

ON MY HONOR



75 YEARS OF SCOUTING IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

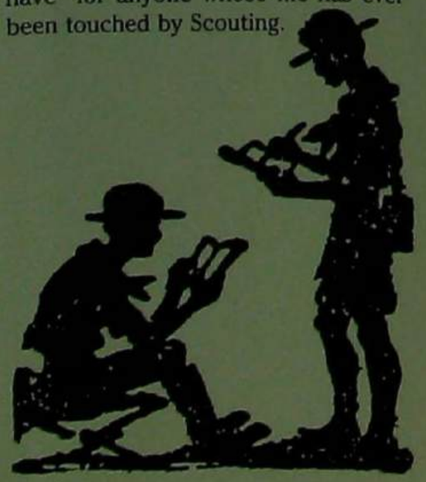
ROBERT E. LEE COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

"Some think that happiness comes from getting . . . Others know that it comes from giving."

Sir Robert S.S. Baden-Powell
Founder of the Boy Scouts

For over seventy-five years the dedicated volunteer and professional Scouters of the Robert E. Lee Council have demonstrated the truth of Baden-Powell's words—giving of their time, their talents and their financial resources to provide the youth of Central Virginia with the magic that is Scouting. And those youth, caught up in Scouting's magic, have become givers too, serving their homes, churches and communities in countless ways. *On My Honor* records those gifts as it pays tribute to the first seventy-five plus years of Scouting in Central Virginia while presenting the challenges to Scouting's future in the region.

A wealth of photographs, many previously unpublished, coupled with a lively text, make *On My Honor* a "must have" for anyone whose life has ever been touched by Scouting.



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IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

ROBERT E. LEE COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA



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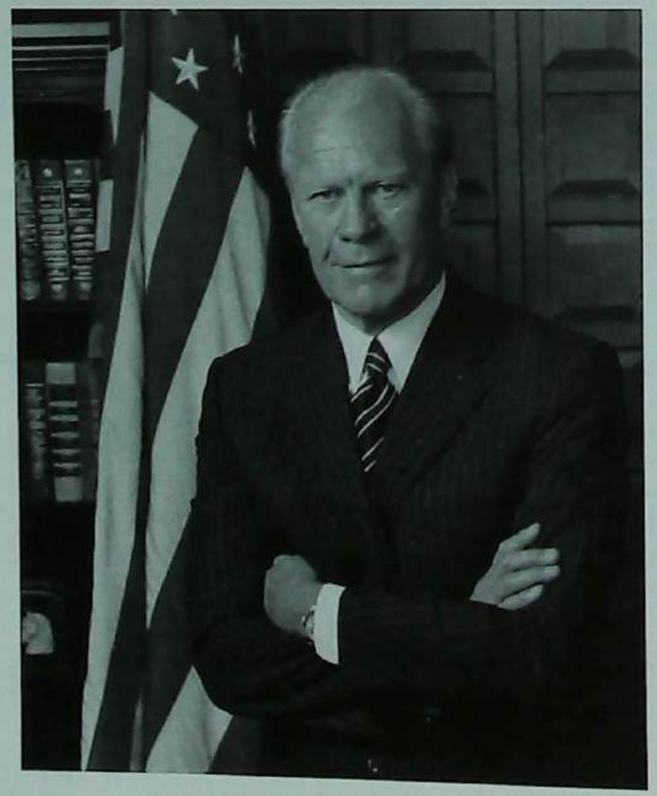


ON MY HONOR



75 YEARS OF SCOUTING
IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA.
FAITH IN THE PAST
HOPE FOR THE FUTURE
FOR THE YOUTH OF
YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW
1913–1988
ROBERT E. LEE COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

FOREWORD



The Boy Scouts of America is the world's largest and finest youth organization devoted to developing character, self-reliance and leadership. Its programs of merit badges, camping and good deeds have put millions of youths on the straight path of becoming good citizens. Scouting builds the family values that have made our country strong.

I am pleased to congratulate the Robert E. Lee Council, the twenty-fifth oldest Scout council in America, for the service it has rendered to the youth of Central Virginia over the past 75 years. And I, too, thank the thousands of adult volunteers who devote their time and resources to make the program work.

Gerald R. Ford

Gerald R. Ford
Eagle Scout
38th President of the United States

DEDICATION



On My Honor is dedicated to the memory of John N. Dalton, distinguished Eagle Scout and distinguished Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, 1978 to 1982. His influence was felt in many circles and the standards to which he adhered were always consistent with those found in the Scout Oath and Law.

Governor Dalton served as honorary chairman of the Robert E. Lee Council's capital campaign to rebuild the Scout camp in Goochland County. Unlike many honorary chairmen, he took a very active part in the campaign which enabled the council to have one of the premier camping facilities in the East among Scout properties.



Campaign Chairman S. Douglas Fleet and Honorary Chairman John Dalton, with campaign leaders as they celebrate the successful conclusion of the capital campaign that raised more than two million dollars. Right to left are: S. Douglas Fleet, John Dalton, Paul Riley, Richard Strauss, John Hirschi, William Berry, Wilbur Cross and Robert F. Norfleet.
Not shown are: Richard H. Dilworth, John K. Taylor, S. Joseph Ward, Jr., William A. Young, Jr. and Thomas C. Boushall (deceased).

UNDERWRITERS



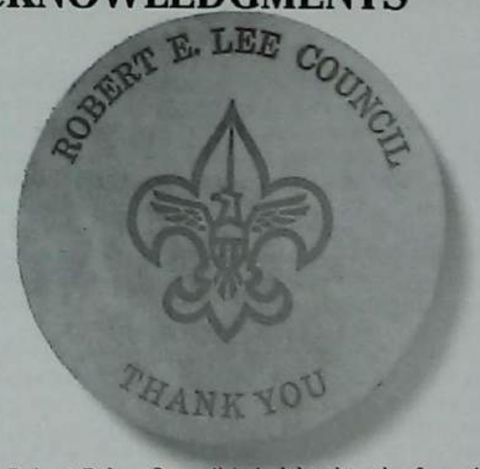
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For historical information on the area covered by the council, we gratefully acknowledge the following works: *Richmond: The Story of a City* by Virginius Dabney (1990, University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville); *Richmond, an Illustrated History* by Harry M. Ward (1985, Windsor Publications, Northridge, CA) produced in cooperation with the Metropolitan Richmond Chamber of Commerce; *Richmond: Her Triumphs, Tragedies and Growth*, compiled and edited by James K. Sanford (1975) and published by the chamber.

The chapter entitled Black Scouting is condensed from *Richmond's Negro Boy Scouts* (1989) by William C. Hocker, published by Philip Morris, USA. We acknowledge the following people for their contributions to this important chapter in On My Honor: Anthony J. Binga, Sr. (deceased), James B. Cephas, Robert E. Dance, Richard W. Foster, William Clifford Hocker, General J. Johnson, William Randolph Johnson, Jr., Benjamin F. Kersey, Russell T. Rivers, Sr., Linwood Dixon Ross, James E. Sheffield, George O. Smith,Jr., Herbert H. Southall, Sr., Earle Taylor and Percell M. Taylor, Jr.

The council extends its appreciation to Byrd Press, Don Beville, Director of Byrd's Fine Books Division for their assistance with this large, complex project. We also acknowledge the outstanding work of Dennis Michael Stredney, Stredney & Associates Graphic Design, who took written material, photographs, and memorabilia and designed a book that brings Scouting memories to life.

Though a book of this sort cannot encompass the full scope and detail of a necessarily volunteer and thrift-conscious effort such as the Boy Scouts, a sincere attempt has been made to unearth key moments in this struggle to bring opportunity and support to Central Virginia's youth; and to show, through what pictures and memoirs remain, the face of unabashed caring.



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PREFACE



For 75 years, dedicated Richmond area men and women have devoted countless hours and personal resources to ensure that the Scouting program continues to build in our youth strong character, citizenship, self-esteem and love of God and country.

In the Robert E. Lee Council's anniversary year, 1988, the board decided that we should do something to preserve our history of service to youth and to record the many changes that have taken place. This book is intended to achieve those purposes.

A committee was named and immediately went to work gathering documents, memorabilia and a wealth of other Scouting information, much of it oral history. We are indebted to this committee for its hard work and dedication.

We, too, are fortunate to have found an experienced and talented writer, Elizabeth Leeming Dillon of Virginia Beach, to prepare the manuscript. The task of creating order was not easy, and she deserves our gratitude.

Our Scout executive during the anniversary year was James J. Terry, Jr. We owe him a special thanks for his direction, follow-up and research. We also must acknowledge Jim's replacement, Robert A. Tuggle, who jumped in to pull everything together and to oversee production and sales.

Finally, this book could not have been printed without the persistence, dedication and fund-raising abilities of Allen Mead Ferguson, our council president for the past five years. He has truly made a great contribution to Scouting.

Our sincere gratitude to all. Your work will be appreciated for years to come, but more importantly, your efforts have recorded a part of history that could have been lost forever.

James L. Dillon
Chairman, Book Committee



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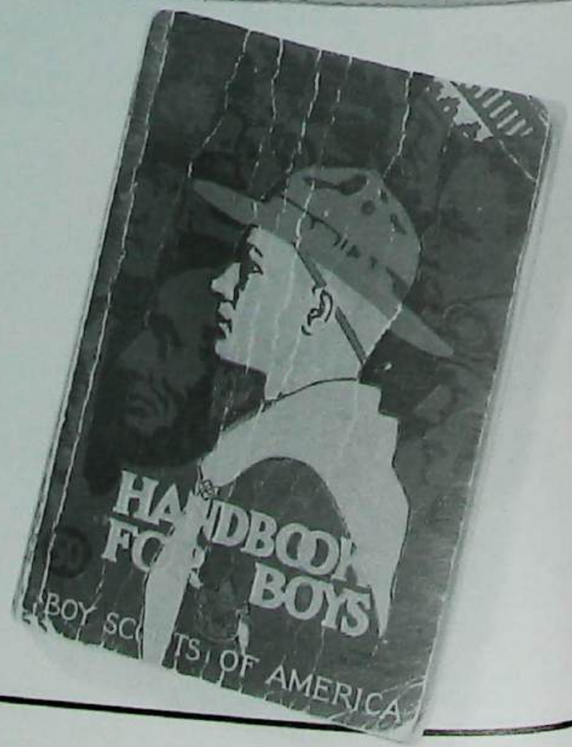
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INTRODUCTION

The word "Scout" is a magic word. It brings exciting pictures to the mind's eye. Different people "see" different things when they hear it, but for almost everyone it conjures up pictures of the outdoors, adventure and romance. From the moment that Lord Baden-Powell hoisted the Union Jack over the first Boy Scout camp in England in 1907, Scouting has drawn youth to it like a magnet. The poet Rudyard Kipling wrote:

Who hath smelt wood-smoke at twilight?
Who hath heard the birch-log burning?
Who is quick to read the noises of the night?
Let him follow with the others, for the young men's feet are turning
To the camps of proved desire and known delight.



What is it that makes a Scout a Scout? What is it that sets him apart from everyone else? It is his oath—just 40 words that have not changed in 75 years. The oath begins, "On my honor, I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country..." The primary purpose of Scouting is to build character in the hearts, minds and souls of our nation's greatest resource—its youth. It is hard to be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent all of the time, but surely these qualities are good guidelines for living and worthy goals to be pursued. Scouting believes that if good seeds are planted early they will produce a rich harvest.

The Robert E. Lee Council, Boy Scouts of America, serves 17,000 youths in four cities and 24 counties throughout Central Virginia. Its borders stretch from the Chesapeake Bay on the east to the North Carolina line on the south. A small core of dedicated, professional Scouters is the glue that holds the council together, but an army of 4,500 tireless volunteers is the oil that keeps the council running. The volunteers come from all walks of life to pool their time and talents for the youths they serve. Doctors work beside plumbers, and carpenters join hands with businessmen. There is a job for anybody who wants one, and everyone pitches in with gusto.

Together we celebrate ... 75 years and beyond!



THE DISTRICTS

Compiled recollections and hopes of long-term and current Scouters



BATTLEFIELD DISTRICT
There at the Beginning

After a long metamorphosis, Battlefield District emerged from the council's original territory, its Central District in metropolitan Richmond. In fact, Scouting in the eastern area of the city started with Troop 26, meeting at 2214 East Main Street.

By the 1920s, the area of Church Hill and westward would be named the First District; then in the late '20, Second District. With more growth in the early 1930s it became the Eastern District. In May, 1939, by motion of Porter Myers, the district renamed itself the Powhatan District.

Under this banner, Scouting flourished in the eastern section until 1970 when, through a realignment of Robert E. Lee Council, Powhatan District lost its city of Richmond units, enlarged itself in northern Henrico County and became the present Battlefield District.

The first unit to form in this territory was Troop 47, which started some time before 1915 at Montross Heights Presbyterian Church with E. M. Doggett as Scoutmaster. The next unit was Troop 59 with P. C. Williams as Scoutmaster at the Masonic Home.

Among the continuous units in the district, Troop 512 is the oldest, dating from 1931 with Ed Frise as Scoutmaster. Oldest continuous Cub Pack was Pack 46, now Pack 528, sponsored by the Men's Civic Club of Sandston in May 1945.

The district is serving 41 Scouting units in eastern Hanover, eastern Henrico, New Kent and Charles City Counties with a membership of 899 Cub Scouts and 389 Boy Scouts. It covers a variety of communities—rural, small town, urban sprawl, suburban and public housing. The district is proud of its ability each year to achieve Quality District status while trying to serve the youth of its diverse area.

Looking to the future, our challenge will be to maintain this proud tradition while attempting to meet the needs of parents and youth from all walks of life.

CAPITOL DISTRICT
Urban Pioneering

In 1970, Capitol District was faced with all of the problems from the merging of four districts into one, while, at the same time, the city of Richmond was in the process of annexing a 23-square-mile section of Chesterfield County, south of the James River. Social, economic and racial-assimilation difficulties emerged in the early '70s and were generally overcome by late in the decade within Scouting's program as it was applied to the district's youth.

During the '80s, socio-economic stress upon the traditional family structure within the city led to numerous failed or partially successful attempts to bring Scouting to low-income areas of Richmond using the traditional methods of unit organization.

Since these methods did not totally succeed in some areas of Richmond, the city school system was approached in 1987 and asked to support In-School Cub Scouting at Blackwell Elementary School. Using paid leadership in a structured environment, the program addresses many of the family problems found in today's culture, through a close experience with Scouting's spirit. In-School at Blackwell has grown to 320 boys and girls. The shining success at Blackwell will be expanded to other Capitol District schools in the near future.

There have been some impressive events in Capitol District. As a result of tremendous support by Kings Dominion, twenty-eight hundred Scouts and Scouters from several mid-Atlantic states participated in the Kings Dominion Camporee; Capitol District reached its SME goal for 14 consecutive years; women have been welcomed into leadership roles; and, finally, the In-School Scouting program was started. Material on this program has been given to school districts in the Tidewater and Roanoke areas, as well as to a city councilman in southside Richmond.

One need Scouting must address, not just in Capitol District but the council as a whole, is how to get more involvement from adult males.

There is a definite plus in seeing community and state leaders evolve from the youths we watched gain leadership and citizenship development through the Scouting program.

CARDINAL DISTRICT
Experience with Innovation



The Cardinal District's rich tradition of Scouting activity spans nearly 80 years. The district encompasses the counties of Goochland, western Henrico and western Hanover, including the "center of the universe"—the town of Ashland! Serving the highest percentage of Scout-age boys in the Robert E. Lee Council, Cardinal also has been instrumental in the resurgence of the council's Scouting membership and spirit.

We take great pride in our ranks of experienced troop leaders, 100 percent of whom, in 1987 and 1988, were trained and certified.

Just as important, Scouts in the district have consistently enjoyed annual long-term camping experiences in summer camps throughout the area.

The quality of our adult leadership is best exemplified by the number of key council volunteers with a "district past." Cardinal continues to be regarded as the standard-bearer of traditional Scouting in the council and as a source of future leadership and vision. The district was the first to offer "family camping" for Cub Scouts and Scouting for Food—a mea-

sure of its skill at innovation and commitment to Scouting principles. We look forward to greater challenges.

In 1990, district membership topped two thousand boys, a new benchmark, and ushered in a decade filled with promise and future program successes. Quality program, committed leadership and teamwork remain the trademarks of our accomplishments as we extend Scouting in its ever-changing district mosaic.

CRATER DISTRICT
Crossroad and Cross Section

Take a look at Crater District and you will see as close a cross section of the Robert E. Lee Council as may be found. The unique blend of agricultural, industrial, cultural, social, commercial and educational elements creates not only a diverse environment but also a set of challenges that confronts economists, planners, government and human services. Scouting in Crater District continues to seek ways to address those same challenges in order to provide positive growth for the youth of the cities of Hopewell, Petersburg and Colonial Heights, along with the counties of Dinwiddie, Prince George and southern Chesterfield.

Beginning with the infancy of the USA, the six cities and counties of Crater District have played significant roles in the development of our state. A crossroad for rail, aquatic and road travel, the area has seen the joy of prosperity and the pain of battle. Its very name comes from the crater which resulted from the explosion during tunneling by Union forces during the Civil War siege of Petersburg.

Over two thousand young people are receiving quality programming through the 70 units that are led by more than 650 Crater volunteers. From the outdoors of Albright's farm to the museums of Petersburg, Scouting's values are delivered in every corner of Crater District.



NORTHERN NECK DISTRICT
Presidential Legacy

The Northern Neck District's heritage began with the nation's, whose first and fifth presidents, George Washington and James Monroe, were born in Westmoreland County, as were General Robert E. Lee; his father Major General Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee; and his uncle Richard Henry Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is not uncommon to find homes that were built in the 1700s on some of the original land grants made by the English.

Along with Westmoreland, the district includes the counties of Lancaster, Northumberland and Richmond. It lies between Fredericksburg and Williamsburg and is bordered by three bodies of water: the Potomac River to the north, the Chesapeake Bay to the east and the Rappahannock River to the south.

The primary industries in "the Neck" are fishing, farming and forestry. Reedville, the easternmost town in the Neck, was at one time the menhaden fishing capital of the world.

For many years we have been one of the council's top districts in youth served. We started a version of the Varsity Scout program 10 years ahead of the BSA. Just about every Boy Scout troop had a basketball team that played in a league comprised of the troops in our district.

There is much to be proud of in the Northern Neck District, from the contribution that our area has made to American history, to our part in the Robert E. Lee Council's history. The challenge to the future leaders of the Northern Neck District is to live up to that rich and colorful history. The local packs have an average of over 12 years of continuous service to youth and the troops over 21! Keep Scouting strong in the Northern Neck and in the Robert E. Lee Council.

RAPPAHANNOCK DISTRICT
Fishing, Farming and Forestry

The Rappahannock District has a treasured history of rural Scouting which dates back to 1965 when the district was divided along the Rappahannock River. Originally part of the eight-county Tidewater District, Rappahannock District today is made up of the four counties of Essex, Middlesex, King and Queen, and King William—approximately 1,017 square miles, bordered by the Pamunkey, Rappahannock and York Rivers.

Many of the families living in the "middle peninsula" have worked in its principle industries of fishing, farming and forestry for generations. One can find homes and churches dating back to the 1700s and 1800s. King William County is home to two of the oldest Indian reservations in the country—the Mattaponi and Pamunkey. King William Courthouse is the oldest functioning courthouse in the nation.

Several seafood festivals call the district "home." The town of Urbanna has had their Oyster Festival for 33 years. People come from all over Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina to this annual event. Although not as famous, our Rappahannock District Annual Oyster Roast celebrated its 17th anniversary in October 1990. The Oyster Roast is a special affair that gives the district an opportunity to thank the individuals whose financial support of Scouting makes it all possible.

Looking ahead, the diversity of the middle peninsula area provides one of our district's greatest challenges, as well as being a strength. Available-youth growth is occurring along the "Route 360" corridor in King William and King and Queen Counties. When this fact is coupled with population loss, as well as low-income and rural areas of the district, there exists the chance to implement Scouting through more innovative approaches in coming times.



SHAWONDASSEE DISTRICT
Records in Growth

Shawondassee District, covering all of Powhatan and most of Chesterfield Counties, is the fastest-growing district in the Robert E. Lee Council. The district was formed in the early 1970s, during the council reorganization, from the Manches-

ter District. Shawondassee has grown from 1,695 youth in 45 units in 1980 to 3,300 youth in 80 units in 1990, representing a growth of almost 100 percent in the last decade.

During the last several years, the district has also been setting records in many program areas including the number of leaders trained, the number of units and youth attending a long-term summer camp and Cub Scout Day Camp and the number of people participating in our semi-annual camporees. We are also very proud of helping to lead the council's Good Turn of Scouting for Food, having begun in 1988 as one of the two test districts.

In addition to the great strides in membership and program, Shawondassee District is also doing very well in fund raising. In 1980, we raised almost $15,000 in SME; in 1990, almost two-and-a-half times that amount ($51,000). The district is also a leader in Scout Show ticket sales and the popcorn drive, with nearly 75 percent of our units supporting these programs.

The district continues to attract the best volunteers possible on the unit and district levels. In 1990 over eleven hundred registered volunteers were working with youth in the two counties. This leadership has seen that the district continues to grow and has a quality program for its youth.

The 1990s will be another decade of record expansion for Shawondassee District. Chesterfield and Powhatan Counties continue to grow in population. The primary challenge will be to keep up with the growth, so that we can serve as many youth as possible.

What will the year 2000 bring? The hope is that 6,000 youth in 150 units will be receiving a quality program. Shawondassee District is committed to raising the funds and recruiting the volunteers to make this happen.

WEYANOKE AND MEHERRIN DISTRICTS

"New Blood"



The Weyanoke and Meherrin Districts were initially formed in late 1971 when six rural counties in southside Virginia were transferred to Richmond from the Piedmont Area Council headquartered in Lynchburg, Virginia. Scouters in the area felt that two districts would better serve the territory, and so formed Meherrin District by linking Lunenburg and Mecklenburg counties. The Weyanoke District was initially comprised of Buckingham, Cumberland, Nottoway and Prince Edward Counties. In 1977, Amelia County was moved by the council executive board from Shawondassee to Weyanoke.

Agriculture, lumber and light industrial manufacturing characterize this territory, where boys enjoy a strong orientation to the out-of-doors elements of Scouting.

When the area moved to the Robert E. Lee Council the districts had two great concerns. First, would we become a group of lost sheep? Second, we worried about the loss of our camping property in the Nelson County mountains where Lynchburg's Camp Monocan was located (now the site of Wintergreen resort). Time has passed and we have not been "lost." We have adjusted to a new camping property in Goochland County.

Our principle communities of Blackstone, Clarksville, Crewe, Farmville, Kenbridge, South Hill and Victoria show much promise for the future as Scouters in the area continue to reach out to serve boys.

RICHMOND







BEGINNINGS

Chapter **1**

Whether Boy Scouting germinated in a book, on a battlefield, or along a wisping curl of campfire smoke—and history allows all three—none of these spores might have sprouted without the voracious advance of the industrial age.

Machines, trumpeted as fashioners of cheap goods from less labor, gobbled energies of workers and bosses alike through long shifts on the assembly line. Women as well as men—and children, sometimes endangered—filled mines, plants, foundries and offices learning the grammar of iron and steel.

At the same time, new managerial and white-collar jobs were shaping a middle class to live in residential areas—single-family and row houses burgeoning between dingy tenement and scion's mansion. Mother's long Victorian skirts might rustle daily across wooden floors at the family's business helping Father, rather than caress her parlor's plush carpets, or sweep over newlaid sidewalks to ladies' club or church gathering, leaving at home a tentative maid in command. Among the lower middle class, as she strived to climb the new economic order, Mother's apron strings idled, dangling from the kitchen hook, awaiting her return from that other work place while a relative controlled the home scene. But maids and grandmothers and aunts might not know all the preoccupations young boys were finding.



It was largely these middle-class boys of town and city who became the loam onto which the seeds of Scouting would fall, intriguing as meteor dust.



The men who dropped those seeds upon the uneasy landscape of the new century had spied a vulnerable aimlessness at large among boys. Against this growing malaise they applied their love for the pioneer's knowledge: tracking and survival skills, Indian craft, woodsman lore. They reasoned that from such manly pursuits boys would learn responsible independence.

Yet, it was the boys who found the men.

A noted naturalist, wildlife artist and lecturer on the wilderness Ernest Thompson Seton had been engrossed outdoors since a youngster. Later he would invite boys doing mischief on his Connecticut estate to camp there instead and take them hiking. By 1902, Seton was forming his Tribe of the Woodcraft Indians around boys who would write to him after reading his books.

Similarly, Daniel Carter Beard appealed to boys so well in his magazine writings and illustrations of life in the wild that he started the Society of the Sons of Daniel Boone. The group stressed the heritage of such great American scouts and rovers of plains and woods as Boone, Kit Carson, Davy Crockett and Audubon.

Both Seton and Beard would merge their organizations with the American Boy Scout movement and take positions on its staff.

As a boy in England, Robert S. S. Baden-Powell preferred learning to snare rabbits for his food to the formal academics of the gentry. When, as an army officer in India in 1884, he was writing *Reconnaissance in Scouting*, a manual of survival skills for the very green recruits he'd been sent, his last thought could have been that boys and girls worldwide would still, on the threshold of the next millennium, be adopting his words.

Soon into the 1900s, rumors of a great war over the shifting power grabs in Europe disturbed adults responsible for

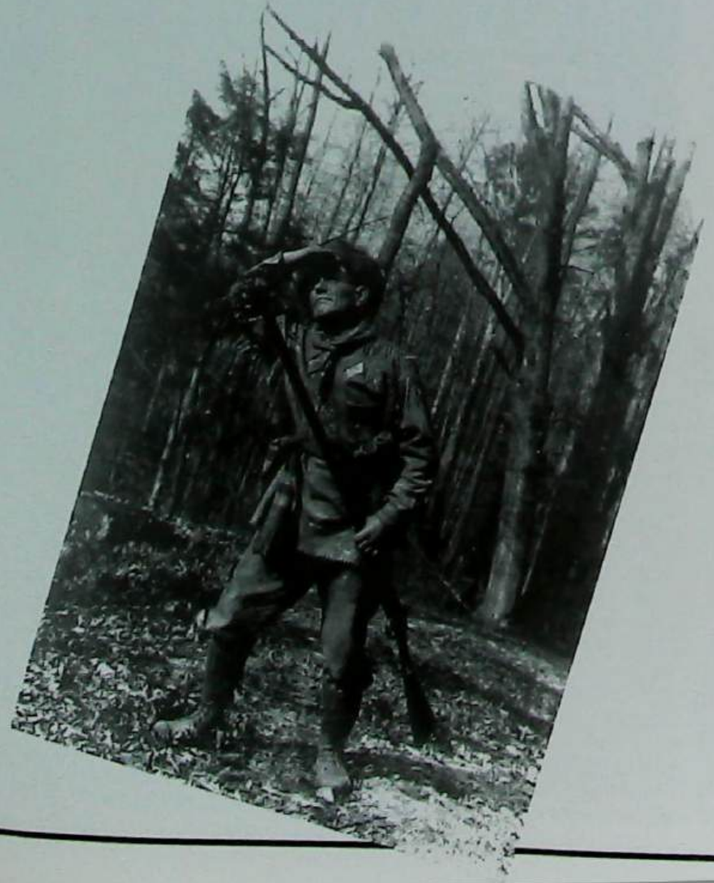


rearing those who would perhaps be called to fight. Many felt that a return to familiar frontier terrors of forest beast and river current, and how to best them, seemed the way to inspire patriotism and competence.

In 1899, not long after revising his manual into the book *Aids to Scouting*, then Colonel Baden-Powell found himself in charge of a regiment in Mafeking, South Africa, under siege from 9,000 Boers. Though badly outnumbered, the resourceful commander fooled his enemy until relief came by ingeniously using a corps of boys he had trained as messengers and scouts. It would prove the beginning of his lifelong devotion.

England received Baden-Powell as a hero in 1903—Queen Victoria made him a major general—and enthusiasts there and in the United States, to his surprise, had been finding his book. Heads of British boys' schools were being guided by it, and pressed him to adapt the contents for use by boys rather than by men readying for war. Though he felt unfamiliar with this new age group's needs, he agreed, in part because he disapproved of the militaristic approach of the Boys Brigade program then in vogue.

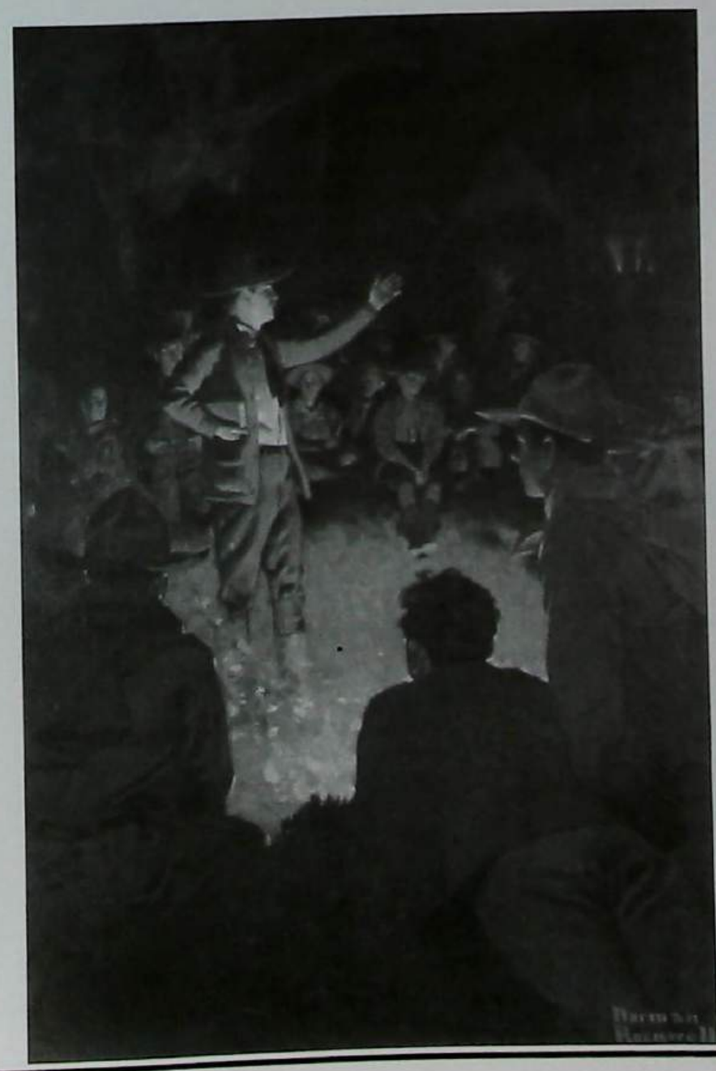
But before a final commitment, and to test *his* approaches, Baden-Powell took 21 boys, some family and some working men's sons, from street gangs and boys' schools, to Brownsea Island off England's southern coast, for what might be called the birth of the camporee. He considered his plan simple, built on the base of the patrol method with a boy leader in charge. At Brownsea there were four patrols that would leave the troop for overnight camping trips to apply new talents learned in craft practice or in games and competitions.



The military veteran shared his expertise in three stages. He told, each night at campfire, a story of an adventure in which a craft skill helped him. Next morning he would show how to acquire that skill. By afternoon, he had created a situation in which patrols would use the new knowledge. This same procedure that excited that island-bound handful is used by Scout leaders today. So the experiment more than worked. Baden-Powell's real-life accounts magnetized boys into willing participants, and gave flesh to what his books related.



It is tempting but precarious to compare the eve of crisis which started the 20th century with predictions for the 21st. Both promises and fears ride with the nuclear/electronic age and with global realignments. Scourges of drugs, disease, lawlessness and famine rife in the 1990s weigh on a concerned public. Could there be, by the early 2000s, a generation as ripe for a movement that would leap the world's boundaries? And could that movement, in the complex day of the atom, be bred from the simplicity of a book, a battlefield and a smoking campfire?



YESTERDAY



Did young Virginia boys need Scouting in the early 1900s? *Hear a Richmond newspaper's opinion:*

Scouting is not a mere rambling through woods and fields, but a systematic training of youth in the lore and craft of the country under the care of competent instructors. Youth must be entertained. Heretofore the grown-ups have forsaken boys to their own amusements, have allowed them to ramble unattended and to pick up at random anything that would entertain, even to the extent of gambling, first for "chainies" (cigarettes?) and later for larger stakes. But today the duty of training youth properly, of furnishing clean, wholesome entertainment, is being recognized.

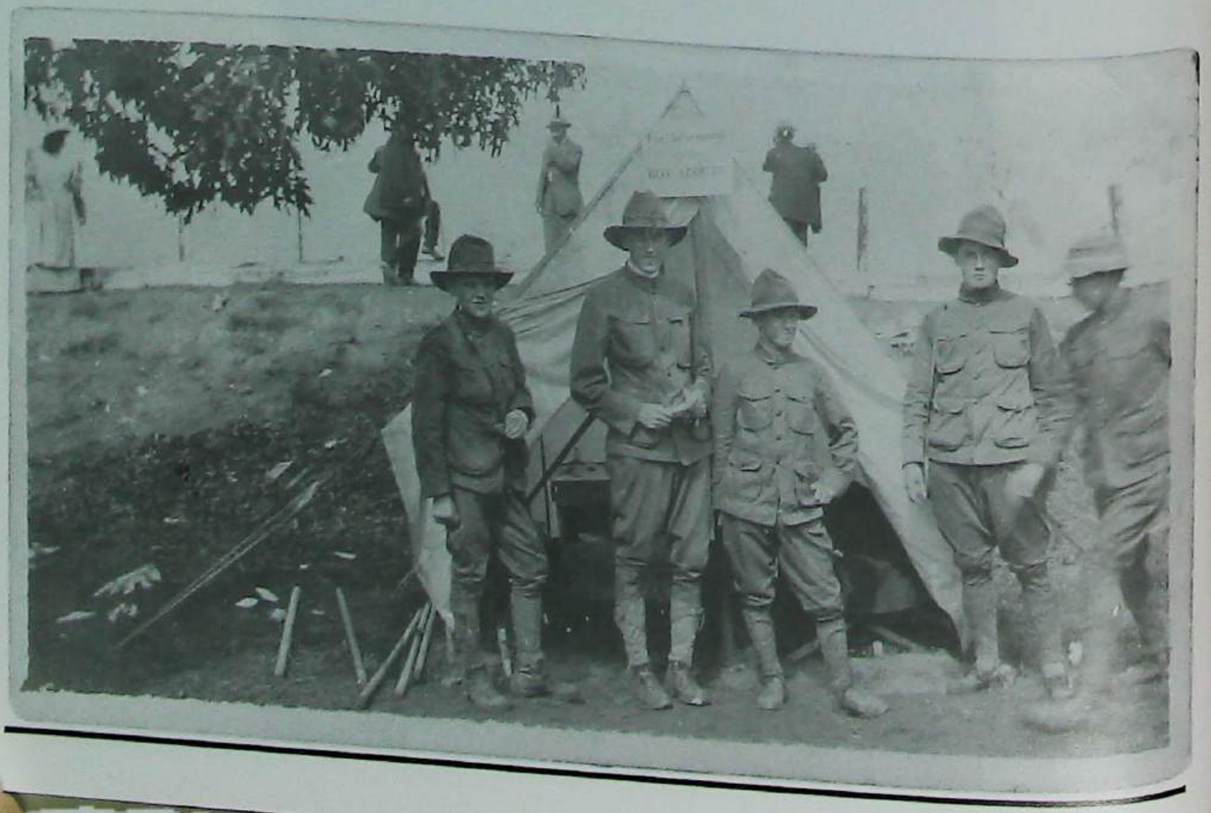
But did boys in 1910 care whether the growing Scouting movement would reach them?

