owl
Claiborne, Tonya, Buffalo	Freeman, April, Owl	Nitschke, William, Bear	White, Robert, Beaver
Clay, Mary, Eagle	Frix, Marty, Beaver	Padilla, Tarry, Buffalo	Winn, Adam, Fox
Council, Will, Beaver	Grueter, Chuck, Eagle		

The Eagle's Nest

*Names appear next to unit numbers.***1919**

G. Farmer, D.C.

1920

Tony Alsobrook, 26
 Melvin Baldwin, 5-A
 Sidney Barnes, 1
 Newman Burns, 5-A
 Paul Bush, 3
 Charles Chamberlain, 6

Dawson Hall, 1
 Joe Haskell, 1
 Harry Hutson, 1
 Carter Parham, 5
 Harry Pass, 32
 Richard Price, 5-A

Richard Savery, 3
 Edward Silver, 32
 Robert Sims, 19
 Milton Thompson, 3
 Clyde Weatherford, 5-A
 Ralph Weatherford, 5-A

1921

Henry Baird, 6
 Olen Dietz, 6

Marcus Holt, 6
 Fred McDonald, 26

Fred McDonald, 26
 Nolan Roberts, 28

1922

Robert Macnab, 30
 Leonard Murray, 30

Joe Shook, 7
 Curtis Walker, 1

James Walker, 1
 Robert Wood, 1

1923

Aubrey Angel, 26
 Thomas Atkinson, 47
 Frank Coyle, 6
 Norton Crane, 20
 E. Jones, 27

Halbert Law, 6
 Alfred Law, Jr., 6
 David Loveman, II, 6
 Tim Manson, Jr., 6
 George McCarty, 6

Mervin Newton, 23
 Jesse Peck, 24
 Richard Reynolds, 6
 Tom Weiss, 16

1924

Everett Aucott, 6
 August Cahoon, 25
 Alvin Chambers, 7
 Merrell Clark, 6

Clarence Gentry, 23
 Riley Graham, 42
 Dudley Hale, 27
 Morris Hetzler, 42

Paul Murray, 6
 J. Shippey, Jr., 25
 Roy Snodgrass, 26
 James Tabb, 1

1925

Edwin Brown, 20
 George Campbell, 27
 Harry Dewheary, 4
 Fritz Englehardt, Jr., 20
 J. Etter, Jr., 27
 J. Hannum, 20
 E. Harrelson, 1
 Arthur Hitchcock, 20
 Ernest Holmes, Jr., 6
 Ed Hudiburg, 6

Benson Kendrick, 44
 Robert Kennedy, 27
 William Kindrick, 42
 Clifton Lawrence, 20
 Hugh Magill, 42
 J. Martin, 20
 Victor Martin, 6
 J. Morton, 20
 Capt. Wm. Ochs, Council
 Rathmell Rollins, 20

Herman Shewmake, 20
 Antler Smith, 20
 Murray Smith, 31
 Warren Smith, 20
 Dwight Stowe, 42
 Joseph Strong, 56
 Brantley Watson, 22
 Randolph Wetzell, 26
 James Wiggs, 42
 Robert Wiggs, Jr., 4

Howard Jones, 27

Clarence Brown, 20
Edward Close, 42
Burch Cooke, Jr., 2
Elmer Farmer, 20
Duff Farrow, 20
Harold Friedman, 22

Wells Boyd, 11
Charles Burk, 66
Charles Caldwell, 4
Charles Cox, 20
Clifton English, 6
Alton Farmer, 20

Roy Cooper, 20
Chester Crick, 20
Arrants Darwin, 6
M. Evans, 25
Lester Haggard, 10
H. Hinson, 42
Howard Hinson, Jr., 42

William Agnew, 31
Ernest Browder, 10
D. Chandler, 2
Charles Etter, 27
J. Fischer, 64
Edward Gansler, 20

Edgar Davis, 42
Joseph Guidi, 64
Harry Heinzer, 10
Jimmie Hixson, 105

Arthur Allen, 30
William Austin, 33
Shelby Brammer, 25
Hayes Brown, 3
William Collins, 54

Julian Savage, 6

1926

Edward Hauer, 20
Ralph Hetzler, 42
Horace Humphreys, 20
William Jamerson, 20
William Love, Jr., 30
DeForest Lowry, Jr., 27

1927

Stanley Farmer, 20
Borden Jones, 4
James Keen, 6
Terrell Lankford, 33
Ferrell Lunkford, 33
Leon Maddux, 42

1928

Charles Kyle, 4
Luke Lea, Jr., 42
Luke Leo, Jr., 42
Dwight McCracken, 20
Ellis Meacham, 20
Harry Myers, 27
Ralph Paty, 4

1929

William Gauntlett, 1
Goldman Greene, 31
Paul Hall, 31
James Hay, 10
James Irvine, Jr., 2
Elmer Kennedy, 45

1930

Scott Johnson, 42
Jack Little, 38
E. May, 1
Thomas Phillips, 38

1931

J. Essary, 104
James Howell, 14
George Kerns, 52
Stanley Mate, 103
Royce Moore, 31

Joe McCutcheon, 1
Vann Meador, 20
Roger Noone, 1
Townsend Pyatt, 6
Van Meador, 20
William Workman, 27

George McCutcheon, 6
Wallace Page, 4
George Porter, 42
Roy Smith, 20
Marquis Triplett, 28
John Vass, 20

Bethel Roper, 45
Van Rushbridge, 29
W. Stout, 64
Edmund Turner, Jr., 6
Raymond Watson, 22
Hugh White, 20

Cicero McClure, 23
Paul Robertson, 20
Elroy Rollins, 20
George Stuart, Jr., 2
Andy Wooten, 31

Howard Porter, 27
William Spears, Jr., 18
T. Wilkes, 34

Eben Stephenson, 14
T. Stutz, 23
Phillip Thompson, 84
Lachlan Vass, 34
John Walters, 28

Victor Covey, 1
James Crumley, 31
Edward Denham, 23

Lamar Boyd, 3
Thomas Brock, 10
Joe Burns, 10
Morgan Cobb, 30
William Cross, 80
J. Crye, 1
Charles Denham, 23
David Eldridge, 41
Jack Franklin, 60
Weller Franklin, 60
Emery Gill, 44
J. Graham, 11
D. Hall, 11
Fred Hart, 10

Edward Bower, 38
Frederick Boye, Jr., 52
M. Brock, Jr., 11
John Brotbeck, 11

J. Burns, 1
Charles Carlton, 14
V. Culberson, 30
William Davis, Jr., 82
Jack Denman, 13
Clifford Esler, 101
George Johnson, 19

James Armstrong, Jr., 1
Howard Cloud, 52
Roden Davisworth, 52

William Alley, Ship 104
D. Hinnant, FSE
Robert Hunerwadel, 114
James McDowell, 2

Amon Prestwood, 1
Vernon Prestwood, 1
Martin Ragsdale, 93

1932

Robert Hawk, 10
William Hoge, 33
Meredith Hogshead, 23
Homer Holly, 11
Meredith Horsehead, 23
Amster Howard
Withers Howell, 60
Wilburn Johnson, 1
Warner Kelly, 105
Oline Lamb, 1
J. Lewis, 1
Billy Magill, 60
Clarence Mangrum, 80
Robert Murphy, 4

1933

Dr. T. Buchanan, 9
Ralph Burton, 1
D. Hall, Jr., 11
James Kerns, 52

1934

Lorin Myers, 13
Basil Palmer, Jr., 1
Fred Parrott, 101
Arnold Postelle, 14
Bill Pratt, 27(69)
William Renegar, 1
Robert Rollins, 13

1935

Walter Johnson, 2
George McMillan, 2
Hope Smith, Jr., 2

1936

Tom Mitchell, 13
Hugh Nixon, Ship 104
Wilson Norvell, 27

Frank Wong, 1
Thomas Wright, 28

Melvin Orr, 57
Joe Overbey, 9
Elbert Patty, 44
Lewis Pence, 15
Tom Reynolds, 2
James Smartt, 28
Harmon Smith, 20
Henry Smith, 10
Rufus Turner, Jr., 33
Nathan Upshaw, 84
Joseph Wagner, 60
Carl Webb, 10
Iva Wilkinson, 1

Jack Macnab, 18
Robert Mitchell, 57
Sydney Roberts, 43
Edward Rollins, Jr., 13

Lenora Swanson, 14
Lee Trotter, 1
O'Neal Woods, 84
John Wright, 52
Robert Wright, 52
Arthur Young, 101

Jerry Sprayberry, 47
Charles Ward, Jr., 41

L. Ping, 53
Joe Wagner, 13
Thomas Wright, Ship 101

John Campbell, 27
John Cobb, Lone Scout
Homer Davis, 99
Jack Elliott, 76
William Fariss, Jr., 67

Charles Black, Jr., 41
Robert Brooks, Ship 101
McGhee Ellis, 41

Lee Anderson, 30
Jackson Baker, 16
William Beene, 61
Clifford Bowers, 60
Hilton Brown, Scouter
Bernard Byrne, 7
Tommy Caldwell, 2
Davide Casale, 41
Edwin Chobot, Jr., 30
Oscar Cook, Jr., 9
Robert Diehl
David Dobbs, 61
David Evans, Jr., 3

Stephen Addison, 33
Jerry Beatty, 73
Allen Broyles, 25
Harold Emick, 41

Richard Brown, 38
Taylor Burke, 30
Robert Card, 10
Virgil Clark, 97
Frank Conley, 41
Donald Gibson, 73
Charles Gilbert, 67
Thomas Hagan, 2

Lyman Collie, 30
Byron Donohue, 34
Charles Harris, Jr., 67

1937
Earl Good, 53
John Harsch, 30
Warren Lankford, 2
William Mills, 2
William Mills, 2

1938
Walter Hicks, 13
Eugene Key, 13
Howard McBride, Jr., 30

1939
Bill Ezell, 60
Pat Faircloth, 30
Bill Ferguson, 41
Bill Graham, 1
Sammie Gross, 60
James Hudlow, 16
Melvin Jenkins, 97
W. Johnston, Jr., 2
Doyle Jones, 41
Bill Kelley, 30
Malcolm Kunz, 61
Walter Kunz, 61
David McNaughton, 13

1940
Jimmy Fitz-Gerald, 63
H. McCracken, 57
Robert Neely, Jr., 67
David Starks, 95

1941
Carl Jerden, 41
Robert Loher, 73
Danswell Mahan, Jr., 44
Fred McCulley, 73
Jack McKenzie, 41
Tom Moore, 2
Ted Richards, 2

1942
Clark McNaughton, 13
Lawrence McPheeters, 2
Sam Morris, 8

Lloyd Oliver, 53
Bruce O'Neal, 103
Charles Scott, 2
Leonard Sparks, Sr., 30
Bob Stuart, 67

James Taylor, 2
Lamar Weaver, 14
Robert Weaver, 14

Lester Medlin, 59
Christopher Morton, 87
Si Past, Jr., 2
John Radford, 16
James Ransom, 67
Ted Ringwald, 2
Fred Stimmel, 2
James Thornton, 2
C. Waterhouse, 16
Linton Waterhouse, 60
C. Waterhouse, Jr., 16
Bill Williams, 61

Jud Terrell, 30
Wendell Thatcher, 41
Dan Thomas, 25
Matthew Wood, 7

Robert Shoemaker, 41
Billy Smith, 73
John Stotts, 9
Robert Thatcher, 41
Dan Thompson, 5113
Miller True, 73
Edwin Wallace, 38

Arch Smith, III, 5
Ramon Solomon, 3
Howard Sompayrac, 15

Edwin Lansford, 58
Fred Lansford, Jr., 58

Kenneth Bilderback, 30
Frank Bonner, 46
Walter Cobb, 67
John Curtis, 2

Charles Anderson, 46
George Atkinson, 26
Charles Burchfield, 77
Walter Davies, III, 2
Charles Donahue, 101
Curtis Doran, 62
Joe Dyer, 60
Joe Erwin, 23
Bill George, 23

Ray Anderson
Kelly Barnes, Jr., 34
Ray Beckler, 13
William Blalock, 55
John Brown, 2
Billy Carroll, 1
Clyde Duncan, Jr., 55
Joe Fergus, 2
Selmon Franklin, Jr., 2

Martin Bailey, 54
R. Ballard, 77
Burton Boyd, 103
Jack Cassell, 104
Edwin Clark, 70
Robert Coddington, 48
James Collins, Jr., 41
Joseph Gray, 69

Donald Bowden, 21
Cecil Brown, 92
Charles Byrne, 42
Billy Carter, 5103
Robert Clark, III, 41

Ambrose Ringwald, Jr., 2
James Skeen, 54

1943
Harold Deitch, 8
Lawrence Derthick, Jr., 2
Charles DuBois, 4
Harold Elmore, 101

1944
Joe Goodson, 62
Lindy Hale, 24
Randell Hayes, 77
Bobby Jones, 67
David Kovarik, 2
William McConnell, 67
Billy McKown, 67
Ray Morrison, 26
Clarence Pinson, 24

1945
J. Garrett, 41
Harrison Gill, 103
Anton Hamby, 13
Fleming Harrison, 77
Danny Keller, Jr., 13
Duncan Lyle, 13
Sam McKeehan, 32
John Morgan, 30
Ray Nation, 46

1946
Warren Hardy, 2
Douglas Holt, 24
Bryan Jackson, 70
Richard Johnson, 39
Richard Loftly, 63
L. Murray, Jr., 32
Richard Pendergrass, 54
Bill Ritchie, 13

1947
Johnny Johnson, 79
Eugene Langston, 54
Bobby Loftly, 63
James Mapp, 97
Bill Morgan, 79

Russell Ward, 2
Carter Witt, 60

Charles Felts, Jr., 2
Harrison Gill, Jr., 103
Jackie Hudgins, 58
Jack Williams, 30

James Prescott, 2
Bert Robertson, 67
Jerry Sanders, 30
Douglas Stone, 30
Clarence Sweets, 41
John Temple, 60
Rudolph Winchester, 207
Sammy Witt, 35

Ernest Owens, Council
Charles Parsons
John Powers, 1
Paul Province, 30
William Rhyne, Jr., 67
Jerry Simpson, 30
Billy Snapp, 30
William Sweets, 41

Jim Ritchie, 13
J. Roberts, 24
Joseph Rungee, Jr., 26
John Sargent, 26
Tommy Seagle, 1
Byron White, 34
Jimmy Whitfield, 13

Samuel Ramsey, 91
Jimmy Roberts, 24
Gery Schneider, 41
J. Stewart
Robert Suttles, 123

Charles Cunningham, 124
William Duke, Jr., 26
Marshall Garrett, 41
Charles Glass, 79
Charles Greene, 90
George Hammell, 79
George Hommell, 79

Billy Carter, 103
Lewis Crowell, 12
Jack Gross, 12

James Clift, 43
Ray Eller, 45
John Forester, Jr., 12
Austin Hardaway, Jr., 73
Leon Howell, 13
David Jones, 12
Teddy Jones, 111

J. Adams, 13
James Blackburn, 111
Jack Bohler, 103
Robert Boyd, 44
Ralph Green, 111

Steve Long, 38
Richard Ray, 38
Bill Tallent, 38
Garland Reichle, 32
Johnny Drew, 1

Edward Balen, 41
Richard Belcher, 41
Gerald Bell, 38
Jimmy Best, 111
Edward Bolen, 41
Jimmy Bowers, 141
Raymond Dalton, 13

Quentin Alexander, 107

Thomas Nelms, Jr., 53
Wally Noles, 70
Billy Parker, 2042
Samuel Perry, 91
Eddie Ponder, 123
Melvin Powell, 124

1948

Herbert Jernigan, 2043
Grady Lankford, 33
Bobby Moore, 17

1949

Claude Lamb, 45
Thomas Lane, 111
Bobby Largen, 45
David Long, 45
Morris Long, 45
Nassire Maloof, 13
L. Miller, 12

1950

Julian Hughes, 70
Billy Jamerson, 70
Ray James, 111
J. McBay, 24
John Moulton, 44

1951

Larry Henderson, 1
Larry Myers, 1
Bruce Wallace, 1
James McKinney, 1
Zellie Earnest, 13

1952

Dwain Eberhart, 21
Bobby Forsten, 111
Gustav Geiger, 2040
John Hale, 41
Bradley Hardin, 60
Bobby Johnson, 111

1953

Jimmy Couch, 14

George Tarkett, 1
Fisher Thomas, 79
George Torbett, 1
Hubert Turner, 41
James Walker, 124
Jimmy Williams, 54

Earl Morgan, 64
Ken Watson, 41

Charles Neal, 45
David Poc, 45
Tommy Seagle, 103
Ronald Sullivan, 2040
Steve Swanson, 70
Robert Williams, C.M.

John Overbey, 47
Paul Robinson, 67
Marvyn Strawn, 43
Luther Wallace, 58

Jon Bell, 38
Robert Gibson, 38
J. Newport, 29
George Bishop, 63

George Jones, 13
William Leber, 41
Ferris Maloof, 13
Tom Ritchie, 13
Bill Standridge, 38
Douglas Williams, 25

Dillard Smith, 2058

Tommy Best, 111
Tom Carter, 53

James Albright, Jr., 46
Albert Arnold, 111
Tommy Barton, 73
Dewayne Baskette, 73
Robert Beene, 112
Bemo Bowen, 112
Britt Burns, 13
Albert Corum, 73
Bobby Crawford, 111
Eddy Crawford, 111
Jimmy Cunningham, 111
Max Douglas, 73
Glenn Falcon, 2047
Johnny Fischesser, 73
Paul Gass, 22
Cornelius Grove, 32

Owen Allen, Jr., 30
Richard Barnwell, 30
Dean Biskey, 70
William Bryan
Pierce Carden, 44
Roger Crouch, 14
David Davis, 22
Billy Entekin
Anthony Fonseca, 44
Henry Greene, 81
Kennedy Harrison, 22
Gordon Haynes, Jr., 93
Donald Henery, 61

Clifford Bowers, Jr., 30
George Bowling, 2045
John Cate, 112
Morris Chapman, Jr., 2045
Ronnie Cole, 48
Frank Erickson, 2052
Harold Erickson, 2052
William Fike, 41
Anthony Fonseca, 2052
Herbert Fugh, 97

Earl Marler, 53
Martin McGregor, 51

1954

Claude Hemphill, 25
Claude Henghill, 25
Jimmy Hunter, 25
Jerry Huskins, 73
John Jenkins, 46
Kirk Johnson, 22
Donald Keith, 2043
Bobby Ketchersid, 73
Barclay Lee, 111
Tommy Mason, 73
Houston McKissick, 112
Lanny McNabb, 112
Claude Nash, 111
George Norris, 56
Richard Parker, 4

1955

Ronald Henery, 61
Robert Hines, Jr., 10
A. Howard, 61
Paris Howard, 61
Walter Layson, 2
Sanford Leake, 51
David Legg, 37
Jimmy Lively, 61
Sidney Lyons, Jr., 30
Gerald Morrow, Jr., 44
George Norris, 56
Richard Palmer, 2055
Philip Paradise, 50

1956

Charles Hansen, Jr., 32
Marshall Harris, 2044
Victor Harris, Jr., 2044
John Jenkins, 2055
Porter Johnson, 22
Frank Jones, 128
Chris Law, 41
William May, 25
William May, 25
John Moore, 97

Bob Troughton, 53

Joe Phillips, 13
Larry Preston, 14
Larry Prestwood, 14
George Shibley, 111
George Taylor, 4
Tom Taylor, 111
Roger Waters, 14
Charles Wheaton, 22
Charles Whitemore, 111
David Wildasin, 73
Tommy Wilson, 41
Johnny Wilson, Jr., 41
Edward Witt, 73
Gene Witt, 58
Missing

Ronald Pendergrass, 145
Donnie Phillips, 2056
Robert Pierce, 10
Edwin Rievley, 61
Robert Rodgers, 111
Glenn Scoggins, 70
G. Smith, 58
Paul Smith, 2
Jack Standridge, 38
Cecil Waddell, 70
Maxwell Wilson, 61
Thomas Wilson, 170
Missing

John Newell, 2044
Keith Oldaker, 48
Arthur Quarles, Jr., 2053
Don Reynolds, 2053
Frank Robbins, III, 2
George Standefer, 48
Paul Stefan, 41
Ray Stegall, Jr., 93
Charles Umbarger, 41
Quin Voigt, Jr., 2044

Donald Gunther, 61

Tom Ainsworth, 2052
 Jimmy Armstrong, 10
 Frank Ayre, Jr., 24
 James Barnwell, 2033
 Bobby Beckett, 24
 Dean Biskey, 2036
 James Brown, 32
 Melvin Buckner, 102
 Robert Burson, 102
 Brian Carden, 44
 Leonard Chapman, 97
 Harold Cook, Jr., 10
 Don Coulter, 16
 Wayne Freeman, 91

Lowell Bennington, 2030
 Newton Calhoun, 105
 Robert Carter, 26
 Thomas Chamberlain, 141
 David Cowart, 66
 David Dalton, 32
 Richard Donaldson, 2
 James Edwards, 66
 Walter Edwards, 66
 Allen Erickson, 2052
 John Erickson, 2052
 Douglas Fuller, 2010
 Gary Greene, 72
 Perry Guess, 2053
 William Harvey, 2062

James Aplin, 11
 Donald Batchelor, 10
 James Bell, 59
 Lowell Bennington, 2030
 Charles Bowlin, 79
 David Brackin, 2056
 Robert Calhoun, 139
 Robert Cary, Jr., 111
 Bradley Clark, 79
 John Douglas, 151
 Max Finkle, Jr., 79

Harry Nelson, Jr., 91

1957

Tommy Friddell, 24
 William Gill, 145
 William Goins, 91
 David Gray, 78
 Tommy Greene, 72
 Cornelius Grove, 2050
 Jimmy Hartline, 2036
 Johnny Henderson, 2050
 John Holmes, 2033
 Robert Kite, 78
 Darius Martin, 24
 Don Matthews, 2036
 Lewis Parker, Jr., 2032
 Don Reynolds, 2053

1958

Ronald Hines, 10
 John Holmes, 2033
 Robin Hood, 2053
 Milton Humberd, Jr., 2010
 Jimmy Kibler, 91
 Lonnie Lepley, 119
 James Long, 5105
 Jack Milne, 91
 Howard Morland, 2041
 Rudy Nowlin, 2055
 Tommy Parson, 2050
 Robert Proffitt, 2033
 Henry Ransom, Jr., 6
 Jerry Reynolds, 5105

1959

Dennis Hensley, 113
 Henry Herbst, II, 2052
 Harry Hickey, Jr., 2010
 Charles Hilton, 22
 Max Hixon, 125
 Roger Hull, 22
 Paul Ingvalson, 11
 Jackie Jett, 47
 Ervin Johnson, 2043
 Bobby Lasater, 151
 Pat Lasater, 151

Don Wolfe, 2045

Joseph Robbins, 2032
 Paul Rouse, 5
 William Schenck, 91
 Glenn Segrest, 24
 Larry Sells, 10
 Thomas Simmons, 25
 Wayne Sneed, 22
 Hardwick Stuart, Jr., 10
 Ronald Stulce, 28
 Charles Turner, 2033
 Franklin Warlick, 2050
 Robert Williges, 2033
 Stanley Workman, 5
 Ronnie Yarbrough, 57

James Roberts, 2044
 Charles Robertson, 131
 Hoyle Rymer, 91
 Gary Sams, 32
 Charles Scott, III, 2
 Donald Smith, 25
 Ronald Stulce, 28
 Toney Sweeney, 22
 Mike Swift, 105
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Allen Turner, 58
William Vanosdale, 74
Jason Wheeler, 137
Thomas Wiley, 116
Jesse Williams, 210
Nicholas Workman, 47
John Wright, III, 30

Thomas Phinizey, 43
Michael Poston, 80
Vivek Rao, 314
Lester Reese, 77
Gregory Rhinehart, 147
Richard Russell, 137
Caleb Ryan, 176
Aaron Schmissrauter, 77
Robert Schubert, 116
Matthew Slifko, 10
Bruce Smith, 116
Matthew Thomas, 78
Jacob Vannucci, 147
Ashby Ward, 60
Mark Ware, 187
Cody Webb, 2
Lance Webb, 2
Tyson Wilcox, 35
Nathan Williams, 2003
Craig Worland, 7
Scott Worland, 7
Matthew Yantis, 78

James Petty, 47
Justin Poinssatte, 172
Keven Reed, 30
Kyle Rowden, 47
Brittan Sanders, 210
David Schwartz, 69
Bradley Scott, 137

Justin Bowers, 8
Peter Broadstone, 191
Wendell Bryant, III, 147
Matthew Campbell, 60
Vernon Capshaw, 5
Travis Chan, 147
Billy Copeland, 70
Thomas Cotton, 30
David Cox, 116
Bryan Crow, 10
Nicholas Diegel, 172
Dennis Doyle, 6115
William Enicks V, 60
C. Feagans, IV, 254
Brandon Flessner, 47
Michael Flessner, 47
Matthew Flores, 147
Steven Frizzell, 377
William Garry, 116
Tyler Gray, 116
Mack Gregg, 75

Nathaniel A., 125
Robert A., 23
Alexander B., 254
Cameron B., 55
Charles B., 254
Christopher B., 70
Daniel B., 8
Jacob B., 8
Jesse B., 74
John B., 8
Kevin B., 431
Samuel B., 2058
Stuart B., 2058
Chase C., 172
Christopher C., 64
George C., 44
John C., 47
Matthew C., 10
William C., 12
Aron D., 44
Eliot D., 6115
Johnathan D., 58
Matthew D., 166
Samuel D., 70

Isaiah Johnson, 150
Kevin Kauffman, 172
Jakob Kleine, 254
Bradley LeCroix, 377
Daniel Loftis, 313
Robert Lyons, 316
James Maddux, 187
Michael Mahaffey, Jr., 63
Jonathan McCord, 187
Samuel McDavid, 55
Nathan Miles, 172
William Montague, 191
Jonathan Moss, 44
Joseph Myers, 10
Thaddeus Myers, 254
Mitchell Naylor, 43
Alex Needham, 431
Mathew Owens, 3
Joshua Parrish, 60
Joshua Pendley, 30

2005*

Ryan F., 150
Samuel F., 29
Blake G., 279
Harrison G., 9
Austin H., 431
Charles H., 47
Daniel H., 6115
James H., 80
Joseph H., 254
Joshua H., 47
Nathan H., 116
Stephen H., 171
Tyler H., 210
Carl J., 69
Matthew J., 58
Michael J., 8
Scott J., 6115
Spencer J., 60
Steven J., 431
Zachary J., 125
Daniel K., 10
Jarred K., 60
Jay K., 60
Patrick K., 176