At least one of those boys remembers how much. One octogenarian can recall national organizers rallying boys in Richmond's civic auditorium. More boys hearing of Scouting at places like the YMCA Sunday Afternoon Club Songfest . . . then banding together to find leaders, and men responding.

Did parents want Scouting for their sons?

The number of troops that were forming rapidly suggests that they did. However, some disliked the militarism implied in the Scout uniforms and salutes. This was true especially for some mothers and female guardians of boys whose fathers had died of tuberculosis, prevalent then, or had been isolated in sanatoriums. But these people also welcomed male guidance for their charges.

Sociologists watching family-life patterns disrupt welcomed the remedies to be found for the young in the international Scouting movement that, by 1990, would attract 70 million boys.



To Virginia

Rather than campfire smoke, it was the disorienting "pea soup" of a London fog that fired a Chicago businessman to bring the tools of Boy Scouting to America in 1909.

A boy had approached publisher William D. Boyce from the mist, saluted and offered help. The juvenile good Samaritan led Boyce to the address of his meeting, refusing a tip because, he said, he was a Scout performing a Good Turn—the concept of service which Baden-Powell had lodged at the heart of his plan. Impressed, Boyce immediately sought more information about Scouting and returned home with a trunkful of literature, insignia and uniforms.

But the spirit of Baden-Powell's book already had stirred boys in the then 46 states, including some in the Richmond area. After all, the famed arctic explorer Robert Peary was assaulting the North Pole. Who knew what horizons awaited? Maybe even for a Boy Scout! Young lads joined troops started by men who had read Baden-Powell's work, or had stumbled upon the program in England, just as publisher William D. Boyce had done in that dense fog.

Boyce's efforts, with officials of the Young Men's Christian Association, a sponsor of character-building programs for boys, fostered the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in Washington, D.C., in 1910. The next year a national office in New York was administering the organization, and Scouting came to Central Virginia officially with Tabernacle Church's sponsorship of Richmond Troop 1.

Understandably, national recruiters would come to Richmond, the city that still led the industrial South as it had the Confederacy. The demographics were right.

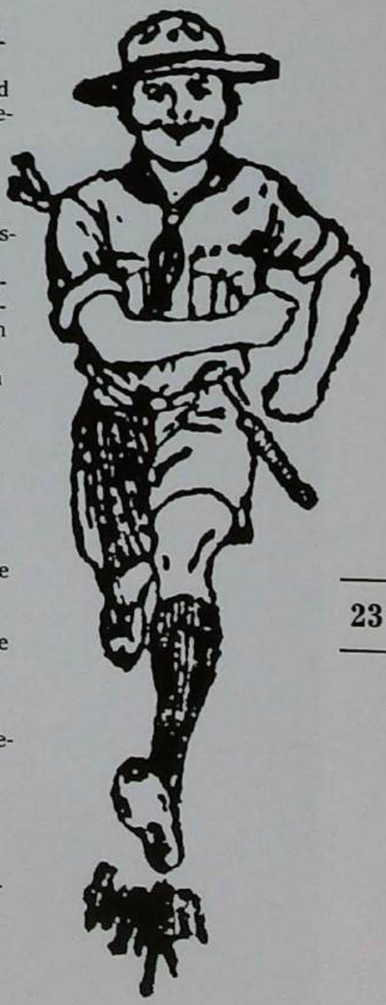
A regional financial panic and depression in 1893 had sown unemployment and bankruptcies for years. In 1905, the city's population of 125,000 included 1,400 homeless; one family in four owned its own home. By 1911 Richmond ranked second among the 50 major cities in fatalities from preventable diseases, though new medical treatments had begun to reduce the toll except for tuberculosis. Pine Camp Hospital was founded in 1910 for these patients.

When the 1900s arrived, news articles were recording overcrowded, dilapidated slums and bawdy districts. But there were also economic heraldings of 1900–01 as "best year ever" in volume of business, industrial growth, enlargement and improvement of facilities and employee counts. Skilled and menial laborers were attracted to the railroads and to the saw and planing mills and tobacco factories. Blacks—carpenters, wheelwrights and such—were being drawn to this thriving hub. In white families with "station," children were tended by mammies and domestics.

The city had become an active banking and financial center by 1902. Ups and downs weren't over, however. The next year the militia was called to a trolley-motormen's strike. A building boom of 1904, with three large structures in progress downtown, centered on homes in 1905; then a 4.45-square-mile annexation marked 1906. The West End market was converted to a city auditorium in 1907.

By 1909 more manufacturing plants were appearing, with tobacco predominating by 1911. Tobacco had been the major reason, in the 17th century, for the establishment of a permanent trading post at the James River Falls. But before that, Richmond was an Indian village.

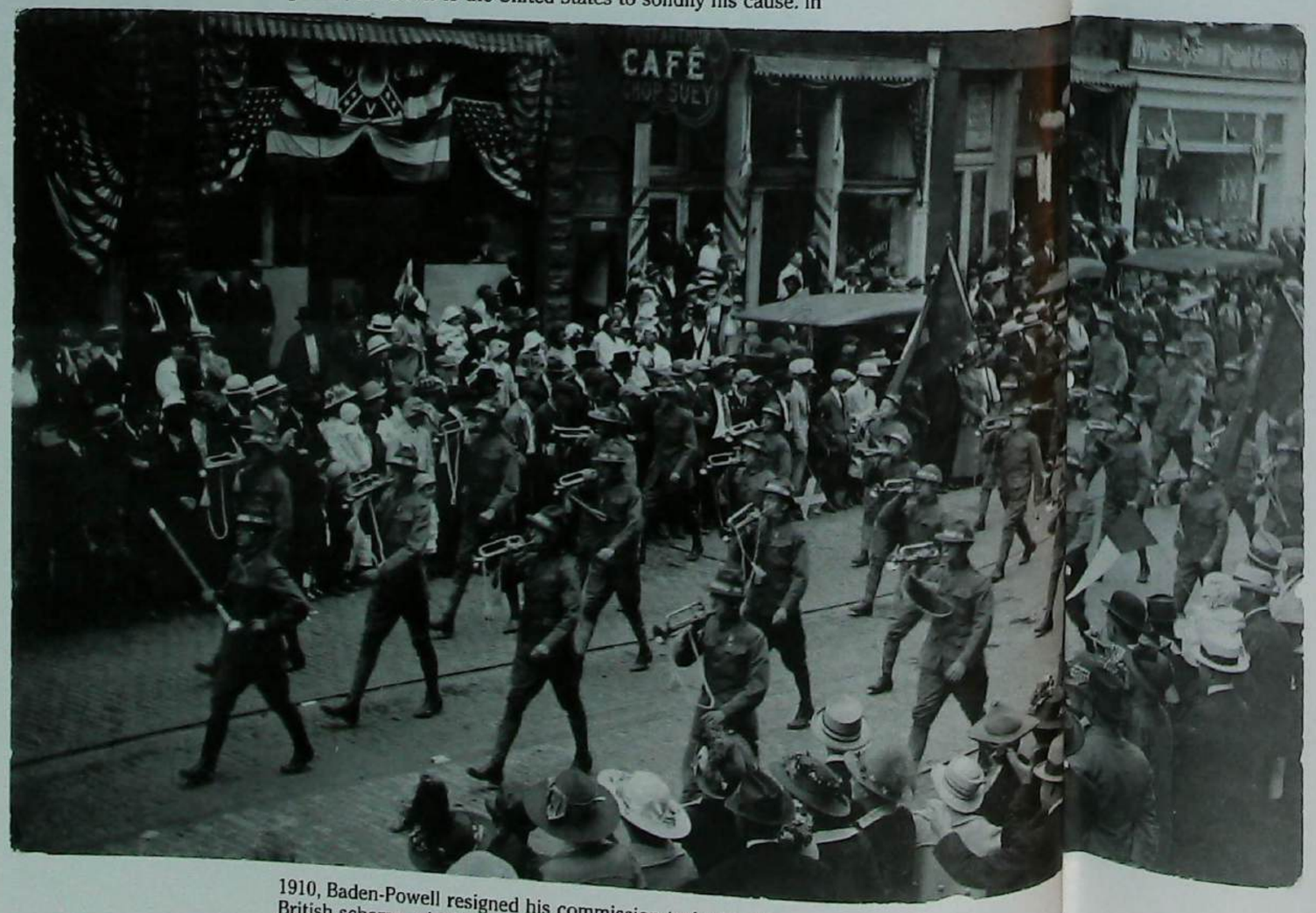
As Scouting's character became known, an invitation arrived from Chief Cook of the Pamunkey Indians to camp on





the reservation. On December 9, 1913, a special train took Richmond Scouts there for a one-day visit. Unfortunately, there is no record of how the tribe and its untrammeled spread affected the citified youngsters.

There are those who do remember a rally in 1910, when several national leaders came to the city auditorium to exhort the locals. Again, no records exist to pinpoint events. But according to attendees living today, there were flags and songs, mottos and symbols, salutes and oaths that the Americans had converted from Baden-Powell. One veteran of that rousing kickoff thinks Baden-Powell was there. Indeed, "B-P," this "patron saint" of Scouting as he would be known and regarded, did travel to the United States to solidify his cause. In



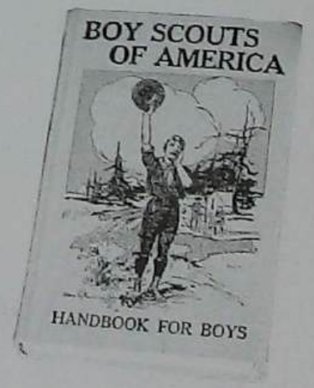
1910, Baden-Powell resigned his commission to further the British scheme, which, with the ideas of Seton, Beard and others, was incorporated into the Boy Scouts of America.

During a visit to England in 1906 Seton had given Baden-Powell a copy of his Woodcraft Indians handbook. This edition joined a number of others about boys' training that Baden-Powell had assembled in a variety of languages (many of which he spoke or understood). The collection would provide fodder for his *Scouting for Boys*, published in sections over the next two years. This volume, in turn, would fuel the American handbook, introduced by Chief Scout Seton who explained his life choices, using the third person:

There once was a boy who lived in a region of rough farms. He was wild with the love of the green outdoors—the trees, the tree-top singers, the wood-herbs and the live things that left their nightly tracks in the mud by his spring well. He wished so much to know them, and learn about them...

He wanted to learn to camp out, to live again the life of his hunter grandfather who knew all the tricks of winning comfort from the relentless wilderness—the foster-mother rude to those who fear her, so kind to the stout of heart.

And he had yet another hankering—he loved the touch of romance. When he first found Fenimore Cooper's books, he drank them in . . . he reveled in the tales of courage and heroic deeds...



This boy discovered, as years went by:

... books about most of the things he wanted to know ... they were very expensive and a whole library would be needed to cover the ground. What he wanted—what every boy wants—is a handbook giving the broad facts as one sees them in the weekend hike, the open-air life. He did not want to know the trees as a botanist, but as a forester; nor the stars as an astronomer, but as a traveler. His interest in the animals was less that of an anatomist than of a hunter and camper, and his craving for light on the insects was one to be met by a popular book on bugs, rather than by a learned treatise on entomology.

With 1911's close, a dozen troops in the Richmond area were appealing to boys similarly bent.

The handbook stipulated that troop members were to be divided into eight-boy patrols which bore the names of animals or birds. By learning the stated requirements, boys could move up the three classifications of Scouts: Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class. Their uniforms mimicked those of the U.S. Army. The choke-collar coat fastened with five buttons; knee breeches topped canvas leggings. Completing the $4.05 outfit was a campaign hat. In pictures of the day, some of the stiff wide brims have dipped and turned with use, suggesting the rough and tumble of the trail.

It was about this time that the nation's retiring President Theodore Roosevelt, another wildlife enthusiast, was emerging from 10 months in the African wild, hunting big game and collecting specimens. "Teddy" endorsed the BSA as its honorary vice president. His successor as the nation's leader President William Howard Taft agreed to the honorary presidency of BSA.

As leader of Richmond Troop 1, G. Beverly Williams was crusading for Scouting through a club he had formed in 1912 for Scoutmasters. Their blueprints were clearly stated in "The Scout Masters' Manual" distributed by the New York office.

Meanwhile, Seton was drumming enthusiasm among boys with statements like his message's close:

Then, whether you be farm boy or shoe clerk, newsboy or millionaire's son, your place is in our ranks, for these are the thoughts in Scouting; it will help you to do better work with your pigs, your shoes, your papers, or your dollars; it will give you new pleasures in life, it will teach you so much of the outdoor world that you wish to know; and this Handbook, the work of many men, each a leader in his field, is their best effort to show you the way. This is indeed, the book that I so longed for, in those far-off days when I wandered, heart hungry in the woods.

For seven years the Scoutmasters' Club met monthly to brainstorm, to create projects and to set policy. Scouts began to appear at public functions, their reputation spreading. When the Playground Association sought help, Scouts aided crowd control at the reservoir; and when the Hollywood Memorial Association sought a way to direct visitors to Hollywood Cemetery, the Scouts obliged. Williams led the club as president, with Earle D. Curtis as secretary and treasurer; T. O. Heinrich, secretary pro tem; and John Simpson, treasurer pro tem.

The club was showcasing the boys in the civic auditorium by 1913 as trained Scouts demonstrating how to stalk and reconnoiter, signal and lifesave—never mind the knot tying synonymous with the word "Scout." That the prominent Richmonders and citizenry attending observed with approval, as they would through the decades at such events, may explain a landmark decision. As the number of Scouting adherents had grown, so had the need for an umbrella under which troops and their adult supporters could unite. Such help came in early 1913 when John Stewart Bryan and D. W. Durrett led 60 well-known residents and civic leaders in signing on as members to found the Richmond, Virginia, Council, BSA—making its successor, the Robert E. Lee Council, the 25th oldest in the country.

Membership that first year totaled 495 boys in 28 troops, as Bryan took the presidency; Durrett, the post of commissioner. Assisting were Aubrey Hawkins as secretary and E. B. Thomason overseeing the treasury.

A council could, for example, pool efforts toward finding a campsite, and in just a year land was acquired near Chesterfield Courthouse on Swift Creek. It would receive, in 1930, the Indian name Shawondasse, meaning "South Wind." An average of one thousand boys would use the camp each summer, and many hundreds on weekends during the year, supplying many with their most enduring memories of Scouting.

In its first season, a near tragedy was avoided when two Scouts, Howard C. Spencer and Coleman Whitlock, saved the life of Scoutmaster Hunter C. Sledd as he cramped while swimming. For this heroism, they received Silver Honor Awards.

Council headquarters was set up in Richmond's old News Leader Building on Bank Street as administrative chores mounted.

In the New York office, meanwhile, Seton had been succeeded in 1911 by James E. West, in the new post of Chief Scout Executive. West would serve for 32 years. Beard remained in his position as Chief Scout Commissioner while other commissioners worked on finance, uniforms, badges and requirements, and prepared an Oath and Law to appear in the handbook. Eventually, five thousand proof editions were sent to leaders in boys' work for criticism. After revision, five thousand final copies came off the press in July 1911–the first official BSA handbook.

When the area council formed, the Scoutmasters' Club disbanded, then reorganized as the Scoutmasters' Council and established a school for Scoutmasters. For boys, it coordinated activities at the State Fair and conducted a track meet. In October 1913, the group went on record opposing the organization of any Negro troops in Virginia or in the South. (The first in the Richmond area was started, in fact, in 1928.)

And, despite the state's dependence on the tobacco industry, the council opposed its use by any adult Scouter and agreed to "do all in their power to discourage the use of tobacco among the boys in their daily private life."



That Scouting was being looked to as an answer for various dark inducements is suggested in the following letters the council received from a justice and the chief of police:

WHAT TWO WHO ARE MOST INTERESTED IN THE BOY THINK OF SCOUTING.

The following Letters addressed to Scout Executive Weaver.

THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT

"I heartily endorse the Boy Scout Movement because it is building good citizens. The city boy of today is beset with thousands of legal "don'ts". The Boy Scout Movement steps in and tells the boy what he *can do*. It turns the energies of a real, live, red-blooded young American in the right direction. It ties him up to the right sort of influences. It sets before him right ideals, and fills him with ambition to excell in the doing of good deeds.

"It is scarcely necessary to add that the Boy Scout seldom comes into court, and on the few occasions when he does, his friend, the Scout Master, puts his strong arm about him and helps to lead him back into the right path.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES HOGE RICKS,
Justice."

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

It affords me great pleasure to contribute a few expressions of regard for the work done by your organization in this city during the past twelve months.

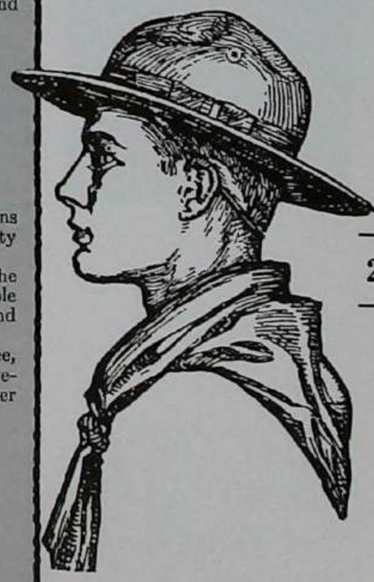
Upon every public parade or function, we have had the assistance of your Scouts, and they have been of inestimable value in maintaining order and caring for the safety of ladies and children upon these occasions.

I know of no other organization that could take its place, and I trust the good citizens of this community will always respond when called upon to assist them financially or in any other way.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

LOUIS WERNER,
Chief of Police.



Along with a five-member representation from the Scoutmasters' Council, the Richmond area unit had been seeking a Scout executive. W. J. B. Housman took the position on January 15, 1914. He had served as secretary of the YMCA in Nyack, New York. In Richmond, he would effect the local council's goals as emphasized in its first annual report: "The Boy Scout organization is a movement, the purpose of which is character building in boys who may become Scouts after the age of 12. It is an effort to get boys to appreciate the things about them, and to train them in self-reliance, manhood and good citizenship."

Charles L. Weaver succeeded Housman the following year, having been deputy commissioner of the Baltimore council. He served until his death in 1938. The Scout office had moved to the Park Building on Eighth Street, as forward motion continued. A court of honor and a merit badge faculty were assisting Scouters, and the Scoutmasters' Club was reinstated.

Scouts were busy. Among other events, they were "on duty the entire week," at the State Fair, distributing stockings to poor children at Christmas time and serving on police duty around the community tree.

The Bugle, Fife and Drum Corps led by A. S. McFarlane was pumping out verve and pride. During 1915–16, the corps earned a trip to Birmingham, Alabama, and for many years thereafter appeared in parades and ceremonies in council and state environs.

Scouting was inexorably progressing into small towns like Petersburg, where a troop formed in 1915. Soon an appeal came to the Richmond council for information toward starting an area council there. Richmond Commissioner Durrett and two council members traveled to the growing region, offering such support, and the centralizing unit was formed.

For the boys, the Good Turn predictably churned good will. At 10:00 a.m. on February 27, 1916, word reached the Scout office of a train wreck on the Seaboard Railroad, seven miles from Richmond. Authorities asked for assistance and an emergency call went out. In 25 minutes two hundred Scouts reported for duty. Just five minutes later, eight truckloads of Scouts were en route to serve as guards for crowd management.

An outing that May provided campfire reminiscences for years. Led by Merit Badge Counselor Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, historian and author, Richmond Scouts set out to hike the terrain prominent in the last episode of the Civil War's Wilderness Campaign. The month of almost incessant fighting had cost the Union about fifty thousand men; the Confederacy, about thirty-two thousand. Camping on the battlefield of Gaines' Mill (also named First Cold Harbor), Scouts tramped the soil of history the next day, then moved across the Chickahominy River to Glendale, setting up their tents near the Federal position's center. They marched to Malvern Hill for another day of echoes from the Blue and the Gray, and spent that night back at camp on the ground where the nation's future had been threatened.

Another challenge was brewing for America. Fresh echoes of conflict were crossing the Atlantic, headlines were locating new bloody sites. Their strange names gnawed at the lives of Virginians, draining virility from their homesteads. The country was going to war.



Growth

As the calendar rolled up 1917, Scouting was growing rapidly, and the area was in mass production. War—not yet bearing the designation World War I because it was thought to be that now-cliché, "The War to End All Wars"—raged. Nevertheless, the men who marched off then had the satisfaction of believing the misnomer.

President Woodrow Wilson enjoyed the company of Richmond Scouts as he began his second term March 5. They stood near his inaugural stand in Washington's Capitol Park, "an orderly group of boys equipped to do and dare." After the ceremonies, BSA's national president Collin H. Livingston joined district officials and Richmond Scout officers for mess.

Wilson had preferred his peace proposals to the warring parties the previous December; but on April 6, he was declaring war on Germany.

As would be true in the next World War, the Scouts delivered homefront vigilance and service. Scant evidence remains to describe Scouts' zeal in this emergency which was emptying communities of their prime young men, including Scoutmasters. But several reports in the council's Second Year Book of 1917 illuminate the character, perseverance and esprit prevalent among its boys, leaders, and civic members. There are the poignancy of meeting returning regiments, the wryness of the Eastern Shore potato harvest, the earnestness of the Good Turn trying to right a society desperately worried under its busy facade, and the continuity of an agenda that permeates Robert E. Lee Council today.



As president, John Stewart Bryan included his concerns for coming years:

There is much we might say in looking back over the year that is past. We might refer to our services to the militia troops as they came and went through the gates of Richmond on their way to the training camps and battlefields; we might speak of the great gatherings at which the Boy Scouts participated, how they helped to welcome Mr. Balfour and the British Mission, how they distributed flags at the great Red Cross Meeting, how they welcomed back the Second Virginia Regiment, and how they sped the Blues on their way to Anniston. All this we might say, and not begin to touch the heart of the service performed by these gallant youths. For the value of their service is not so much the monetary cost they save the city and the state, as the splendid and inspiring example they give of useful enthusiasm and wholesoul devotion.

But it is to the future that I wish to direct your attention. The cry from England and from France, and indeed from every country engaged in war, has been to point out the dangers that the boys undergo by reason of the withdrawal of that direction and friendship and supervision of the older men to whom they have been entrusted to look for guidance. And therefore, to be guided by the example and experience of England, is to show us that there is perhaps no more effective work that can be done by men who are too old to enlist in the army, or who are unable to serve in the Y. M. C. A. trenches in the front, than to take up the work of scout masters here at home, in order that we may conserve the ideals, the physical health, the moral well being, and the patriotic impulses of the boys who are now coming into adolescence. War always places terrific and unexpected burdens upon a nation, and one of the burdens that we have to assume is that of trying, by every means at our disposal, to protect the spirit and the welfare of our growing boys.



WILSON TALKS TO RICHMOND SCOUTS

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—President Wilson received today Scoutmaster Le-O. Adair and Scoutmaster Ashby B. Pyle, representing the local headquarters of RICHMOND, and the following scouts: Eagle Scout Dudley, Gray, Jackson, Eagle Scout Denny, Johnson, Eubank, Eagle Scout Morton, Peloure, Grant and Robert Pyle. After a hike to Mount Vernon and a visit to Arlington, the scouts arrived at the Metropolitan hotel and were received by Manager Paxton and a troop of Washington scouts under the leadership of Scout Commissioner Martin.

For two days they have visited the many notable places throughout the city and have been received by Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of the Navy Daniels and other notables. In this particular group of scouts is Hoyle Jackson, of troop No. 50, who [illegible]

Scout officials from across the eastern United States met in Richmond's State Capitol Building May 4-6 under auspices of the BSA national council's department of education. The more than one hundred persons attending this first national conference were taken to the council's campsite for a "real Scout supper of 'Bean hole Beans,' hot dogs, biscuits, and coffee." And then there was the campfire.

Addressing the group were Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington & Lee University, at the Jefferson Hotel; Dr. Douglas Freeman and Dr. F. K. Matthews at the John Marshall High School.

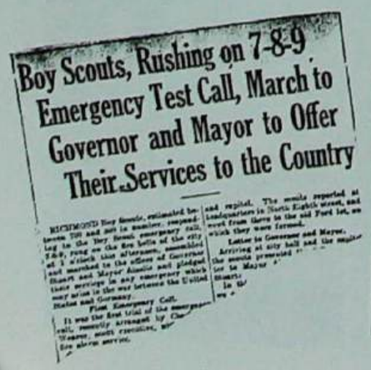
During wartime the Scouts were available to the governor through Scout Call, a special code of fire bells in case of emergency. The signal was 7-8-9. One Saturday afternoon, shortly after war was declared, the governor issued a surprise drill, sending a note to the fire department's electrician ordering the Scout Emergency Alarm. Within 40 minutes the Capitol steps had filled with boys in ranks, marched in by their deputy commissioners and Scoutmasters. The governor appeared and commended all present for speed and efficiency, adding that he would depend on their use if needed. No such need appears in the records of the day. The exercise was among the "*Be Prepared*" responses outlined by Scout Commissioner D. W. Durrett:



The Executive conceived very early in the year the idea of presenting to each boy who responds to a general call with what is termed a Civic good turn token. It will surprise you to learn that 550 of these have been earned since the inauguration of the system December last.

Work done by many of the individual troops has been particularly fine. At the patriotic call for increased production, numerous gardens were planted which did us credit. If you gentlemen could have seen as I did the look of wholehearted enthusiasm on the faces of our boys as they started to the potato fields at 5 AM, you would agree with me that our experience on the Eastern Shore was not an unmixed evil. There is a law of compensation I believe which, it may be, is sometimes hidden deep but always obtains. There were five hundred of our boys who responded to the appeal of the government and the Council of Defense, who under conditions that demand it will respond again. The knowledge that this is true is worth something.

I have not mentioned our Safety First Week when we enlisted the co-operation of the schools, the police, the Virginia Passenger & Power Co., the Richmond Auto Club, and others, in an effort to make the public exercise more care on the streets. Nor have I mentioned our big parade, our Merit Badge Pageant which many of you witnessed and which all agreed was a big success.



Boy Scouts, Rushing on 7-8-9 Emergency Test Call, March to Governor and Mayor to Offer Their Services to the Country





A picture of the Merit Badge Pageant and Parade in 1917 shows Scout Executive Weaver and his staff—J. B. Walford, Stuart Ragland, and Waddy Bolton—on horseback, followed by the Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps. A parade of Scouts and floats occupied seven blocks of Broad Street as trolleys slid by. Weaver, however, stressed the Good Turn over pomp in his report, which carried a hint of the knightly valor that lay beneath Baden-Powell's original intent for the "*Good Deed Daily.*"

I like to think of Scouting as a great gate of Service, held in place by Good Turn hinges firmly riveted against a solid post, "the Scout Oath," with long, sharp and penetrating staples, "the twelve Scout Laws"—a wonderful gate is service. And then I enjoy thinking of this gate swinging back and forth as it often opens allowing the individual Scout to pass through on the road to his "Daily Good Deed." Sometimes it swings far back, until the old "Good Turn" hinges fairly creak, to permit hundreds of Scouts to jam through bent on their mission of service. How the old gate must swing with pride, how those well worn yet ever strong hinges fairly vibrate with joy as the khaki-clad youth passes through.

In this little figure I have reported to you what to me is scouting. I feel that it brings to our minds those noble aims and desires which are ever kept fresh before our boys, your scouts, and were I to end this report at this point, I am satisfied that I would have at least brought to your attention fully ninety-five per cent of the work accomplished by the Richmond Scouts during the year, because all else in Scouting is second to, and trivial beside "The Good Turn."

Very early in the year, as Executive, I realized that the Movement in this city had before it much important organization work. All the first campaign money had been spent and a second campaign was forthcoming. Just how to organize and carry on such a campaign was all new to me, but one thing was very clear. I had an organization back of me well drilled in the sense of duty and responsibility and prepared to prove its worth.

As a postscript to the Eastern Shore experience came news that Troop 47 had worked faithfully throughout the year toward a summer 10-day trip to the Blue Ridge Mountains. Long before any thoughts of potato digging across the water, these Scouts had planted two acres of spuds and were hoeing and weeding diligently to swell the treasury for the camping trip.

They made it!—just as many other boys would fulfill ambitions, learning to work and live together.



WINGS IN THEIR EYES

by Porter Myers



While I was assistant Scoutmaster and Scoutmaster for Troop 49, we would often go camping at Camp Shawondassee. I would call up Jim Black who was on the troop committee. Jim Black was the furniture man and he would send a driver and his big open-bed truck around to the church. Troop 49 met at Fulton Baptist. Then, we would load our gear and 30 to 35 boys in the back and drive to Camp Shawondassee—just me and 35 boys.

I remember one time when it was as cold as blue blazes and there was ice on the pond. I didn't let them get off the truck until I had told them, "Don't go on the pond!" but I could see they had wings in their eyes. Before I had hardly said goodbye to the driver, and the truck was just rolling off, three of the boys were on the pond. There I was . . . I had nothing—not a rope, or ladder—nothing. So I pleaded and pleaded with them to get off the ice. They finally came off. If the truck hadn't been moving off, I would have sent them home right then and there.

I used to cook for everyone—all 35 boys. One time a boy told me he wanted his eggs "light and wholesome." I laughed and told him, "that's the only way I fix them, light and wholesome."

Mr. Gottwald was the committee chairman for Troop 49 and Lester Jenkins served as Scoutmaster. When Lester stepped down I served as Scoutmaster a few years before becoming assistant Scoutmaster for Troop 47.





The 20's & 30's

Chapter 2

THE RUNNING YEARS

As the battered post-war world tried self-scrutiny through President Wilson's League of Nations, Baden-Powell was reviewing his stance as well. The result would open vistas for Richmond's Scouts.

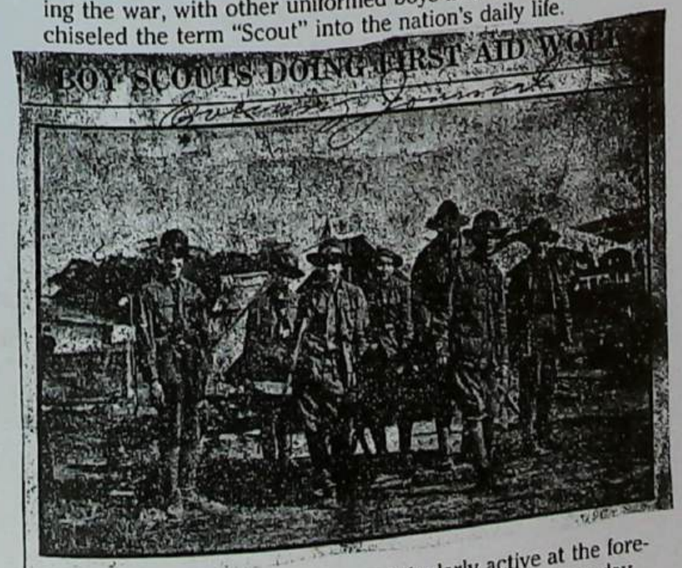
When Baden-Powell had returned to England from military duties overseas near the century's onset, his country's social plight, particularly the unemployment rate, was begetting young hoodlums. His program, therefore, included a large dose of discipline—not just to follow his natural inclinations from a stiff-backed career and his concern for impending war, but also to offset this trend.

As political tensions grew, Baden-Powell saw another need: to gather the world's youth into an atmosphere of peace and mutual Good Turns. He had planned a special camp, or, as he called it, a jamboree, for Boy Scouting's 10th anniversary in 1918; but the world's turmoil postponed the festivities.

Though Congress rebuffed his league, Wilson received the Nobel Peace Prize for 1919. Baden-Powell revived his jamboree idea.

In 1920, more than eight thousand Scouts from 34 countries mingled for two weeks of activities in London's Olympia Stadium and adjacent sites. Several mass confabs convened through the decade, with Richmonders present at the last. These successes sparked nationwide jamborees that would be congregating near Richmond by the 1980s.

Richmond area Scouts' willingness to serve as needed during the war, with other uniformed boys in the country, had chiseled the term "Scout" into the nation's daily life.



Troops 4, 9 and 25 had been particularly active at the forefront of home aid. Boy Scouts were on duty 24 hours a day with such endeavors as the Scout ambulance service, to help victims of the epidemic of Spanish influenza rampant in late 1918. With many doctors serving abroad, those at home were hard-pressed. The disease struck thirty-eight thousand Richmonders, leaving more than a thousand dead. A newspaper summary for the Scouts' silver anniversary notes that "tragically enough the Scout who is credited with thinking of this service and who was probably among the most active during the epidemic died in the performance of this 'good turn' and today in St. Paul's Episcopal Church there is a memorial window dedicated to the memory of John Langborne Williams III,



Troop 5, who in the ministry of mercy to others at the emergency hospitals at John Marshall High School and other places where hundreds lay ill, contracted the disease which proved fatal to him. It was the only recorded Scout fatality during those strenuous hours of service during and following the war."

The Good Turns, which started in 1912 with the Safe and Sane Fourth of July campaign, continued. But boys' needs also received attention. A successful fund campaign in 1916 buoyed the council by $20,000 and pleas for contributions were heard into 1924, when Scout Executive Weaver led the organization of the Community Fund.