James Sellers, 5
Joseph Semak, 44
Randy Simon, Jr., 254
Johnathon Slaven, 191
Alan Smith, 30
Eric Strong, 99
Evan Taylor, 43
Patrick Teasdale, Jr., 166
Daniel Thompson, 125
Bryan Varnell, 55
Joshua Walker, 210
Tyler Ward, 35
Benjamin Watlington, 191
Matthew Watson, 17
William Widener, 78
Brandon Wigley, 64
Adam Wilson, 136
Benjamin Woolfenden, 121
Jason Wynne, 17
George Yates, 431

Joshua M., 69
Noah M., 313
Sean M., 211
Morgan N., 3
Christopher O., 3
Derrick P., 254
Bryan R., 8
Colin R., 14
Daniel R., 29
Dustin R., 187
Jeffery R., 3
Adam S., 69
Andrew S., 55
Benjamin S., 10
Christopher S., 137
Colin S., 211
Kenneth S., 12
Mark S., 270
Timothy S., 431
Christopher T., 6115
Taylor V., 313
Arthur W., 316
Mark W., 166
Mason W., 431

Daniel F., 82
James F., 210
Jason F., 29
Jason F., 150
John F., 6115
Joshua F., 210
Michael F., 6115

Matthew L., 210
Michael L., 431
Ryan L., 3
Jacob M., 29
Jeffrey M., 82
John M., 9
John M., 125

2006*

Joseph A., 69
Kevin A., 7
John B., 78
Andrew B., 78
Benjamin B., 8
Bryan B., 150
Caleb B., 80
Dustin B., 99
Erich B., 27
Evan B., 431
James B., 71
Nathan B., 316
Nickolas B., 254
Samuel B., 2080
Cobalt C., 69
Cody C., 69
Corey C., 172
Jeffrey C., 270
John C., 5
Mitchell C., 10
Nathaniel C., 78
Stephen C., 116
Thomas C., 82
Jonathan D., 191
William D., 43
Andrew E., 60
Andrew E., 125

Harry E., 30
Nathan E., 125
Tristan F., 116
Colton G., 176
Edward G., 44
Jeremy G., 44
Ty G., 316
Wade G., 70
Alex H., 147
Keith H., 147
Robert H., 2080
William H., 30
Brandon J., 270
Richard J., 191
Robert J., 136
James K., 1
James K., 58
Thomas K., 172
Reilly L., 60
David M., 74
Ethan M., 172
John M., 43
Joseph M., 60
Marshall M., 125
Matthew M., 55
Joshua N., 5

2007*

Arthur A., 125
Jarious A., 43
Matthew A., 172
Preston A., 254
Brendan B., 2080
Corbin B., 78
David B., 172
Douglas B., 27
Jamieson B., 147

Braxton H., 76
Christopher H., 70
Lionel H., 254
Matthew H., 2058
Michael H., 125
Nicholas H., 223
Ted H., 125
Thomas H., 188
Victor H., 64

Matthew W., 172
Michael W., 2058
Ryan W., 6115
Samuel W., 99
Thomas W., 316
William W., 77

Nicholas P., 44
William P., 191
Adam R., 136
Alexander R., 172
Biery R., 99
James R., 147
Jordan R., 1
Lundy R., 172
Micah R., 43
Patrick R., 17
Valdis R., 30
James S., 1
Joshua S., 30
Michael S., 30
Robert T., 150
Richard T., 10
Adam V., 2172
Christopher W., 60
Corey W., 64
Ethan W., 35
Jesse W., 191
Jonathan W., 316
Charles Y., 147
John Y., 150
Lanny Y., 9
Nathan Y., 44

Richard P., 172
Roy P., 5
Weston P., 147
Andrew R., 80
Corey R., 1
Jarred R., 27
William R., 116
Nathan S., 99
Alexander S., 99

Joseph B., 74
Zachary B., 254
Brett C., 219
Caleb C., 5
Daniel C., 116
Matthew C., 172
Reid C., 30
Travis C., 78
Hannes D., 60
Robert D., 254
Daniel E., 166
George G., 30
Joseph G., 116
Kenneth G., 431
Matthew G., 30
Stephen G., 55

Arun A., 44
Michael A., 69
Richard A., 166
Vincent A., 74
Grant B., 60
Hanes B., 30
James B., 30
James B., 210
Josiah B., 2080
Payton B., 2080
Ethan C., 63
George C., 172
Jeffrey C., 166
Reginald C., 43
Samuel C., 116
Samuel C., 125
Stephen C., 176
Luke D., 115
Russell D., 44
Tyler D., 44
Evan E., 3
Christopher F., 60
Joshua F., 166
Timothy F., 211
Andrew G., 166
Jason G., 137
Adam H., 27
Bryan H., 223

Thomas J., 116
Zachary J., 64
Benjamin K., 10
Charles K., 2172
Lucas K., 254
Nathan K., 60
Nathan K., 116
Christopher L., 150
Stephen L., 147
Andreas M., 104
Andrew M., 84
Conner M., 69
Ethan N., 115
Robert N., 219
Michael O., 313

2008*

Daniel H., 136
Jacob H., 63
Jeffrey H., 279
Jordan H., 60
Nathaniel H., 116
Andrew J., 82
David J., 30
Eric J., 125
Andrew L., 35
Heath L., 78
Alexander M., 270
Benjamin M., 55
Cody M., 116
David M., 69
Evan M., 125
Grant M., 78
Jedidiah M., 316
Jeremy M., 210
Jonathan M., 115
Kenneth M., 313
Caleb P., 211
Matthew P., 1
Phillip P., 52
Ryan P., 166
Zachary P., 313
Alex R., 82
Brandon R., 150

Clay S., 147
David S., 147
Ethan S., 5
Myles S., 431
Steven S., 172
Zaachary T., 80
Alex V., 254
Benjamin W., 5
Carey W., 116
Christopher W., 166
Damon W., 77
Kyle W., 47
Reed W., 60
Robert W., 71
William W., 58

Brendan R., 172
Logan R., 223
Robert R., 223
Caleb S., 80
Carlton S., 58
Christopher S., 2027
Corey S., 44
Damian S., 99
David S., 172
Ethan S., 2003
Grant S., 47
Howard S., 69
Kevin S., 60
Mitchell S., 44
Zachary S., 116
Evan T., 431
Skylar T., 2007
Adam V., 63
Andrew W., 60
E W., 316
Jared W., 35
Luke W., 35
Seth W., 35
Tyler W., 44
Zachary W., 6
Joseph Y., 78
Logan Y., 166

2009*		
Asa A., 52	John F., 2080	Jordan O., 3
Wesley A., 116	Tyler F., 211	Andrew P., 166
Alexander B., 172	Deontae G., 43	Cody P., 29
Christopher B., 84	Hunter G., 10	William P., 136
Cody B., 70	Jacob G., 116	Caleb R., 143
James B., 116	William G., 70	Vincent R., 150
Joshua B., 63	Ethan H., 116	Samuel S., 71
Justin B., 60	Hunter H., 64	Christopher T., 166
Nathaniel B., 270	Nathan H., 44	Douglas T., 70
Robert B., 254	Quinn H., 188	Justin T., 70
Wesley B., 172	Graham K., 60	William T., 58
Daniel C., 172	Chase L., 71	William T., 84
Justin C., 270	Graham L., 191	Alexander W., 35
Parker C., 216	James M., 99	Andrew W., 191
Robert C., 191	Andrew M., 30	David W., 116
Anthony D., 210	Andrew M., 80	Dexter W., 84
Robert D., 191	Andrew M., 172	Jonathan W., 99
Derrick E., 43	Carson M., 44	Patrick W., 116
Drayton E., 143	Christopher M., 172	Samuel W., 116
Ross E., 116	Jacob M., 63	Thomas W., 27
Todd E., 43	Jonathan M., 60	Trevor W., 137
David F., 216	Steven M., 55	

*Last names are truncated for all Eagle Classes that could potentially include individuals who were minors on the date of publication.

Obtaining a list of Cherokee Area Council Eagle Scouts sounds deceptively easy. In fact, it is a very complex process that involves a combination of physical records and electronic data from a range of sources with each source having its own distinct strengths and weaknesses. Thankfully, Bernard Coombs, former Scoutmaster of Troop 172, worked through this difficult process in the 1990s and has maintained the roll since. Below is a list of known and suspected limits on the accuracy of this listing. In all instances, the decision was made to err on the side of inclusion rather than risk deleting a deserving recipient.

1) During the early years, individuals who relocated to Chattanooga were added to the list if they were Eagle Scouts when they registered here. It is possible the same occurred when an individual registered with another unit within the council resulting in duplicate entries.

2) Adults could originally earn Eagle Scout. This prevents elimination of adult entries as transfers.

3) Explorer Silver Award and possibly Sea Scout Quartermaster Award recipients were included in the roll. This makes it difficult to identify duplicate entries.

4) Dates did not always match among sources. For the reasons listed above, differing dates could not be assumed to be duplicates.

5) Council boundaries changed over time. As a result, it is likely that individuals who earned their Eagle within the council's current boundaries are excluded and, conversely, that Eagle Scouts from outside the current boundaries are included.

6) Some records are lost. Over 100 years, it happens. Because the council formerly maintained a sequential numbering system we can be fairly confident the records of approximately fifteen Eagle Scouts were lost.

Past Chattanooga Council Presidents and Scout Executives

Date*	President	Scout Executive	Date	President	Scout Executive
1914		W.C. Fowler, Jr.	1974	Richard Norman	
1915-17		M.J. Burelbach	1975-77	Robert M. Summitt	Burts Kennedy
1918	Champe S. Andrews	Roy Buchman	1978-79	F. Jack Henderson, Sr.	Jim Tinker
1919	Mayor Richard Hardy		1980		
1920	Bernard E. Loveman		1981-82	H. Carey Hanlin	
1921	Charles F. Hood		1983	Jerre Haskew	
1922	Bernard E. Loveman	F. E. Gunn	1984-85	Bill Wellbrock	Charles Cicchella
1923-29	R.T. Faucette		1986-87	Willard Wyeth	
1930		Charles Peacock	1988	William F. Stewart	
1931-32	T. Rudd Loder		1989	?	
1933-34	Cpt. William V. Ochs		1990	John Germ	
1935-40	Dr. James L. Fowle		1991	Al Duke	
1941-42	Harry Miller	Charles B. Cook	1992	Red Parks	William H. Benson
1943-44	Tom Willingham		1993		Michael P. Smith
1945-48			1994	Earl Marler	
1949-51	B.P. Peterson	1995-96	Tom Edd Wilson	Michael N. Watkins	
1952-55	Alf J. Law, Jr.	1997	Robert Albritton		
1956-59	Lou J. Williams	1997	Tom Edd Wilson		
1960-61	R.F. Connelly	Hoyt Hunt	1998-99	DeVan D. Ard, Jr.	Scott D. Fosse
1962-64	George McMillian		2000	Phil Ball	
1965	W.E. Bolen		2001-02	Carrington Montague	
1966		Perry Greene	2003	Jerry V. Adams	
1967-69	Arnold Chambers		2003-04		
1970	Dr. Carl C. Reimer	2005-06	James C. Wardlaw		
1970	Ralph Ewing	2007-08	Jeffrey S. Norwood		
1971-73	Mayor Harry Dethero	Perry Greene	2009-10	Ronald M. Eytchison	
1974	Richard Norman				

* Often a Scout Executive was hired or a Council President selected during the year prior to his first full year of service. Similarly, terms of service sometimes extended a few months into the year following one's last full year of service. Generally, the dates here reflect the individuals holding positions for the majority of the year listed.

The Vigil List

The Vigil Honor is the highest honor an Order of the Arrow Lodge may bestow upon a member. The honor marks the recipient as one with unusual awareness of the needs of others, an inward desire and outward display of cheerful service, and leadership in Scouting and the community. Since the first Vigil ceremony in 1963, Talidandaganu' Lodge has bestowed the honor on just over 200 members. Each honoree is assigned a name that is roughly translated into a Native American language. This information is included where known. This list is only as accurate and complete as records from the last forty-seven years are.