Mobilization had depressed the economy for several years, but an upswing delivered the Roaring Twenties that gave women the vote, and set some to defying convention as flappers, while speakeasies flourished under Prohibition laws.

For the Scouts, the period brought growth and innovation. In Petersburg, Walter P. McGuire, a co-editor of the Scout handbook and editor of *Boys' Life*, Scouting's magazine for boys, had pioneered the first troop in 1915. A council that formed in the early '20s operated until about 1928 with Mr. Burchard as Scout executive. Then Scouting in the area fell under the direct service of the national organization until 1940, when the Richmond Council accepted the area, including Amelia and Dinwiddie Counties. (Hopewell and Prince George County had joined the council early in 1939.) Garland R. Barksdale, first Petersburg chairman, helped negotiate the territory's transfer, at which time there were 210 Scouts in 14 units. Members of the Petersburg district committee in 1940 were John Gilliam, O&E; Robert J. Francis, finance; Bernard Seward, advancement; Dr. William McIllwaine, health and safety; Frank Martin, leadership training; Churchill Dunn, camping and activities; and W. H. Caldwell, district commissioner.

Petersburg would boast the highest percentage of first class Scouts in the council by 1954, from a total of 991 Scouts in 55 units; a 30-percent increase in membership during the previous year; 48 percent subscribing to *Boys' Life*, and fourth position among the council's adult training programs; but, the poorest in camp attendance. The report giving these statistics concluded: "Potentially because of the high birthrate there are approximately seven thousand eligible boys of Scout age, both white and colored; with only approximately one thousand Scouts there is much to be done."



But in 1922, all this lay in the future toward which the council in Richmond was striving as it moved headquarters to 722 E. Main Street. For honor campers, Pamunkey Lodge, Order of the Arrow, had started in 1919. A national Silver Beaver Award honoring volunteers' distinguished service to a council was approved in 1925 and presented to Robert E. Lee Council founders Bryan and Durrett in 1932. (Baden-Powell had received the first one.)

The city's face was changing, too. There was by then an airfield where Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh landed in his Spirit of St. Louis, in which he was the first to solo nonstop across the Atlantic in 1927. Electric cars were replacing horse-drawn buggies.

The Boy Scouts had fulfilled more Good Turns—for forest conservation and flood victims in 1921. Richmond area Scouts assisted Near East relief projects in 1923. And during the Depression years of the 1930s, the nation's Boy Scouts answered President Franklin D. Roosevelt's request and collected almost two million items—clothing, household furnishings and food stuffs—for America's deprived.

Because of its diversified industry and the continued demand for tobacco products, Richmond's reaction following

the New York Stock Market crash in 1929 was less traumatic than elsewhere. But a slower-than-usual five years lay ahead. By 1932 there were nine thousand persons unemployed.

Personal incomes were returning to pre-crash levels by 1936, however, and telephones proliferated. Construction was booming. By 1938 new facilities were going up at Medical College of Virginia, the State Library, the Supreme Court Building, the Port of Richmond and DuPont. Reynolds Metals Company moved its executive offices from New York to Richmond. FDR's New Deal programs had taken men off relief roles to landscape city parks, playgrounds and cemeteries. The Civilian Conservation Corps (the CCC) restored battlefield parks around Richmond and developed over seventy-five hundred acres of recreational area along Swift Creek in Chesterfield County which was later named Pocahontas State Park.



During the Depression the South led the nation in industrial growth, and Richmond led the South. But it was to the accompaniment of ominous sounds from abroad. There was marching in Europe again, and bellicosity across the Pacific.

In 1936 the council's name became Richmond Virginia Area Council. After the addition of new territory in 1940, the name was revised again in 1942 to the Robert E. Lee—Virginia Council, Inc., the designation formerly held by the Petersburg Council.

For some years the national Scouting organization had researched a program for boys nine to eleven, called Cubbing, and later Cub Scouting, to be centered in the home. Official BSA sanction came in 1930. In Richmond, 21 boys were organized March 7, 1937, by Beth-El Synagogue into the first local Cub Scout pack. The Parent-Teachers Association at George Thorpe School sponsored the second.

The council was looking ahead to more new ventures through a 10-year program committee functioning under Branch B. Morgan, also a council vice president. Ralph P. Harrison, another vice president, was chairman of the troop organization committee. An example of its work led a column of Scouting highlights in the newspaper. A new troop had been formed, sponsored by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Before parents and friends, new Scouts received membership certificates from Richard Pokrass, neighborhood commissioner, in a candlelight ceremony. Council Commissioner Richard Florance spoke on the history of Scouting. This ritual had signified Scouting since the council's beginning and continued like a touchstone through the years, just as the roster of the council's officers spelled a perpetuity of jobs to be done, years upon decades.



William R. Shands was entering his second term as council president. Scout Commissioner Florance headed the civic service committee, and the following chairmen also served: Dr. Sidney S. Negus, camping; Cecil Gray, training; J. Pope Nash, courts of honor; Dr. C. B. Pearson, senior Scouting; W. D. Ellis, health and safety; Stuart Ragland, reading and publicity; and J. Binford Walford, Cubbing.

The newsy column also announced a mid-winter lifesaving class offered by the Red Cross and open to Boy Scouts at the YMCA.



C. B. Brown, drum and bugle corps leader for the past five years, was promoting a class for troop buglers. The class would be held in conjunction with the regular meetings of the corps, at eight o'clock Wednesday nights at Gray's Armory. All an entrant needed was a bugle and to be "duly appointed as a troop representative."

Scout Executive Weaver, who had taken over in 1915, in the silver anniversary summary of February 6, 1938, told the interviewer that he was looking to "more and better Scouting for more boys." Weaver added, "Today we have almost eight hundred volunteer leaders in Richmond alone, representing a cross-section of the finest manhood in our community, and it is this group which is carrying out the council's plans and programs for our Scouts."

The account describes Weaver's reminiscing about "the famous battlefield hike led by Dr. Douglas Freeman in 1916 . . . He spoke of Collins Denny and Terry Mitchell, early Eagle Scouts; John Kohler, early veteran Scout; T. O. Heinrich, J. Binford Walford, Stuart Ragland, Fairfax Jones, F. F. Falkenthall, A. B. Crabill and others who were charter members of the advisory board. . . ." Later, "picking at random from a sheath of papers, he pulled out a contest score sheet of 'winners' from his file and read the names: Carleton Jones, Morris Crawford, Harrison Picot, Gordon Walker, Joseph Ford, Marion Clary, Robert Kent, Temple Moore, Charles Larus, Blythe Moore, R. T. Wilson, Jr., George Cole Scott, Jr., P. A. Gibson, A. S. B. Nolting, Clarence Llewlyn, Clarence Ely, Edwin Booth, Clyde Wright, Leo Morrell, Robert Hoffman, Bruce Clark, Archie Berkley, Frank Vaughan, Marion Chalkley, J. Eanes, J. M. West, Jr., William Bickers, Binford Peay, Marcellus Wright, Robert Rand, Alvey Wright, Edwin Palmer, and others. 'Where these boys are today I don't know, but just as they were winners in this Scouting event, I am willing to predict that they are proving winners in life'," Weaver concluded. He died before the year was out.



Henry G. Shires took over until military service intervened in 1942. During his tenure was held a turning-point event to match that Scoutmasters' Club demonstration in the civic auditorium in 1913.

Bryan, now an honorary president of the council with Durrett serving as honorary commissioner, called it "one of the most outstanding Scouting activities I have ever witnessed in my 27 years of intimate association with the program of the Richmond Area Council."

Famed explorer Richard E. Byrd considered it worthy of his endorsement.

The community rallied 'round once again, for the first Merit Badge Exposition.

DESPITE THAT FIRST IMPRESSION. . .

Veolo Hutt is a Scouter with almost 50 years of service to the youth in the Northern Neck District. Born in Westmoreland county in 1918, he graduated from VPI with an engineering degree. Veolo and his wife, Ann, have six children: five boys and one girl. This includes two sets of twins! All five boys were in Troop 250 at the same time.

Veolo likes to share this story about how he became active in the Boy Scouts. When he was a boy, he had his first contact with the Boy Scouts when they came to his father's farm. Veolo and his brother were to show the boys around. As it turned out, the Scouts were rather mischievous and played tricks on Veolo and his brother. Many years later, his two oldest boys came home from school and said they wanted to join the Boy Scouts. But all Veolo knew about Scouts was what he remembered of those boys who had played tricks on him and his brother. He knew he didn't want his kids to be like them. But his wife knew of Scouting and said that it was a good program, and that it would be good for them. So, Veolo told the boys to "let me sleep on it and I'll let you know in the morning." The boys waited very patiently and then woke him up at 4:00 a.m.!

Since then, Veolo has held many positions from the troop to the council level and is a recipient of both the District Award of Merit and Silver Beaver Award. When asked what he's done in Scouting, he says, "Titles don't mean anything to me, just as long as we can keep this district strong. I don't want to do nothin', but I'll help them any way I can." He's been doing just that for almost 50 years. Veolo does not like to take credit for the district's successes and is quick to share credit with his fellow leaders. "I do think that we've got some of the better Scout leaders that you can have anywhere. I'll say we have the best. They do a bang up job!"

The thing that has kept Veolo active all these years is a simple feeling: "I would say this: 'I don't think if anybody had a boy in Scouts that they could ever do enough to pay it back before he gets out. That's how I feel about it'."

Gene Hertling, district training chairman, summed it up best when he said, "Veolo is the glue that has held this thing together. . . . Whenever you need something that you can't find anybody else to jump in and take the bull by the horns, you can count on Veolo to be that person."



The 40's & 50's

The 1940 Merit Badge Exposition was the biggest boys' show to hit the city. For two nights in December 1940, the Mosque ballroom held testimonies to what made Scouting ... the rapt faces of boys eagerly showing what they could do.

News articles gave precise figures ... "35,000 hours of preparation by 2,587 Scouts and 969 adult Scouters"... 41 prominent Richmonders and arctic explorer Admiral Richard E. Byrd, sponsoring 42 booths; each demonstrating requirements for a badge, from forestry to electricity ... boys scurrying about the large hall into the late hours of preceding nights setting up displays.

"Many young men have through the study of one or more of 106 merit badge subjects discovered an interest which has later resulted in the selection of their vocation," explained general chairman Stuart Ragland.

Sponsors were backing subjects that coincided with their vocations or hobbies. In agreeing to support the camping merit badge, Admiral Byrd said, "Of course, you can use my name as sponsor. I think the Boy Scout movement is one of the greatest of its kind in the history of the world and I think it is doing more than any other organization to preserve democracy." His words traced a hint of the forebodings common then as another world conflagration heated up. Apparent madmen were devouring Europe and Asia.



The Boy Scout poster's message unveiled at the exposition, "America's Future Lies in Its Youth," carried overtones. It was the topic on which John Stewart Bryan would speak in opening the event on December 13. Not a full year later, Japanese bombs would be devastating U. S. battleships at Pearl Harbor, pulling the Americans into the Second World War.

Just as the community had faithfully circled the Scoutmasters' Club skills demonstration in 1913, and the council's 1916 fund campaign, citizens responded to this occasion. Its purpose, leaders explained, was "to show parents and friends Scouting's educational aspects as well as giving each troop a worthwhile project; also, to provide a comparison of troop achievements and to stimulate interest among Scouts in attaining higher rank."

Scout Pix—"talkies in color"—by Kenneth Lord, supplied about 30 minutes of viewing. Visitors could spend another hour watching the Stunt-o-Rama's continuous performances of fire by friction, fencing and pyramid building, the ubiquitous knot tying and more. A turn around the ballroom, stopping to inspect each booth, would take, the news articles dutifully suggested, about three hours. (How many boys' scrapbooks hold snapshots of some of these projects repeated at assemblies and camp meetings through the generations?)



Booths were judged on general attractiveness, originality, percentage of requirements demonstrated and percentage of the booth made by troop members. Presidents of Richmond civic clubs served on the judging committee: Claude W. Woodward, Rotary; Melville Brown, Kiwanis; James N. Edwards, Lions; D. Andrew Welch, South Richmond Lions; Evan R. Chesterman, Optimist; and Dr. Franklin A. Tyler, Civitan. Cecil Gray, council commissioner, was chairman of booth assignments; Richard Florance, by now council president, also took part.

Blue Ribbon Awards were given to:

Troop 6
Steven Hughes, *Scoutmaster*
Admiral Richard E. Byrd, *sponsor*
camping

Troop 7
W. H. Ramkey, *Scoutmaster*
Dr. William Grossman, *sponsor*
public health

Troop 8
M. P. DuVal, *Scoutmaster*
H. I. Taylor, *sponsor*
physical development

Troop 11
E. A. Marks, *Scoutmaster*
L. Lichtenstein, *sponsor*
pioneering

Troop 14
E. C. Clarke, Jr., *Scoutmaster*
Frank Danner, *sponsor*
aviation

Troop 15
H. G. Forloine, *Scoutmaster*
W. L. Gibbs, *sponsor*
wood turning

Troop 16
C. L. Winfree, *Scoutmaster*
Frank Fuller, *sponsor*
marksmanship

Troop 18
Walter D. Clary, *Scoutmaster*
Dr. James Galloway, *sponsor*
dog care

Troop 22
E. W. Jones, *Scoutmaster*
Marshall B. Nunnally, Jr., *sponsor*
bee keeping

Troop 34
Leroy Hutzler, Jr., *Scoutmaster*
Mrs. George W. Guy, *sponsor*
textiles

Troop 36
Robert F. Smart, *Scoutmaster*
Charles W. Pinnell, *sponsor*
cycling

Troop 39
C. H. Parsons, *Scoutmaster*
Brantley Henderson, Jr., *sponsor*
forestry

Troop 40
A. L. Hunt, *Scoutmaster*
L. J. Parsley, *sponsor*
plumbing

Troop 42
R. H. Shelly, *Scoutmaster*
R. T. Coutts, *sponsor*
carpentry

Troop 52
Jerome Keehn, *Scoutmaster*
A. B. Earhart, *sponsor*
basketry

Troop 112
E. W. Frise, *Scoutmaster*
Fred L. Shelor, Jr., *sponsor*
machinery

Red Ribbon Awards were presented to:

Troop 1
A. M. Brown, *Scoutmaster*
Dudley Bradstreet, *sponsor*
first aid

Troop 2
Walker Florance, *Scoutmaster*
Sergeant John M. S. Wright, *sponsor*
fingerprinting

Troop 4
G. O. Barker, *Scoutmaster*
W. H. Johann, *sponsor*
metal work

Troop 12
W. L. Willis, *Scoutmaster*
C. T. Lucy, *sponsor*
radio

Troop 17
S. P. Lazarus, *Scoutmaster*
Frank B. Carpenter, *sponsor*
chemistry

Troop 23
T. T. McJilton, Jr., *Scoutmaster*
R. C. McCann, *sponsor*
electricity

Troop 37
James C. Anthony, *Scoutmaster*
Fr. J. L. Flaherty, *sponsor*
signaling

Troop 41
J. L. Swann, Jr., *Scoutmaster*
B. D. Proffitt, *sponsor*
woodwork

Troop 47
E. M. Doggett, *Scoutmaster*
E. L. Osborne, *sponsor*
handcraft

Troop 56
F. H. Gaines, *Scoutmaster*
Jim Bullard, *sponsor*
photography

Troop 107
J. W. Mereidthy, *Scoutmaster*
W. H. Ferguson, *sponsor*
animal industry

White Ribbon Awards were given to:

Troop 21
I. H. Christian, *Scoutmaster*
Winston Montague, *sponsor*
angling

Troop 24
D. M. White, *Scoutmaster*
Rev. J. C. Wicker, *sponsor*
leatherwork

Troop 26
Stiles H. Ellyson, *Scoutmaster*
T. Allen Armitage, *sponsor*
painting

Troop 29
Kenneth Lord, *Scoutmaster*
Melvin H. Taylor, *sponsor*
cooking

Troop 31
J. W. Barber, *Scoutmaster*
C. B. Guthrie, *sponsor*
mechanical drawing

Troop 38
William King, Jr., *Scoutmaster*
Rev. L. Carter Harrison, *sponsor*
safety

Troop 43
P. A. Wilhite, *Scoutmaster*
Va. Conservation Commission, *sponsor*
conservation

Troop 50
Herman L. Wunsch, *Scoutmaster*
F. Frank Rennis, *sponsor*
dairying

Participant ribbons were given to:

Troop 3
J. F. Quensen, Jr., *Scoutmaster*
Dr. J. W. Bailey, *sponsor*
G. W. Ross, *sponsor*
reptile study

Troop 9
Howard T. Urbach, *Scoutmaster*
E. H. Walker, *sponsor*
B. W. Wilson, *sponsor*
J. Edward Riley, *sponsor*
printing

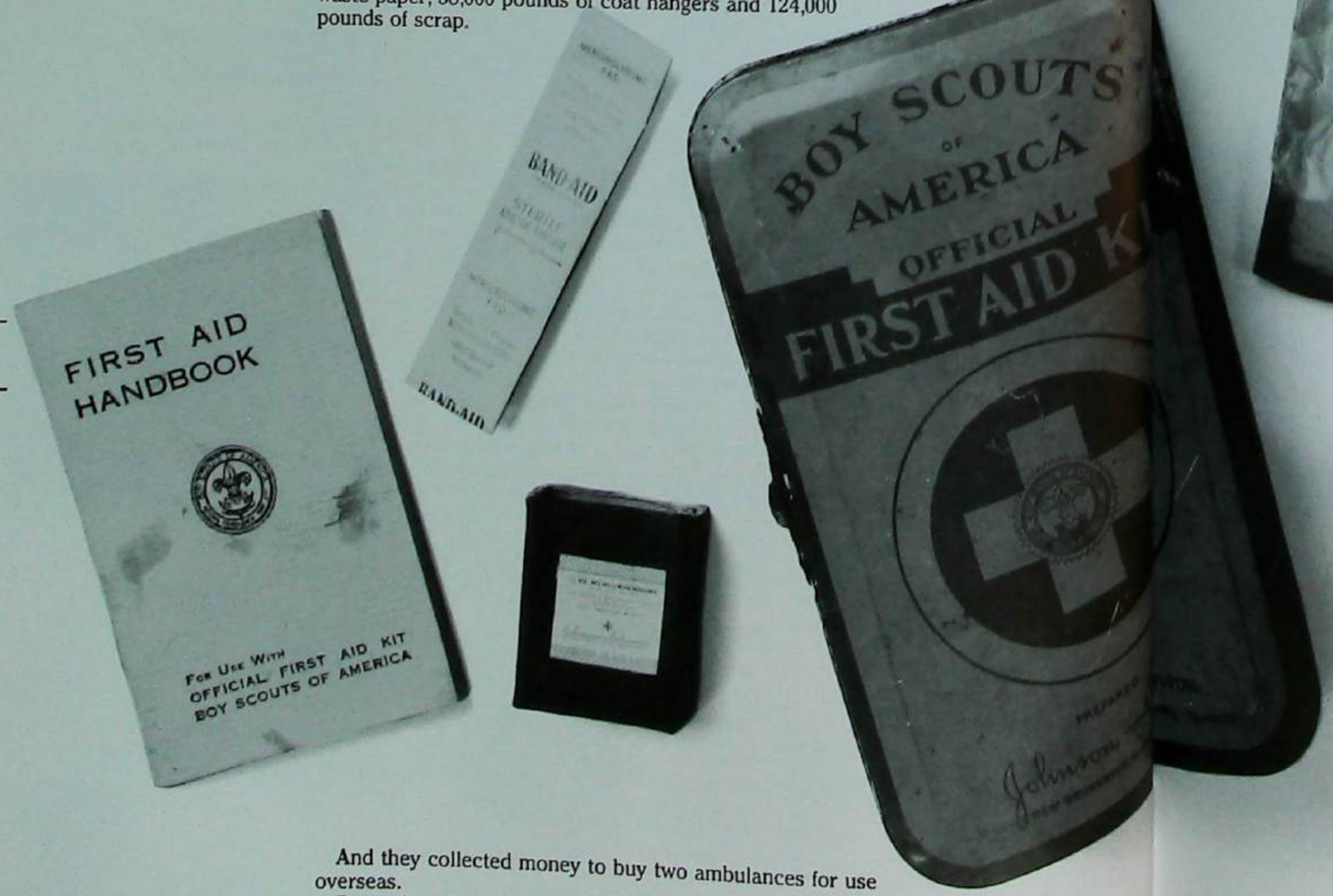
Troop 20
R. C. Meagher, *Scoutmaster*
Rev. T. E. O'Connell, *sponsor*
rocks and minerals



When Pearl Harbor was bombed, Scouts in Honolulu were fighting fires and guarding roads during the attack. Richmond Scouts planted "victory gardens" and collected paper, food and clothes. The city was geared once more to full production, and uniforms dotted the streets.

Practically every troop in Richmond displayed a service flag with a star for each former Scouter from that troop in the service. Troop 57's banner showed 58 stars for boys and men. About a third of the leaders and 90 percent of the former Scouts answered the call—and the draft. Numbers were coming up fast.

Scouters who remained distributed posters for the Office of Price Administration, Scrap Committee, War Bond Campaign, Navy Recruiting Campaign, American Red Cross, Richmond Tuberculosis Association, Richmond War and Community Fund and many other agencies. At one point it was reported that they had collected over 172,000 pounds of waste paper, 38,000 pounds of coat hangers and 124,000 pounds of scrap.



And they collected money to buy two ambulances for use overseas.

By war's end, the national Scouting organization had responded to 69 national appeals for help. Older Scouts trained under the U.S. Office of Civil Defense, forming eventually the Emergency Service Corps, highly trained in disaster relief and first aid.

People were saving grease, flattening food cans, doing without nylon stockings, enduring meat shortages and the rationing of sugar and gas.

But the heaviest ordeal appeared in the windows of homes across the country, as families hung little service flags in

their windows, a blue star for each member serving in the military. As casualties rose, many stars were turning to gold.

Estimates place the world's toll at between 45 and 50 million persons in World War II.

Richmond's Scouts were back in the fields in 1943. (They must have done *something* right digging those potatoes in 1917.) This time it was tomatoes.

A call for 200 white and Negro Boy Scout volunteers to be sent to Scout harvesting camps in Northern Neck beginning July 28 was issued today by George P. Freeman, Scout executive of the local council ... The bulletin requests all Scoutmasters to list their entire memberships,



and to indicate those boys available for work ... Three sites already have been selected. Tent camps will be raised on them, and a Scoutmaster and one or two assistant masters will be in charge of the boys. A cook will be hired for each camp.

The Scout council is working with the VPI extension service and arrangements have been made for the boys to work eight hours a day picking tomatoes. A few of the 16-year-olds will work in canneries. All of them will receive the wages prevailing for adults in the various communities. The boys will sign for a three-week work period, with the privilege of re-signing for another three weeks. All of the volunteers must be 14 years old or the physical equivalent. . ..:u be located between

Reedsville and Edwardsville. One camp of 40 Negro boys will be sent to Lottsburg and another of 25 Negro boys will go to Warsaw.

A request for 50 to 100 white boys has been sent by Rockingham County and Mr. Freeman expects other requests.

A month before the war's end, the U.S. Army dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. And the world entered the nuclear age.

In 1946, the United Nations General Assembly, attended by 51 nations, met in London ... and, under the banner "World-building for Tomorrow," Scouts from 51 countries jamboreed for the sixth time, at Moisson on the River Seine near Paris. Robert E. Lee Council was represented.

A reprise of 1919 ... except for that bomb.

As the Boy Scouts of America celebrated its 37th anniversary there were 4,038 Scouts in the council—3,055 in the Richmond district. Walter Heenan, district commissioner, wishing for better statistics, explained that the organization's goals were the same as before; to find more members and more leaders; 1,666 adult volunteers were enrolled, 1,236 in Richmond.

Heenan estimated that each year 1,646 Richmond boys were reaching the age of 12, making them eligible for Scout membership. But the previous year fewer than one-fourth had become members, as 882 new Scouts were recruited, including 386 that were 12-year-olds and 496 in the 13 to 15 age group. Conversely, in the past year, 787 Scouts, or 35.7 percent of the total membership, had left Scouting. A reason Heenan gave was "program weaknesses stemming from insufficient volunteer leadership."

The calendar of events for the anniversary week called for troop and Cub reunions with father-and-son banquets, a special radio broadcast and church services, a Scout leaders' appreciation dinner, school and community demonstrations on Scouting and Cubbing and World Friendship Day, when Scouts wrote to foreign counterparts and collected clothing for needy brother Scouts in other lands. A troop and pack planning conference concluded the week's schedule. Another familiar litany in the history of Robert E. Lee Council.

The organization was running two camps: Shawondassee for white boys and Wakoda for Negroes. Each covered about a hundred acres in Chesterfield County, 15 miles from Richmond. And each accommodated 150 boys at a time. Each was providing facilities for all types of recreation and Scouting, including swimming, rowing, canoeing, crafts, nature study and hiking. There were at each a dining hall and kitchen, handicraft lodge, infirmary, individual troop cabins and camping sites.

In 1946 the Cub Scout program in Richmond was nine years old and had reached 5,000 boys, 800 enrolled that year. Through play and constructive projects they were learning courage, loyalty and individual self-control. And the council was looking for 1,200 new "Bobcats" and 500 leaders to guide them.

Most of the 42 packs in the city and 10 more in the counties were sponsored by churches of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths. But W. J. Kephart, chairman of the council's Cubbing committee, and Robert Goldman, chairman of the corresponding district committee, were expressing leaders' concerns that the program was suffering growing pains in the Richmond area. During a recruitment effort, Dr. Robert F. Smart of the University of Richmond was council president.

During George P. Freeman's 15 years as Scout executive the council grew from 102 units with 2,558 Scouts to 465 units with 10,668 Scouts. Mr. Freeman resigned in 1957.

Despite the label Innocent Fifties, for some American boys the Korean War from 1950-53 meant otherwise. National pride and prosperity were in full sway, however. Richmond Scouts encouraged the right to vote, a national BSA campaign, and helped with conservation and disaster relief, planting tree seedlings to fight erosion and collecting clothing for overseas relief. In 1952 they distributed Liberty Bell doorknob hangers for the presidential campaign. The Good Turn Daily continually trained boys to be helpful, responsible adult citizens. Concern for their fellow man and the desire to help others without regard often became an instinct in men as a result of their training as Boy Scouts.

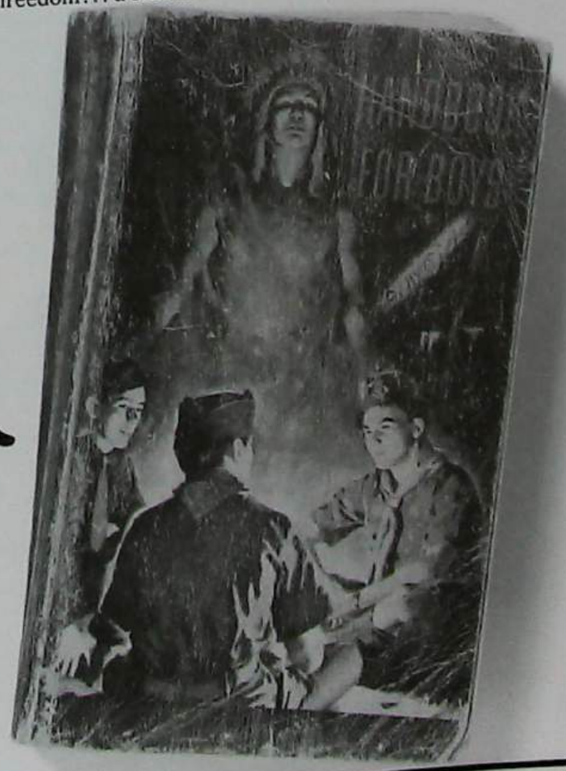
When John G. Triplett came to the council as Scout executive in 1957, the USSR was announcing the launch of the first artificial earth satellite, Sputnik. That "good feeling" era—after the Allies, led by Britain's Winston Churchill, had stopped Adolph Hitler's Nazi bloodbath and Holocaust—had been subsiding. A new confrontation, the "cold war" of nerves and regional skirmishes, made enemies of the two nations that had emerged as the world's superpowers: the United States and Russia.

Sputnik's ascendance alarmed citizens. The United States was trailing its nemesis in this space race that pitted capitalism and democracy against Communism's one-party state. Had the country gone soft? What was happening to the educational system? A push for improvements was on. In 1958 the first U.S. satellite, Explorer I, went up.

Domestic struggles were preoccupying the country as more foreign entanglements brewed. (The '60s would bring defiance on many venues.)

Steadfastly, Richmond Scouts of the '50s gave their community a permanent reminder of where they stood in the country's efforts for freedom... a statue of the Lady of Liberty.





SCOUTS WHEREVER THEY LIVE

Gerald Berry, also known as "Papa Bear," is a retired lieutenant colonel with the United States Army. His nickname was given to him during a Boy Scout leader training course 20 years ago by the members of the Bear patrol, for which he was the counselor.

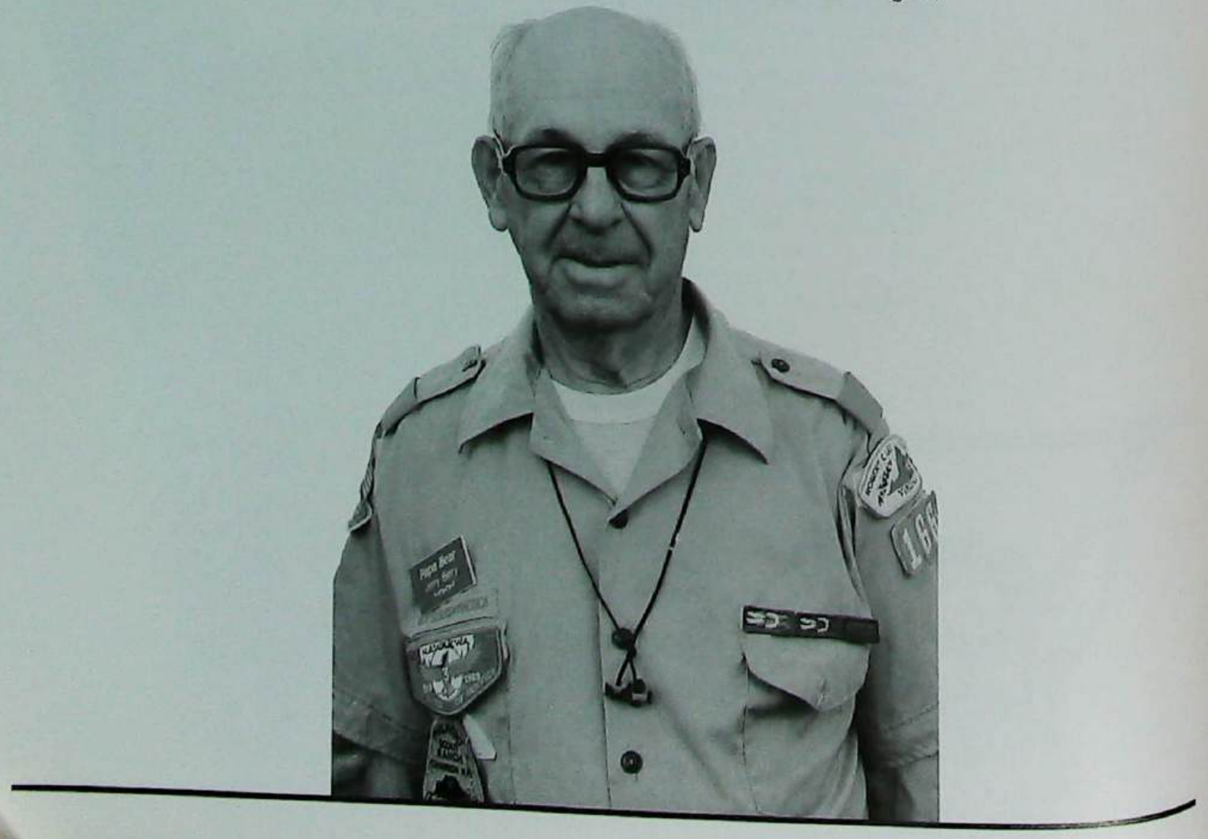
Mr. Berry first became involved in Scouting in 1946 when his oldest son Tommie joined the Cub Scouts. Scouting quickly took hold of the Berry family and has played a major role ever since. Berry's military career moved his family around the country and the world.

Berry feels that Scouting is a valuable tool that families can use to grow closer. With each move his family would locate the local Scout troop, and the children knew they would thereby be welcomed to their new home. In all of their travels, Scouting provided one stable element in the children's development, and Mr. Berry has made friends through Scouting in each place he has been.

In Ruislip, England, his sons Jerry and Gerald (Sam) became the first two Americans of seven to earn the highest rank in the British Scouts. They were awarded the rank of Queen's Scout at Windsor Castle by the Queen of England. Jerry, Sam and their youngest brother Michael all earned the rank of Eagle Scout. Berry's daughter Patricia earned First Class, the highest rank in the Girl Scouts.

In addition, Berry organized the first American Scout troop at Ruislip.

Berry also served as an Exploring Advisor for Post 171 in Heidelberg, West Germany. A few years later, while on a 50-mile backpacking trip with Post 187 of Colonial Heights, Virginia, his international Scouting background came through. He had unknowingly dropped his neckerchief with the logo of Post 171 and his name on it. Two days later, a Pennsylvania Scout troop caught up with them and explained how they had chased away a deer which had been chewing on the neckerchief for the salt. The man who returned it to Berry recognized his name and explained how he followed Berry as the Exploring advisor to Post 171.



Berry has also been a Scoutmaster with Troop 187, chartered to Highland United Methodist Church, and later to Colonial Heights Presbyterian Church.

His work on the district committee brought him into contact with struggling Troop 190, chartered to the Baptist Children's Home and in need of a Scoutmaster. He agreed to serve as the interim Scoutmaster and stayed for 17 years.

He looks back fondly on his years with the Baptist Home where he provided the missing link of a positive male role model in the development of many youths without families. Scouting was another way for those children to overcome their disadvantages.

Through his work with Troop 190 he developed a friendship and respect for Troop 166, chartered to Zion Baptist Church in Petersburg, its Scoutmaster John Graves, and the "mighty nice boys" of the troop. Other close Scouting friends include Percy Davis and Dr. David "Bootie" Reames.

Berry also enjoys memories of his Woodbadge experiences. His course instructor and Scoutmaster was Green Bar Bill. A requirement was to carve a fork in the wood at the top of their staffs to serve as a resting place for the thumb on breaks along the trail.

Berry appreciates the increased parental support and participation in Crater District, especially in the black community where he has devoted many of his talents.

According to Berry, more churches need to realize what a great asset Scouting can be to a youth program. It reaches into the community and ties it together.

Scouting develops long-lasting friendships and teaches cooperation and respect for leadership skills, as well as how to follow.

His enthusiasm is often renewed when what appears to be a stranger walks up to him and says: "You probably don't remember me, but I want to thank you for the time you spent to work with me."

Thank you, Papa Bear!



The

60's & 70's



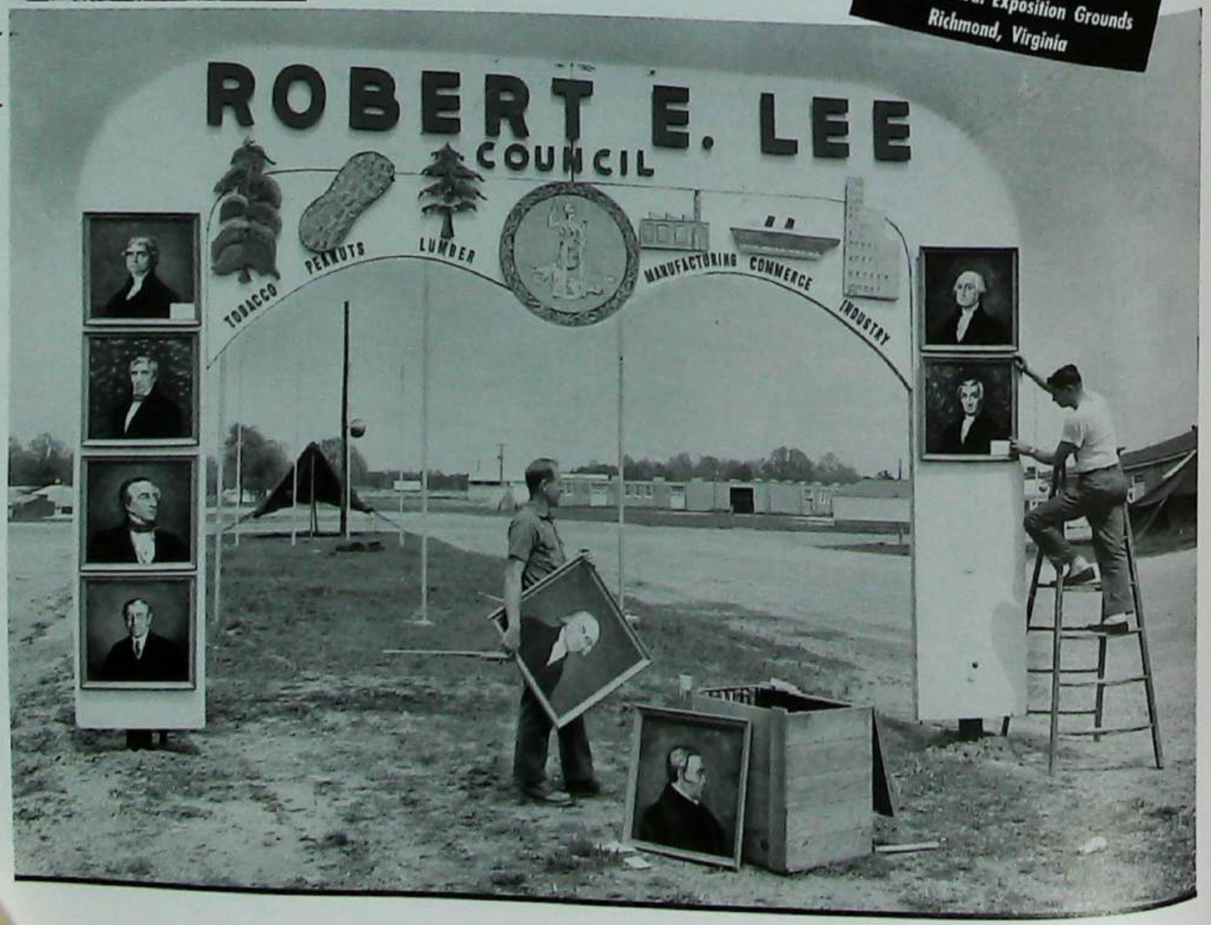
In 1964, Robert E. Lee Council was preparing a spacious new camp, Brady Saunders, where black and white Scouts would share the outdoor experience. The civil rights struggle had rattled Virginia's traditional segregated patterns in public meeting places and schools, as the state's "massive resistance" policy to integration overtook the public's agenda.

The din of debate, rancor and outright rebellion stirred a questioning of society's conventional format. Our astronauts walked in space, but the President had been shot. Flower children were looking to the peaceful Aquarian Age, but a U.S. Military Assistance Command had been set up in South Vietnam. The quality of education was under study, but inner-city youth were rampaging, and middle-class families were splitting.

The Boy Scouts of America saw its constituency, both boys and adults, coming under pressure as communities tried to cope. Social changes inveighed against the tested values on which Scouting had prospered. Protests against the Vietnam War made any uniform suspect.

Amidst this unrest that escalated into the '70s and would slow the Scouting movement . . . temporarily . . . came BSA's 50th anniversary.

AMERICA'S FIRST COUNCIL JAMBOREE
ROBERT E. LEE
COUNCIL-RAMA
1964
50
BSA
Observing the completion of Fifty Years of Scouting in Central Virginia
APRIL 24—25—26, 1964
Atlantic Rural Exposition Grounds
Richmond, Virginia



The 50th Anniversary Council-Rama in April 1964, heralded as "America's First Local Jamboree," did, indeed, become three days of encamped motion and conviviality, abetted by numerous state and local agencies and organizations as well as the Scouting community.

For two years, the Robert E. Lee Council's camping committee had been preparing an event that would bring the scope of a jamboree to every Scout, not just a "fortunate few" who could afford to attend those far-flung assemblages. J. Spencer Gilmore, having been council commissioner for three years, directed the celebration at the Atlantic Rural Exposition Grounds.

The word went out: "The leadership of your council is going to bend every effort toward helping every boy in every patrol in every troop to be outfitted to go hiking and camping. . . . The fun and experience of making camping gear, putting it to use in a mammoth outdoor activity filled with fun and adventure and seeing Scouting and Exploring at their very best should be reason enough. . ."

Five thousand Boy Scouts, Explorers and their leaders pitched three thousand tents at Strawberry Hill on the same ground once occupied by the Chickahominy tribe of the Powhatan Confederacy.

Over more than a mile of historical trail, at an ancient Indian village being excavated by the Virginia Archaeological Society and at the Civil War battlement of breastworks and emplacements overlooking the Chickahominy River, Scouts learned discovery techniques.

Boys plied the gamut of Scouting skills, Cubs put their den mothers through a series of physical fitness tests, and much more, no doubt, during the sky diving, helicopter battles, log rolling and sawing, pillow fights, barrel bronco busting, pageants, campfires and fireworks displays.

Explorers performed magic at conservation shows and instructed the younger Scouts in field sports of archery, .22-caliber skeet and bait casting. They manned radio stations and fire-fighting equipment under supervision of their posts' sponsor, the Richmond Fire Bureau.

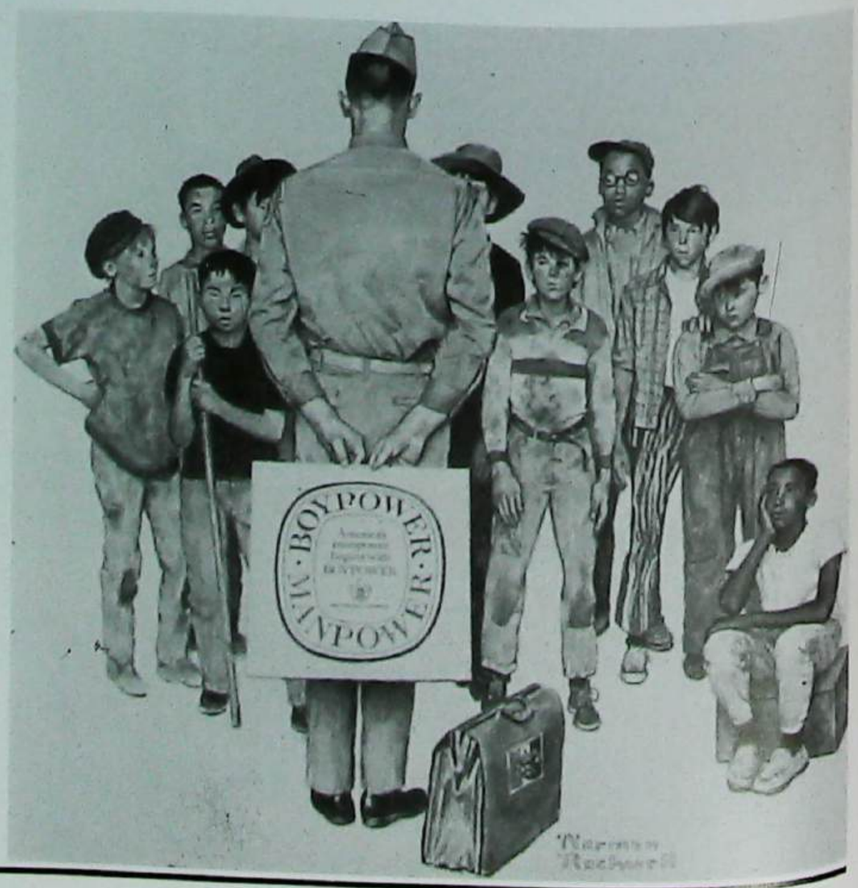
As for the civilian effort, labor was volunteered by the Carpenters' Union, birthday cake by the Bakers' Union, five hundred specially-built patrol tables by the Navy SeaBees, lessons in public speaking for a speakers bureau by the Toastmasters and Optimist clubs, billboard posters by Turner Advertising. School assembly programs touted this milestone in Robert E. Lee Council history.









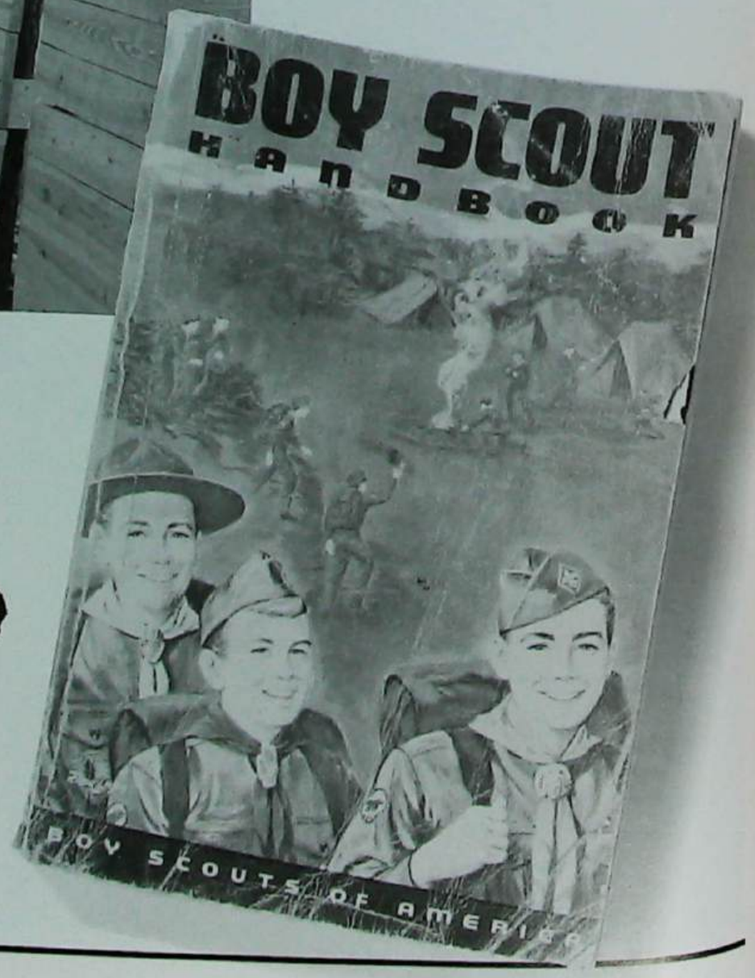

BOYPOWER











In 1964, the Robert E. Lee Council bought the Crass home at 900 Westover Road adjacent to Byrd Park for its headquarters, vacating the property it had bought in 1952 at 600 W. Franklin Street. Westmoreland County had entered the council in 1960, and the following six counties were transferred in 1971 from the jurisdiction of the Piedmont Area Council: Buckingham, Cumberland, Nottoway, Prince Edward, Lunenburg and Mecklenburg.

Membership peaked in 1973 with 14,200 boys as BSA embarked on a revamped program structure that would be blamed in part for a decrease to 9,612 by 1979. After re-evaluations and adjustments, the rolls would return by 1985 to 11,392—Tiger Cubs, Cubs, Varsity and Boy Scouts and Explorers; and to 14,097 by decade's end.

The Scout troop "group" had been furnishing progressive programs for succeeding ages, rooted in the Cub pack for 9-to-11 year olds and Boy Scouts 12 years and older. For boys 15 and over, there were choices: Senior, Explorer, Sea and Air Scout patrols within the troop. (A rover Scout crew served young men over 17 in the early days.) The Old Scout or Alumni Association expanded the roles of graduate Scouts 21 years or older.



Alterations had been made through the years to the 1911 handbook's stipulated progress through the ranks. In those days, a boy joined as Tenderfoot and rose to Second Class, First Class and Veteran Scout. Then he could qualify as Life Scout by earning five merit badges (first aid, athletics, life-saving, personal health and public health.) The rank of Star Scout could be reached by qualifying for 10 merit badges, including those earned under Life Scout. Attaining 21 merit badges achieved the pinnacle—Eagle Scout. (Life, Star and Eagle ranks were originally considered merit badges, of which 57 were listed in the original handbook. By 1916 a Life Scout could also get physical development or athletic badges and lifesaving or pioneering.)

Boys reaching age 15 were considered Senior Scouts, for whom a formal program was started in 1936.

Boy Scouts moved out of campaign hats and breeches into trousers and overseas-style caps in 1943. And Cubs were in long pants by 1947.

The presence of boys as young as nine years old in the earliest troops was common until national officials learned of the practice and ended it. The push for a younger boys' program would win out, nonetheless, starting officially as the Cub program in 1930, with mothers as supervisors of Senior Scout leaders, and an emphasis on home and neighborhood through play and simple occupations.

In 1947 advancement requirements were revised for both programs, but with no change in emphasis. Cub Scouts still progressed from Wolf to Bear to Lion with generally similar subject matter for each rank, and the program remained home and neighborhood oriented. Boy Scout tests continued to stress Scoutcraft and outdoor skills.

But the Cubs' numbers were falling—a monotony of content was suspected. In 1954 Lions were separated into the Webelos den (We'll Be Loyal Scouts) at age 10 1/2, but there were no new challenges. More interesting activities came later, but the dropout rate continued. Finally, in 1967, the whole advancement structure was redone. The Lion rank was dropped and Webelos Scouts functioned under male leadership with 15 activity badges in career fields, just as Scouts had. All third graders could join, and overnight camping trips with fathers were added to the agenda. Wolf and Bear advancement activities were expanded as well.



Beginning in 1949 boys could be Scouts at age 11 through

age 17; Exploring would include boys 14 through 17.

The vast changes of 1972 shocked many oldtime Scouts and volunteers as outdoor-skill requirements, considered Scouting's core, were eliminated for advancement to First Class. The firestorm wasn't assuaged until their return. But the transition had also added incentives for youths in the inner city, where camping didn't seem a relevant training ground for dealing with street life. By 1980 it would be seen that there was a need for both approaches.





DO YOUR BEST!

Robert E. Lee Council's Cub Scout membership of 6,800 boys almost doubles its Boy Scout and Explorer enrollments combined, underscoring efforts to urge boys on the positive paths as early as possible.

Cub Scouting has offered a home-centered program for the youngest, the Bobcats and Tigers, then a boy's nurturing through his early grades of school.

Under the motto "Search, Discover, Share" the Tiger program tries to bring boys and parents closer, with four to eight adult/boy teams making up a Tiger Cub group.

As the 8- or 9-year-old Cub Scout reaches for more excitement, more challenges away from family settings, Scouting provides more complex incentives: badges for skills to be mastered in the ascent to Wolf and Bear ranks, and shows and ceremonies in which to participate.

At 10 years, the Cub Webelos (We'll Be Loyal Scouts) enter a chrysalis-like state of preparation to emerge as Boy Scouts through such events as roughing it on campouts in the woods with fathers and other adults at least two weekends a year, and by striving toward activity badges that can reap the ultimate Arrow of Light Award.











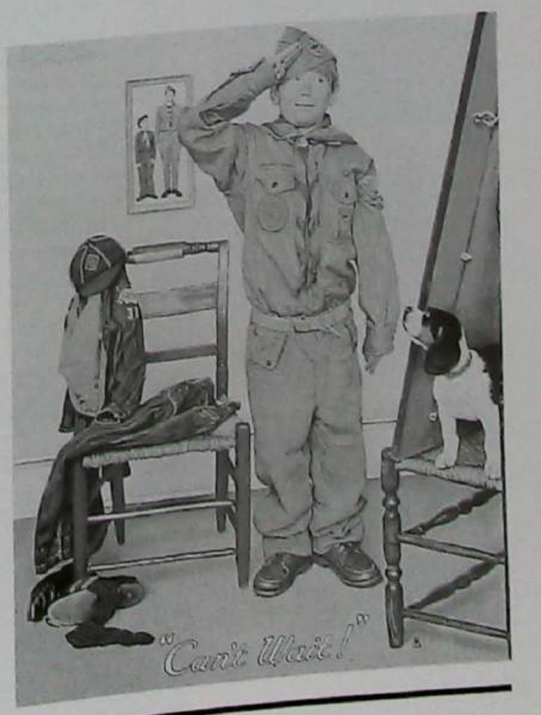












BE PREPARED



A Boy Scout represents the backbone of Baden-Powell's vision.

Armed with his slogan, "Do a Good Turn Daily," and a roster of projects to steer him up the ranks—Tenderfoot, Second Class, First Class, Star, Life, Eagle—a young and growing man of 11 to 18 years can pursue the rigorous outdoors, responsible citizenship and independence. The structure melds the roistering of boyhood with the goals that parents want for their sons.

From the shape of a leaf to the placement of a splint to the principles of agribusiness, Scouting experiences can carry a youth forward to his dreams while firming his capabilities. The badges he sews on his sash only mark the journey toward wisdom.

It starts with three to eight boys in a patrol, with a leader who helps to plan hikes, campouts, projects. With a troop guide, an older, experienced Scout named by the Scoutmaster to help boys learn the skills, the patrol ventures up the ladder with objectives like whipping and fusing the end of a rope and tying hitches for pitching tents; explaining the reasons for Scouting's buddy system; demonstrating the Heimlich maneuver—13 requirements in all.

Then on to Second Class, with compass and map work, drug abuse information, fire lighting and camp cooking, more first aid—11 requirements total.



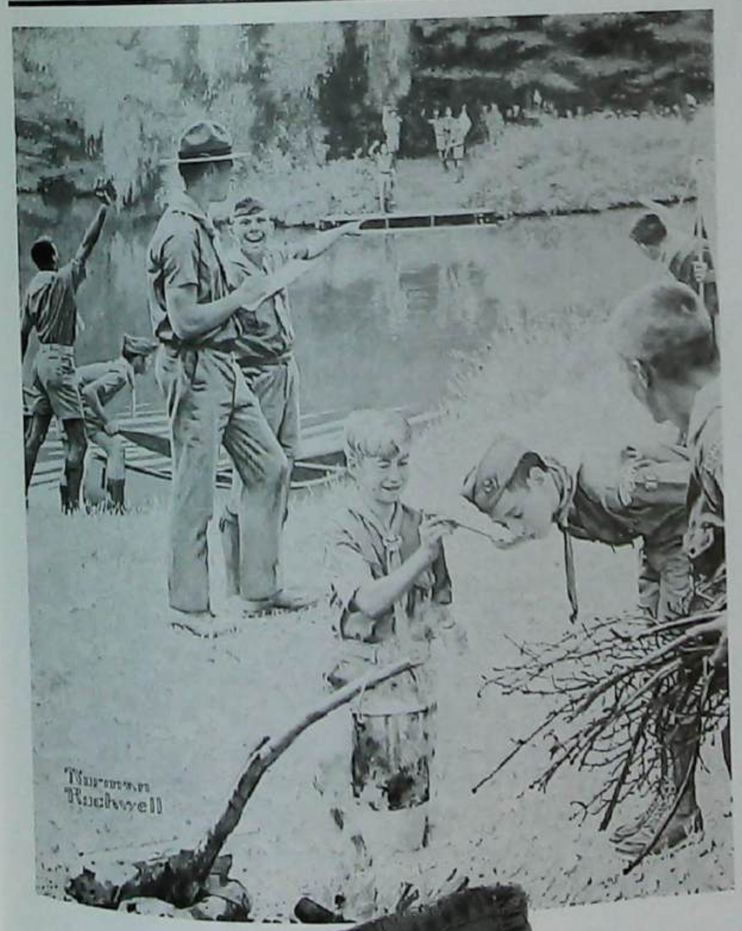
Now, First Class: swimming, bowline (rescue) knots, common warning signs of heart attack, and finding directions without a compass—12 requirements stipulated.

With a First Class badge or seventh grade, whichever comes first, there is a new patrol that elects its own leader every few months—"it might be you."

In four months a First Class Scout can move on to Star Rank by performing service projects, taking leadership positions and earning six merit badges. Life rank, earned through more such endeavors, awaits after a minimum of six months. And with 10 more badges and service programs, there lies the lofty aerie of the Eagle.

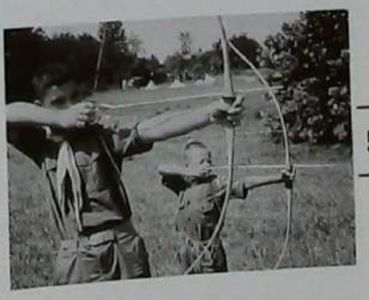
With each advancement up the ladder comes two command performances—a conference with the Scoutmaster and an appearance before a review board of Scouters. With progress also comes recognition, at troop ceremonies and parents' nights, and a deeper knowledge of the Scout Oath and the Scout Law.

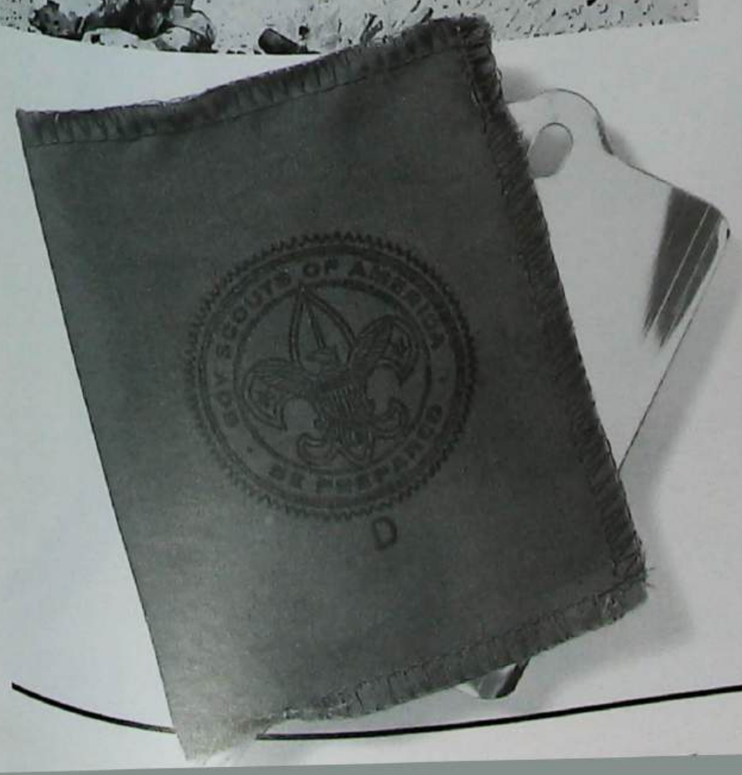




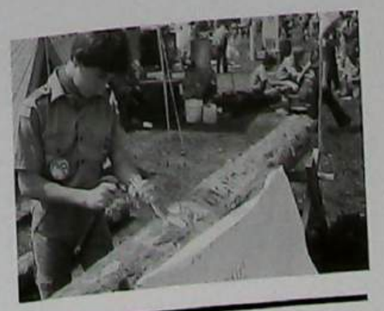












OUR BEST TODAY FOR A BETTER TOMORROW



Exploring has been around for many years as the High Adventure program designed to serve 14- to 20-year-old boys. Many will remember the dark green uniform worn in the '50s and '60s. Sea Scouting was part of the Exploring program then; during the early '50s the council used as many as 14 ships on loan from the Navy.

In 1971, young women became eligible for full membership in Exploring. Posts in the '70s were organized around special-interest careers or hobbies with High Adventure activities of canoeing and camping still the most popular. Hospitals and police departments in the area soon followed in appeal, chartering posts for those career areas.

In the early 1980s, the BSA saw opportunities to form partnerships with high schools and serve additional young people. A new program phase, "Career Awareness Exploring," was begun, offering high school students a chance to learn about careers during Exploring seminars in their schools.

In 1985, Exploring was recognized by the executive board as having some special opportunities that could best be served by a separate volunteer leadership from the Scouting districts. The new Exploring division was created, and a new council vice president for Exploring was recruited. With partial funding from the United Way and marketing support from Philip Morris, a major effort to promote Exploring in the business community was launched.

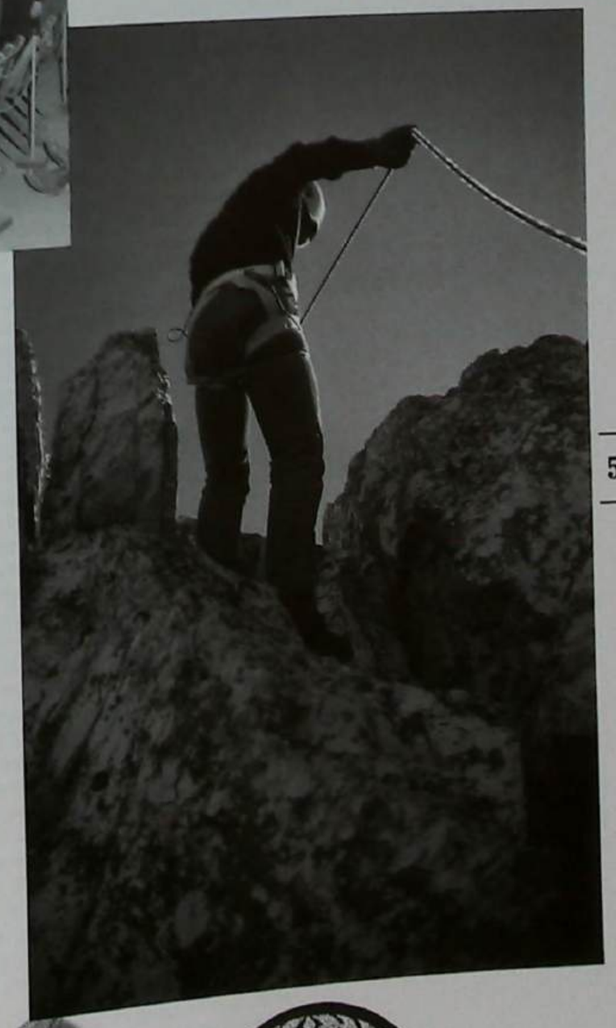
Over 50 Exploring posts are chartered to the council, and 20 percent of the youth membership of the council is Explorers (slightly over half of them young women). Many downtown Main Street businesses and well-known manufacturing and service facilities count Exploring as one of their programs to serve the community and help young people toward a brighter future.





NATIONAL EXPLORER PRESIDENT'S CONGRESS









Whether or not the scrutiny that many young people had been giving traditional values contributed to Scouting's enrollment slump, the numbers revived as more people were reaffirming the nation's historic principles in the early '80s. But Scouting had also, during its introspection, reached out to new categories of boys, including urban minorities and the handicapped, and to girls through the Explorer programs.

How Scouting had taken stock was described by Scout Executive Peter M. Barbernitz in a 1973 *Richmond Times-Dispatch* feature headlined "Scouting Today: Blazing New Trails on Historic Terrain." The red beret was replacing the overseas cap, and its jaunty angle and blazing hue were popular. Some of the changes would not be. Social upheaval, technological change and educational innovation were cited as reasons for Scouting's reshaping *without* disturbing its value-laden underpinnings.

The key element was flexibility, according to Barbernitz, who added, "We've really changed Scouting to make it work for every boy."

The focus was on achievement through individual choice with the leader as counselor, as well as teacher of skills. Rank names remained the same (though Star and Life had long since been reversed) but they were now called "progress awards." While moving through these levels Scouts would receive skill awards from a dozen categories. The plan was supplying early recognition to keep boys' interest by rewarding interim accomplishments. And the merit badge system was extended to all levels—Tenderfoot on up.

"Some old timers beefed about dropping swimming and lifesaving as Eagle requirements," the article continued. "But Barbernitz pointed out that 'the Scout still must earn the emergency preparedness badge,' which he rated as 'equally hard and very possibly much more useful. I think we all have come on a serious automobile accident more commonly than we have someone drowning.' Camping, while still a mainstay of Scouting, no longer represents a closed door to boys, especially those of the inner city. It is possible now . . . for a youngster to enter Scouting, have a great time and progress up the ranks by picking merit badges that are totally non-related to camping or outdoors."

Progressing through higher levels would require self-appraisal and setting one's own goals. "That is a major aim of the boy-involvement facet of the improved Scouting program. Most of the old restrictions which might have prevented boys from exercising their judgment have been removed. Most of the decision making will now be made by the boys," the piece added.

The Oath and Law were unchanged; but, instead of reading their meaning from a book, boys now were asked to interpret these heartbeats of the movement in their own words.

BSA was hoping to reach one out of three available boys by 1976. They had been accepting girls into the Explorer program as of 1971. Separate special-interest Explorer posts had begun in 1959.

Reaction of leaders was mixed. Troop leaders accustomed to guiding the young by way of frontier skills touted by Seton, Beard and Baden-Powell would have to perform as facilitators, more associated with the social-welfare and psychology disciplines.

In the Robert E. Lee Council by May 1978, it was time once again for the old, reliable Merit Badge Exposition. The extravaganza was held at the State Fairgrounds and newspaper articles related that there were "153 troops, packs and posts from Crewe to Kinsale" with Todd Wood fingerprinting passersby, David Ziletti turning out dozens of small pizzas on a

cookstove and Earl Mingley's boys launching small rockets every few minutes.

Not all of the 405 Scouting groups then in the council area were taking part, and a few Scoutmasters were quoted as complaining that the exposition "takes away an opportunity for a regional camping event." But Douglas Fullman, council finance director, was predicting that the perpetual event would continue. "We had 16 more groups sign up to participate this year than we did last year," he said. "Many of the troops and packs look forward to it and so do a lot of other people." Admission was a dollar per person, and Fullman was tallying receipts of $18,000 so far, half of the total to be returned to the local organizations.

The boys had asked businesses in their areas to give merchandise or tickets for reduced prices that could be given as prizes for ringing hoops on pegs or throwing a ball through a hole. The event's reputation for being one of the largest council gatherings and fundraisers had taken on a carnival and give-away air. One pack had built a metal horse and was giving children rides. A pack from Fort Lee, which studied aerodynamics, tested people's ability to build paper airplanes that would fly. The prize was a copy of a design of paper airplanes that had won prizes in the *Scientific American*'s First International Paper Airplane Design Contest.

There was food to be tested—baked goods cooked in a cardboard oven, chickens roasted on spits. A West Point troop showed how to make paper, while a Richmond Cub pack explained how to turn old bottles into plant holders.

A Cub pack from 31st Street Mission Baptist Church filled small bottles with colored salt and wax to make candles to give away. "We've been collecting bottles for weeks for this," a weary den mother said. "A nurse at a hospital kept baby food bottles for us. We must have given away four hundred to five hundred candles already." At another booth Cubs were stamping pieces of leather to make wrist straps to hand out, while another group of youngsters labored to turn donated, rejected sunglass lenses into key-chain holders engraved with a name.

There were rope bridges and obstacle courses, the like of which turn up at most Scout shindigs of the sort.

Despite these familiar events, that lent security amid instability, there were aspects of the new, as the society's black and white cultures tried to blend. Integration had become the law of the land in 1970. The use of busing to transport young children into schools away from their neighborhoods to achieve an acceptable legal balance was arousing tensions among parents and educators as incidents of alleged racism were reported. It was clear that the process would take more than the century's remaining decades to resolve. Progress would take uneven steps, and trust was to be a random virtue.



CAMPING FOR ONE?

When the Shawondassee District was formed in 1971, replacing part of the Manchester District and encompassing additional county areas, the feeling of the Manchester Scouters was one of betrayal, and the bitter feelings carried over for some time. The new district became known jokingly as the one having the "D.E. of the Month," which was about the length of their tenure.

In the early '70s, some of the familiar Scouters names were Harris, Canada, Horton, Cousins, Homewood, Cahoon, Messerly, Price, Clark, Wheatley, Taylor and Majewski.

In 1974, the idea of a Hoboree instead of a Klondike Derby produced a record attendance of over four hundred Scouts and Scouters. This in a period when district meetings averaged five to seven people, many being held with two. Boy Scout roundtables were held around a small table, with four to ten Scouters the norm. Records were set when 24 people showed up at a Boy Scout roundtable.

Clark and Majewski spent a weekend at Camp Brady Saunders training one Scouter. But the '70s, although a rough period, never saw less than two camporees and a Klondike Derby per year. The Klondikes were held at Brady Saunders in February during the worst weather. During one of these, skidding cars landed in ditches and scattered all over the road off Route 6 approaching the camp. As it thawed, things went on as usual.

As the '70s were ending, discussion was ongoing about a symbol for the district. Phil Clark and another district member decided to create a design on their own. Phil designed the symbol, showed it to his cohost, who liked the idea, and Phil and his wife Verna made a flag that showed up at one of the events and is with us still. Now additional names were becoming familiar in the district, such as Tate, Parcell, Long, Huber, Geancaterino, Florino, Beavers, Kitts, Sykes, Coleman, Ward, Copal and Overstreet.