1963	Thomas Chamberlain, Dancer
	James Pierce, Trader
	Ronald Stulce, Talker
1967	Burnett Roberts
	Paul Rouse, Apatschin, He Who Comes Back
	Doug Vandergriff
	Frank Vinson
1968	William Workman
	Kenneth Moore, Fast Talker
	Larry Scoggins, Quite One
	William Sisk, He Who Rests
	Albert Williams, Walker
1969	Bill Williamson, One Who Carries A Load
	Wayne Drown, Worker
	Randal Edgeman, Rain Clouds Coming
	Edger Godsey, Big
	Winboin Gregory, Picture Maker
1970	Marcus Smith, Coming Down The River
	Steve Bowman, Pesoop, He Who Waits
	Fred Huff, Big Eater
	Harvey Raper, Stone Builder
	Thomas Rule, Bald Eagle
	Carl Veal, Willing One
	Benjamin Wyse, Calm Minded One

1971	John Hawkins, Woodcutter
	Jessie Hawkins, Black Snake
	James Holt, Deep Water Buffalo
	Phil Ledbetter, Anhoktonhen, Interpreter
	Edward Leibner, Bear
	Bill Sisk, Traveler
	Eddie Thomas, Quiet One
	Jamie Wyse, Troubled One
1972	Russell Hill, He Who Walks Alone
	Joe Kilgore, Mighty One
	Wilburn Mahoney, Big Frog
	Larry Myers, Drum Beater
	Johnny Pruitt, Clown
	Mack Raper, Last One
	Jerry Thomas, Little Dog
	Ed Thomas, Bald Headed One
1973	Mike Flynn, Hair
	Donald Humberger, Physician
	Tommy Hurst, Big Stone
	Jerry Linder, Turtle
	Ricky Pierson, Large Fish
	Jack Pruitt, Camper
	David Ross, Fast Talker
	Harold Whitlow, Loving One
1974	Howard Whitlow, One Who Assists
	Charles Elrod, Gray Headed One
	Bob Leibner, Bald Headed One
	Mike Reynolds, Tschikenum, Turkey
	Marion Ridley, Opossum
	John Scott, Father
	Mike Wyse, Wise One
	Charles Burke, Modest One
1975	Keller Carney, Perplexed One
	Mark Gault, Swimmer
	Cass Kelly, One Who Aids
	M Riemenschneider, He Who Travels Alone

1976	Stuart Goza, He Who Is Concerned
	Martin Griffin, Cook
	Joseph Kelly, Jr, Capable One
	Craig Troxler, Silent One
1977	David Worland, Wischiki, Busy One
	Edger Godsey III, Hungry One
	Johnny Lovelace, Horse
	Raymond McKinley, Reliable One
1978	Gene Reese, Able One
	David Boyd, Clean One
	Richard Cartwright, Talker
	Jessie Lightfoot, Humble One
1979	Clayton Rogers, Quiet One
	Eddie Rogers, Bearded One
	Vernon Wilkie, Little Dog
	Everette Ingram, Mild One
1980	James Maddux, He Who Returns
	Jerry Turner, Warrior
	Gregg Walker, Indifferent One
	Richard Holmes, He Who Serves
1981	Jim O'Conner, Lilchpin, Diligent One
	Jeff Turner, Peaceful One
	Michael Alexander, Anatschihuwewagan, Cautious One
	John Bailey, Toiler
1982	James Bowen, Busy One
	Richard Gant, One Who Exerts Himself
	Adam Quirk, Determined One
	Randy Dover, Clamhattenmoagan, Steady One
1983	James Hughson, Captain
	Tommy Hunnicut, Busy One
	Brian Miller, Good Natured One
	Tim Carmichael, He Who Goes Away
1984	Scott Rook, One Who Assists Campers
	James Ward, Builder
	Lowell Bennington, Apatschin, He Who Returns
	Ralph Jones, Patient One
1985	Kendall Kaylor, Gischhatteu, One Who Is Ready
	Greg Pope, Machau Wewingtonheet, Great Talker
	Franklin Robinson, One Who Does Good

1985	Dale Dover, Tindeucher, Fire Starter
	William Durkin, Kschamehbellan, Fast Runner
	Tom Miller, Active One
	Theodor Shelton, Waskeu, Thin One
1986	Doug Eberhart, Ksinelendam, Care-Free One
	Elliott Jones, Bald Eagle
	Michael Lee, He Who Remembers
	Johnny Miller, Doorkeeper
	Brad Pope, Chesimus, Younger Brother
1987	Robert Summitt, Tschitanessoagah, One Who Has Authority
	Terry Brown, Hiker
	Gregory Harris, He Who Is Prepared
	Michael Harris, One Who Comforts
	Fred Hickey, Bald Headed One
	Mitchell Moore, Builder
1988	Michael Shannon, Amocholes, Canoe
	Robert Crawford, Listener
	Robert Everett, Wendamen, Fisherman
	Brian Glover, Tschimhammen Majawi, Follower
	William Payne, Quiet One
	Mitchell Pearson, Achgiguwen, Noisy One
	Mitchell Pearson, Jr, Lachpikin, One Who Grows Fast
1989	Steve Barham, Wischiki, Busy One
	Randall Bull, Achewon Sachgaguntinit, Giddy Dancer
	Dan Carmichael, Achowalogen Lauchsoheen, Hard Worker Who Makes Others Happy
	Don Fulcher, Nagatamen, One Who Can Be Trusted
	Howard Hamby, Klamhattenam, Calm Minded One
	Paul Knapp, Friend
1990	Mike Payne, Overseer
	Ian Pearson, One Who Enlightens
1991	Larry Bowie, Wino Tschitanessogan, Big Quiet One
	Kevin Martin, Ksinelendam, Easy One
	Richard Park, Inquiring One
	Raymond Spratlin, Lilchpin, Diligent One

1992	Howard Bartlett, Allogagan, He Who Serves
	Scott Gattis, Witschindin, One Who Assists
1993	Earl Gaier, Nihillasohen, One Who Delivers
	Alan Guice, Gischihan, One Who Creates With Hands
	Matt Henson, Mechmauwikenk Achgeketum, Camper Teacher
	Terry Jones, Wilawi, Valuable One
	Will Leonard, Wulantowagan, He Who Has Good Spirits
1994	Bryan Martin, Nuwingi, Willing One
	John Hawkins, Jr, Wunita, One Who Knows How
	Robert Moore, Machque, Bear
	AJ Powers, Aschipequot, Wounded One
	Scott Ross, Weuchsowagan, One Who Has Knowledge
1995	Adam Russell, Takachsin, Leader
	Lee Shirley, Asgalendam, Impatient One
	Joey Anderson, Gischileu, He Who Has Proven True
	Robert Hall, Nechochwen, He Who Walks Alone
1996	Jo Ann McKinney, Achgindamen, Book Reader
	Douglas Wrinn, Wulihan, He Who Does Good For Others
	Bobby Alexander, Wingolauchsik Machque, Cheerful Bear
	Jack Fleming, Nachgohuman Wiechcheu, One Who Sings Like a Wolf
1998	Johnathan Payne, Sachgachtoon, Cook
	Daniel Richelson, Lilchpin, Diligent One
	Truman Brooks III, Nvwodi Waya, Medicine Wolf
	Richard Buhrman, Squiyatsulvsdanchi Doya, Busy Beaver
1999	Jack Murphy, Adanowa Soquili, War Horse
	Matthew Murphy, Usdiasoquili, Pony
	Brian Smith, Saloli, Squirrel
	Butch Stone, Dinelodi Utloysdi Kahmanesqi, Plays With Spiders
1999	Joe Anderson, Dulvwstanehv Doya, Working Hard Beaver
	Sam Bratton, Ganohili Atsvya, Flying Rooster
	Alvin Cecil, Equa Tsala, Big Fox
	Barrett Mims, Tsisqatsidalohi, Ferret
	Russell Nemec, Toiniama, Still Waters
	Jesse Stone, Yona, Bear

2000	Joseph Grow, Adanai Eduda Ayasqi, Wise Grandfather Scout
	Robert Vickery, Unalv Yanase, Angry Buffalo
2002	Tom Huey, Adadeyodi Vhnai Awin, Enlightener Of Youth
	Mary Richardson, Alihelisdi Atsinatial, Merry Servant
	Justin Richardson, Notsi Itivgv, Pine Tree
	Dave Strieby, Asgaya Agilvdi Gotlvnvodi, Man Who Rides Machines
	John Thomas, Jr, Aliyilisu Adanehi, Time Giver
	Andy Vanosdale, Digowelisqi, Secretary
	Ricky Allen, Disdanehi Utioi Soquili, Works Like a Horse
2003	Dexter Cantelou, Usti Equa Asgaya, Little Big Man
	Tyler Grey, Asadaya Tonudvna Atsutsa, Loud Silent Boy
	Robert Merrell, Uyotsu Gatlida, Broken Arrow
	Joe Miller, Agatliyi Tsulvsdanehi, Eager Worker
	Scott Turmmire, Nahi Gago Dikayanega Unayehisdi, He Who Strikes Fear
2005	Kay Vickery, Iyuguu Eda, Ever Present
	Brian Gilbert, Akalii Ayidohi, Load Bearer
	Larry Richardson, Adasdayvhv, Cook
	Colin Rymer, Lahi Invhi, Climb Far
	Kenneth Simpson, Uyetsasqui Wohali, Laughing Eagle
	John Thomas, Nutlvquodvna Atsinatal, Humble Servant
	Robert Watkins, Alisdelvdi Sawu, Helpful One
2006	Nick Diegel, Tgauchsin Wulieschsin, Friendly One Who Pronounces Well
	James Feldmeier, Clamhattenmoagan, Steady One
	Matthew Flores, Nagatamen, Reliable One
	Jarred Rollins, Tgauchsin, Good Natured One
2007	Erich Baumgartner, Schiphasu Wigschingen, Quick To Help
	Ralph Davis, Allogagon Klamachpin, He Who Serves Quietly
	Mike Flores, Anatschiton Achowalogen, One Who Cares And Works Hard
	Jason Forsten, Ohchepelantpe, Fuzzy Head
	Matt Givens, Klamhattenamin, Calm Minded One
2008	Tim Steadman, Elauwit, The Speaker
	Ryan Faulkner, Achowelendam, Deep Thinker
	Sam Steadman, Lauchsoheen, He Who Makes Others Happy
	Will Troxler, Achewon, Strong One
	Warren Diegel, Gischitehen, Determined One
	Terry Faulkner, Alappiechsin, Fast Talker
	David Forsten, Wihungen, One of Sacrifices

2009	Arthur Anderson, Achgiki Nimat, Jestng One
	Ted Hope, Tgauchsin Wtshitschank, Friendly Spirit
	Andrew Miller, Mauchsu Amangiechsin Wundchen, One Who Speaks Over the Wind
	Buford Campbell, Nekama Ahoaltuwamalisin Bischuwi, He Who Loves the Wilderness
	Craig Faulkner, Achowalogen Lauchscheen, Worker Who Makes Others Happy
?	Bill Leonard, Altogagan Wingolauchsik, He Who Serves Cheerfully
	Mike Poythress, Big Green Bullfrog

Silver Beavers

Since 1931, the Boy Scout Council in Chattanooga has recognized adults who positively influence the lives of youth through service to the Council. Each year, the Council bestows the Silver Beaver award on those who have given years of heartfelt dedication to the program.

1931	W.H. Sears
	Bernard E. Loveman
	H.F. Wenning
	R.T. Faucette
1932	W.H. Bauer
1933	Elsworth Brown
	T. Rudd Loder
1934	W.B. Davis, M.D.
1935	Carl M. Gevers
1936	Dave T. Jones
	Carl D. Scheibe
1937	Dr. R.G. Sherrer
	Walter C. Johnston
1938	Lamar Weaver
	E.R. May
1939	Clifton P. Wright
	Robert S. Walker
1940	James Fowle, M.D.
	E. Lee Smith
1941	Robert J. Hawk
	F. Guy Shambaugh
1942	W.G. Foster
	Taylor Morton
1943	Charles P. Parsons
	Tom S. Ferrell
1944	H.R. McCracken
	J. Murphy Stewart
1945	Hugh D. Huffaker
	Cliff W. Bowers
1946	W.S. Bryars
1947	Tom Willingham
	E. Everett Farmer
	A.H. Pittman
	U.W. Richardson

1948	J.D. Garrett
	H.V. Henry
1949	A.L. Rankin, Sr.
	R.F. Connelly
	John H. Jenkins
1950	Hicks Thurman
	J. Dewey Bass
	W.W. Simmons
	Alfred F. Pedigo
1951	Robert Y. Farris
	Casto K. Kidwell
1952	B.P. Pederson
	W.T. Robinson
	Harry Zelinsky
1953	J.L. Van Wagner
	William M. Nash
	M.F. Langston, M.D.
1954	O.H. Harding
	W.E. Bolen
	R. Don Jones
1955	Harry Miller
	Alf J. Law, Jr.
	David B. Hill
1956	Owen Hammer
	Sidney E. Lyons
	Joseph Fehn
1957	R.E. Graham
	J.J. Rodgers, M.D.
	Philip E. Worth
	Z. Frank Carden
1958	Sam W. Johnson
	John Hawkins
	R.S. Hines, M.D.
	George McMillan

1959	Earl Keller
	Lou J. Williams
	W.C. McNabb
	Hall Smith
	A.S. Barger
1960	Earle G. Murphy
	Victor H. Harris
	John Ford Wilson
	Robert L. Morrow
	Lake Forester
	C.C. Morton, Sr.
	Walter G. Thomas
1961	J. Frank Cobb
	Robert C. Card
	Harry Ransom
1962	Hiram Chamberlain
	Horace Reynolds
	William A. Nicely
	Franklin Shambaugh
1963	James L. Bell
	Fred Kuster
	Alfred M. Johnson
	Reuben Barnes
	Carlton Wheeler
1964	Roy D. Turley
	Roy W. Amidon
	Newton Douglas
	Donald Elligan, Sr.
1965	Owen Kingman
	W.E. Thomas
	Robert K. Walker
	Doug Elrod
1966	Jack Hogue
	Charles E. Burke
	William M. Sisk
	Philip Bridendall
	James H. McDowel
	Robert J. Wert

1967	W. Arnold Chambers
	Ceth N. Kelley
	E.T. Murphy
	Raymond McKinley
	Orvil Sparkman
1968	Ray Anderson
	Harry Dethero
	George Key
	William Emerson
	D.B. Haskins
1969	J.P. Brown
	Walter Schults
	Michael Digennaro
	Jesse Hawkins
	Carl J. Veal, Jr.
1970	B. Lamar Rankin
	E.L. Carter
	Frank Ladner
	H.H. Battle
1971	Charles Felts, Jr.
	Edward M. Fisher
	R.D. Barksdale
	L.B. Austin, III
	Rufus Hawkins
1972	John Neligan, Jr.
	Carolyn Hickerson
	A.E. Walker
	Edger Godsey, Jr.
	Richard Norman
1973	Jack Pruitt
	Claud Walker
	Nora Wood
	Alan Derthick
1974	Frank Duff
	Don Miracle
	Paul Rouse
	Andy Stephens
	Lillian Kelley