Suddenly the '80s brought the district luck in that, as executive, Howard Davis stayed for a year and a half, which helped kick off the district growth. Boy Scout roundtables, under the direction of Bill Cahoon, reached a record 69 people. A new executive Brian Karch appeared and remained—for seven years. District meetings, also under the direction of Bill Cahoon, grew. Then, the district became No. 1 in the council, where it remains today. Charley Wheatley, since deceased, received a 50-year veteran award during this period.





The 80's

The invigorating success of Robert E. Lee Council's capital campaign, bringing in over two million dollars, came as drugs were proliferating among the young and "tight money" was making college questionable for some. Scouting's emphasis on career preparation was a timely option.

BSA landed on the council's doorstep three times in the '80s as national jamborees amassed at Fort A. P. Hill, near Fredericksburg, for the camaraderie that Baden-Powell had first sought in 1920.

Why Baden-Powell had surged past Seton and Beard to solidify the world's youth has been studied in biographies of the gentleman soldier. His hero charisma combined with what some saw as an intense, manipulative nature had undeniably forged his book, battlefield and campfire into an endless chain meshing the generations.

The early '70s drop in the birth rate was resulting in fewer boys of Scouting age, and membership in Robert E. Lee Council had fallen about 5 percent during the preceding year, when BSA's 70th anniversary arrived in 1983. There were also other reasons for the lower numbers. "Women are working, there is mobility of the family, more alternatives for youth, economics—people have to work two jobs; therefore, we don't have as many volunteers as we need," Douglas C. Fullman stated in a newspaper article. "At the same time, we're serving 25 percent of all boys (of Scouting age) at any given time, which I think is pretty good."

A total of 408 troops, packs and posts made up the council in 1980, he noted, emphasizing, "Some people may think Scouting is composed of a white, middle-class group. But we're really in the business to serve youth regardless of race or background. We have units for youth offenders, units in housing developments and units in low-income housing units."

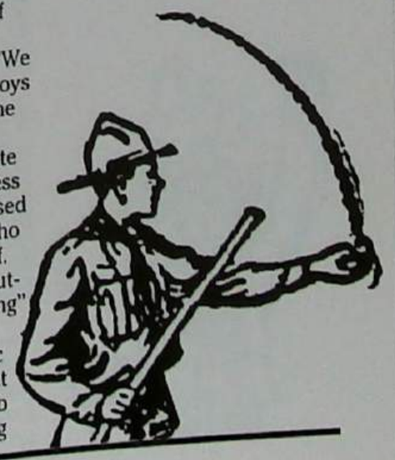
Articles published since the early '70s were documenting efforts by Scout staffers and volunteers to set up troops in places like community centers in low-income areas. In 1971 a policeman expressed the feeling that in these places Scouting could do the most good. He had picked up six kids playing hooky a few days earlier and it was moments like that, he said, "when it smacks you right dead in the face."

The article continued, "The Boy Scout movement has learned to live with the white middle-class label. That doesn't mean the movement likes the tag. Most professional Scouters feel it isn't justified. National executives like Robert Caldert, director of plans and communications, contend Scouting has always been available to all boys but that the problem has been making it accessible and pertinent to a generation of adolescent activists."

Alden G. Barber, Chief Scout Executive, had explained, "We don't have to change the Boy Scout program to interest boys in rural areas or the inner city. We just have to provide the opportunity for them to participate in it."

Professional Scouts had crossed Texas creating a climate among migrant boys that raised their involvement from less than 1 percent to over 35 percent. Scoutmobiles had cruised inner-city neighborhoods in Philadelphia to reach boys who would be uniformed targets if they crossed unfriendly turf. Empty storefronts became meeting places. The black Scouting concept was being keyed to format a "new kind of gang" for inner-city boys.

In Richmond, Scouting was reaching residents in public housing with the support of the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority. In 1983 there were eight each, Cub Scout packs, Boy Scout troops, and Explorer posts serving



more than three hundred boys and young men and women.

The Authority maintained a paid staff position to organize units and promote Scouting throughout the scattered developments in the city. An article in BSA's national *Scouting* magazine for adult Scouters described the project in its November-December 1983 issue. With 83 percent of the homes led by women, the difficulties in finding Scoutmasters was described.

Authority Executive Director Roland Turpin, who also served on the executive board of the Robert E. Lee Council, said, "I was a Scout for about two weeks, but I really believe that Scouting helps people learn lessons of citizenship, leadership and teamwork which are terribly important if they are to be successful anywhere in society, and particularly so in public housing because of the stresses that people are under: low incomes and single-parent households." He added, "In public housing the residents don't see success." He noted that Scouting has great value as a means of giving boys camping experiences and "getting them out of the city."

The '80s brought more of Scouting's typical recognition dinners and Eagle Scout banquets; and rotating rosters of officers and chairmen; and curious affairs like the controlled sloppiness of a Hoboree—bathing and shaving prohibited.

Camp Brady Saunders was serving 740 Richmond area boys prior to the dedication of its revamped facilities. In June 1984 it was providing 1,400-Scout capacity per year in six one-week summer sessions, each Scout paying $67 per week. A staff of 43 Scouts and adults was in place.



During the '80s more opportunities were opening for the handicapped. For local Scouts, a Handicapped Awareness Camporee was held in 1982 at Pocohontas State Park, planned around a merit badge's requirements, and Children's Hospital sponsored a day of activities to prepare the Scouts for the event.



Physically handicapped boys had been members from Scouting's earliest years. There was a troop in the Kentucky School for the Blind in 1911.

By the early '80s, some 60,000 handicapped persons were registered in Scouting programs sponsored by institutions and community organizations, and an estimated 150,000 others were members of mainstream units.

No special allowances were made for the disabled until 1923, when achievement badges were invented for boys with handicaps that prevented them from completing the tests for Second and First class ranks. They could not, however, earn Star, Life or Eagle badges. In 1959, further modifications spurred participation, and, in 1966, specific alternative badges were authorized, making it possible for a handicapped boy to attain the rank of Eagle Scout.

By 1970 there were about 6.3 million Scouts in all of the programs. Age restrictions were removed for all severely handicapped persons in 1978 so that a boy could continue in Scouting programs beyond the normal cut-off ages of 11 for Cub Scouts, 18 for Boy Scouts and 21 for Explorers.

By BSA's 75th Anniversary, its remodeling for the '80s was reaping a comeback.

The planners had redesigned uniforms to look more comfortable and modern. They developed the coed career-oriented Explorer program for teens, shifting the focus of the coed program from primarily social activities to career education. Members met bi-weekly with professionals in their fields and got practical experience through volunteer work. Traditional Scouting activities were adapted where needed to suit the needs of lower-income boys and Scouts from single-parent families.

In 1985 John C. Hirschi, Scout executive since 1973, explained to the press the toll that rapid changes in program and volunteer training had caused. The choices given Scouts in the '70s had required adult volunteers to devote more time, and that was difficult for them to accept.

"We went from a group style of training in which three instructors could train anywhere from 25 to 50 people to a more sophisticated type of training which involved personal coaching and involved the use of new educational techniques requiring a reading of material, a reflection of one's understanding of that material and some discussion." Hirschi added that the change required one instructor for six to eight learners, multiplying the number of volunteer instructors needed.

The capital campaign's success and resulting new facilities had created a new spirit and had brought new volunteers for a growing membership, Hirschi noted, adding that the Robert E. Lee Council was 25 percent black.

The Tiger Cubs program for 7-year-old boys came about in 1983. It was a family-oriented program in which a boy and one of his parents worked together with material provided by BSA. Designed to strengthen family bonds, it also led a boy naturally into Cub Scouting.

The Varsity program for boys 14 to 17 started in 1985, emphasizing high adventure, advancement, personal development, service and special programs and events. It was introduced to attract boys who weren't interested in the outdoor camping aspects of Scouting and who didn't want to be associated with 11 year olds.

New recruiting techniques were always sought. The Lamplighter Program in 1984 had galvanized 50 volunteers toward organizing 80 new units. A Roundup program, School Night for Cub Scouting, Troop Rally Nights and Explorer Post Open



Houses furthered the effort, and eight Varsity Scout Teams were organized for the new 14-to-17 program.

The future looked as bright as sunrise on lake mist.

As the nation and the Robert E. Lee Council rededicated their Statues of Liberty in 1986, an era was capped.

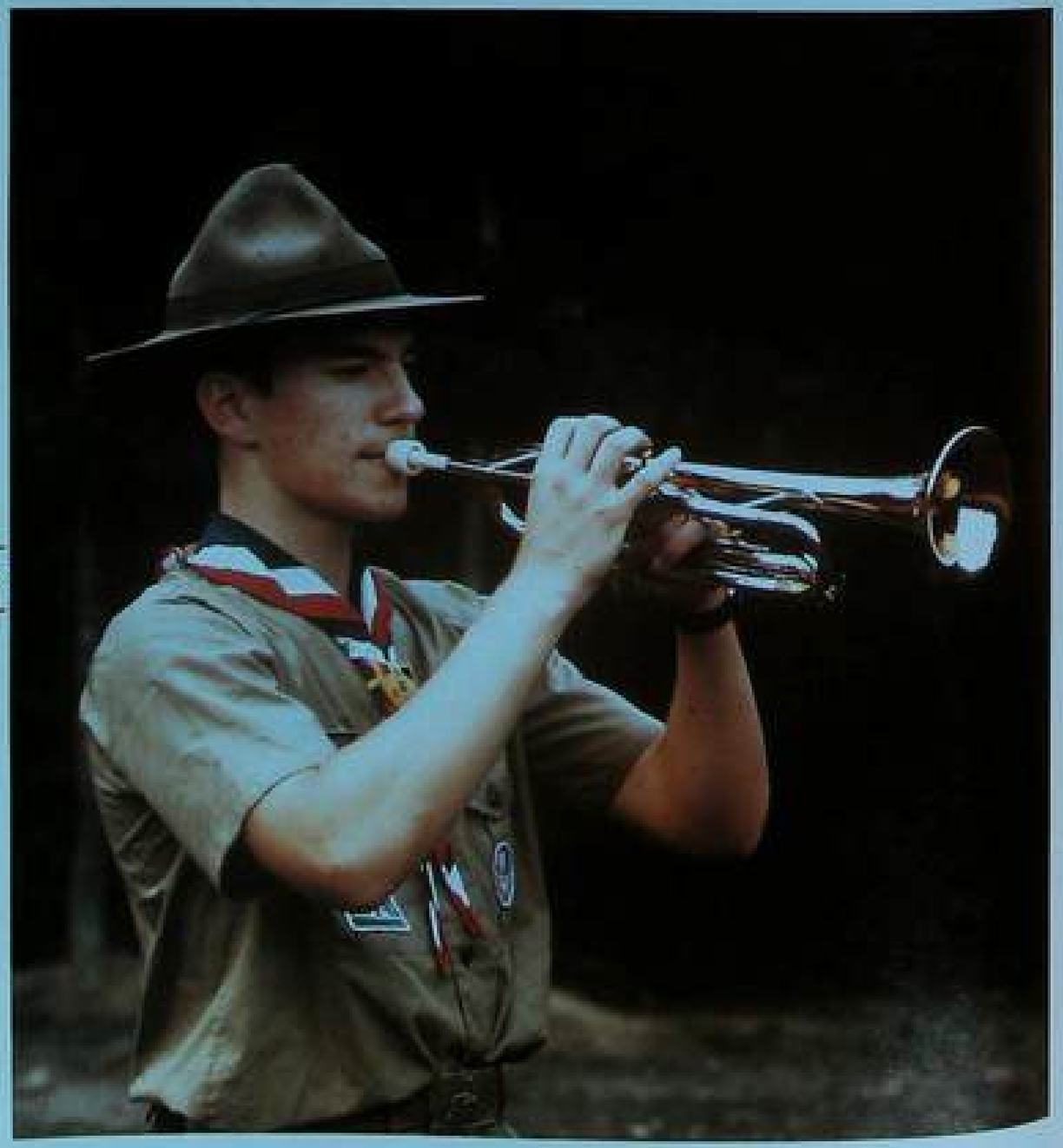









BE PREPARED

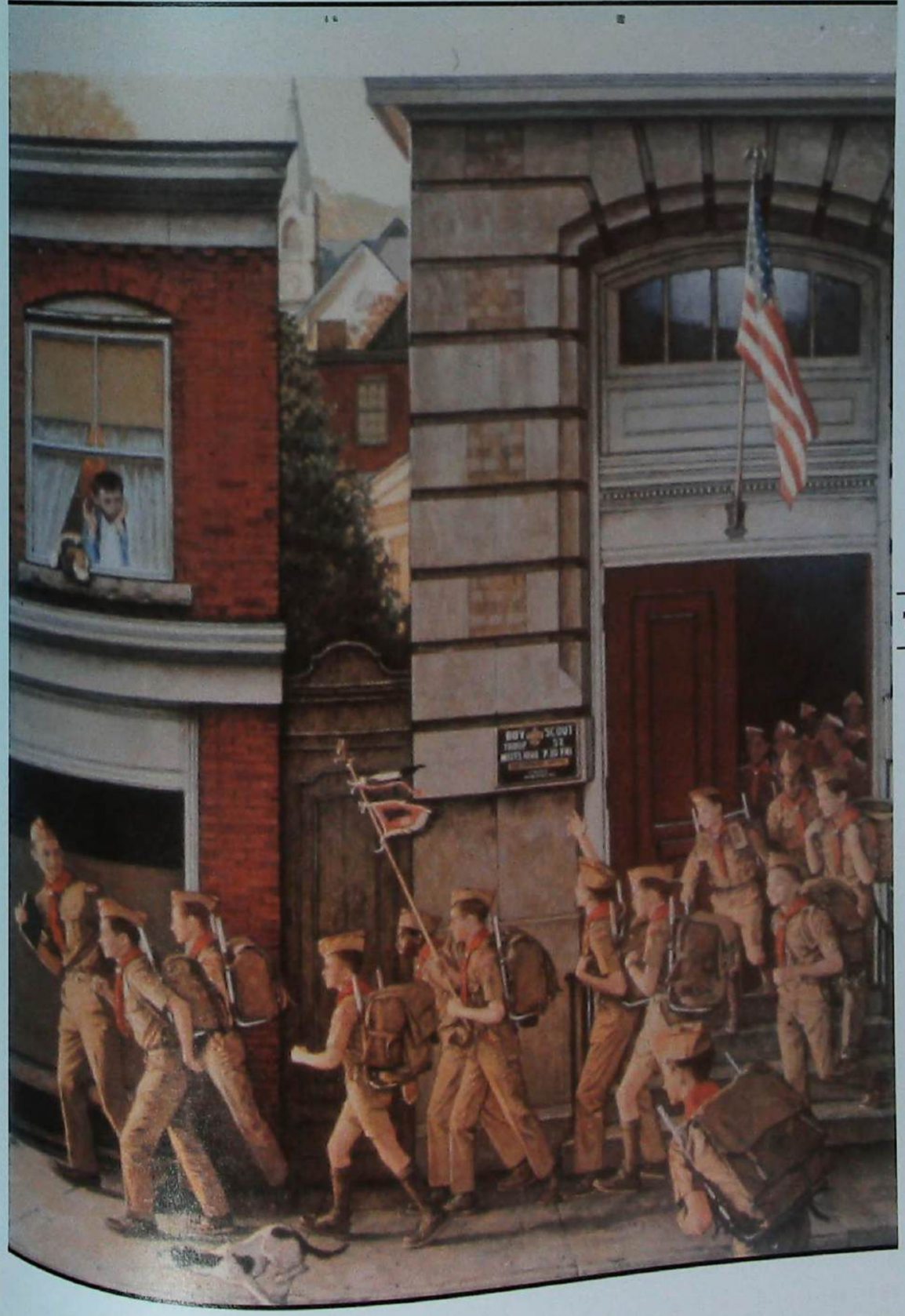



TO WASHINGTON
AUGUST
21-30, 1935
NATIONAL JAMBOREE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

THE SCOUT LAW

A Scout Is **Trustworthy**
A Scout Is **Loyal**
A Scout Is **Helpful**
A Scout Is **Friendly**
A Scout Is **Courteous**
A Scout Is **Kind**
A Scout Is **Obedient**
A Scout Is **Cheerful**
A Scout Is **Thrifty**
A Scout Is **Brave**
A Scout Is **Clean**
A Scout Is **Reverent**







On my honor
I will do my best
To do my duty
to God and my country
and to obey the Scout Law;
To help other people at all times;
To keep myself
physically strong,
mentally awake,
and morally straight.

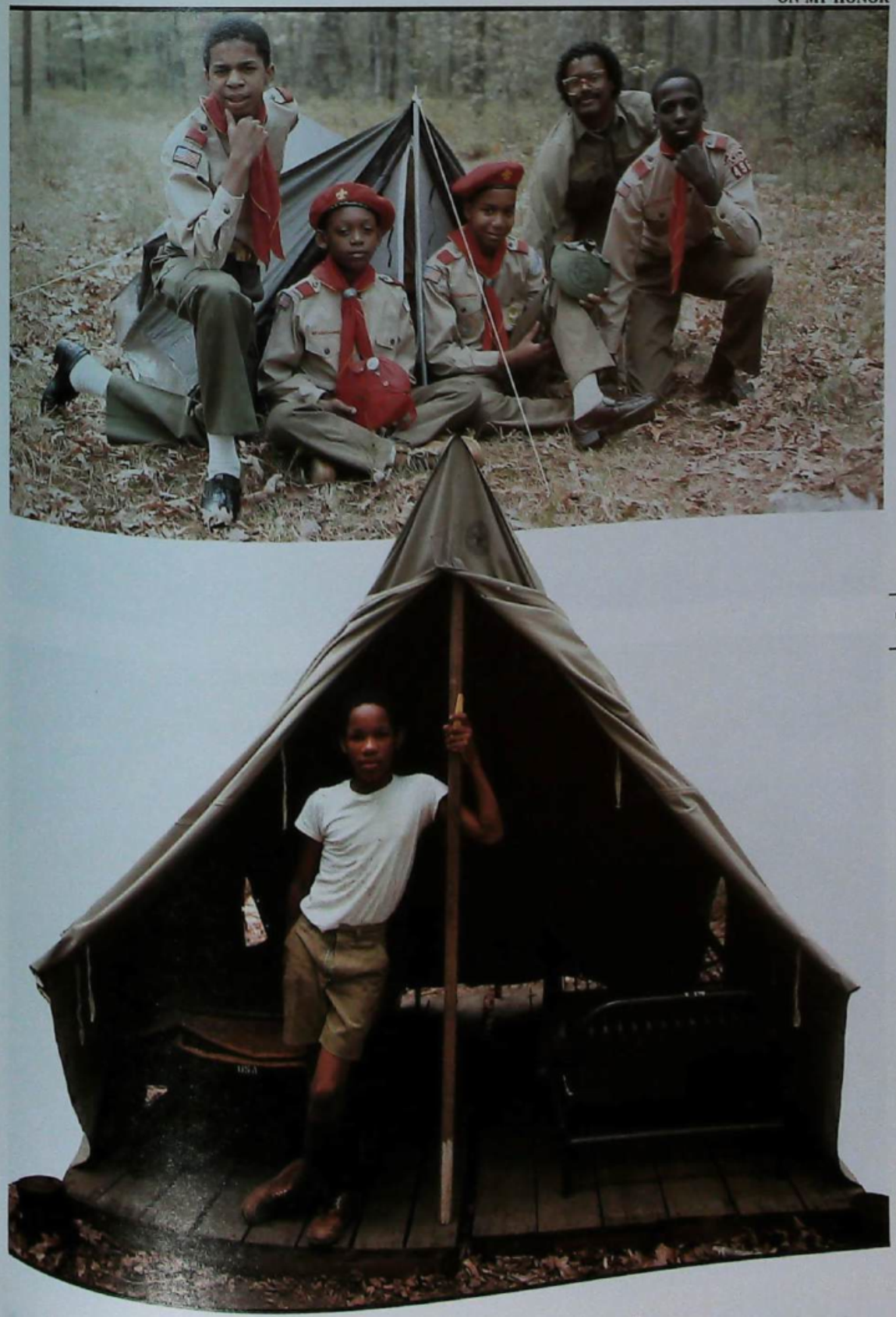



BOY SCOUTS of AMERICA
SCOUTS of AMERICA
49


1910
BSA
On my honor I will do my best:
To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the scout law.
To help other people at all times.
1960
49















Chapter 3

75th ANNIVERSARY

by William A. Young, Jr.
Chairman, 75th Anniversary Committee

The Robert E. Lee Council celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1988. It is the 25th oldest of the four hundred councils in the United States. The Honorable Gerald L. Baliles, governor of Virginia, honorary chairman of the anniversary events, kicked off the celebration by signing a proclamation in the presence of three Scouts at the state Capitol. The decree provided, in part:

Over the past 75 years, countless thousands of Virginians have taken the oath that "on their honor, they will do their best, to do their duty to God and their country." They have tried to do a good turn daily, and they have been prepared for whatever life has offered them.

The Commonwealth of Virginia is rich in resources, but surely its greatest resource is its young people. Therefore, be it RECOGNIZED that the Commonwealth salutes the Scouting movement because it encourages its youth to be "physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight." Be it further RECOGNIZED that the Commonwealth wishes the Robert E. Lee Council, Boy Scouts of America, a happy 75th birthday. May it have many more!

Every major event on the council's calendar in 1988 carried the 75th anniversary theme. The Scout Show took place in May in Festival Park in downtown Richmond. It featured a display of Scout memorabilia, including old handbooks, uniforms, patches, badges, neckerchiefs and even a World War I Library Loan poster.

The council camporee opened in October at Dorey Park in Henrico Couunty. It was really a mini-jamboree because it turned the park into a tent city for several thousand Scouts. The opening ceremony included a hot-air balloon, an appearance by "Lord Baden-Powell" on horseback and the repeated booming of a Civil War cannon. The slogan of the camporee was "Pride in the past—Faith in the future."

In November, the Scouts collected bags of food by the ton from all points of the compass in the Richmond metropolitan area. Their Good Turn fed countless hungry people and recalled that Scouting came to America as the result of the Good Turn of a British Boy Scout in 1909.

The council held the main event, its 75th birthday party, on July 12, 1988, at its beautiful, wooded reservation for summer and winter camping in Goochland County. Several thousand guests came to camp for the party. After a picnic supper that featured roast chicken and birthday cake, they watched the Scouts bury a time capsule in front of the dining hall. Each troop in the council put a small box into the capsule, and each box contained such things as patches, badges, neckerchiefs, unit rosters, current newspapers and the 75th anniversary commemorative patch. The capsule will be opened on the council's 100th birthday on July 12, 2013.

As darkness fell on the night of July 12, the crowd filed into the huge amphitheater that overlooks the lake for an old-fashioned Scout campfire ceremony. The program turned out to be an extravaganza. It had something for everyone—the massing of flags, Indians paddling across the lake in canoes, the camp ranger telling a blood-curdling ghost story, spotlights on tableaux of Ernest Thompson Seton, Daniel Carter Beard, Lord Baden-Powell and the unknown British Scout,

the release of hundreds of red, white and blue balloons against the backdrop of a 20'x30' American flag and skirl of bagpipes. For the finale, the U.S. Navy Atlantic Fleet band played Sousa marches while a Civil War cannon thundered nearby, mortar rounds burst high overhead and fireworks spelled out "Happy Birthday" in huge, multicolored letters on the hillside across the lake.



When the last sound faded away, the camp staff lit candles placed in paper bags partially filled with sand on the roof of the dining hall. The bags were set out in the shape of the Scout trail sign that appears on Baden-Powell's tombstone—a small circle within a large circle. It means, "I have gone home."

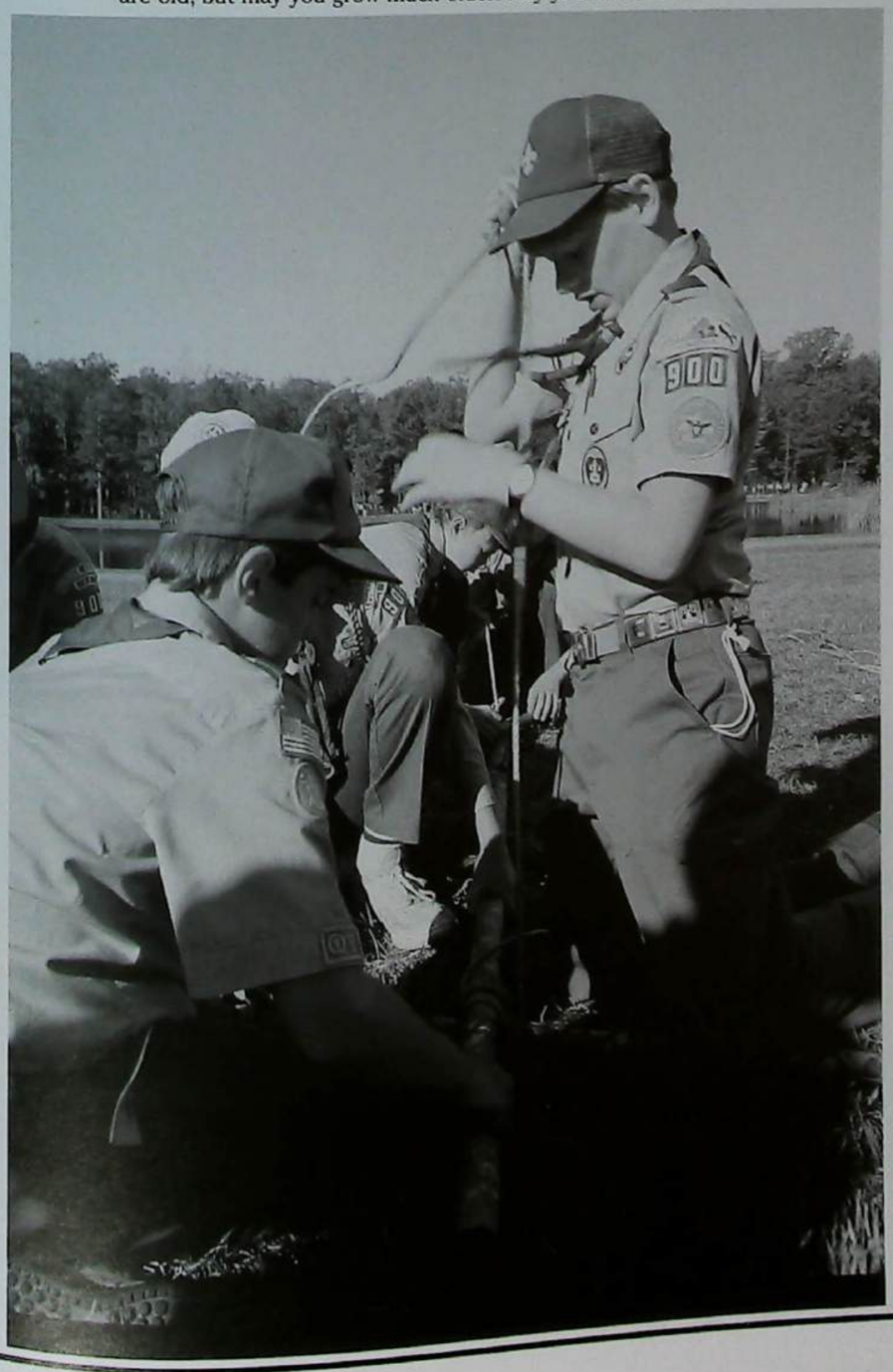
"General Robert E. Lee" was the guest of honor at the birthday party. He rode his famous horse "Traveler" at the head of the column of Scouts as they marched across the dam beside the lake to come to the campfire ceremony. At the end of the ceremony, the General raised his gray hat in salute to the guests. Lee was one of those rare military men of history who was loved by his own men and admired by his enemies. He lost everything in the tragic Civil War except his honor, dignity and reputation. He dedicated the rest of his life to young people. He was the epitome of good character and had he lived to see the Scout movement, he surely would have embraced it with enthusiasm.

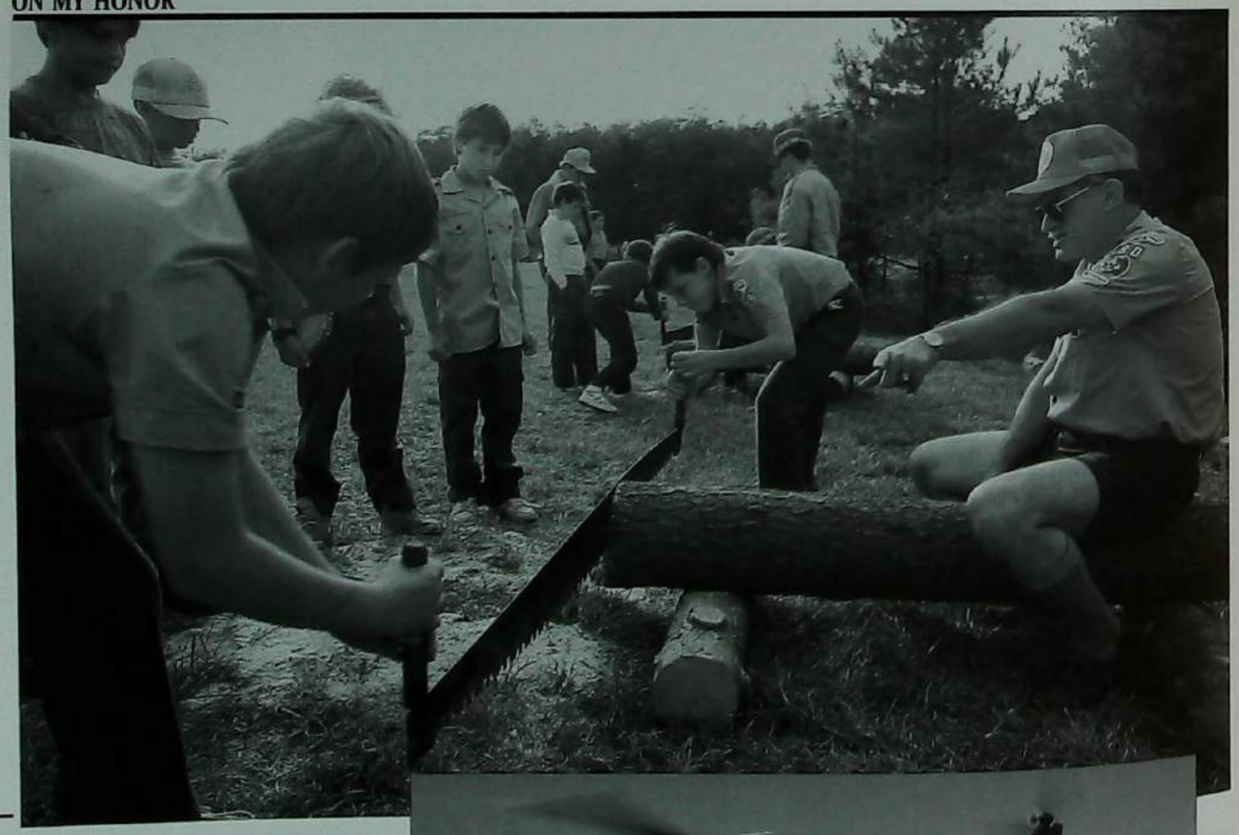
The master of ceremonies ended the campfire program with this prayer:

O Lord, our heavenly Father, we thank thee for the gift of thy servant, General Baden-Powell, who in turn gave us the gift of Scouting that we might raise up our boys and girls in the way they should go

with the hope that when they are men and women they will not depart from it.
Show us the path that we should follow, and give us the wisdom and the courage to follow it. Please forgive what we have been, amend what we are, and direct what we shall be. And help us to remember the words of Baden-Powel when he said, "The question in life is not what can I get, but what I can give."

Then, the master of ceremonies dismissed the crowd with these words: "Happy 75th birthday, Robert E. Lee Council!You are old, but may you grow much older! May you live forever!"





















ROBERT E. LEE
COUNCIL

75
1913-1988

Celebrating Seventy Five Years



A RIVER TO CROSS

by Earle Taylor

Prior to the reorganization of the Robert E. Lee Council in 1970 to end segregated districts, there were four districts in the metropolitan Richmond area. They were Bryan, Byrd-Lee, Frederick Douglass and Shawondassee. At that time, I was the district commissioner of the Frederick Douglass District, which served all of the African-American units from Goochland to Chesterfield Counties. The district was unofficially a small council within itself, since it overlapped all of the other districts. Frederick Douglass District was known for its outstanding program.

With the reorganization of the Robert E. Lee Council, the new districts created were: Battlefield, Cardinal, Capitol and Shawondassee. Capitol District is the district that is composed of all of the units in the city of Richmond. When it was established, I was asked to serve as its first district commissioner, but because of racial attitudes from some of the people in former districts, I declined. I felt a healing time was needed for the good of the purpose for which we were serving—the youth of our community. With that goal in mind, James Finnegan became district commissioner and I became assistant district commissioner. We functioned as a team because we were both known to people in all of the districts. There was other resentment to change because of the breakup of the fraternal, or "old gang," comradery. One thing that helped to heal some attitudes was our sense of humor and flexibility.

In the beginning, we scheduled roundtables on one side of the river on even months, and on the other side of the river on odd months. Eventually, a site was chosen that was convenient to both sides of the river.

Earle Taylor is the current Commissioner for Capitol District



BLACK SCOUTING

Chapter 4

This chapter is condensed from *Richmond's Negro Boy Scouts* by William C. Hocker, published by Philip Morris, USA.

For a Black Scouting Chapter Committee list see Appendix C

In the late 1920s, Negroes in Richmond became interested in joining the Boy Scout movement. For well over a decade, local participation in Scouting had been restricted to whites only. "Colored" boys had few, if any, organized outlets in healthy, character-building activities. Negroes in the community were aware of the great progress being made by Scouting. These civic-minded men wanted boys of their race to benefit from the philosophy and practical training of Scouting.

Several community leaders can be given credit for making Scouting available to Negroes in Richmond, particularly: Dr. J. Mercer G. Ramsey, local dentist; Professor Charles T. Russell, noted architect and superintendent of buildings and grounds at Virginia Union University; and Dr. James E. Jackson, Sr., pharmacist. Dr. Ramsey's advocacy of Scouting drew the support of other men, including Dr. S. D. Calloway, dentist; L. F. Jeffries and R. P. Daniel, both Virginia Union professors; and Wiley A. Hall, Richmond Urban League executive secretary.

At first, Dr. Ramsey and his group encountered staunch resistance from the Richmond Area Council. Scout Executive Charles Weaver was in favor of Negro participation in Scouting, but the council's board of directors was opposed. Negroes got nowhere in their endeavors until they persisted in contacting Chief Scout Executive Dr. James E. West, one of the founders of the Scouting movement in America, at national headquarters in New York City. He was won over by the commitment of these men and persuaded the Richmond Area Council to relent. With backing from Dr. West, Richmond became one of the first cities in the South with a Scouting program available to Negro boys.



A certificate dated April 4, 1928, records the organization of Troop 75, the first Negro Boy Scout unit in the Richmond area. Wiley A. Hall was the Scoutmaster, and Armstrong High School teachers John L. Nixon, C. A. Lindsey and Kearney C. Manning were troop committeemen. The charter was approved in the days of Charles Weaver, Scout executive for the Richmond Area Council. On May 1, 1928, 12 boys entered Troop 75, becoming the first Negro Boy Scouts in Richmond.

The troop was sponsored by the Colored Playground and Recreation Association. As the only unit in the council that was not sponsored by a church, Troop 75 had a somewhat ambiguous "independent" status. Negro boys from diverse neighborhoods in the city were members of the troop. Anthony J. Binga recalled that, although the Colored Playground and Recreation Association was the institutional sponsor of the troop, early Boy Scout activities took place at Armstrong High School, then housed in a building at Leigh and Prentiss Streets.



Without question, Troop 75's existence depended on the art of improvisation. For the Armstrong High School meetings, a janitor allowed the Boy Scouts to enter the building after school hours and reserved a spare closet for the storage of troop equipment. A few years later, after the Colored Playground and Recreation Association had constructed a gymnasium at 112 West Charity Street, Scouting activities relocated there. This Community Center was located in an area that is now the Gilpin Court housing development. By many accounts, there was some sort of event every day at 112 West Charity Street.

Eako Lake, a beautiful campsite with a large body of water, became available to Negro Scouters from Richmond during the years 1929-1933. Scouts could swim, fish and enjoy nature at this campsite in Glen Allen, Virginia.

Arthur L. "Stretch" Gardner became Scoutmaster of Troop 75 in 1929. He served as counselor and swimming instructor for the boys in his and other early Negro troops. "Stretch Gardner would pace off one hundred yards along the banks of Eako Lake so we'd have a notion of the distances we were swimming," remembered Anthony Binga.

Eako Lake was used by a variety of Negroes for recreation. The Boy Scouts conducted their activities on one side of the

body of water. Binga cited an early act of heroism by a Negro Boy Scout. A youth who couldn't swim dove into the water from out of a tree, wearing an inflated inner tube around his body. When he hit the water, the tube formed a figure eight, and the boy was caught, head down. Boy Scout John Wilson swam across Eako Lake to the boy, who was on the side used by the general public, and managed to save him from almost certain drowning.

Harry S. Crawford followed Gardner as Scoutmaster in 1931. Small in stature, Crawford was soft spoken, but firm. He brought some military aspects to Scouting: Troop 75 practiced marching and drilling, which encouraged discipline and organization in the unit. Crawford and B. Franklin Kersey led



Troop 75 to several national jamborees, including the first one in Washington, D.C., in 1937. Crawford also served as district commissioner for several years and received the Silver Beaver Award in 1947. The first Negro Scout to advance to the rank of Eagle Scout was James E. Jackson, Jr., one of the original group of boys in Richmond's Troop 75.

Another early troop, Troop 77, chartered by First African Baptist Church in the spring of 1929, took weekend hikes in the wide-open spaces near Josiah Robertson's home. Activities included drilling, cooking, crafts, instruction in fire building; also snake hunting and preservation in alcohol. First African Baptist Church bought a vacant lot next to a sanctuary at

14th and Broad Streets. Boy Scouts of Troop 77 used this lot as an overnight camp "with tents and serving breakfast," said Daniel Perkins, who eventually advanced to positions as assistant Scoutmaster and troop committeeman. Perkins also credited Dr. Norvell Coots as active in Troop 77 leadership. Scoutmaster David Cross, a retired U.S. Army Cavalry officer, recruited boys in the Shockoe Bottom community. One project successfully carried out by First African Baptist Troop 77 was a neighborhood clean-up drive.

For nearly 60 years, Ebenezer Baptist Church has been the faithful sponsor of Troop 78 (now Troop 478). Boys from the "Old Town" section of central Richmond and Jackson Ward have steadily demonstrated a strong interest in this troop, which was chartered September 24, 1929. The man who organized Troop 78 was Ellsworth "E.R." Storrs.

Mr. Storrs was superintendent of the Sunday School and chairman of the troop committee, which also included John H. Braxton and R. P. Daniel, institutional representative for the troop. The first Scoutmaster at Ebenezer was Julian Francis Browne. Benjamin Franklin Kersey, Jr. and David Gilpin, Jr. were assistant Scoutmasters. Eleven boys, enrolled at the rank of Tenderfoot, met on Thursdays at 6:00 p.m. in the Ebenezer Baptist Church building at Judah and Leigh Streets.

John M. Brooks was the first Eagle Scout from Troop 78. As an adult, Brooks was the southern regional voter registration director for the NAACP and a founder of the Richmond and Virginia Crusade for Voters. During the '30s, Troop 78 had the distinction of advancing three brothers—Warren, Frederick and Franklin Kersey—to the rank of Eagle. Warren Kersey was one of the first Negroes with the Richmond City Fire Department; Frederick Kersey became a professor of art; Franklin Kersey became the first Negro professional Scouter in Richmond, and retired as a high school teacher.

Troop 81, chartered to First Baptist at 15th and Decatur Streets, was led by Scoutmaster Hobson Pryor, who served from 1931 to 1944. The troop would hike anywhere, regardless of weather. Various community organizations would call upon these Scouts to participate in their programs. They put on skits in churches, delivered food to housebound people and helped out in their neighbors' gardens. Troop 81 became one of the foremost troops in the city, consistently making a good show in Scouting competitions.

Troop 81 was large, generally carrying 30 boys on its frequent trips. Scouts would walk six or seven miles to Jefferson Park to learn the rudiments of camping and water sports. Pryor always made sure the boys had fine food to eat. Meals were cooked outdoors at camp. Nothing was prepared beforehand.

Troop 81's overnight camping hikes motivated the owners of Jefferson Park to develop the property into a recreation area open to the public. The Scouts helped fix up the place, chopping trees as requested. The troop had its own lifeguard and made full use of the pond for swimming and diving.

For distant camping locations, troop committeemen and other members of First Baptist Church would drive the Scouts and their gear in their automobiles. When some of the more ambitious boys needed certain merit badges to gain advancement, they were taken to sites offering these opportunities. Lemuel Johnson was the first Negro Eagle Scout from a South Richmond troop.

Mount Olivet Baptist Church at 25th and S Streets in Church Hill was another early sponsoring institution. Church member Samuel O. Jackson organized Boy Scout Troop 82 and became its Scoutmaster.

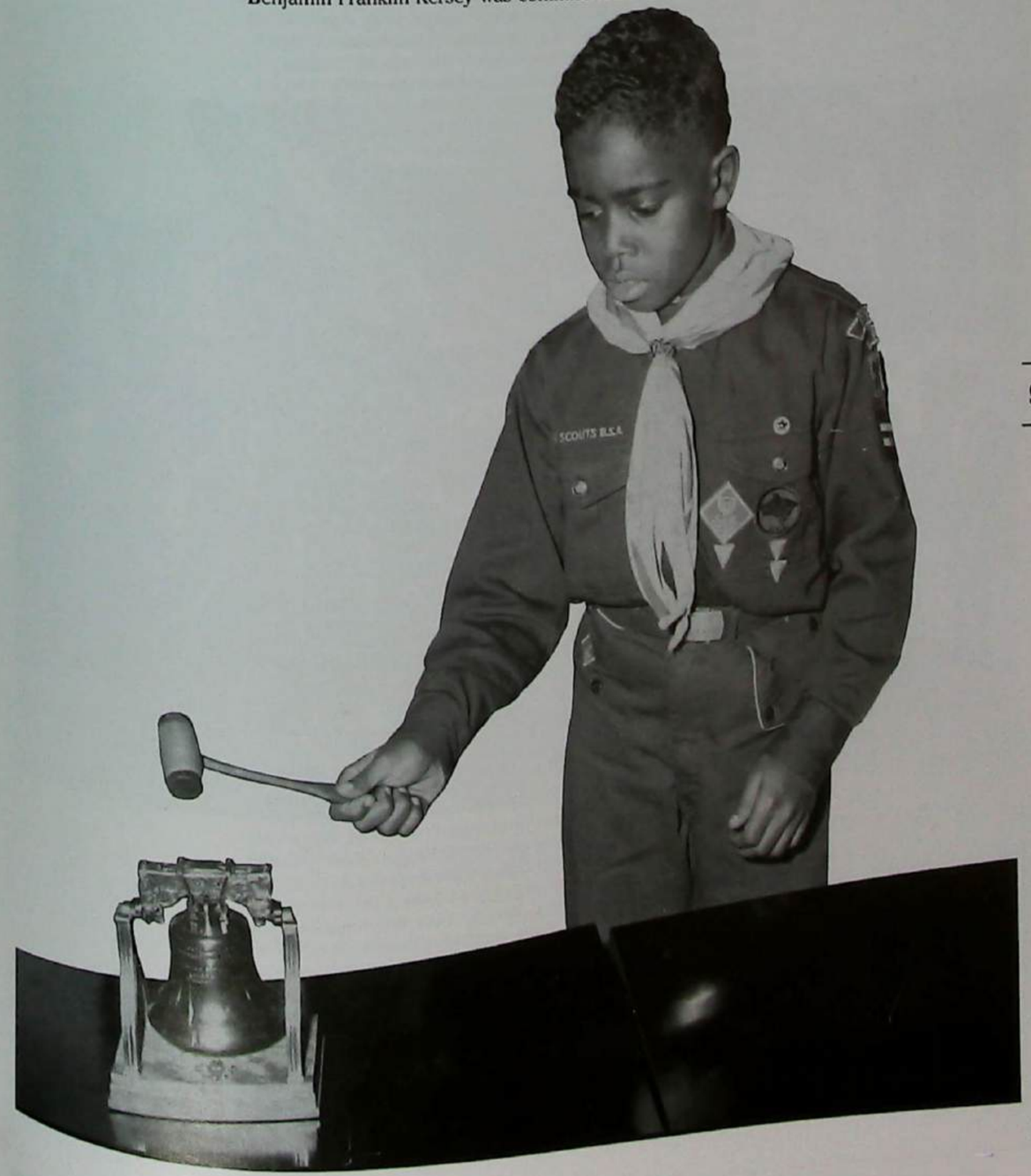
Scoutmaster Jackson's nickname was "Old Timer." "Jackson was the kind of man that, when he started something, he

put everything he had into it," Joseph Cosby remembered. "We went camping every other week." Camp Jackson, the first official Boy Scout campsite for Richmond-area Negroes, was named after him.

Creation of the Frederick Douglass District

1935 was the big year for Negro Boy Scouts in Richmond. They officially became the Frederick Douglass District of the Richmond Area Council, also known as District 6. Because of the good work being done by the pioneering troops, Thomas Howell, president of the council, obtained a $1,500 grant from the City of Richmond's Community Fund to establish the district.

Benjamin Franklin Kersey was commissioned as the dis-



trict's first field executive. Kersey had started out in 1929 as a Scout in a troop in New Jersey. After he came to Richmond, Kersey served as assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 76 and as the second Scoutmaster of Troop 78. Four other cities in the USA had Negro Scout field executives—Norfolk, Washington, D.C., Baltimore and Cincinnati. Now Richmond joined the ranks of leaders in Negro participation in the Boy Scouts of America.

Kersey remembers the cooperative spirit he encountered among Scouters, both black and white: "White Scoutmasters were very helpful in advising us on how to organize our Negro Scouts. They bent over backwards to get us going." Kersey was field executive 12 years, between 1935 and 1947. He points out that while there was interracial participation in all council programs, black and white camps were separate, following the customs of that day. Kersey also helped Negro troops organize in localities outside the council, advising leaders in Petersburg, Franklin and Charlottesville.



Camp Jackson, in Chesterfield County, was the first camp rented by the Richmond Area Council for the use of Negro Scouts. It was followed, in 1940, by Camp Wakoda. This camp, on Swift Creek and very near Camp Shawondassee, provided Negro Boy Scouts with a camp with a kitchen, dining facilities, dormitories and a swimming area. By general consensus, it was the best Boy Scout camp for Negroes in Virginia, and Scouts from all over the state attended camp there.

Wishing to develop the survival skills cherished by Boy Scouts, the Frederick Douglass District sought in 1935 to train its Negro Scouts in lifesaving and water sports. Racial discrimination of swimming facilities was a persistent barrier. The district could not obtain the services of any white instructor in the city of Richmond who possessed the requisite

certification. Blacks were not permitted to use the pool run by the YMCA. Franklin Kersey and Mrs. William H. Hughes, the only Negro member of the Richmond Red Cross executive board, appealed to Mrs. Grace Neil, Red Cross executive director. Mrs. Neil enlisted the support of the national headquarters of the Red Cross in bringing a nationally qualified swimming instructor from Chicago. The white instructor, Ralph Carr, spent two months in Richmond using Willow Beach, a private pool in Chesterfield County owned by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis. The instructor said he was impressed by the progress of his trainees. Maggie Laura Walker, granddaughter of the renowned banker, participated in a lifesaving program along with Arthur L. "Stretch" Gardner, William Calloway, Warren Kersey, Frederick Kersey and a Mr. Arrington.

After the Frederick Douglass District was created in 1935, more units of Negro Boy Scouts were formed in Richmond. Churches in the community were initially wary of sponsoring troops. They were unsure if the outdoor training and fun were appropriate activities for religious institutions. Their misgivings were overcome with time and persuasion. Churches have sponsored troops that, in most cases, have been assets to religious programs for the social and moral improvement of blacks.

Linwood Ross, presently one of the oldest active Scoutmasters in the area, has led Troop 478 since 1952. The troop has had an unbroken history since its formation. Of the original group of Negro Boy Scout units in Richmond, Troop 478 is the only one still operational. Ross gives Ebenezer Baptist Church credit for its commitment to the long-term continuity of this troop: "The church has been very supportive in keeping Troop 478 alive, including the Scouting program in the church budget."

Troop 82 was one of the few Negro Boy Scout units that had a drum and bugle corps in the mid-'30s. The drum and bugle corps of Troop 82 performed at least once a month. "They would march up and down 25th Street, S Street, 28th Street and Venable Street," Joseph Cosby remembers. Members of the drum and bugle corps wore their regular Boy Scout uniforms and regular patrol patches.

"Troop 77 at First African Baptist Church had a pretty good band, but not as many buglers as Troop 82," noted Cosby. James E. Robinson described the rival outfit: "Earl Morton was the leader of Troop 77's drum and bugle corps. We thought he was the best drum major in the city. Everybody in the city wanted to beat him." Robinson said there were drum and bugle corps only at First African, Mt. Olivet, Fourth Baptist and perhaps at a troop in South Richmond. "Being in a Boy Scout drum and bugle corps was a big thing because you had an opportunity to get in the Christmas parade," pointed out Robinson. In the mid-'30s the Negro Boy Scout drum and bugle corps marched down Broad Street in an otherwise all-white holiday parade. "Negro high schools didn't have marching bands, but all the white high schools had a marching band in the parade," recalled Robinson. "It was a big thing for black kids to be able to march in the parade. Troop 77's would lead the other drum and bugle corps of Negro Boy Scouts."

World War II

Scouting was active during World War II. Many sponsors met the challenge of finding adult leaders and involved Boy Scouts in activities supporting the war effort. One unique program used older Scouts as workers in migrant farm camps scattered along Virginia's eastern coastline. Approximately one hundred black and white Boy Scouts would, be-

tween 1939 and 1943, travel each year to these areas to assist in the harvest of food. B. Franklin Kersey served as director of this program in cooperation with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the U.S. Government.

"During World War II, Camp Wakoda received ample food rationing stamps through the concern of Herbert H. Southall, who was the director of the Federal food stamp program in the Richmond area," said Kersey. "Because of Southall's cooperation, Camp Wakoda was able to maintain a food locker in Chester, Virginia, where fresh meat was stored until needed. We would buy a whole cow and share between Shawondassee and Wakoda."

The first Cub Scout pack was organized in the Frederick Douglass District on September 10, 1941. An application for a new charter of a Cub Scout pack was filed by St. Joseph's Catholic Church for Pack 79 with 10 boys led by Cubmaster James E. Pipkin.

Following World War II, several troops and packs formed drill teams or marching bands. According to Earle Taylor, parades of Scouts and their supporters made annual processions through predominantly Negro sections of Richmond.

Around 1952 Charles Nelson, Scoutmaster of Troop 250, Third Street Bethel A.M.E. Church, took his troop of Boy Scouts on its most adventurous trip. They caught a bus from Richmond to Charlottesville, then hiked in the Blue Ridge Mountains to Waynesboro. To finance this excursion, the Scoutmaster's wife sold candy and recycled old newspapers. In other preparations, Thelma Nelson made one of the boys a canvas sleeping bag stuffed with cotton. The Scouts were planning to sleep on the ground, but it was so cold that February that a resort owner allowed the boys to stay in a cabin at Skyline Drive.

"My Boys were Their Boys"

Troop 476 shared in the success enjoyed by the Frederick Douglass District in the mid-'50s. Chartered by Fifth Street Baptist Church, which at that time met in the Navy Hill area, the troop had meetings in the kitchen in the church's basement. Scoutmaster Calvin Carter remembers, "The church didn't pay too much attention to the Scouting program, but we were determined to have Scouting." An Explorer post was organized by Harold Vaughan and "Lexy" Holland. "Holland could cook and taught boys how to cook outside. He saw they all had the proper kinds of food and prepared menus for us."

The Scoutmaster lived near the "burying ground" on the downtown side of the Fifth Street Bridge. This was before construction of Interstate 64 leveled the old neighborhood, changed street names, and caused Fifth Street Baptist Church to move to another location. Carter recalled that before traveling to camp, the Boy Scouts of Troop 476 would assemble at his house. He estimated he usually took 25 Boy Scouts for camping trips. Scoutmasters in the '50s had to dig into their own pockets to help finance Scouting activities, and Carlton and other leaders "tore up" cars in transit to campsites. "On country roads, farm wagons used to dig two trenches in the surface, leaving a hump in the center. A car's muffler and tailpipe would scrape on the bottom. This ruined cars that were loaded with equipment and supplies."

Carter recalled how Negro Scouters all worked together. "When we went to camp, my boys were their boys. Scoutmasters looked after each other's units and boys were taught to obey all Scoutmasters as if they were their own adult leader," Carter explained. This collaborative approach was confirmed by Clarence Burrell, who was Scoutmaster of Troop 486. Burrell said, "Troop 476 was my buddy-buddy troop. I



knew I could depend on them. Fifth Street had a good troop and pack that was very active camping. I would get Harvey Freeman and Calvin Carter and work along with them at Camp Wakoda."

Camp Wakoda began as a fully approved Boy Scout camp in 1940. B. Franklin Kersey reported that in 1946 a severe storm washed away the entrances to the camp and caused a dam to break. After this natural catastrophe, Camp Wakoda deteriorated. Still, there were no serious accidents at the camp.

Percell Taylor related that in the days of segregation, a tight network of black Scouters arranged places for each other's troops to stay. Black landowners would give troops permission to camp on their property. Taylor was the Scoutmaster of Troop 479 for several years, and also worked on the district, state and national levels. Troop 479 took camping trips to Marion in the western part of Virginia and to the Outer Banks of North Carolina.

Perhaps Troop 479's most noteworthy achievements were two camping excursions to Ernwigle in Ontario, Canada. Funds were raised creatively. Minstrel shows were staged at the Hippodrome and Booker T movie theaters between films. The adult leaders let the boys do everything—acting, speaking and singing. These performances earned the Boy Scout troop a cut of the theaters' ticket receipts.

These Canadian camping trips were educational for both the adults and the boys. The group ate lunch at the cafeteria of Ford Motor Company near Detroit, sprayed the numerous mosquitoes they encountered on the cold, rocky shores of Lake St. Clair, saw Niagara Falls, toured the Heinz soup factory at Leemington, visited the huge Pittsburgh Planetarium, and observed the activities inside the United Nations Building in New York City. About 35 Boy Scouts and six adults went on each of these excursions.

An Arena for Black Leaders

When General J. Johnson first moved to Richmond in 1958, he was impressed by "the spirit of togetherness" in the Frederick Douglass District. Johnson had begun working in Scouting in Fredericksburg in the 1940s as part of the Capital (Washington, D.C.) Council. "Upon coming to Richmond, I was approached by Judge James Sheffield, who encouraged me to join the Scouting program here," says Johnson.

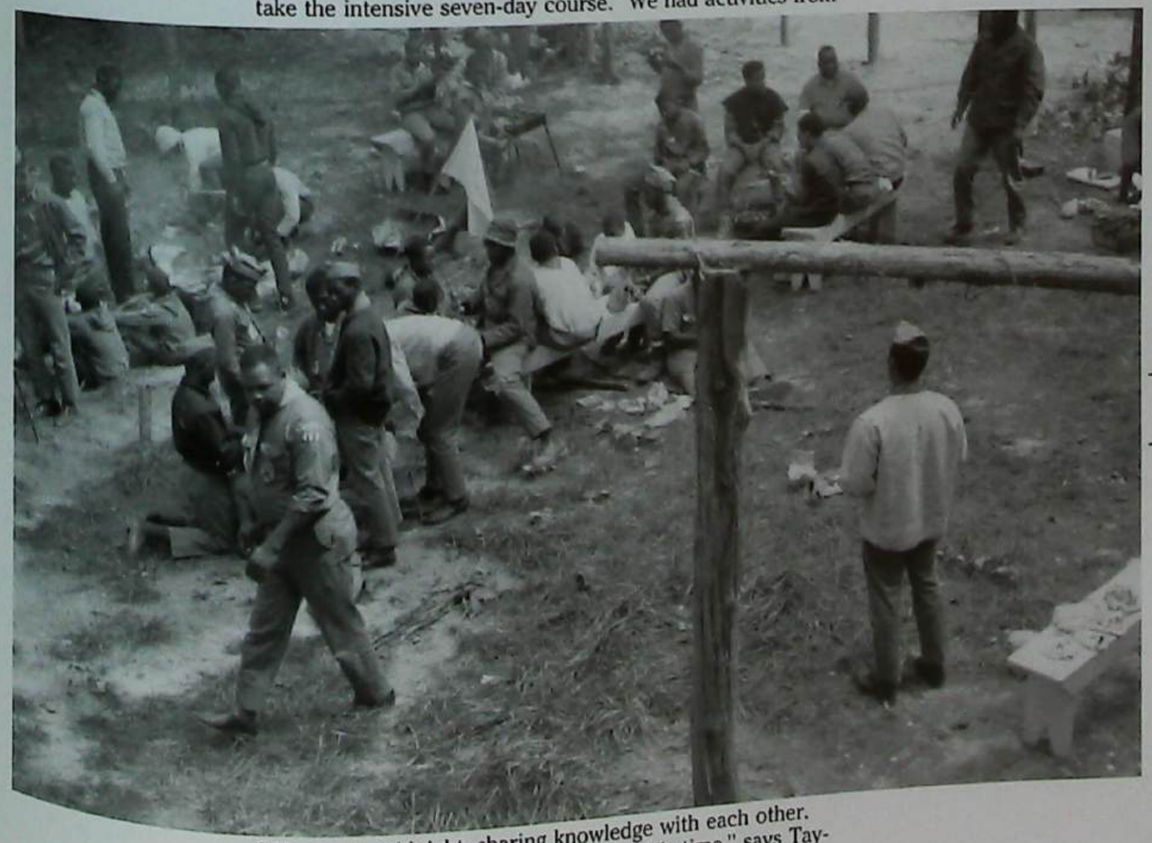
"The Frederick Douglass District was at one time the most outstanding district in the Robert E. Lee Council," General Johnson asserts. "Our Scoutmasters were well trained. With 20 to 30 troops, we had a more active program than the other districts. We carried the council," Johnson recollects.

Linwood Ross recalls that in the early 1950s, outstanding boys didn't advance to become Eagle Scouts because they couldn't earn merit badges for swimming and lifesaving. Due to segregation, it was still difficult for blacks to find a place to swim. Boys in Troop 78 would go to Virginia State College in Petersburg to use the pool there. These obstacles did not stop some youths who were determined to achieve, regardless of the odds against them. About 20 Eagle Scouts have risen from the ranks of Troop 78 since its beginnings. Dr. Richard Jackson, Dr. Harold Green and attorney George Martin became Eagles in the late '60s. Troop 478 was the first troop in the Frederick Douglass District to have three Eagle Scouts inducted at one time.

More Silver Beaver Awards have been presented to men connected with Troop 478 than with any other troop in the Frederick Douglass or Capitol District. The first Negro in Richmond to be honored with the Silver Beaver Award was Professor Charles T. Russell, who was presented his emblem

December 28, 1937, at Ebenezer Baptist Church. Other Silver Beavers from Ebenezer Baptist Church and Troop 478 include Christopher J. Foster, Richard W. Foster, Ellsworth "E. R." Storrs, William D. Kindle, General J. Johnson and Linwood D. Ross, who received his award on the day Rev. Martin Luther King died in 1968.

Percell Taylor says he put his heart into his hobbies. Scouting proved immensely rewarding to Taylor during his 53-year association. By 1964, he was participating in Wood Badge training on the national level at the old Schiff Scout Reservation in New Jersey. Linwood Ross, Eugene Mundle, Earle Taylor and William Kindle were also members of this first cadre of black Virginians to receive Wood Badge training. Taylor observed that the program was so well respected that powerful corporations sent their management people to take the intensive seven-day course. "We had activities from



6:00 a.m. to midnight, sharing knowledge with each other. The training made you think during all this time," says Taylor. The two Taylor brothers became coach counselors in this high-level Scouting program. Earle Taylor also served as assistant course director. Both have been presented the Silver Beaver by the council and the St. George Emblem by their church.

Years of Decline

The Scoutmasters who led their troops during the years of the Frederick Douglass District's greatest activity noticed that something had changed by the late 1950s. Leon Gibson detected a loss of enthusiasm for Scouting in 1958. Irving Friend said enrollment in Troop 490 had dropped off to about 15 boys. Gibson decided at that point to relinquish his position as Scoutmaster at Second Baptist Church South Richmond. On the other side of the James River, Clarence Burrell per-

ceived a decline of interest in Scouting a little later, in the early '60s.

Perhaps it is impossible to pinpoint an exact date for Scouting's sinking popularity among Negroes in Richmond. Different parts of town and different sponsoring institutions probably experienced the decline at different times. Likewise, it may be futile to attempt to determine specific causes for the decline. Some leaders cite expanded opportunities for recreation that came with desegregation. Others point to the loss of charismatic adult leaders in Scouting. Whatever the reasons, by the mid-'60s Scouting in the Frederick Douglass District possessed only a shadow of its former glory.

Many Negro Scouters believe that the Frederick Douglass District, though not wealthy in monetary terms, was the richest district in programs. Earle Taylor points out how the blacks played a key role as innovators. "The Robert E. Lee Council's 'Cub Day at Camp' had its beginnings in the Frederick Douglass District as a program called 'Cub-O-Rama'." Cub Scout activities were an answer to those of Boy Scout camporees. Den competitions were held in the morning, with the winning dens representing their packs in the afternoon. The Cub-O-Rama program was developed by the commissioner team of Miss Mozelle Archer, Dr. Esther Romaine Browne and her husband Jessie "J. C." Browne and Earle Taylor, district commissioner.

Another highlight in the programs fielded by the Frederick Douglass District was a series of "Adult Camping Trips," described by Earle Taylor: "Each year, once in the winter and once in the summer, a camping trip was made to help new Scoutmasters learn camping skills. The Outer Banks of North Carolina were visited in summer heat, while the frozen ground of Crabtree Meadows welcomed us with winter snow."

The exceptional quality of black Scouting volunteers at the time of integration is attested by Herbert H. Southall, who himself was a key figure in the Robert E. Lee Council: "Adult leaders were very conscientious." Southall also commends Scouting volunteers: "They deserve a lot of credit. They didn't let anything get in their way to cause them to fail to render to the boys all the services to which they were entitled."

The Problems of Transition

During the '60s, General J. Johnson was very active in Scouting, serving as a member at large on the council's board of directors. As part of the executive committee of this body, Johnson's persuasiveness helped overcome opposition to the desegregation of camping facilities. The old camps, Wakoda and Shawondassee, were separate but not equal. Both pieces of property were, however, in poor condition and needed to be replaced. It was decided that the integration of black and white would be a necessary feature of a new camp.

The council's board of directors made a thorough demographic study of the Richmond area at the time of integration. General Johnson credits several whites who worked earnestly with blacks to create an integrated program. Johnson praises Dr. Helmut Wakeham, a vice president of Philip Morris, USA, for his fair-mindedness. Johnson also lauds Dr. William Spencer, O. M. "Tommy" Thompson, Malcolm Kalman and Judge Kermit Rooke of Richmond as whites who were genuine and cooperative in integrating Scouting.

According to Earle Taylor, the social change of the 1960s was paralleled by changes of awareness and attitude in the Frederick Douglass District. "In that era, district leaders would no longer wear the Robert E. Lee Council patch into several sections of Richmond," says Taylor. "Black Boy Scouts were reluctant to wear their uniforms into certain parts of town. District committee people either wore only their district committee patch, such as a commissioner or roundtable commissioner, or dressed in their civilian clothes."



"Integration, for many black Scouters and for Richmond in general, came too slow, too little, too late, especially among professional Scouters," says James E. Sheffield, a former Richmond Circuit Court judge who now practices law in the city. He was a Boy Scout executive of the Frederick Douglass District between 1958 and 1960. "One of the factors responsible for the situation was that the council budget was made up in large part of an allocation from United Way. Many of those who made large and significant contributions to United Way were conservative where race relations were concerned. They did not want United Way agencies moving too far ahead of prevailing conservative thinking," analyzes Sheffield. "Richmond, itself, had to move ahead with integration before Scouting could move. Scouting was not to be the vanguard."

Looking back on that era, Sheffield recalls, "A lot of people took segregation for granted. A lot of people assumed that segregated Scouting was the way it was supposed to be. Scouting, however, was a microcosmic type of situation, an example of what was going on in Virginia and Richmond."

Judge Sheffield states, "Scouting was separate but very unequal." Adult leaders held differing opinions on segregation at the time. According to Sheffield, "Some blacks liked Camp Wakoda, which was located in Chesterfield County and was the only camp for blacks. They liked the separateness. They

liked the way they were doing and didn't want to become part of the bigger picture. Some black Scouters wanted to preserve the status quo. Others wanted change." Sheffield's assessment of changes that did occur is negative. "I don't think integration has, on balance, been good for blacks. There was during that period of time a sense of caring for the welfare of each other that was not there after integration. What we really needed was an equal slice of the pie as far as facilities and money."

By 1966, Richmond industrialist Thomas Brady Saunders had given a total of 227 acres in Goochland County to the council. The land became Camp T. Brady Saunders. School teacher William S. Manning, who was camp director at Brady Saunders for two years, believes blacks and whites were treated equally at the new camp, even before integration of the council. "If a black troop wanted to go to camp, they went on out there and stayed for the week and got the same thing that the white kids got," reports Manning.

A source of dissatisfaction in the '60s was that the council name—Robert E. Lee—did not change as had been planned. According to General Johnson, an agreement was made in the late '60s to the effect that both the council and its districts would be called by different names. Following this agreement, names of districts changed from those of historical individuals to other designations. As part of the integration process, all the districts in the city of Richmond were merged together to form the Capitol District. The Frederick Douglass District ceased to exist. Changing of the name of the council was left for the future to decide.

Black Scouters in Richmond generally expected that Herbert H. Southall would become the first president of the newly integrated council. Southall had been General Johnson's predecessor as chairman of the Frederick Douglass District. With years of leadership experience, Southall had been a member of the board of directors and its nominating committee, and had served as acting treasurer of the council. General Johnson points out that Southall was known by both blacks and whites. "Southall was well up on Scouting. He presented challenges and encouraged a lot of pride in the Frederick Douglass District. He could really inspire," adds Johnson. Black Scouters were disappointed when Southall was not chosen president of the council when it was integrated.

General Johnson remembers in the late '70s, at the request of black volunteers, decisive action was taken concerning the name of the council. "It was a big meeting, with Scouters from other parts of the state ... also county and city officials present," Johnson comments. In a vote of approximately 28 to 15, the motion to change the name of the Robert E. Lee Council was defeated. Another issue addressed at that meeting was the location of the "Annual Appreciation Dinner" at the Commonwealth Club. A motion to change the setting of this event was also defeated.

"Some blacks did not take to integration," observes General Johnson, "especially after losing on the name issue." Johnson describes as "hot" a meeting of black Scouters in the aftermath of the name-change decision. Some wanted to pull out of the council altogether, but Johnson convinced them that too much would be lost.

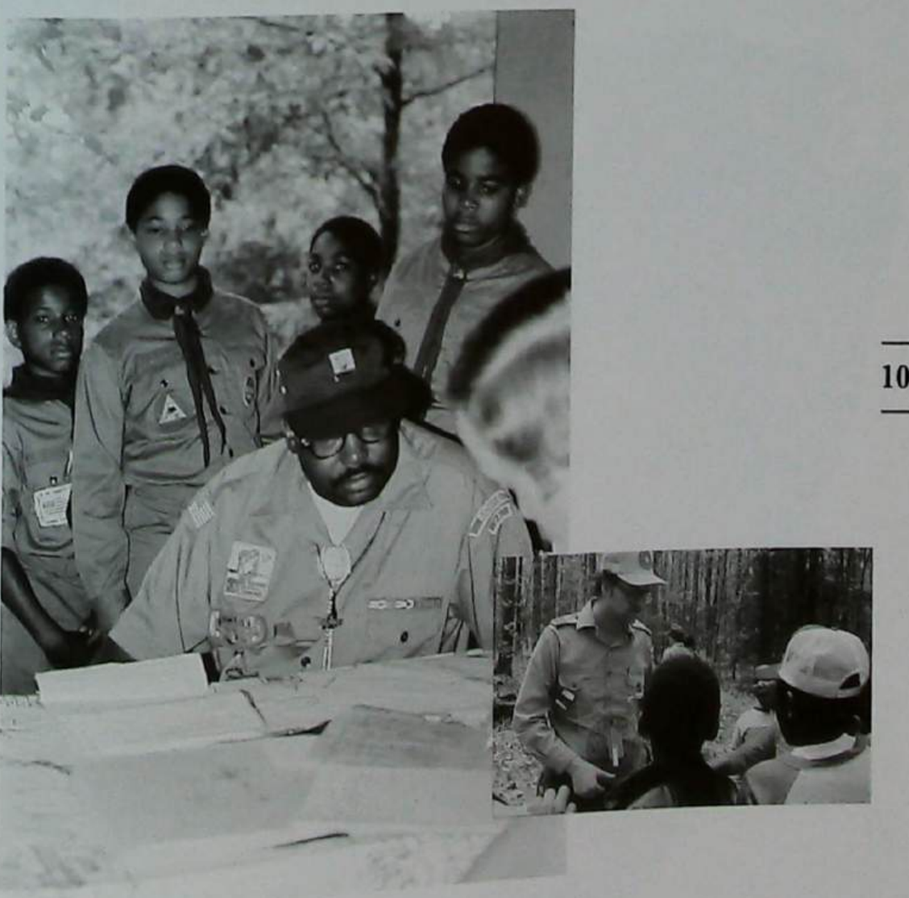
Building Bridges

O. M. Thompson was one of the first chairmen of the newly integrated Capitol District. Thompson, who is white, has been very prominent in Scouting on the local, regional and national levels. "It was a difficult job," remembers Thompson of his tenure as chairman.