1974	Larry Myers
	Margaret Pierce
	James M. Glass
	Frank Hardwick, III
	Robert Hickerson
1975	John T. Walters
	Cyrus Buckner
	William Ewing
	James Henry
	Mary Lester
1976	Robert M. Summitt
	Vernon Cox
	N.G. Carter
	Virginia Hall
	Morris G. McRae
1977	Corneliouse Whitehead
	John P. Davis
	Jesse Lightfoot
	Eddie Riggs
	Tom Trevor, Jr.
1978	B.D. Wyse
	James S. Bowen
	Grady Foster
	William L. May
	Lida Landreth
1979	Frank W. Smith
	James A. Miller
	Gustav T. Geiger
	Dr. Vernon Bryant
	Harrison Hickey
1980	John L. Lewis
	Ray L. Nation
	Carl A. Marler, Jr.
	J. Robert Wagner

1981	John Scott
	H. Richard Holmes, Jr.
	Patricia B. May
	Paul Sanderford
	John G. Eberle
1982	F. Jack Henderson
	Jack Roberts
	Marie McAllister
	H. Carey Hanlin
	John "Doc" Kellogg
1983	Charles B. Aulds
	Bob Marlin
	Dale Dover
	Alberta Lowery
	Charles B. Page, Jr.
1984	Charlotte Lewis
	Tommie L. Pruitt
	Robert Howard
	Barry M. Ligon, D.V.M.
	William Snell
1985	Robert Coddington, M.D.
	R. Lowell Bennington
	Charlotte Thornburg
	Franklin D. Robinson
	Richard S. Martinez
1986	Melvin L. Brown
	Richard Scroggins
	George Norris
	Raymond Spratlin
	William D. Wellbrock

1987	Roland E. Getgood
	James E. Geffin
	William B. Allison
	Dwight A. Prater
	Joseph L. Anderson, Jr.
1988	David L. Hopkins, Jr.
	Elbert N. Mullis, Jr.
	H. Howard Hamby
	William F. Stewart
	James B. Kirk
1989	Richard S. Twitchell
	Robert F. Davis
	Willard H. Wyeth, Jr.
	Richard W. Buhrman
	Sharon Cain
1990	Larry Bowie
	Jack L. Pitkin, Jr.
	James Ingram
	John F. Germ
	Mignonne Pearson
1991	Alva C. Goldberg
	Phil Ledbetter
	David C. Chaffin, M.D.
	Stephanie Saxton
	Harvey M. Raper
1992	Elaine Tate
	Marie Raper
	Mike L. Payne
	Marvin E. Hall
	James T. Gibbons
1992	L. Paulette Shipley
	C.A. "Red" Parks
	James C. Ayers
	John T. Miller

1993	Lee S. Anderson
	Joseph Corker
	Bernard F. Coombes
	Selmon T. Franklin, Jr.
	Anita F. Gearrin
1994	Debbie E. Layne
	W. Mitchell Moore
	Frank J.B. Varallo
	Howard Bartlett
	Wade Gilbert
1995	John Moser
	Tom Pride
	James O. Rice
	Timothy L. Spires
	James L. Wolford
1996	John Clark
	Lynn Clift
	William Lester Hall
	Earl C. Jones, Sr.
	Paul E. Knapp
1997	Stephen E. Ratterman
	W. King Copler
	Robert Crawford
	Robert E. Everett
	Henry M. Stoloff
1998	Tom Edd Wilson
	Douglas C. Wrinn
	Philip S. Ball
	Connie M. Hay
	Don E. Robinson, M.D.
1999	George W. Wampler, M.D.
	Jerry E. Willis
	Alvin B. Cecil
	Lonnie E. Farmer, Jr.
	John W. Glass, III
1998	Paul F. Jacobs, Jr.
	Walter "Elliott" Jones
	John F. "Jack" Wright

1999	William "Bill" Goins
	Wayne Jefferson
	Carrington Montague
	Len Reidinger
	John W. Slaten
2000	Thomas E. Carmichael
	C. Ray LeCroix
	Jerry Gillis
	Daryl L. Marsh
	David G. Seadorf
2001	Henry L. Smith, Sr.
	Edgar "Butch" Stone, III
	Jerry V. Adams
	William Q. Barfield
	W. Leonard Fant
2002	Steven Ledbetter
	Stephen A. McMinn
	Dallas Smith
	David B. Wilson
	Ricky Allen
2002	Timothy Hendrix
	Bill Leonard
	Mary Richardson
	Ruby Rush

2003	James D. Adams
	Leonard "Bud" Hattaway
	Jack Murphy
	James C. "Jimmy" Wardlaw
2004	Robert "Bobby" Alexander
	James "Jim" Barrott
	Mark Dickinson Estabrook
	Louis "Butch" Strickland, Jr.
2005	Robert Alan Blackburn
	Ruby G. Key
	W. Craig Troxler
	Warren C. Diegel
2006	John F. Klein
	Chris F. Smith
	Charles "Smiley" Catlett
	Karl D. Hebert
2007	Jeffery S. Norwood
	Greg Lee
	Tommy Rogers
	Dorothy Grisham
2008	John R. Kleine
	Paula Kleine
	Amanda Smith
	Dennis Williams

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The history of the Boy Scouts is rich with stories of heroic leadership, warm campfires on cold nights, personal achievement, and civic development. The authors of this book, all Chattanooga Eagle Scouts, enjoy researching the organization and there is plenty of information about its history left unknown. Photographs, documents, and memories are all useful to us. Do you have any photographs, documents, patches, neckerchiefs, or records from the Boy Scouts, the Order of the Arrow, or any Boy Scout camps? If so, please contact the authors, whose contact information is listed below.

John Thomas is an Eagle Scout from the old Troop 214, which was chartered at Trinity Lutheran Church in Hixson. He worked for six summers at Skymont Scout Reservation. John was Lodge Chief of Talidandaganu' Lodge and was awarded the Vigil Honor and Founders' Award as a youth for his service. He continues to be active on a national and regional level of the Order of the Arrow, where he teaches at National Leadership Seminars and volunteers with the Unit, Chapter, and Lodge Support subcommittee of the National Order of the Arrow Committee. John is a recent graduate from Washington and Lee University School of Law in Lexington, Virginia. He dedicates his work on this history project to his parents, who encouraged his Scouting career; to Lindsay Hitz, who tolerated the many hours he worked on this project; and to Joe Grow, who lived almost 95% of Scouting's history and never hesitated to share it. Reach John at (615) 904-5159 or john.thomas293@gmail.com.

Phil Ledbetter began his Scouting career as a Cub Scout in 1962 and has been part of the Cherokee Area Council since 1966. Phil received his Eagle with Troop 30 of Brainerd United Methodist in 1971 and also became a Vigil Honor with Talidandaganu' Lodge #293 the same year. All of his summer camp experiences as a youth were at Camp Cherokee near Cleveland, Tennessee, but he was involved when the council purchased and developed Skymont Scout Reservation in the late 1960s. Phil became an adult leader in 1979 when at age 25 he was asked to be Scoutmaster of a new troop in Graysville, Georgia—still part of the Cherokee Area Council. Since then he has served as Lodge Ceremonial Teams Advisor, Cubmaster, Den Leader Coach, Scouting Coordinator, Assistant Scoutmaster, Unit Commissioner, District Commissioner, Venture Crew Advisor, and currently as District Chairman of the John Ross District of Northwest Georgia. An educator by profession, Phil retired in 2007 after 30 years with the Catoosa County School System—serving 25 years as an elementary principal. A history major in college, he has always enjoyed researching the history of Boy Scouting and collecting uniforms, books, patches, and just about everything else! He dedicates his work on this project to his wonderful wife, Arlene, who puts up with his obsession with scout memorabilia collecting; and to his best Scouting friend ever, Fred Hickey, who passed away in 2007. Email Phil at philip.ledbetter@gmail.com.

Kevin Martin entered Scouting with Pack 3077 at Snowhill Elementary in 1981 and has remained active in the Cherokee Area Council ever since. As a youth he earned his Eagle Scout with Troop 82 chartered to Harrison United Methodist Church and spent two summers on Skymont Camp Staff. He served the Order of the Arrow as Lodge Chief and SR-6 Section Chief. While attending college he remained active in the lodge and upon returning to

Chattanooga assumed leadership of his home Troop where he served as Scoutmaster for six years. Kevin earned his Wood Badge in SR-Y2K-X2 (Owls Rule the Roost), subsequently served as Senior Patrol Leader for SR-444 and had the honor of serving as an Assistant Scoutmaster at the Centennial World Jamboree. He is a recipient of the Vigil Honor, Founders' Award, International Scouter Award and the God and Service Award of the United Methodist Church. Kevin is an attorney in Chattanooga and currently serves the Cherokee Area Council as International Representative, Executive Board member and, most importantly, as Pack Committee Chair of Pack 82. He dedicates his work on this project to his wife, Tonia, who began assisting him in his Scouting projects within months of their first date and has since embarked on a Scouting odyssey all her own, and to his sons, Riley, Justin and Tyler, whose futures in Scouting give meaning to these efforts. Kevin can be reached at ScoutHistory@comcast.net.

Countless individuals provided primary source materials and oral war stories that made it possible for the authors to write this book. It is impossible to list everyone who contributed to this written history. To them, the authors say *Thank You*, both for their contributions and continuing support of the Scouting program.

To order copies of this book, contact the Cherokee Area Council service center at the address below, or any of the authors, whose contact information is listed above. All proceeds from the sale of these books go toward preserving Chattanooga Scouting's history.

Cherokee Area Council
6031 Lee Highway
Chattanooga, TN 37421
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- ⁴ *Favor Boy Scouts Here*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 17, 1910, at 4.
- ⁵ *Favor Boy Scouts Here*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 17, 1910, at 4.
- ⁶ Thomas Clarkson Thompson moved to Chattanooga in 1893, was manager of the National Life Insurance Company for Tennessee, and was active in other civic organizations such as the Civitan Club. He was elected mayor in 1909 and later established what would become known as T.C. Thompson's Children's Hospital. Thompson died in 1923. *Thomas Clarkson Thompson*, CHATTANOOGA.GOV, http://www.chattanooga.gov/MayorsOffice/MayorsOffice_1909-1915ThomasClarksonThompson.htm (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with author); see also WILL THOMAS HALE & DIXON LANIER MERRITT, A HISTORY OF TENNESSEE AND TENNESSEANS 2557-59 (1913) (stating that Thompson came to Chattanooga in 1898).
- ⁷ John A. Patten was one of the founders of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, which would become Chattem, Inc. He died unexpectedly in 1916 at the age of 48. See also *John A. Patten Dies after Operation*, N.Y. TIMES, Apr. 27, 1916; WILL THOMAS HALE & DIXON LANIER MERRITT, A HISTORY OF TENNESSEE AND TENNESSEANS 2061 (1913); *Patent Medicines: Quackery*, 13 J. MED. SOC'Y N.J. 387, 388 (1916).
- ⁸ Samuel Davis McReynolds (1872-1939) was a state court judge in Tennessee and U.S. Representative from Tennessee's 3rd District from 1923-39 who died in office. *McReynolds*, POLITICAL GRAVEYARD, <http://www.politicalgraveyard.com/bio/mciredmond-meachem.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with author).
- ⁹ Samuel Bartow Strang was President of the Tennessee Bar Association from 1929-30. *Past Presidents of the Tennessee Bar Association*, TENNESSEE BAR ASSOCIATION, http://www.tba.org/BOG/past_presidents.html (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with author). He also argued before the U.S. Supreme Court. See *Fisher v. Whiton*, 317 U.S. 217 (1942) (dealing with the estate of C.C. Nottingham, a charter member of the Chattanooga council).
- ¹⁰ Nathan Lynn Bachman (1878-1937) was a lawyer, a circuit judge in Tennessee (1908-12), a Tennessee state Supreme Court justice (1918-24), and a U.S. Senator from Tennessee (1933-37) who died in office. He died from a heart attack in his room at the Continental Hotel, Washington, D.C., April 23, 1937. *Bachman*, POLITICAL GRAVEYARD, <http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/bacha-backstrom.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with author); see also WILL THOMAS HALE & DIXON LANIER MERRITT, A HISTORY OF TENNESSEE AND TENNESSEANS 2027 (1913).
- ¹¹ William Emerson Brock (1872-1950) was president of Brock Candy Company, a Tennessee delegate to the 1928 Democratic National Convention, and a U.S. Senator from Tennessee (1929-31). *Methodist Politicians in Tennessee*, POLITICAL GRAVEYARD, <http://www.politicalgraveyard.com/geo/TN/methodist.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with author); see also WILL THOMAS HALE & DIXON LANIER MERRITT, A HISTORY OF TENNESSEE AND TENNESSEANS 2148-49 (1913).
- ¹² Walter C. Johnson was vice-president and general manager of The Chattanooga News, Inc. ZELLA ARMSTRONG, 2 THE HISTORY OF HAMILTON COUNTY AND CHATTANOOGA TENNESSEE 140 (Overmountain Press 1993) (1940).
- ¹³ Martin Fleming was an attorney, judge, and chairman of the Hamilton County Registration and Election Commissions in Chattanooga. *Governor James B. Frazier*, <http://www.state.tn.us/tsla/history/govpapers/findingaids/gp33.pdf> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with author). He also argued before the U.S. Supreme Court. See *United States v. Shipp*, 203 U.S. 563 (1906); see also WILL THOMAS HALE & DIXON LANIER MERRITT, A HISTORY OF TENNESSEE AND TENNESSEANS 1959 (1913).
- ¹⁴ *Favor Boy Scouts Here*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 17, 1910, at 4.
- ¹⁵ *Favor Boy Scouts Here*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 17, 1910, at 4.
- ¹⁶ *Id.* The committee was expected to be named on November 17, according to the newspaper article. It is unknown who the members of this committee were.
- ¹⁷ *Favor Boy Scouts Here*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 17, 1910, at 4.
- ¹⁸ *Favor Boy Scouts Here*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 17, 1910, at 4.
- ¹⁹ *Favor Boy Scouts Here*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 17, 1910, at 4.

- ²⁰ See David N. Jabe, *The Sons of the Nation: The Popular Appeal of the Boy Scouts of America, 1910-1919* (1998), available at <http://www.boyscoutstuff.com/text.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).
- ²¹ *Favor Boy Scouts Here*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 17, 1910, at 4.
- ²² *Favor Boy Scouts Here*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 17, 1910, at 4.
- ²³ Ziegler argued against teaching evolution in schools during the time of the Scopes trial as reported on the front page of the Chattanooga Daily Times. CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 4, 1925, at 1; see MARTIN OLASKY & JOHN PERRY, *MONKEY BUSINESS: THE TRUE STORY OF THE SCOPES TRIAL* 11 (2005).
- ²⁴ See M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14; *Favor Boy Scouts Here*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 17, 1910, at 4.
- ²⁵ *Scouting*, CHATTANOOGA NEWS, Feb. 13, 1935.
- ²⁶ *Scouting*, CHATTANOOGA NEWS, Feb. 13, 1935.
- ²⁷ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- ²⁸ *Do Local Boy Scouts Know "Where They Are At?"*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 17, 1910, at 5.
- ²⁹ *Do Local Boy Scouts Know "Where They Are At?"*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 17, 1910, at 5.
- ³⁰ *Do Local Boy Scouts Know "Where They Are At?"*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 17, 1910, at 5.
- ³¹ *Do Local Boy Scouts Know "Where They Are At?"*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 17, 1910, at 5.
- ³² WILLIAM R. SNELL, CLEVELAND, THE BEAUTIFUL: A HISTORY OF CLEVELAND TENNESSEE 294-96 (1986). Jacob Smith was Scoutmaster. Assistant Scoutmasters were Alva Smith; Sam Y. Adcock, Superintendent of Bradley County Schools; and J.M. Stanfield, photographer. By mid-February 1913, the troop included fifty-one boys. In 1928, the troop was associated with Cumberland Council in Lenoir City. Cleveland's Troop 2 was renumbered Troop 10, with Scoutmaster T.J. Marler at the helm. Cumberland Council dissolved in 1929, when Troop 10 joined the Chattanooga Council. *Id.*
- ³³ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- ³⁴ Thomas Ross Preston was co-founder and president of Hamilton National Bank. ZELLA ARMSTRONG, 2 THE HISTORY OF HAMILTON COUNTY AND CHATTANOOGA TENNESSEE 133 (Overmountain Press 1993) (1940); see also WILL THOMAS HALE & DIXON LANIER MERRITT, A HISTORY OF TENNESSEE AND TENNESSEANS 2139-41 (1913).
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- ³⁶ E.H. Rolston was a member of the Tennessee Life Insurance Agents Association. INS. PRESS, Sept. 12, 1900, at 3.
- ³⁷ W.H. Sears was secretary and treasurer of the Society of Chattanooga Architects. *Current News and Comment*, 107 AM. ARCHITECT 274 (1915).
- ³⁸ L.M. Thomas was the first secretary of the Chattanooga Bar Association. *History of the Chattanooga Bar Association*, <http://www.chattbar.org/www/docs/100> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with author).
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- ⁴⁰ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- ⁴¹ *Sears Chief Boy Scout*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 19, 1914, at 5.
- ⁴² M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- ⁴³ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- ⁴⁴ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14. But see *Court of Honor Named for Local Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 16, 1915, at 5 (listing many of the same men, but not describing the Court of Honor as the first).
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- <http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/shipp/shipp.html> and <http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/shipp/ShippTestimony.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author); see also *Johnson v. Tennessee*, 214 U.S. 485 (1907); Emily Yellin, *Lynching Victim Is Cleared of Rape, 100 Years Later*, N.Y. TIMES, Feb. 27, 2000, at 24; MARK CURRIDEN & LEROY PHILLIPS, JR., *CONTEMPT OF COURT* (1999).
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- ⁵³ W.M. Cline was a photographer who ran a successful postcard business (Cline Studios). Harmon Jolley, *Remembering People's Studio and Camera Shop*, THE CHATTANOOGAN, Oct. 14, 2007, http://www.chattanooga.com/articles/article_115203.asp (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).
- ⁵⁴ I.R. Summers was a publisher. Summers published the first Tennessee state song, "My Homeland, Tennessee," the same year it was adopted by the 64th General Assembly by House Joint Resolution No. 36 in 1926. *Tennessee State Song*, NETSTATE.COM, available at http://www.netstate.com/states/symb/song/tn_my_homeland.htm (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).
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- ⁵⁶ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- ⁵⁷ In 1927, Troop 6 held its annual birthday party on Friday, Dec. 16. At that time, it was thirteen years old and the oldest troop in the city. Scoutmaster Lyle Andrews opened the meeting with the troop ritual. Troop Chaplain Dr. Oliver Hart pronounced the invocation, a Boy Scout prayer. The group sang the troop song and had a meal. The party also consisted of a tribute paid to the scouts of Troop 6, who hiked the "last hike" by Veteran Scoutmaster J.B. Nicklin with an incidental recitation by Eagle Scout Tim Manson and "taps" by Eagle Scout Norton Bailey Crane. Scout Executive Gunn presented to the troop its ten-year veteran charter. The guests were then introduced by Mr. Nicklin, after which a solo by Paul Hendricks was enjoyed by all.
- ⁵⁸ This may have actually been troop 14. M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9. ("The latter may have been Troop 14."). The current troop 14, which bills itself as one of the oldest troops in the Council, is located in Ducktown, TN.
- ⁵⁹ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- ⁶⁰ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- ⁶¹ (SM) - Scoutmaster
- ⁶² (ASM) - Assistant Scout Master
- ⁶³ (M) - These boys were too young to be scouts and were called "mascots."
- ⁶⁴ "Cromwell Backus Hoskins was born on 3 December 1904 at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was the son of Cromwell Bridger Hoskins and Helene Noe. Cromwell Backus Hoskins died on 6 June 1962 at Melbourne, Florida, at age 57." Descendants of George and Elizabeth Singleton Neal, available at

http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~joneall/secondsite/son_george-p/p6.htm#i4592 (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).

⁶⁵ The Pilgrim Congregational Troop held its first meeting on Feb. 6, 1915 in the office of P.L. Long in the Hamilton Building. Mr. Long was probably the first scoutmaster, but Mr. Schmidt registered the troop. Further documentation suggests that Mr. P.L. Long was the adult contact for the troop. Charles Boyd Coleman, Unpublished Diary, entry for May 21, 1915. ("P.L. Long P. Cong. Troop 11 - 4pm").

⁶⁶ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
⁶⁷ See, e.g., Hispanic/Latino Focus, <http://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/MultiCultural/HispanicLatino.aspx> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).

⁶⁸ *Sears Chief Boy Scout*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 18, 1914, at 5.

⁶⁹ *Sears Chief Boy Scout*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 18, 1914, at 5.

⁷⁰ *Boy Scout Master Tries To Reform Bad Boy*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 20, 1914, at 17.

⁷¹ For a history of Vine Street Orphanage, see http://www.bonnyoaks.com/vine_street.htm.

⁷² *Youngest Scout Dons Uniform and Gets Busy*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Feb. 14, 1914, at 7.

⁷³ *Youngest Scout Dons Uniform and Gets Busy*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Feb. 14, 1914, at 7.

⁷⁴ *Sears Chief Boy Scout*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 18, 1914, at 5.

⁷⁵ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.

⁷⁶ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.

⁷⁷ *Favor Boy Scouts Here*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 17, 1910, at 4.

⁷⁸ *Youngest Scout Dons Uniform and Gets Busy*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Feb. 14, 1914, at 7.

⁷⁹ SAMUEL A. MOFFAT, BOY SCOUTS' DIARY: USEFUL AND CORRECT INFORMATION FOR BOY SCOUTS 3 (Boy Scouts of America 1915).

⁸⁰ Letter to the Editor, *Boy Scout Society Object of Censure*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Feb. 28, 1915, at 4.

⁸¹ Letter to the editor, *Reply to Attack on Boy Scouts of America*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Mar. 1 1915, at 4.

⁸² Anniversary week is celebrated in remembrance of the date of the founding of the Boy Scouts of America.

⁸³ See *17th Anniversary of Boy Scouting Opens this Week*, THE READING EAGLE, Feb. 6, 1927, at 30.

⁸⁴ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14;

⁸⁵ *What the Boy Scouts Have Done in a Year*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915, at 9.

⁸⁶ *Service for Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Feb. 8, 1915 at 4.

⁸⁷ *Service for Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Feb. 8, 1915 at 4.

⁸⁸ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14;

⁸⁹ *Boy Scouts in Pictures*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Feb. 21, 1915 at 6.

⁹⁰ *Boy Scouts in Pictures*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Feb. 21, 1915 at 6.

⁹¹ *Boy Scouts in Pictures*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Feb. 21, 1915 at 6.

⁹² *Boy Scouts in Pictures*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Feb. 21, 1915 at 6.

⁹³ *Boy Scout Film Ready*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 18, 1915.

⁹⁴ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.

⁹⁵ *Act of Boy Scout Play*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Mar. 21, 1915, at 5.

⁹⁶ *Act of Boy Scout Play*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Mar. 21, 1915, at 5.

⁹⁷ *Boy Scouts To Parade Downtown District*, THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 21, 1915, at 2.

⁹⁸ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.

⁹⁹ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.

¹⁰⁰ *Boy Scout Picture*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 23, 1915, at 4.

¹⁰¹ *Scout Pictures Delayed*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 24 1915; *Boy Scout Pictures Shown*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 25 1915.

¹⁰² *Boy Scout Pictures Shown*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 25 1915.

¹⁰³ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.

¹⁰⁴ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.

¹⁰⁵ To the best of the author's knowledge. A one-reel film entitled "The Boy Scouts of America—The Trail to Citizenship" was stolen from a Scouter's car as it sat outside the Hotel Patten in the mid-1940s. It is unknown whether this was the same or a different film. See Boy Scout Film Stolen from Car, Hinnant Scrapbook 1, at 43.

¹⁰⁶ Maj. Burelbach even wrote for the Boy Scouts' Yearbook while Scout Executive. Martin J. Burelbach, *How to Make a Hike Tent*, THE BOY SCOUTS' YEAR BOOK 57-58 (Franklin K. Matthews ed., Appleton 1917).

¹⁰⁷ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14;

Scoutmaster Resigns, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Feb. 20, 1915, at 5; *New Scout Executive to Take Charge Sunday*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Mar. 19, 1915, at 5.

¹⁰⁸ *Scoutmaster Resigns*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Feb. 20, 1915 at 5.

¹⁰⁹ *W.C. Fowler In Farewell*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Mar. 9, 1915, at 5.

¹¹⁰ *New Scout Executive to Take Charge Sunday*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Mar. 19, 1915 at 5.

¹¹¹ *New Scout Executive to Take Charge Sunday*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Mar. 19, 1915 at 5.

¹¹² *New Scout Executive to Take Charge Sunday*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Mar. 19, 1915 at 5. Other reports suggest there were as many as 300 Scouts enrolled at this time. See *Scoutmaster Resigns*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Feb. 20, 1915 at 5.

¹¹³ This was the theme for the 2002-2005 National Strategic Plan. 2002-2005 Strategic Plan, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA: 2003 ANNUAL REPORT, available at

<http://www.scouting.org/About/AnnualReports/PreviousYears/2003/20022005.aspx> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with author).

¹¹⁴ *The "Honor System,"* CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 4, 1915, at 18.

¹¹⁵ *The "Honor System,"* CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 4, 1915, at 18.

¹¹⁶ *Boy Scouts Will Give Public Demonstration*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 20, 1915, at 6.

¹¹⁷ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14;

What the Boy Scouts Have Done in a Year, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915, at 9.

¹¹⁸ *Clean-Up Spring Time*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Mar. 21, 1915, at 20.

¹¹⁹ *Clean-Up Spring Time*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Mar. 21, 1915, at 20; *What the Boy Scouts Have Done in a Year*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915, at 9.

¹²⁰ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.

¹²¹ Carole Stanford Bucy, Literary Clubs, Tennessee Encyclopedia,

<http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/imagegallery.php?EntryID=L043> (last visited Jan. 25, 2010) (on file with the author).

¹²² *Chief Hackett Writes Letter to Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 21, 1915, at 6.

¹²³ *Boy Scouts will Help to Clean Up the City*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 15, 1920, at 13.

¹²⁴ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14;

What the Boy Scouts Have Done in a Year, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915, at 9.

¹²⁵ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14;

What the Boy Scouts Have Done in a Year, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915, at 9.

¹²⁶ See, e.g., Kenny Sloan, *Remembering the Fallen*, CHATTANOOGA TIMES FREE PRESS, May 24, 1998, at A1.

¹²⁷ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14;

"Walk Rite" Campaign of Boy Scouts Begins Today, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 7, 1915, at 8; *Continue to "Walk-Rite,"* CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 14, 1915, at 4; *What the Boy Scouts Have Done in a Year*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915, at 9.

¹²⁸ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.