J. C. and Esther Browne served as a bridge between blacks and whites amid the controversies that arose during racial integration. "Esther Browne was one of the most magnificent people I've ever known," praises O. M. Thompson.

Planning by Consensus

Herbert H. Southall is optimistic about the future of Scouting in the Richmond area. He feels changes are needed, but the council is capable of devising and implementing improvements in its program. "The board of directors can be a catalyst," envisions Southall. "The board needs to sit down to investigate problems, not just have meetings with set agendas." Southall is confident the council can flourish by practicing a consensus method: "If the chairman of the board and the Scout executive would call together a joint committee to study the situation and would then put into effect their findings, there can be nothing but success."



In Summary

Scouting among blacks in the Richmond area has touched many lives. Racial barriers have been overcome, and opportunities for development have become available for several generations of Negro boys.

Hundreds of dedicated individuals have served as organizers, adult leaders and supporters of the numerous troops that have been active in the city. These worthy deeds are surely imprinted in the minds and hearts of those who witnessed them.

THE EAGLE STILL FLIES



It was 1924 when Joseph William Koch earned his Eagle badge.

His son and grandson would continue the tradition, while Koch would go on to receive the Distinguished Eagle Award and become the Southeast Region's Outstanding Scoutmaster of the Year, as leader of Troop 745, sponsored by River Road Baptist Church in Richmond.

The Koch campsite at Brady Saunders Scout Reservation that is dedicated to the retired U. S. Army colonel extends his 60 years of Scouting, as continuing waves of boys discover their strengths on pristine land.

An adult volunteer and council member at large, Koch served on Robert E. Lee Council's executive board. He was a member of the district committee and commissioner staff.

Other awards bestowed on the veteran included the Scouters Key, District Award of Merit, Silver Beaver, Scoutmasters Key, Shofar Award and the Vigil Honor of the Order of the Arrow.

Koch completed 60 years with Scouting in May 1983, a month before he died.





EAGLES

Chapter 5

In the first two years of Robert E. Lee Council's existence eight boys qualified as Eagle Scouts. They earned their 21 merit badges, performed service for their fellow man, held positions of leadership, exhibited outdoor skills, stood before an adult review board ... and passed! Henceforth, on formal occasions, they wore "pinned centered just above the left breast uniform pocket flap seam," as the manual prescribes, a red, white and blue ribbon from which would hang a silver eagle.

Having arrived at Scouting's zenith, they joined a select group of boys across the country who would in 50 years number almost half a million. As the number of Eagles steadily increased to over a million by the '80s, people outside of Scouting began to take notice; to expect of these achievers high principles, wide knowledge, initiative and leadership. An Eagle Scout certification advanced an opportunity for a scholarship, military appointment or employment.

The award's standards have been developed and maintained over the years. Its significance has infused not only Scouting, but higher education, business, industry and community service. In 1972, the National Eagle Scout Association (NESA) would unify these elite of Scouting so that their prominence and influence might improve the nation's quality of life.

Originally, the Eagle was, in fact, the Wolf, borrowing Baden-Powell's symbol of singular distinction described in *Scouting for Boys* in 1908. As outlined in the BSA manual adopted in 1911 from Baden-Powell's work, the category of Wolf, for 21 badges earned, topped all other ranks and did not require badges specified for Life and Star levels. But in 1911, BSA committees preparing the American Boy Scout Handbook submitted to urgings that the Eagle Scout replace the Wolf. The designated badge, an Eagle's head, provoked a furor that resolved into the eagle in flight.

Interest in earning merit badges picked up when the handbook became available in 1911. Requirements for some were so stiff, and the local councils' court of honor procedures so complicated, that only 141 badges were granted to 50 boys the rest of that year.

However, when Arthur R. Eldred of Troop 1 in Rockville Center, New York, became the first Eagle Scout the next year, the publicity inspired boys across the nation. During those early days many boys in Richmond were busy earning merit badges, with an eye on the Eagle. Terry Mitchell of Troop 14 garnered the first Eagle honor in 1913, with seven boys reaching the goal in 1914, four each in 1915 and 1916, five in 1917, two in 1918, and 15 in 1919—then 13 in 1920 and 19 in 1921. The statistics mounted and the Eagles were leaving the nest!

By 1933 some 220 young men had achieved Eagle rank. In the roster of Eagle Scouts can be noted many who have excelled in public or business life and have enhanced their communities significantly.

The Scouting movement was barely keeping pace with the boys when the first Eagle Scout came before a local committee to verify his achievements in 1912. When his application subsequently went off to the national office for approval, no badge was available. Its design was still under discussion. So no die could be cast. The boy had to wait until August 21 to hear of his award and until after Labor Day to have the first Eagle Scout badge placed on his uniform.

Beginning with a six-month minimum tenure as a Life



For a list of Eagle Scouts see Appendix B

Scout, an Eagle Scout's requirements demand a regimen: First, to hold a stipulated leadership position, such as patrol leader; second, to complete a service project that is helpful to a religious institution, school or the community, with prior approval of Scout officials, and requiring a plan, its implementation, and the leadership of others; third, to engage in a one-on-one Scoutmaster conference to discuss goals and activities.

An Eagle Scout's 21 badges (or 10 more than he has achieved in the climb to Life rank) must include: citizenship in the community, citizenship in the nation, citizenship in the world, first aid, communications, safety, emergency preparedness, lifesaving, environmental science, personal management, personal fitness or swimming or sports, and camping. In the process, a boy will have fulfilled 96 requirements, some of them multi-sectioned. He may, for example:

- Show three ways to attract and communicate with rescue planes.
- Describe how the geography, natural resources and climate of a country affect its economy.
- Attend a governmental meeting, obtain the body's budget and review the major sources of income and expenses for its operation.
- Build three kinds of top-of-the-ground fires.
- Prepare an autobiographical resumé for job applications.
- Develop a plan to teach a skill, create and make teaching aids and carry out the plan.
- Make a plan for accident prevention programs for five family activities outside the home.

The Scout Law ("A Scout is trustworthy, loyal, helpful . . .") does not say so, but a Scout is a busy boy, especially when he's "trailing the Eagle."



GOOD TURNS BRING RICHMOND'S OWN LADY

Chapter 6

Like semaphores flashing, two events on the Fourth of July, 1986, linked Richmond's Chimborazo Park with New York Harbor—though only one of these celebrations filled the nation's television screens.

Both sites have been home to the Statue of Liberty, as, thanks to the Boy Scouts of America, have Kansas City, Missouri; Los Angeles, California; in all, some two hundred American cities; as well as Manilla, the Philippines, a U.S. possession until 1946. The welcoming symbols of freedom appeared on pedestals across the country in the early 1950s, part of a BSA crusade to "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty."

To celebrate the Boy Scouts' 40th anniversary with a national Good Turn, local councils were giving their communities replicas of the Lady with the Lamp. What better way to remind Americans of Scouting's opportunities for building young boys into good citizens? Robert E. Lee Council brought the legend to Richmond in 1951, as each troop volunteered to raise 25 cents per Scout.

The people of France had contributed $250,000 for the creation of this tribute to America's democracy. Indeed, their country had helped the 13 colonies break away from British rule. The 151-foot stalwart Lady rose at the harbor entrance in 1886, her flame for independence beckoning refugees from Europe's persecutions and political onslaughts. A million annually, they came, through the early 1900s; many to New York, under her constant gaze. By the 1980s, weathering, and the toll from visitors climbing the interior spiral stairway to peer from windows in the crown, were spurring a $40-million refurbishing of the entire Bedloe Island installation.

The eight-and-a-half-foot rendition, standing in Chimborazo Park near the Richmond National Battlefield Visitors Center, also had known abuse from weather and vandals. Some of the seven spikes in the diadem were missing. Five bullets had pierced the half-dollar-thick copper skin, leaving gaping holes. Seams were weakening. The flame was tarnishing. The base and pedestal were cracking. It would take $3,400 to remodel the statue which in 1959 had cost $300.

Just as Americans had contributed $300,000 to erect an appropriate pedestal for this gift, various elements of the local community had banded to provide the original eight-foot pedestal, made of cobblestones that had once paved Richmond streets. Again, for the restoration, support came; this time, from the city, major business establishments, Neighbors of Chimborazo Park and WZZR-Lazer 93 radio station.

Now, as her landmark birthday approached, who would put the Lady right again?

The council commissioned Eleftherios Karkadoulias, internationally known sculptor, foundryman and restorer of statues—whose first name, in Greek, is the Lady's—"Liberty." He had seen the original monument as he entered New York Harbor on his first visit to this country in 1967 to see some of the pieces he had cast in Greece for American sculptors. He did not emigrate until 1970. In an interview he remarked at the statue's "flair . . . so natural, so fresh . . . We (Greeks) lived under Turkish rule for hundreds of years. Our people know what loss of freedom means." He added that the Statue of Liberty "is freedom itself. It is one of the wonders of the world. I love it."

Though he had to remove time's green patina from the Richmond statue to repair the shiny copper casting, he ap-



plied a solution that reproduced the look of a hundred years' aging and arrived with the renewed Lady in Richmond the day before the 1986 ceremony.

When the statue first came to Richmond in 1951, it was displayed for two weeks in a department store before its dedication in the park.

At the presentation, O. M. Stevenson, a member of the council executive board, sealed into the pedestal scrolls bearing the names of Scouts from 88 troops, packs and posts who had given pennies, nickels and dimes. Names from 145 other units throughout the council were added later. During the ceremony, at which Troop 85 Drum and Bugle Corps performed, about three thousand Scouts and guests heard Col. C. W. Woodson, Jr., superintendent of the Virginia State Police, dedicate the gift. It was Scout Sunday, the 11th day of a very cold February. In fact, the chill delayed until March the concrete laying necessary to form the star at the statue's base. But unset concrete was just one of the hurdles the council had leaped during the nine-year commitment to bring freedom's lofty emblem to Richmond.

It was April 13, 1950, when W. W. McEachun told the council's executive board of the BSA Liberty program. Board members reviewed illustrations and the $1,000 projected estimate. The original molds had cost $3,500 and the replicas $300 each. The base could require $200 to $500, depending on whether the community volunteered some labor and know-how; the shipping, $10 to $15. The statue would be reproduced by a Chicago manufacturer, Freedly-Voshardt Co., stamping its shape from 42 sheets of copper (300 separate sheets formed the New York Lady's exterior) and crossbracing its hollow interior. Dr. Robert F. Smart led the statue committee that included William Jacobs, Branch A. Dinwiddie, Leroy J. Ames, Kinsey Spotswood and Horace Webb.

A council endorsement followed the favorable recommendation in June from the committee chaired by Captain Horace Webb, with dedication scheduled for the 1951 Scout Week. Colonel Joseph W. Koch and Dr. C. K. Lawrence of Hopewell urged continued study, and the preparation of a cost estimate, site recommendations and "full statement of objectives." The board's September meeting brought full approval, as Dr. Smart described similar endeavors' successes elsewhere. By October an action committee was at work: Randolph Ruffin, placement; William Jacobs, finance; J. Binford Walford, architecture; and Mr. Swenson, publicity.

Already on hand: a gift from the city of the stones for a suitable pedestal, with a pledge of skilled labor for building the base. BSA had urged that the pedestal and base be shaped by local individuals through joint community effort, as had been done by the nation's citizenry for the New York shrine.

A detail remained. The Richmond Art Commission's approval would be necessary for the replica design, as well as for the intended site in Capitol Square. The art commission did not reject the statue, but denied the proposed site. Discouraged but undaunted, the executive board sought an alternative and began underwriting the cost to ensure a February completion. By December the site at Chimborazo Park was found and the base was modified for the new location. Berry-Burke, men's clothier and first in the Richmond area to sell Scout uniforms and equipment, underwrote the cost, aided by the labor council, carpenters' local, Richmond Lumber Co., Bowles Construction Co. and the Virginia Transit Co., who all donated time, labor, material and money.

So, the Lady's spot was ready, overlooking the James River, near the John Smith Memorial Tablet marking the arrival

of the British in the 17th century.

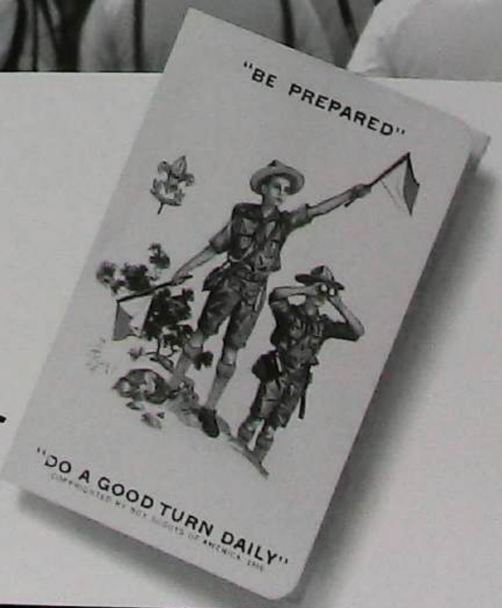
Richmond City Council accepted the statue on January 11, 1951, with the approval of the Richmond Recreation Department and the State Planning Commission.

In her celebrated poem, "The New Colossus," written before the Statue of Liberty's arrival onto her pedestal in 1886, Emma Lazarus championed The Lady who would be lifting that "lamp beside the golden door," and named her Mother of Exiles. One hundred years later, New York City and Richmond were rededicating her visage; and, as the 20th century ebbed, immigrants would still jam the gates, following the lamplight.

John J. Reid, II, a 16-year-old Richmonder, represented all five million Scouts when he delivered a speech at the reopening of the Statue of Liberty on July 4, 1986. John is with (l-r) Walter Cronkite, First Lady Nancy Reagan, Donald P. Hodel, Secretary of the Interior, and Lee Iococca, Chairman of the Statue of Liberty Ellis Island Foundation.







STAMPEDE!

by Stuart Dunn



It was a cold and windy but clear day in January when Troop 759 traveled to a dairy farm for its regular monthly camping trip, where it shared its camping area with 15 cows. An uneventful day was followed by a memorable evening.

With no clouds to hold any heat, it became extremely cold when the sun set. About 1:00 a.m. a noise behind my tent awoke me. Peering around the side, I saw the entire herd of cows looking at me. It seemed we had chosen their cold-weather "bedroom" for our campsite. On advice of my tentmate, a veterinarian (and presumed expert in animal behavior), I shouted at the cows to get rid of them. This succeeded in spooking the herd into stampeding through the campsite. Scrambling from my tent, I found that despite the fact the entire herd had run literally through the middle of the campsite, miraculously, not even a tent rope had been touched. Almost as amazing was that the entire troop slept through it.

Greeted by dawn with a windchill factor of 25-35 degrees below zero, I was concerned about frostbite. So, we decided to break camp. I had a well-deserved reputation for being very strict in requiring that all equipment be carried in packs when hiking in or out of a camp area; but, in this case, the patrol leaders were told, "Get it out any way you can." I will never forget one boy saying, "Boy, things must really be bad. Mr. Dunn is going to let us carry stuff out in our hands."

Scout spirit and teamwork were severely tested. All the young Scouts were put in a station wagon to get warm, while the older boys were asked to pack, not only their own equipment, but also that of the younger boys. Despite the brutally cold weather, not a single Scout complained.

The "icing on the cake"? Every boy on that trip went on next month's camping trip, proudly wearing his special "survivor" patch designed by an assistant Scoutmaster.



LIVING AND LEARNING OUTDOORS

Chapter 7

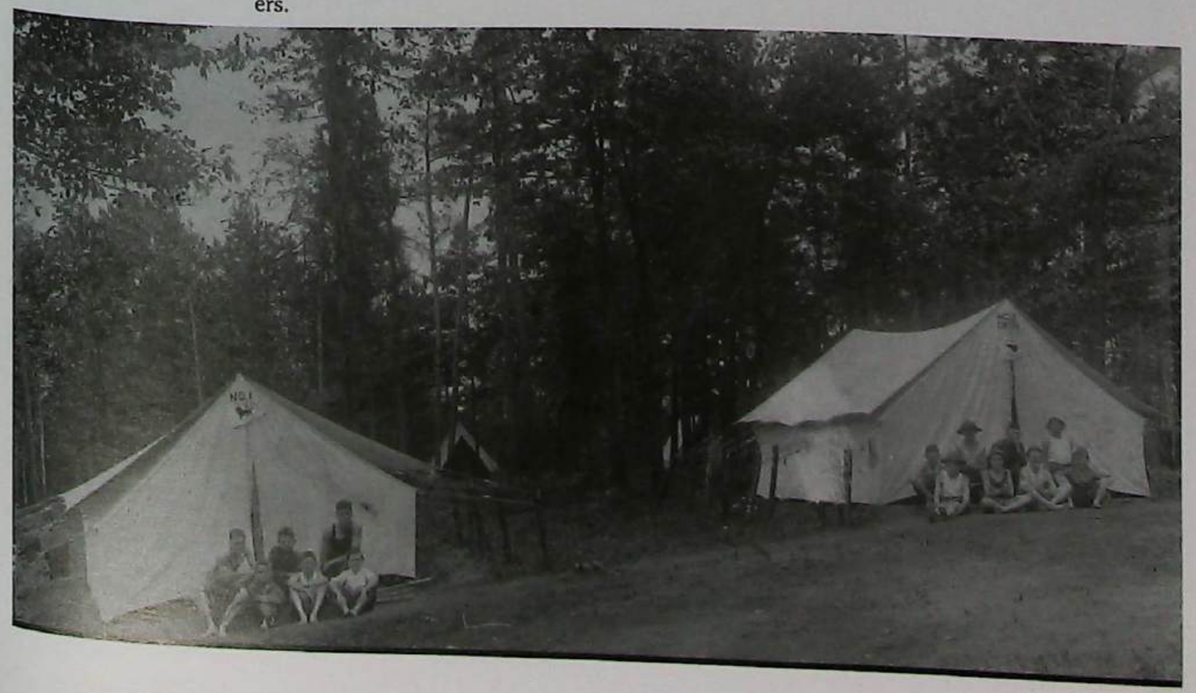
Ask an old Boy Scout what he got from Scouting and he'll rattle off stories about camping—usually having to do with tents and belongings floating away in downpours or snakes "winding up" in somebody's cot—or even snipe hunts.

A harrowing canoe upset in the log-strewn waters of Swift Creek "far from aid or habitation" is chronicled as an oft-told tale of James M. Ball, T. O. Heinrich and Davis W. Durrett. These were among the first to explore Camp Shawondassee, the council's 92 acres in Chesterfield County, and they insisted that only their Scout training and knowledge of woodcraft saved them from a night of terror in the wilderness.

Scouting has always been a mirror of society. So it is no surprise to learn that, in those early days of Scouting, camping facilities were segregated. In the early '30s, Camp Jackson, in Chesterfield County, was rented by the Richmond Area Council for the use of Negro Scouts. A dormitory was erected on the land with the help of boys and staff from the Hanover Training School, a correctional facility under the supervision of Wendell B. Layton, Sr. Buildings for the dormitory and dining hall were donated by the Department of Corrections and transported to the site. Camp Jackson also included a small lake.

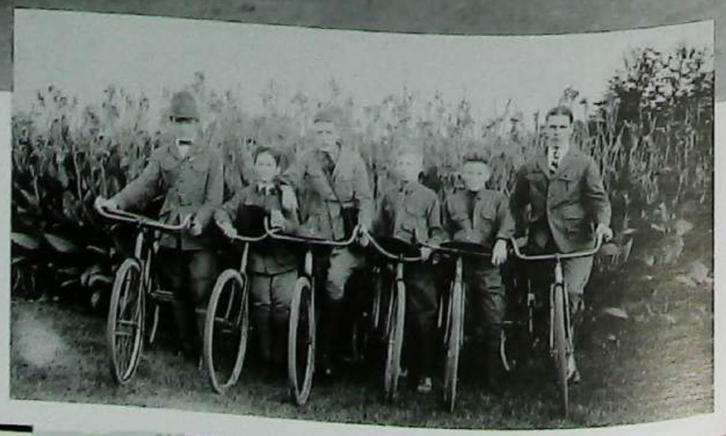
Camp Nelhassett was described as "a rugged and exciting place where a boy could learn what Scouting was all about." Nelhassett, believed to be named after Nellie Dunn, was given by Dr. John Dunn who owned Flowerdew Hundred. Dr. Dunn desired to provide a place for boys of Prince George County, including Petersburg and Hopewell, to have a wilderness camp they could attend. Facilities at Nelhassett were kept to a minimum and included adirondak shelters and fireplaces along the high banks of the James River and a free-flowing artesian well drilled at the foot of the bluff. This wilderness camp is held in the fond memories of many long time Scouters.





Camp Wakoda, in Chesterfield County near the courthouse and near the camp for white Scouts, Shawondassee, was bought in 1940 from the Kiwanis Club. A $50,000 fund-raising campaign culminated in this purchase by the council, providing Negro Boy Scouts a camp with a kitchen, dining facilities, dormitories and a swimming area. While Camp Wakoda was not as well equipped as the camps used exclusively by whites, it was the best Boy Scout camp for Negroes in Virginia. Negro Scouts from Washington, D.C., Norfolk and Roanoke used to travel to Camp Wakoda because it was better appointed than the facilities available in those areas. Earl Gray was the first camp counselor at Camp Wakoda.



















INDIAN CARVINGS AT CAMP WAKODA

"I found Camp Wakoda in the mid-'50s to be very cozy," said ... Irving Friend. Friend had been a member of Troop 490 under Scoutmaster Leon Gibson. He distinguished himself by becoming the first Negro from Richmond's southside to attend a national jamboree. Friend also went to the high adventure camp at Philmont, New Mexico.

"Wakoda was a 'personal' place I looked forward to going to all year-round, even for weekends," Friend recalls. A staff lodge contributed to the coziness experienced by Friend. "The counselors lodge was a barracks-like set up, like campers' cabins." Friend says Wakoda was well kept, even though it did not have the same quality of facilities as Camp Shawondassee. He describes the dining hall, which was elevated seven or eight feet above the ground, as "luxurious" and equipped with an open-hearth fireplace. The lake that had been developed at the camp was excellent, according to Friend—it didn't have leeches. "It was a nice, spring-fed lake everyone enjoyed swimming in."

"Nature trails took us by Swift Creek, where there is evidence of old Indian carvings. By standing on a big rock and looking up, you could see figures of arrows, deer, and rays of light carved into the sandstone. The carvings were on rocks and ledges 10 to 12 feet above the water. They seemed to be a message. They told a story. The carvings depicted arrows, the horns of deer and the rays of the sun. Possibly the message was that hunting could be done there by daylight. There were quite a few carvings. It was very interesting," reports Friend. As a camp counselor, Friend shared this information with other Scouters, even those from other states. He developed a route down to Swift Creek. "I showed it to Charles Dilliard and even to Mr. Mallory of the J. B. Brown District in Petersburg." Friend believes that if he could get his bearings from the site of the camp chow hall, he could even today walk southeastward a quarter of a mile to the very spot where he found the Indian carvings.



THE ROBERT E. LEE COUNCIL'S OUTDOOR FACILITIES

As camp development chairman during the early 1980s, William H. Jeffress compiled the following report:

The Robert E. Lee Council was only one year old when a campsite of 92 acres was obtained on Swift Creek in Chesterfield County and named Camp Shawondassee. In 1940, another tract in Chesterfield was obtained for use by the Frederick Douglass and J. B. Brown Districts. This site was designated Camp Wakoda. These camps were used for long-term summer camping, short-term unit camping and district events until the early 1960s. By this time they had become woefully inadequate for council because of limited size and overuse. In 1963, the council gladly accepted a gift of 189 acres in Goochland County from T. Brady Saunders whose name was given to the site. Immediately development was begun and the Chesterfield properties were sold.



During the 50 years of service of Camps Shawondassee and Wakoda, the Robert E. Lee Council grew from hundreds of boys in 26 troops to over twelve thousand youth in over 400 troops, packs and posts. Many of today's area civic leaders and Scouting volunteers received their camping experiences at these locations. Both tents and huts were used at various times for the summer camp seasons, and a permanent dining hall plus several auxiliary buildings were included. A man-made lake provided swimming and limited boating. A unique recognition system for outstanding campers was established as the Honor Court of Palms. At the close of each camping session, several Scouts with superior performances at camp were selected for initiation. Each indented his handprint into a tile of wet cement; when dry, these tiles were placed in a patio of one of the activity buildings. This popular program ended with the close of Shawondassee, but has been revived in recent years at Camp T. Brady Saunders.

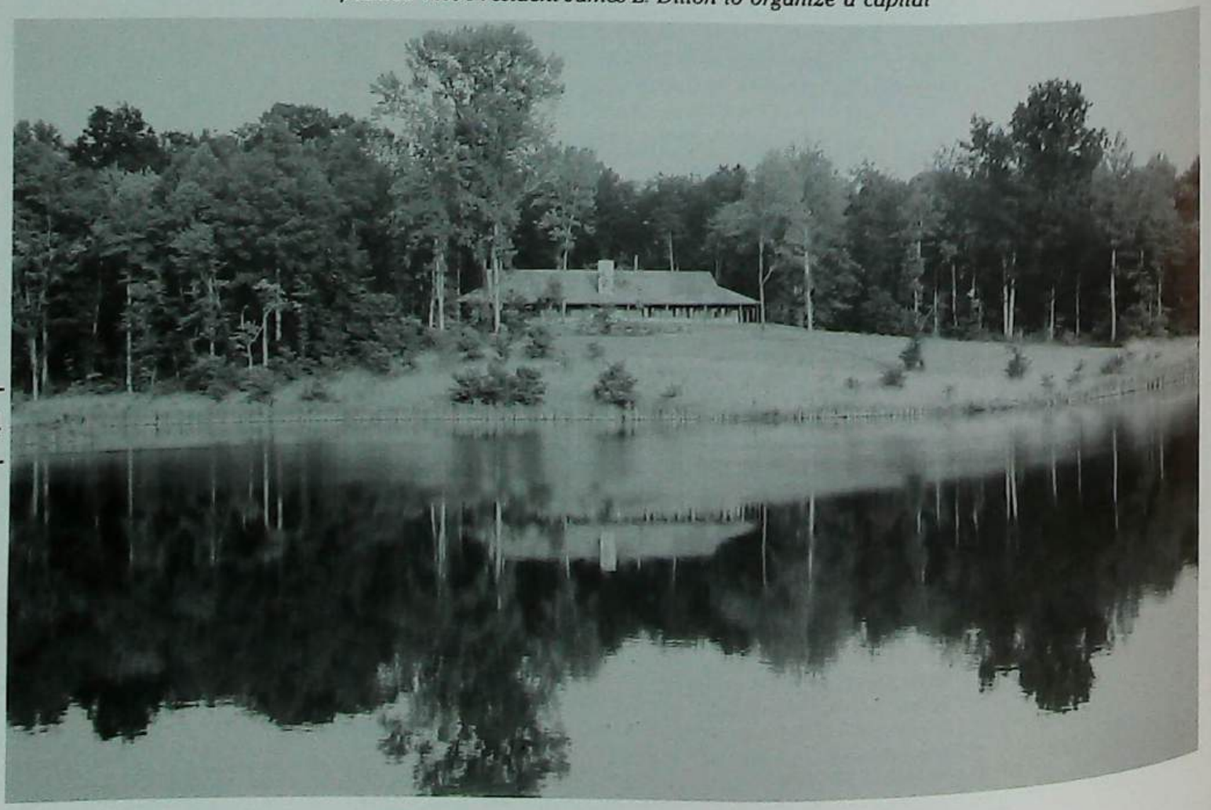
The inauguration of Camp Brady Saunders was greatly assisted by support from the United States Army. Major General John MacLaughlin, commanding Fort Lee, was instrumental in obtaining excess military buildings and equipment which were relocated and installed at the new campsite. Lacking a concerted effort to raise capital funds, the expansion and improvement of this site was accomplished primarily through specific donations and volunteer effort. In the '60s and '70s, a dedicated group of volunteer Scouters led by William E. Harris—numbering less than a dozen men and known affectionately as "The Gophers"—were responsible for many of the added facilities. These included a swimming pool, water dis-



tribution system, rifle range, boat dock, Scoutmasters' lodge and many auxiliaries. Important land acquisitions were made in 1965, when the Order of the Arrow donated 19.5 acres; in 1977 when the T. Brady Saunders estate was sold and Thomas J. Starke, Jr., gave 58.1 acres; and in 1978, when the Chesapeake Corporation gave 106 acres.

Additional camping facilities were obtained for the council in 1965 by leasing from the U.S. Government 225 acres of wilderness area on the shores of the then-new Buggs Island Lake. This lease must be renewed periodically. In 1970, the council was extremely fortunate to receive a gift of land in southwest Chesterfield County from Finley Albright and his sister Shirley Phillips. This excellent site consists of 556 acres on the shores of Lake Chesdin in Chesterfield County.

In the late '70s Council President George S. Lightner appointed Vice President James L. Dillon to organize a capital



campaign to define the needs and raise funds for a first-class, modern council camping installation. A survey of sites either already owned or available for purchase by the council indicated that Camp Brady Saunders was the optimum location for future development. A plan was formulated, approved by the council board, and presented to the area United Way organizations which granted permission to proceed with a capital campaign.

Spearheaded by Dillon, then council president, Robert E. Lee Council in 1982 conducted a capital campaign for the development of the council's Scout reservation. Under the leadership of S. Douglas Fleet, campaign chairman; the Honorable John Dalton, honorary chairman; and Richard Dilworth, Richard Strauss, Wilbur Cross, John C. Hirschi, William Berry and Paul H. Riley as major division chairmen, the campaign to raise $1.75 million was conducted. Special consulting and advising assistance was provided by Lawrence Blanchard,

S. Buford Scott and the late Prime Osborn. The campaign was started in the right direction with an initial gift of $100,000 from CSX Corporation which was followed quickly by an $80,000 gift from Philip Morris USA. Foundations, community leaders and friends of Scouting throughout the council territory soon replied. Notable was the magnanimous gift from the Chesapeake Corporation of Virginia of 137 acres of land adjoining the property. By almost doubling the land available, the gift allowed the council to build its long-term camping facility on the Brady Saunders site. Sture G. Olsson, chairman of Chesapeake Corporation, and J. Carter Fox, its president, responded to a presentation by William Berry, Douglas Fleet and James Dillon. At the end of the campaign in 1982, a total of $2,056,025 had been pledged.

With the success of the financial campaign assured, design and construction were inaugurated through the camp development committee with William H. Jeffress as chairman. The first construction was a dam and new lake, designated Lake Dillon, which bisected the 440 acres now known as the Robert E. Lee Council Scout Reservation. The short-term camping

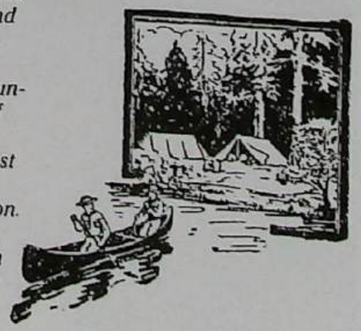






(year-round) area on one side of the lake became Camp S. Douglas Fleet and the long-term (summer) camp area retained the Camp T. Brady Saunders name. Over the next four years contracts were let as funds were contributed and a number of major buildings and program areas were constructed. Suitable plaques were designed identifying donors and installed at each appropriate location and at the dining hall recognition wall. As improvements were made, the number of boys enjoying long-term camping experiences increased each year. By the conclusion of this capital campaign in 1986, the Robert E. Lee Council Scout Reservation was a complete and enticing installation worthy of its name.

No resumé of the 75 years of camping in the council would be complete without mention of at least three dedicated and dependable men who have served as camp rangers. B. W. Partee initially performed these duties from 1913 until the mid-'40s. He was followed by several others, but it wasn't until 1952 that Amour DesChamps began the second phase of long-term rangers. At his retirement in 1981, John Hankins filled the ranger's position. John was the ranger during most of the modern development of the Robert E. Lee Council Scout Reservation and currently serves in that same position. The continuity and condition of the camps has depended largely on the services of these dedicated individuals. Each Ranger brings his own talents into play as he manages the council's properties.



Amour DesChamps was the camp ranger for both Camp Shawondassee and Camp Wakoda. He lived on the property and secured the camps when no one was using them. DesChamps, said Irving Friend, was always complaining because the council would not budget money to repair the dirt road that led into Wakoda. He did what he could with his tractor to make this road better, but when it rained, cars still could be driven only a third of the way into Camp Wakoda. It was Des-

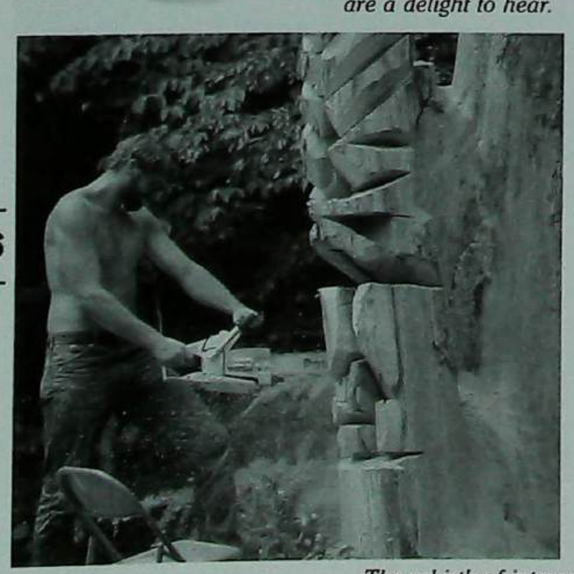
Champs who started the legend of the black bear.