¹²⁹ *Boy Scouts Addressed by Mrs. Mary A. Sage*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Mar. 9, 1915, at 6.

¹³⁰ *Boy Scouts are Allies of Humane Society*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 12, 1915, at 6.

¹³¹ *Boy Scouts are Allies of Humane Society*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 12, 1915, at 6.

¹³² One of the Stagmair's sons played a mandolin in the Boy Scout band, and that mandolin has survived to this day. Telephone Interview with Kurt Stagmaier, Great Grandson of John Stagmaier (Apr. 11, 2010).

¹³³ *Shade Trees for Highway*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 25, 1915, at 20.

¹³⁴ *Boy Scouts Give "First Aid to Injured,"* CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 6, 1915, at 7; *What the Boy Scouts Have Done in a Year*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915, at 9.

¹³⁵ *Clubwomen Have Work for Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Feb. 14, 1915, at 18.

¹³⁶ *Chief Hackett Writes Letter to Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 21 1915, at 6.

- 137 *Boy Scouts' Campaign for Funds Started*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 2, 1915, at 5.
- 138 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 139 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14; Burelbach is Executive of Local Boy Scouts, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 19, 1915, at 7. Adjusted for inflation, that's equivalent to an annual salary of \$22,352.40 in 2010.
- 140 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 141 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 142 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 143 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 144 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 145 Burelbach is Executive of Local Boy Scouts, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 19, 1915, at 7.
- 146 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 147 *Boy Scouts' Campaign for Funds Started*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 2, 1915, at 5.
- 148 *Boy Scouts' Fund Starts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 3, 1915, at 6.
- 149 *Boy Scouts' Fund Starts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 3, 1915, at 6.
- 150 *Boy Scout Teams Raise About \$3,000 First Day*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 4, 1915, at 6.
- Adjusted for inflation, this amounts to more than \$63,000!
- 151 *Boy Scout Camp Will Be Open About July 1*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 18, 1915, at 5; \$4,722 for *Boy Scouts Secured in Campaign*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 23, 1915, at 3.
- 152 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- Another newspaper report from July 10 states that Burelbach and eighteen scouts "struck camp today." *Boy Scouts in Camp*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 10, 1915, at 2.
- 153 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14; *Continue to "Walk-Rite"*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 14, 1915, at 4; *Boy Scout Camp Will Be Open About July 1*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 18, 1915, at 5.
- 154 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14; *Boy Scout Camp Will Be Open About July 1*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 18, 1915, at 5.
- 155 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 156 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14; Another newspaper report from July 10 states that Burelbach and eighteen scouts "struck camp today." *Boy Scouts in Camp*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 10, 1915, at 2.
- 157 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 158 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 159 *Scout Camp at Boulder Nook*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 3 1915, at 4. Another newspaper reports that boys were charged \$2.50. M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14. Adjusted for inflation, that equates to between \$52–58. Compare that to the \$200 each in-council boy will spend to attend camp in 2010! See CHEROKEE AREA COUNCIL, SKYMONT SCOUT RESERVATION 2010 LEADERS GUIDE 4 (2009).
- 160 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 161 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14; Report Boy Scout Camp 1915.
- 162 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 163 Report Boy Scout Camp 1915.
- 164 *Boy Scout has Birthday; Others Help Celebrate*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 12, 1915, at 6; *Boy Scout Campers Happy*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 18, 1915, at 22.
- 165 *What the Boy Scouts Have Done in a Year*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915, at 9.
- 166 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 167 1998–2000 Strategic Plan, SCOUTING.ORG, <http://www.scouting.org/about/annualreports/previousyears/2000/05.aspx> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).
- 168 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 169 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- This may be a reference to the current day "Big Brothers, Big Sisters of America," an organization that originated in 1904. 100 Years of History, BBBS.ORG,

- http://www.bbbs.org/site/c.diJKYPLJvH/b.1539759/k.2305/100_Years_of_History.htm (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).
- 170 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 171 *Seton Quits Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 6, 1915, at 6.
- 172 *Seton Quits Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 6, 1915, at 6; The Ernest Thompson Seton Pages—Biography of Ernest Thompson Seton, <http://www.etsetoninstitute.org/biography/> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).
- 173 *Seton Quits Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 6, 1915, at 6.
- 174 *Seton Quits Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 6, 1915, at 6. "Wig-wagging" is "signaling, drills and such activities." *Seton's Resignation Not Disastrous to Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 7, 1915, at 7.
- 175 *Ernest Thompson Seton "Deliberately Dropped,"* CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 9, 1915, at 4.
- 176 *Seton's Resignation Not Disastrous to Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 7, 1915, at 7.
- 177 *Boy Scout Archer Club Will Organize Thursday*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Oct. 5, 1915, at 8; *Boy Scout Archer Club*, 86 FOREST AND STREAM 767 (1916).
- 178 *Boy Scout Archer Club Will Organize Thursday*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Oct. 5, 1915, at 8.
- 179 *Seton's Resignation Not Disastrous to Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 7, 1915, at 7.
- 180 *Boy Scout Movement Tends to Militarism*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Jan. 11, 1916.
- 181 *Boy Scouts' Encampment*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 2, 1916, at 23.
- 182 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 183 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 184 *What the Boy Scouts Have Done in a Year*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915, at 9.
- 185 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14; *What the Boy Scouts Have Done in a Year*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915, at 9.
- 186 *Boy Scouts Arranging for Christmas Baskets*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 19, 1915, at 5; *Chickens for Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 14, 1915, at 5; *Boy Scouts Want to Give Chickens to the Poor*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 12, 1915, at 26; *What the Boy Scouts Have Done in a Year*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915, at 9; *Boy Scouts as Santa Claus*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Nov. 30, 1915, at 5; *Scouts Deliver Baskets*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 25, 1915, at 5.
- 187 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14; *What the Boy Scouts Have Done in a Year*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Dec. 4, 1915, at 9.
- 188 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 189 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 190 *To Enlarge This City's Boy Scout Organization*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 1916.
- 191 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 192 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 193 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- This is still a time-honored tradition. The National Cemetery of Chattanooga has Scouts place flags on all graves.
- Kenny Sloan, *Remembering the Fallen*, CHATTANOOGA TIMES FREE PRESS, May 24, 1998, at A1.
- 194 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- See <http://www.heschatt.com/> for the Humane Educational Society of Chattanooga, which strives "to bring hope to the thousands of wayward animals who find their way to our shelter each year."
- 195 Telephone interview with Kurt Stagmaier (Apr. 11, 2010).
- 196 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 197 John Stagmaier was a Chattanooga industrialist, philanthropist, and early civic leader. His fascinating life and contributions to Chattanooga are well documented in WILL THOMAS HALE & DIXON LANIER MERRITT, A HISTORY OF TENNESSEE AND TENNESSEANS 1876–80 (1913). See also Entrepreneurship Hall of Fame, UTC.EDU, <http://www.utc.edu/Academic/Business/HarrisChair/2002.php> (last visited Apr. 17, 2010) (on file with the author); Harmon Jolley, *A Short Biography of John Stagmaier*, THE CHATTANOOGAN, June 18, 2010, http://www.chattanooga.com/articles/article_178183.asp (last visited June 19, 2010) (on file with the author).
- 198 *Boy Scouts' Encampment*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 2, 1916, at 23.
- 199 M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- 200 *Boy Scouts' Encampment*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 2, 1916, at 23.
- 201 *Boy Scouts' Encampment*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 2, 1916, at 23.

- ²⁰² M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14; *Boy Scouts of to Camp*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 7, 1916, at 3; *Boy Scouts' Encampment*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 2, 1916, at 23.
- ²⁰³ *Boy Scouts Undaunted by the Long Wet Spell*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 9, 1916, at 7.
- ²⁰⁴ *Boy Scouts Undaunted by the Long Wet Spell*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 9, 1916, at 7.
- ²⁰⁵ "Camp Stagmaier" Reports, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 19, 1916, at 9; *Camp Stagmaier Scouts Prove to be Philosophers*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 23, 1916, at 20.
- ²⁰⁶ *Camp Stagmaier Scouts Prove to be Philosophers*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 23, 1916, at 20.
- ²⁰⁷ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14; *Boy Scouts' Encampment*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 2, 1916, at 23.
- ²⁰⁸ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- ²⁰⁹ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- ²¹⁰ *Orphans at Camp Stagmaier*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Aug. 3, 1916, at 2.
- ²¹¹ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14; *Boy Scouts' "Walk-Rite" Campaign Begins Tuesday*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Oct. 28, 1916, at 11.
- ²¹² *Boy Scouts' "Walk-Rite" Campaign Begins Tuesday*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Oct. 28, 1916, at 11.
- ²¹³ *250 Boy Scouts Here to be Quickly Mobilized*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 3, 1917, at 7.
- ²¹⁴ *250 Boy Scouts Here to be Quickly Mobilized*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 3, 1917, at 7.
- ²¹⁵ *250 Boy Scouts Here to be Quickly Mobilized*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 3, 1917, at 7.
- ²¹⁶ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- Xavier Kuss attended Baylor High School. HUGH S. THOMPSON, *TRENCH KNIVES AND MUSTARD GAS: WITH THE 42ND RAINBOW DIVISION IN FRANCE 56-57* (Robert H. Ferrell ed. 2004). It is still common for scouts to attend funeral services *en masse* for other scouts and leaders as was done here in 1917.
- ²¹⁷ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- See generally http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pancho_Villa_Expedition and <http://www.history.army.mil/reference/mecmp.htm>.
- ²¹⁸ M.J. Burelbach, *First Boy Scouts of Chattanooga*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Dec. 1, 1935, at 9, 14.
- ²¹⁹ *All Boy Scouts and Former Scouts Called*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 8, 1917, at 5.
- ²²⁰ *All Boy Scouts and Former Scouts Called*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 8, 1917, at 5.
- ²²¹ *Boy Scouts Meet Tonight*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 11, 1917, at 12.
- ²²² *Boy Scouts Meet Tonight*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 11, 1917, at 12; *Scouts to Open Ears and Report Secrets*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 12, 1917, at 5; *Boy Scouts Bicycle Corps*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 14, 1917, at 7; 72 Years of Scouting: 1910-1982 (Jan. 27, 1983) [hereinafter 1982 CAC History Pamphlet]. The Cherokee Area Council published this document for the 1983 Annual Banquet held in the Imperial Ballroom of the Chattanooga Choo-Choo on January 27, 1983. For an example of the kind of military presence that was in the greater Chattanooga area, see *Fort Oglethorpe History*, <http://www.schistory.net/fortoglethorpe/History.htm> (last visited Apr. 9, 2010) (on file with the author).
- ²²³ *Scouts to Open Ears and Report Secrets*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 12, 1917, at 5.
- ²²⁴ 1982 CAC History Pamphlet, *supra* note 222. Differing reports of these numbers are common. One source states the numbers as follows: \$335 million in war bonds, \$3 million in war savings stamps, 30 million pieces of literature, and "over 100 train carloads" of peach pits. David N. Jabe, *The Sons of the Nation: The Popular Appeal of the Boy Scouts of America, 1910-1919* (1998), available at <http://www.boysscoutstuff.com/text.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author). The Chattanooga Daily Times reported on May 10, 1918 that the first Liberty loan drive resulted in Boy Scouts securing 139,645 subscriptions, bringing in \$23,238,250. *The Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 10, 1918, at 7. In the second drive, scouts obtained 533,820 subscriptions, totaling \$102,084,100. *Id.*
- ²²⁵ Daniel N. Jabe, *The World and Scouting: 1910-1919* (1998), available at <http://www.boysscoutstuff.com/timeline.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).
- ²²⁶ Robert Peterson, *Scouting Alone*, SCOUTING, Oct. 2001, available at <http://www.scoutingmagazine.org/issues/0110/a-lone.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).
- ²²⁷ *All Boy Scouts and Former Scouts Called*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 8, 1917, at 5.
- ²²⁸ James Brockman, *Doing my Bit*, LONE SCOUT, July 14, 1917, at 6.
- ²²⁹ Robert Peterson, *Scouting Alone*, SCOUTING, Oct. 2001, available at <http://www.scoutingmagazine.org/issues/0110/a-lone.html> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).
- ²³⁰ James Brockman, *Doing my Bit*, LONE SCOUT, July 14, 1917, at 6.

- ²³¹ Cooper Dyes, *Incline Railway on Lookout Mountain*, LONE SCOUT, Aug. 31, 1918, at 7.
- ²³² Indeed, he authored an extensive history of the Boy Scouts of Chattanooga from 1914 to 1917, which has served as a valuable resource for learning about these early years. According to his obituary, [Burelbach] was born in Perham, Minnesota, September 18, 1884. In 1905 he enlisted in the 12th Cavalry and was discharged three years later. In World War I, he graduated from the First Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, with the rank of Captain, and was a Major when discharged in 1920. From 1914 to 1917, he was Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America at Chattanooga; and from 1920, until his retirement in 1948, he was connected with the Department of Education of the Chattanooga schools. Major Burelbach made an important contribution to the public interest in nature and natural areas in the numerous articles which he published in outdoor and nature magazines . . . Among the organizations to which he belonged were the Tennessee Ornithological Society, National Wildlife Federation, and National Audubon Society. On July 19, 1911, he was married to May Dunbar, who survives him.
- A.W. Schorger, *Martin Joachin Burelbach*, 70 THE AUK 236 (Apr. 1953), available at <http://elibrary.unm.edu/sora/Auk/v070n02/p0236-p0238.pdf>.
- ²³³ *New Impetus is Given Boy Scout Movement*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 20, 1918, at 5.
- ²³⁴ *Boy Scouts Go Forth Today as "Gleaners"*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 27, 1918, at 5.
- ²³⁵ *Boy Scouts Are Active*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 2, 1918, at 2.
- ²³⁶ *Boy Scouts Earn Medals*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 7, 1918, at 10.
- ²³⁷ *Boy Scouts Earn Medals*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 7, 1918, at 10.
- ²³⁸ *Scouts to Distribute Posters for Red Cross*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 11, 1918, at 8.
- ²³⁹ *Flower for Scout Mothers*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 13, 1918, at 5.
- ²⁴⁰ *Boy Scouts Very Busy*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 1, 1918, at 7.
- ²⁴¹ *Boy Scouts Very Busy*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 1, 1918, at 7.
- ²⁴² *Council for Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 15, 1918, at 7; see also John Shearer, *Hotel Patten Completed One Hundred Years Ago*, THE CHATTANOOGAN, June 8, 2008, http://www.chattanooga.com/articles/article_129404.asp (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).
- ²⁴³ *Council for Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 15, 1918, at 7.
- ²⁴⁴ *Council for Boy Scouts*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 15, 1918, at 7.
- ²⁴⁵ *Boy Scouts to Renew Their Campaign Tuesday*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 12, 1919, at 10; *President Appeals for Boy Scout Week*, N.Y. TIMES, May 12, 1919, at 13; John T. Woolley & Gerhard Peters, *The American Presidency Project*, <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=24406> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).
- ²⁴⁶ *Boy Scout Week*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, June 8, 1919; *Boy Scout Drive is on for Associate Members*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 11, 1919, at 4; *The Boy Scout Drive*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 13, 1919, at 4.
- ²⁴⁷ *Boy Scout Drive is on for Associate Members*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 11, 1919, at 4.
- ²⁴⁸ *Scouts Want Club Home*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 10, 1919, at 5. The Fire and Police Outing Club have been located there since 1910, and continue to remain there. See *Welcome to The Fire & Police Outing Club*, <http://pangap.org> (last visited Apr. 11, 2010) (on file with the author).
- ²⁴⁹ *Boy Scouts to Use Camp During Month of July*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May, 26, 1919, at 7.
- ²⁵⁰ *Chattanooga Scouts Seek to Have Dreams of Owning This Camp Site Come True*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 13, 1919, at 24; *Boy Scouts to Use Camp During Month of July*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May, 26, 1919, at 7.
- ²⁵¹ *Scouts Want Club Home*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 10, 1919, at 5. Other sources report that Camp Raccoon was 300 acres. Robert Sparks Walker, *Boy Scout Camp on Raccoon a Splendid Training School*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 11, 1920, at 28.
- ²⁵² *Chattanooga Scouts Seek to Have Dreams of Owning This Camp Site Come True*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 13, 1919, at 24.
- ²⁵³ *Boy Scouts Canvassing for Playground Funds*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 12, 1919, at 5; *Scouts Want Club Home*, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 10, 1919, at 5; *Chattanooga Scouts Seek to Have Dreams of Owning This Camp Site Come True*, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 13, 1919, at 24.

- ²⁵⁴ Chattanooga Scouts Seek to Have Dreams of Owning This Camp Site Come True, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 13, 1919, at 24.
- ²⁵⁵ Scouts Want Club Home, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 10, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁵⁶ Chattanooga Scouts Seek to Have Dreams of Owning This Camp Site Come True, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 13, 1919, at 24; Scouts Want Club Home, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 10, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁵⁷ Chattanooga Scouts Seek to Have Dreams of Owning This Camp Site Come True, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 13, 1919, at 24.
- ²⁵⁸ Scouts Want Club Home, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 10, 1919, at 5; Boy Scouts Canvassing for Playground Funds, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 12, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁵⁹ Scouts Want Club Home, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 10, 1919, at 5; Chattanooga Scouts Seek to Have Dreams of Owning This Camp Site Come True, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 13, 1919, at 24.
- ²⁶⁰ Scouts Want Club Home, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 10, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁶¹ Boy Scouts Canvassing for Playground Funds, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 12, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁶² Boy Scouts are Drafted for Work in Loan Drive, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 14, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁶³ Boy Scouts are Drafted for Work in Loan Drive, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 14, 1919, at 5; Money Keeps Coming in for Boy Scout Fund, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 15, 1919, at 11; Scout Drive Stopped until Loan is Secured, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 24, 1919, at 7.
- ²⁶⁴ Boy Scout Fund Falls Short of Desired Sum, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 18, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁶⁵ Boy Scouts Sacrifice Own Cause for Loan, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 19, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁶⁶ Boy Scout Council to Reopen Fund Drive, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 2, 1919, at 12.
- ²⁶⁷ Scout Council Plans One-Day Drive for Fund, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 9, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁶⁸ Boy Scouts to Renew Their Campaign Tuesday, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 12, 1919, at 10.
- ²⁶⁹ Scout Council Plans One-Day Drive for Fund, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 9, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁷⁰ Begin Work on Scout Camp, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 26, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁷¹ Begin Work on Scout Camp, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 26, 1919, at 5; Scouts Begin Work on Pan Gap Reservation, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 27, 1919, at 10.
- ²⁷² Camp Raccoon: In the Heart of the Cumberlands, Boy Scouts of America, Chattanooga Council (1921).
- ²⁷³ Boy Scouts to Use Camp During Month of July, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 26, 1919, at 7; Camp Ready for Scouts, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 26, 1919, at 12.
- ²⁷⁴ Boy Scouts Prepare for their Camp Season, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 30, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁷⁵ Boy Scouts Prepare for their Camp Season, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 30, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁷⁶ Camp Ready for Scouts, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 26, 1919, at 12.
- ²⁷⁷ Camp Ready for Scouts, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 26, 1919, at 12.
- ²⁷⁸ Boy Scouts Prepare for their Camp Season, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 30, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁷⁹ Camp Ready for Scouts, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 26, 1919, at 12; Boy Scouts Prepare for their Camp Season, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 30, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁸⁰ Camp Ready for Scouts, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 26, 1919, at 12.
- ²⁸¹ Camp Ready for Scouts, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 26, 1919, at 12.
- ²⁸² Boy Scouts Prepare for their Camp Season, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 30, 1919, at 5.
- ²⁸³ Camp Ready for Scouts, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 26, 1919, at 12.
- ²⁸⁴ Boy Scouts to Use Camp During Month of July, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 26, 1919, at 7; Camp Ready for Scouts, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 26, 1919, at 12. As of publication date, the author knows of no surviving example of these emblems, and has not seen a photo of one.
- ²⁸⁵ Memorandum from Mary White Ovington, Chairman and Cofounder, NAACP, to John Shillady, Executive Secretary, NAACP, Interview with Mr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America, Tuesday Afternoon, August 12, 1919 (Aug. 16, 1919), microformed on Papers of NAACP, Part II: Special Projects 1912-39, Series A, Reel 23 of 25 (Library of Congress) ("Mr. West . . . said they had organized colored units in Atlanta and Chattanooga . . . [H]owever, in some southern cities the whites were unalterably opposed to having colored boys organize as scouts wearing the same uniform as the white Boy Scouts.") (on file with the author).
- ²⁸⁶ Sea Scouting Planned for Boys of Chattanooga, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 11, 1920, at 24.
- ²⁸⁷ For more information on World War I submarine chasers, see <http://www.subchaser.org/>.
- ²⁸⁸ Sea Scouting Planned for Boys of Chattanooga, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, Apr. 11, 1920, at 24.
- ²⁸⁹ Sea Scouting Added to Boy Scout Program, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, Apr. 24, 1920, at 5.
- ²⁹⁰ High Honor for Scout Haskell, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 30, 1920, at 9; Boy Scouts in London En Route to "Jamboree," CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 26, 1920, at 10.

- ²⁹¹ High Honor for Scout Haskell, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 30, 1920, at 9.
- ²⁹² High Honor for Scout Haskell, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 30, 1920, at 9.
- ²⁹³ High Honor for Scout Haskell, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 30, 1920, at 9.
- ²⁹⁴ Boy Scouts in London En Route to "Jamboree," CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 26, 1920, at 10.
- ²⁹⁵ Boy Scouts in London En Route to "Jamboree," CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 26, 1920, at 10.
- ²⁹⁶ High Honor for Scout Haskell, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, June 30, 1920, at 9.
- ²⁹⁷ Scouts Serve Chicken for Kiwanis Club, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 17, 1920, at 5.
- ²⁹⁸ Pleads for Boy Scouts, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 21, 1920, at 4.
- ²⁹⁹ Pleads for Boy Scouts, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, May 21, 1920, at 4.
- ³⁰⁰ Boy Scouts in Summer Camp, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, May 30, 1920, at 22.
- ³⁰¹ Camp Raccoon Closes after Successful Season, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 24, 1920, at 4.
- ³⁰² Camp Raccoon Closes after Successful Season, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 24, 1920, at 4.
- ³⁰³ Rain Falls to Stop Boys at Camp Raccoon, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, June 6, 1920, at 6.
- ³⁰⁴ Camp Raccoon Closes after Successful Season, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 24, 1920, at 4.
- ³⁰⁵ Robert Sparks Walker, Boy Scout Camp on Raccoon a Splendid Training School, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 11, 1920, at 28.
- ³⁰⁶ Robert Sparks Walker, Boy Scout Camp on Raccoon a Splendid Training School, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 11, 1920, at 28.
- ³⁰⁷ Robert Sparks Walker, Boy Scout Camp on Raccoon a Splendid Training School, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 11, 1920, at 28.
- ³⁰⁸ Robert Sparks Walker, Boy Scout Camp on Raccoon a Splendid Training School, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 11, 1920, at 28.
- ³⁰⁹ Robert Sparks Walker, Boy Scout Camp on Raccoon a Splendid Training School, CHATTANOOGA SUNDAY TIMES, July 11, 1920, at 28.
- ³¹⁰ Camp Raccoon Closes after Successful Season, CHATTANOOGA DAILY TIMES, July 24, 1920, at 4.
- ³¹¹ Although this fact has not been independently verified, it was asserted in the 1982 CAC History Pamphlet, *supra* note 222. This short history was developed by Walter Johnson, son of Chattanooga Scouting founder W.C. Johnson, lending the fact substantial credibility.
- ³¹² Telephone interview by John Thomas with D. Frank Hinnant (Mar. 24, 2010).
- ³¹³ The authors are unaware of any surviving specimens of this "beaver emblem" although several green felt Camp Rolling Stone patches are extant.
- ³¹⁴ Clint Cooper, *Renovated Camp Glancy ready for visitors*, CHATTANOOGA TIMES FREE PRESS, Oct. 17, 2009, <http://www.timesfreepress.com/news/2009/oct/17/camp-glancy/> (last visited Sept. 3, 2010) (on file with the author); Camp Glancy, <http://campglancy.web.officelive.com/> (last visited Sept. 3, 2010) (on file with the author).
- ³¹⁵ Original sources identify the property as consisting of 2,850 acres. More modern surveys put the total closer to 2,400. It is believed the discrepancy is due largely to the difficulty in survey a large tract of land whose boundaries are often elevation lines. The acreage most commonly cited today is 2,460.
- ³¹⁶ Some early sources state five lakes were present on the property. However, the most reliable sources only identify the locations of four lakes which are consistent with what is seen at camp today. It is possible some considered a large game pond near where the winterized shelter sits today to be a fifth lake. However, because this pond is neither spring fed nor built in a significant drainage area, it is unlikely it ever held water on more than a seasonal basis.
- ³¹⁷ Original studies indicate that the lake was seventeen acres and would be expanded to forty. The same study lists the other lake sizes as 3.8 acres (Lake 1), 7 acres (Lake 3) and 2 acres (Lake 4). Current estimates based on aerial photography and computer calculations put their sizes at 3, 2 and 1 acres respectively. The reason for the vast discrepancy is unknown, but the depths given in the study appear similarly over-estimated and thus cast doubt on these sources. More recent accounts list Lake Talidandaganu's original size as eight acres and its current size as eighteen acres. The source of the eight acre estimate is unknown. The eighteen acre estimate may have come from a copy of a Skymont dedication speech which cites that number. Our calculations indicate Lake Talidandaganu is currently thirteen acres and we know the dam was raised from its original height. This makes the eight acre starting point more viable than any other published number.
- ³¹⁸ Various printed sources state that the water tank had a 25,000- and 35,000-gallon capacity.
- ³¹⁹ The second post can be found by standing at the single flag pole in front of the dining hall, taking a bearing of approximately 324 degrees, and walking about 1300 feet.

³²⁰ See S. KITTRELL RUSHING, *THE SKYMONT SCOUT RESERVATION PERIMETER TRAIL GUIDE* (2d ed. 1998), available at <http://www.doubleknot.com/openrosters/DocDownload.asp?orgkey=805&id=2148> (last visited Sept. 12, 2010) (on file with the author).

³²¹ KENNETH P. DAVIS, *THE BROTHERHOOD OF CHEERFUL SERVICE: A HISTORY OF THE ORDER OF THE ARROW* (3d ed. 2000). Interestingly, the author of this comprehensive history of the Order of the Arrow, and former Southeast Region Chairman from 1974–82, dedicated the book to five individuals, two of whom have called Talidandaganu' home. Dave Worland was Southeast Region Chief from 1976–78 and Alan Cooper, Southeast Region Chief from 1978–80, was an Ocoee Chapter Chief before moving to Prattville, Alabama as a youth.

³²² Interview by Martin B. Tschetter with D. Frank Hinnant, in Freeport, N.C. (Mar. 27, 2007) (audio recording and transcript on file with the author).