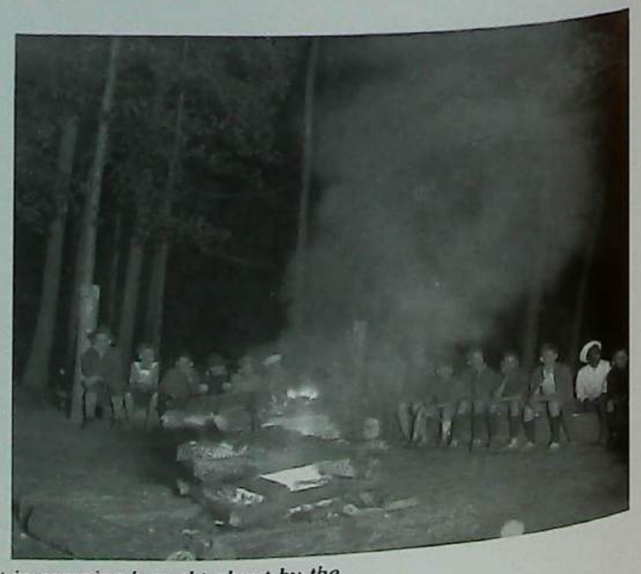
"Amour DesChamps was like Gabby Hayes—He could tell a good campfire story—mostly with the adult staff and the older Boy Scouts," Friend reminisced. "He first told the legend of the black bear outside of the dining hall in about 1953. Camp Wakoda was situated farther into the woods than Camp Shawondassee. The bear was supposed to be in the Wakoda area," explained Friend.

"There was also a legend of Willie Ralph Binswanger. Everybody talked about 'Willie,' the camp ghost. He was supposed to have been a camper who had died at Wakoda years and years ago. There was a picture of a man—actually, the philanthropist who donated the campgrounds—in the camp canteen. This portrait was said to be of 'Willie.' 'Willie' was going to get a Scout if he didn't do right!"

Summing up his attitude about Camp Wakoda, Irving Friend was positive and enthusiastic. "I loved it!"

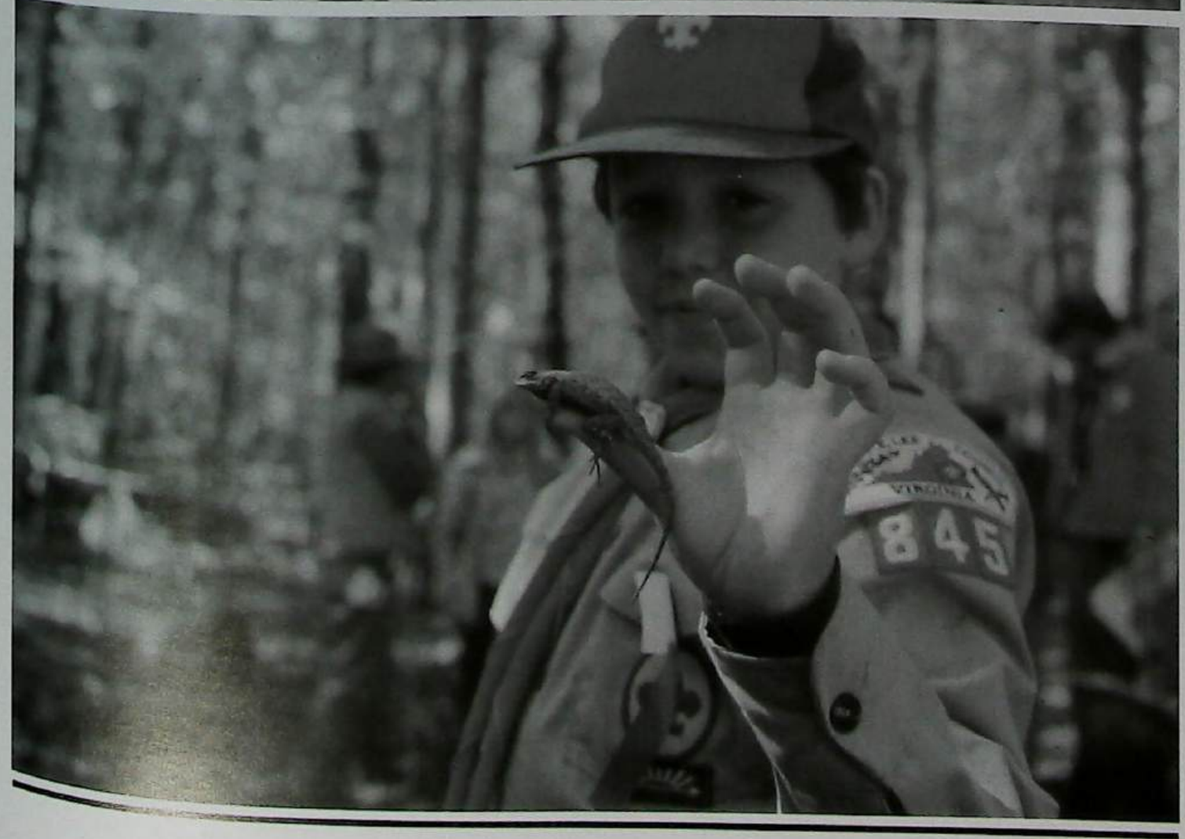
John Hankins' reputation carries him far and wide, in spite of a relative young age. His work will be left for generations to enjoy. The split rail fences at Camp Brady Saunders were all made by Hankins, as well as the extra touches of benches, bird houses and the like. While walking through the woods he identifies birds by sight and sound, and his campfire stories are a delight to hear.





The rebirth of interest in camping brought about by the capital campaign also contributed to a further gain for the council's outdoor program. In December of 1986, the council received as a gift "Aspinwall," the home of Mrs. Agnes Boisseau and her late husband. This 223-acre estate adjoins the existing reservation land and is ideally suited for integration into the Scout Reservation as Camp Boisseau. The future of camping in the council appears bright with a total of 732.6 acres, including a good mix of woodlands, lakes and open areas. This setting, coupled with a new dining hall, trading post, health lodge, camp office and numerous activity areas, provides the physical needs for innumerable future boy-weeks of exciting camping. In addition, Camps Boisseau and S. Douglas Fleet will admirably accommodate the individual units, Cub Scouts and district outdoor events. Our campgrounds have come a long way in 75 years!







Chapter 8

"ORDER OF THE ARROW"

One might say that any boy who could pronounce "Wimachtendienk, Wingolauchsik, Witahemui" would deserve recognition. But the Order of the Arrow has always demanded a great deal more. It requires the votes of a boy's fellow troop members, as a beginning. In return, the Order offers the mystique of an Indian boy alone with the forest night.

As Scout executive in 1919, Charles Weaver stayed alert for new ways to enrich the camping experience at the council's Chesterfield County preserve. What he heard of a new program for honor campers appealed enough for him to drive, with two assistants, to Treasure Island in the Delaware River north of Trenton, New Jersey. The Lenni Lenape, or Delaware, tribe had used the spot as a campground. Now the island was the Philadelphia Council Scout Camp, whose director Urner Goodman and his assistant Carroll Edwon were founding this lodge on the rites and activities of the tribe, also borrowing their language.



The Richmond delegation had been invited to a ceremony for the "first degree of the Wimachtendienk," which would teach the candidates for membership three lessons:

- Each candidate attempted to encircle a large tree with outstretched arms. Having failed, he was joined by several brothers. Easily encircling the tree, the group was teaching the lesson Brotherhood—*Wimachtendienk*.
- The candidate then attempted to scale a steep bank. Failing, he found the brothers coming to his aid, thus teaching Service—*Wingolauchsik*.
- Finally, the candidate was given a bundle of twigs which he placed on the council fire, thus showing Cheerfulness—*Witahemui*.

With the final lesson, candidates became members of the W.W.W., as Medeu, the medicine man, intoned the motto: "He alone is worthy to wear the arrow who will continue faithfully to serve his fellowmen."

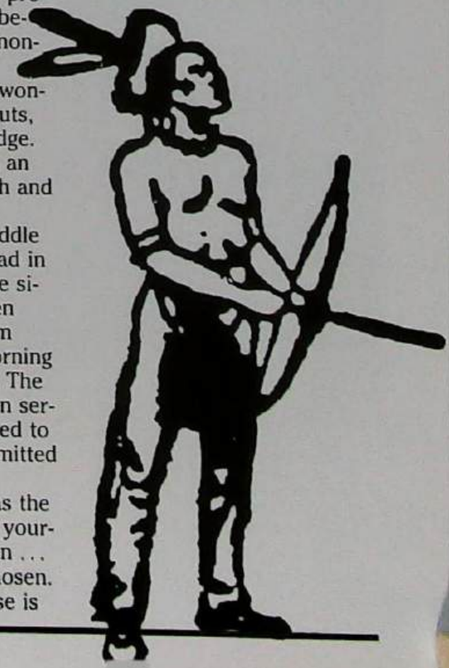
Weaver was impressed—enough to apply to bring the program to his boys. Pamunkey Lodge Three, W.W.W., had begun . . . an order whose membership is still selected by nonmember Scouts.

As each council troop attended summer camp at Shawondassee, its members would elect two of their own—Scouts, Varsity Scouts or Explorers—to be inducted into the lodge. As a candidate, the chosen Scout would be put through an arduous Ordeal to reflect on his life as a Scout, the Oath and Promise and the lodge's purpose.

The ritual began as the Scout was wakened in the middle of his last night at camp by a brother of the W.W.W., clad in Indian costume. He was instructed to maintain complete silence and was led to a remote area of the camp. He then slept under a shelter which he had to make himself from what he found around him and was roused the next morning to cook his own breakfast of a slice of bacon and juice. The candidates, without speaking, worked together all day on service projects for the camp, and, as they finished, were led to a ceremonial ground and campfire, where they were admitted into the Brotherhood and could break their silence.

Medeu would speak to the newly inducted brothers as the lodge was about to close: "My brothers, you took upon yourselves an obligation which we trust will never be broken . . . As the symbol of the Order, the Arrow has been fitly chosen. It must be straight, its point keen. Aimed high, its course is

For Order of the Arrow, Nawakwa Honor Recipients, Chiefs and Advisors see Appendix D



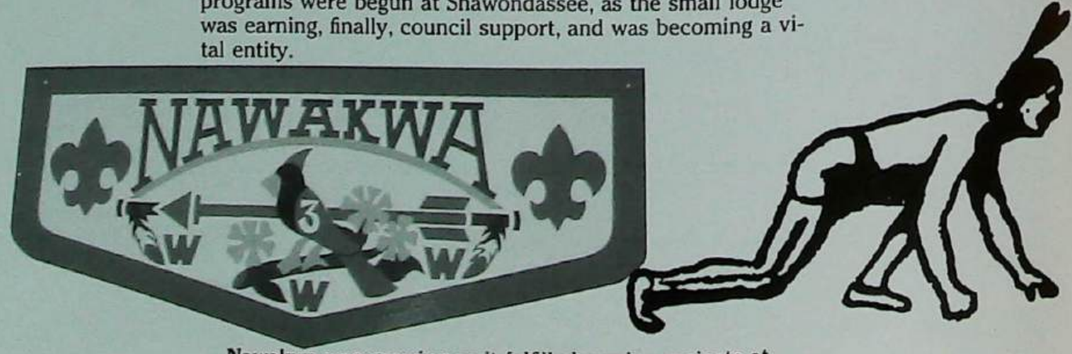
undeviating, its direction onward and upward. . . ."

With these early rituals Pamunkey Lodge began to find its own course. Lodge membership grew with each passing summer, winter meetings being rare because most activities centered around summer camp. Officers were camp staff members. At the Ordeals, members gathered to welcome newcomers, while Benjamin Partee, camp ranger for whom Partee Lodge at Camp Brady Saunders is named, would prepare a chicken supper for all.

By 1929, cumulative membership was nearing one hundred; but very few remained active, and they had not renewed the national charter since 1926. In 1930 parental concerns over the boys' isolation during Ordeals resolved the decline. Scout Executive Weaver disbanded the lodge. A reorganization would not occur officially for 15 years.

However, in 1939, Charles Wheatley and others formerly active in Pamunkey met without the Scout executive's permission or a charter from the national lodge, to regroup. It was a tenuous renewal. A few individuals met rarely at Wheatley's home or in others' homes through the '30s. But there were no Ordeals from 1930 to 1944. With no additions to membership, by the mid-1940s the few brothers on hand doubted that glory days lay ahead.

On December 18, 1944, George Freeman, then Scout executive, sent a letter to the national chief requesting recharter information. With the revival, members chose the name Nawakwa, meaning "in the middle of the forest." In 1947 adult Jim Barber was lodge chief, and he, Wheatley and others ran Ordeals and functions. Indian dancing and campfire programs were begun at Shawondassee, as the small lodge was earning, finally, council support, and was becoming a vital entity.



Nawakwa was growing as it fulfilled service projects at camp. Shawondassee, in use since 1914, needed repair constantly. Many projects accomplished by the lodge were conservation oriented, including erosion control, as well as efforts to encourage wildlife on the property. Enterprises included constructing buildings, making campfire circles, erecting totem poles and maintaining general upkeep. These works by candidates and members at quarterly Ordeals and fellowships increased the lodge's visibility and generated more unit elections. Membership rose dramatically.

The '50s would bring cohesion. The lodge hosted area-wide Pow-Wows and fielded a dance team that performed in Virginia and surrounding states. The newsletter *Tom-Tom*, first published in 1951, encouraged more active membership and won excellence awards in later years.

Nawakwa's first emblem also arrived in 1951 to great excitement and proud display. Known as the three-legged raccoon, the impressive circular patch bore a brown raccoon showing three legs on a white background bordered in green. It was replaced by a patch with a four-legged raccoon of silvery-brown coat. This gave way in 1954 to the "Virginia Nawakwa" square of green background on which was embroidered a light green silhouette of Virginia with "Nawakwa 3 WWW" inscribed onto the bottom. Many members cut away the background to leave the state's outline. This patch was not replaced until the early '60s.

The dance team became, virtually, a living emblem of the lodge as it traveled to Maryland, North Carolina and West Virginia to entertain and compete, performing authentic Indian dances dressed in accurately reconstructed costumes. Many hours went into the design, sewing and decorating of each individual piece of regalia. A popular ingredient of Cub Scout banquets and Scout circuses, the team also participated in the 1956 annual Richmond Thalhimer's Toy Parade. Nine Arrowmen danced on a float made by Nawakwa members.



By 1951, Area III-A, of which Nawakwa was a part, had divided into sections, having outgrown efficient organization. Eager to participate in its new unit, Area III-C, Nawakwa bid for and won the 1955 Pow-Wow, held April 23-24 at Shawondassee and addressed by Phillip J. Robbins, OA national executive secretary. Business meetings and elections followed discussion groups on such topics as lodge programs and chapter organization.

In four years, Nawakwa would again welcome its fellow lodges to Robert E. Lee Council's camp—this time also to mark Lodge Number Three's 40th anniversary, with each

lodge displaying milestones of its history which were recorded for future brothers of the W.W.W. The '50s was also a time when Order of the Arrow Lodges across the country were integrating, and Nawakwa was one of the first with the entrance of Leon Burke. He was soon followed by Irving Friend and Nathaniel Baccus.

Many other OA lodges in the country had adopted, back in 1950, a chapter system which divided them into smaller units, spreading out the workload and making available more leadership positions for boy Arrowmen. Nawakwa's executive committee had considered the plan in the early '50s, but thought itself too small to justify such action. As Ordeals and new membership grew, the proposal gained ground and was instituted on January 1, 1957. By midyear a number of chapters had taken hold. They maintained their own ceremonials and dance teams, activities and service projects, Ordeals and committees.



Neckerchiefs had become a popular fund-raising opportunity and morale booster for other lodges—another type of insignia to trade, collect, buy and occasionally wear. Ricky Nolton designed one for Nawakwa, with the first one being sold July 1, 1960. Only a slight alteration to the border has changed the original since.

Before 1960, lodge banquets had been held in December at various restaurants or officers' clubs around Richmond. Lodge elections were held for new officers who would begin their terms the following January. Under the chapter system, the banquet and an annual fellowship were the only occasions when the entire lodge gathered, so leaders wanted a large attendance to keep members together. As an encouragement, therefore, the banquet was moved to September, in part to avoid interference with the Christmas holidays, and to allow college students to attend and to complete terms of office.

On April 22, 1961, Nawakwa members Bill Skinner and John Jordan received the Vigil Honor, awarded to those who

show particular alertness to the needs of others. Nawakwa did not have enough Vigils to honor the two at Shawondassee, so they participated in the Camp Pipsico ceremony. Two months later, on June 19, 1961, Linton Leary and Charles Wheatley were similarly honored, this time at Shawondassee. These recipients joined the lodge's first eight Vigil Honor members named in the '50s beginning with Colonel Joseph Koch and Jim Barber in 1951. There have been just over two hundred members so recognized through 1990.

In October 1961 the lodge participated in the annual Tobacco Bowl Parade. Just as in the Thalhimer's Parade in 1956, lodge members built a float on which the dance and ceremonial team members rode in full Indian costume. The satisfaction members received was shared by the Robert E. Lee Council for the publicity which these Scouts drew.

The Order of the Arrow's Distinguished Service Award for service to the Boy Scouts of America has been presented to five Arrowmen from the Nawakwa Lodge: Philip Shaw, Theodore Costin, James J. Terry, Jr., Oscar M. Thompson and Mack B. Ruffin.



MORE THAN HE COUNTED ON

In the 1930s, Scoutmaster Porter Myers of Troop 49 at Fulton Baptist Church could always call on three boys to get something done—even when no one else would do it. One of those less-willing boys called these Porter's D--- Old Pets, and, when he didn't want to do something, would ask Porter, "Why don't you get one of your D--- Old Pets to do it?"

Porter has remembered these boys affectionately ever since as his three D--- Old Pets—Washer (Roy Washer), Blackie (Leonard Coleman) and Nelson (Raymond Nelson, Jr.), just as one of his "pets" remembered Porter at a disappointing time.

In 1935 Scout Executive Weaver told Porter that he could go as an adult leader to the first national jamboree, to be held in Washington, D.C. But Porter's excitement and the jamboree were canceled by a polio epidemic. When the historic jamboree finally was held in 1937, Porter was unable to go, and would never have a similar opportunity.

But one of his Old Pets did attend, and Roy Washer brought back to Porter a tent, patch and neckerchief, which he still has.

Roy received the BSA Heroism Award for saving a girl from drowning in Yorktown, Virginia.

Porter, who has retired from 25 years' service as director of the Richmond YMCA, moved on to Troop 47 at Fulton Hill Methodist Church in 1940 as assistant Scoutmaster and has served the troop ever since, holding various district committee and commissioner posts.



HIGH ADVENTURES & JAMBOREES

Chapter 9

When Robert E. Lee Council, with a clutch of waving parents, shuffles off another summer's busload of its "sons" to Philmont Scout Ranch and Explorer Base in Cimarron, New Mexico, there smacks the anticipation of British boys in 1909 loading boats to discover an uninhabited coastal island.

When the council's contingent embarks for another jamboree, here or abroad, there hovers the specter of a vital throng collecting in London in 1920 for multilingual mayhem. Recent jamborees commemorate that first Brownsea Island excursion with a booth where boys dressed in breeches and campaign hats teach rustic skills "early Baden-Powell" style.

When backpack-laden boys thrust their walking sticks into the mountainside, there harks the staff that Baden-Powell fashioned for his island charges—a sturdy, notched, pole-like support wound with string and a few essentials. The staves used on Philmont's 125,000 acres take a boy and his trailmates, with provisioned burros, through deer-feeding lowlands and the hawk's desolate highland crags toward the beauty and satisfaction of the summit.

High adventure and jamboree expeditions offer boys their country, their world. The experiences represent the extremes of Scouting's opposite poles: a few boys struggling with survival and solitude among Earth's creatures; thirty thousand boys building and maintaining a city. Epitomes of the varieties local councils offer day-on-day.

Seven Scouts from Richmond attended the "Coming of Age" jamboree in northwest England, at Arrowe Park in Birdenhead, in 1929: Edmund Turner, Walter Woodward, James Blackwell, McDonald Wellford, William Banta, Paul Cunningham and Scoutmaster C. B. Brown. About fifty thousand Scouts from 69 countries met in the camping pattern that had been established at the second session in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1924—where the term "camporee" was coined.

At the 1920 event more than eight thousand Scouts from 34 countries camped in Kensington Great Park for daily displays, demonstrations and activities by various national contingents. Scouts from the host nations were living in local headquarters or in the gardens of local supporters of this movement that now has reached 150 countries and territories.

Baden-Powell didn't care for "rally" or "exhibition" to describe his purpose, choosing instead the term "jamboree,"





which originally meant a "carousel, any noisy celebration."

Jamborees have convened every four years or on dates coinciding with special anniversaries, like U. S. Scouting's 25th. Plans began for a 1935 assemblage of thirty thousand Scouts in the nation's capital, on the Virginia banks of the Potomac River. Richmond Scouts were enthusiastic. Walker Florence, Roy Parks and C. B. Brown were named troop leaders with assistants John W. Horne, Garland Hopkins, J. T. Walker, Porter Myers, Thomas Harrison and Eldridge Walker.

But this was the jamboree that wasn't. Excerpts from the council executive board's resolution of August 6 tell why:

"...Whereas some three score Scouts and Scouters from the Richmond Area Council have registered and have been accepted by the National Council and Whereas there has developed in the State of Virginia and the City of Richmond poliomyelitis in sufficient numbers to give concern to the State and City Health Authorities and the populous in general...," ...it was resolved to withdraw reservations of all Scouts.



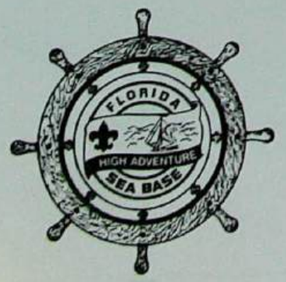
So, on the eve of the scheduled August 21-30 jamboree, for which more than twenty-thousand Scouts and leaders had registered, and after 11 months of preparation, the President of the United States canceled the event.

In July children throughout the South were falling ill with the contagious viral disease that had killed one hundred and crippled thousands. Demands for aborting the jamboree had grown as the sickness traveled toward Washington. Because of insurance factors, the President and not Scouting officials stopped the plans.

Boys from distant points were actually ready to entrain when the news arrived. Leaders across the country scrambled to create new trips—rerouting trains, rearranging meals and stopovers—to visit, for six to ten days, national parks, historic spots and famous cities.

Logistics were not wasted, however, as plans took form for a 1937 jamboree at the same place. How to shape this instant-city population had led to the use of the tried-and-true patrol method with councils forming the units before they left home. Twenty-two Army-style field kitchens and ten thousand tents defined the architecture.

Charles L. Weaver, Robert E. Lee Council's executive, directed one of the 1,224-Scout sections. Two sections made a region, and 12 regions made a camp. A roundup Sunday Magazine Section article lauded the plans: "Columbus Island in the Potomac will be a part of the campsite, as well as several Washington parks, with the major portion of the encampment along the Potomac River and the Mount Vernon Highway. Yes, a great undertaking, a great responsibility, but a great opportunity. Is the jamboree worthwhile? Leaders who have dreamed of the jamboree for the past several years believe it is—not for the ten days of glorious adventure; not for the



historic pilgrimage on Virginia soil; not for the excitement of the moment, the pageantry, the glamour, the anticipated thrill of the gathering—no, not for these things which it will bring to the nation; but, for the friendships to be formed and carried down the years into manhood; for the touch of international understanding; for the goodwill and for the opportunity to practice with thirty thousand other Scouts the living together under the simple plan of the Scout Oath and Law."

With the "call of the bugle, the blare of the band, the flare of the spectacle" there would remain in boys' minds and hearts the lasting values learned. Chairman of Robert E. Lee Council's cooperating jamboree committee was Dr. Sidney S. Negus.

So the 1935 plan worked in 1937. The insurance taken out by a foresighted BSA official on the '35 effort had saved bankruptcy, and BSA officials were sure they had supervised the largest garage sale ever held.

Sixty Richmond Area Council Scouts attended the first national jamboree in 1937 and 22 persons officially represented the council at the international gathering in Bloemendael-Vogelenzang, Holland, immediately following.

World War II managed to eliminate national jamborees until 1950, when the Robert E. Lee Council sent 125 Scouts and Scouters to that year's rally at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Members of the local board officially protested "...the non-cooperative spirit of National Headquarters in regard to equipment..." in a letter to the BSA president.

A Robert E. Lee Council contingent traveled by train to Irvine Scout Ranch in California for the 1953 national gathering. The group included 103 Scouts and 13 leaders, two of whom were on the commissary staff and traveled separately to arrive early. The excursion included sightseeing and touring in Chicago, Yellowstone National Park, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. The returning entourage visited Santa Ana, San Diego, Mexico, the Grand Canyon, Colorado Springs, St. Louis and Cincinnati, where the Scouts saw a professional baseball game.



The council was fully represented in 1957's return to Valley Forge with 217 boys and 24 leaders, as over fifty thousand participants were attracted nationwide. That year 24 Scouts and two leaders went to Philmont.

Trips to Philmont were scheduled regularly by this time. District Executive Ray DeGon led a group of 36 Explorers and leaders in 1960, with stops at various Air Force bases where the travelers ate and slept.

Pictures of the eight Virginia-born U. S. presidents, painted by inmates at the State Penitentiary, adorned the gateway to Robert E. Lee Council's quarters at the 1960 jamboree at Colorado Springs, Colorado. A group of 111 Boy Scouts and Explorers and nine leaders on a special train was led by Field Director Joe Irvin.

It was back to Valley Forge in 1964 for 138 Scouts and 12



PHILMONT

leaders. In 1969, some 75 Scouts signed on for Philmont, and a contingent went to the jamboree in Farragut State Park in Idaho. Morraine State Park in Pennsylvania received the 1977 national jamboree with 76 Scouts and leaders from Robert E. Lee Council attending.

Virginia again housed the nation's Scouts for their jamborees in the '80s, as Fort A. P. Hill, a U. S. Army installation about 45 miles northeast of Richmond, welcomed the gatherings in '81, '85 and '89. The National Council has declared Fort A. P. Hill the permanent jamboree site.

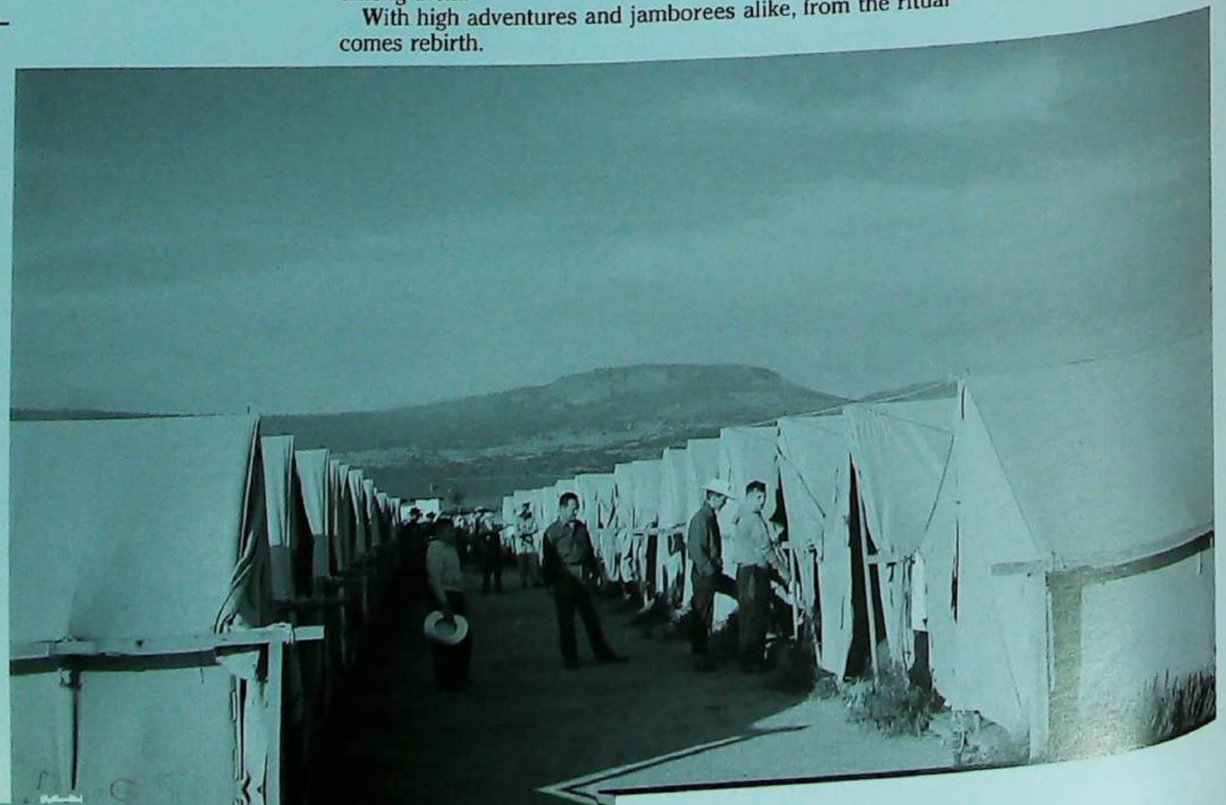
These jamborees kept the ingredients of the others, which never deviated much from the 1937 model. Visitors could tramp the seven-thousand-acre layout on special days. Politicians, heads of state, astronauts, athletic stars, celebrities and the curious would drop by to be seen or to observe, as stages filled with extravagant panoramas; military bands would play and popular musicians would entertain.

Boys would rush from making French toast on a campfire to flag raising to water sports to tugs of war to climbing over Army tanks to skill competitions to swapping pins to fireworks to bed, with a couple more meals thrown in, and phoning home, and standing in line for a shower ... and tomorrow would be another day.

Philmont, too, promised each new arrival the same experiences as had been waiting for all those other Scouts who came ... the same uniqueness each other Scout had brought, would find in his or her own choice of mossy footfall or forded stream, flowered meadow or repelled rockface.

Agendas each year went like carbon copies—five days in a bus crossing the country to the mesas and mountains for 12 days and nights in Mother Nature's arms. Then, heading home with more sightseeing, as on the trip out. And each head filled with its own memory video, not a duplicate among them.

With high adventures and jamborees alike, from the ritual comes rebirth.









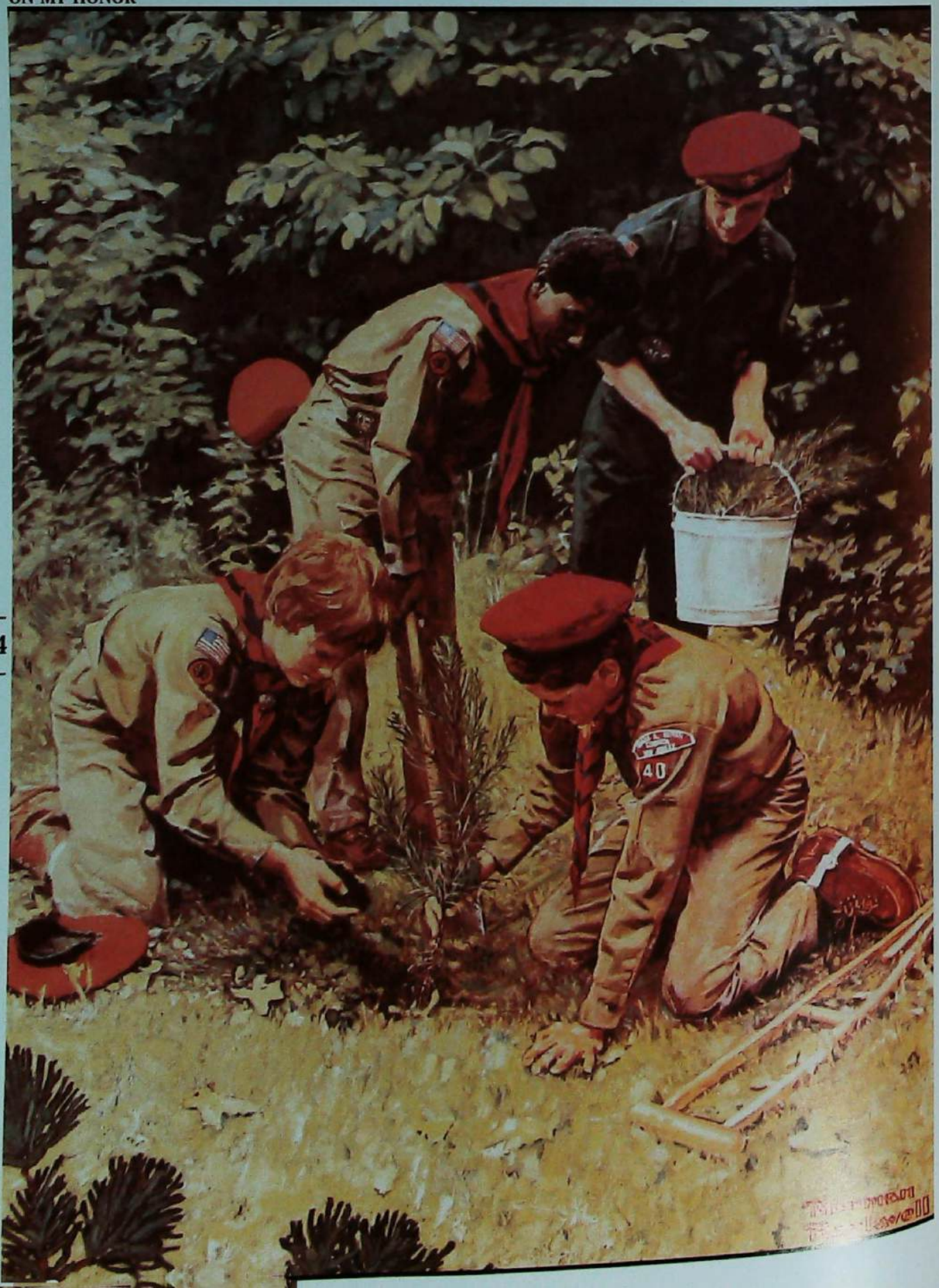







VIRGINIA
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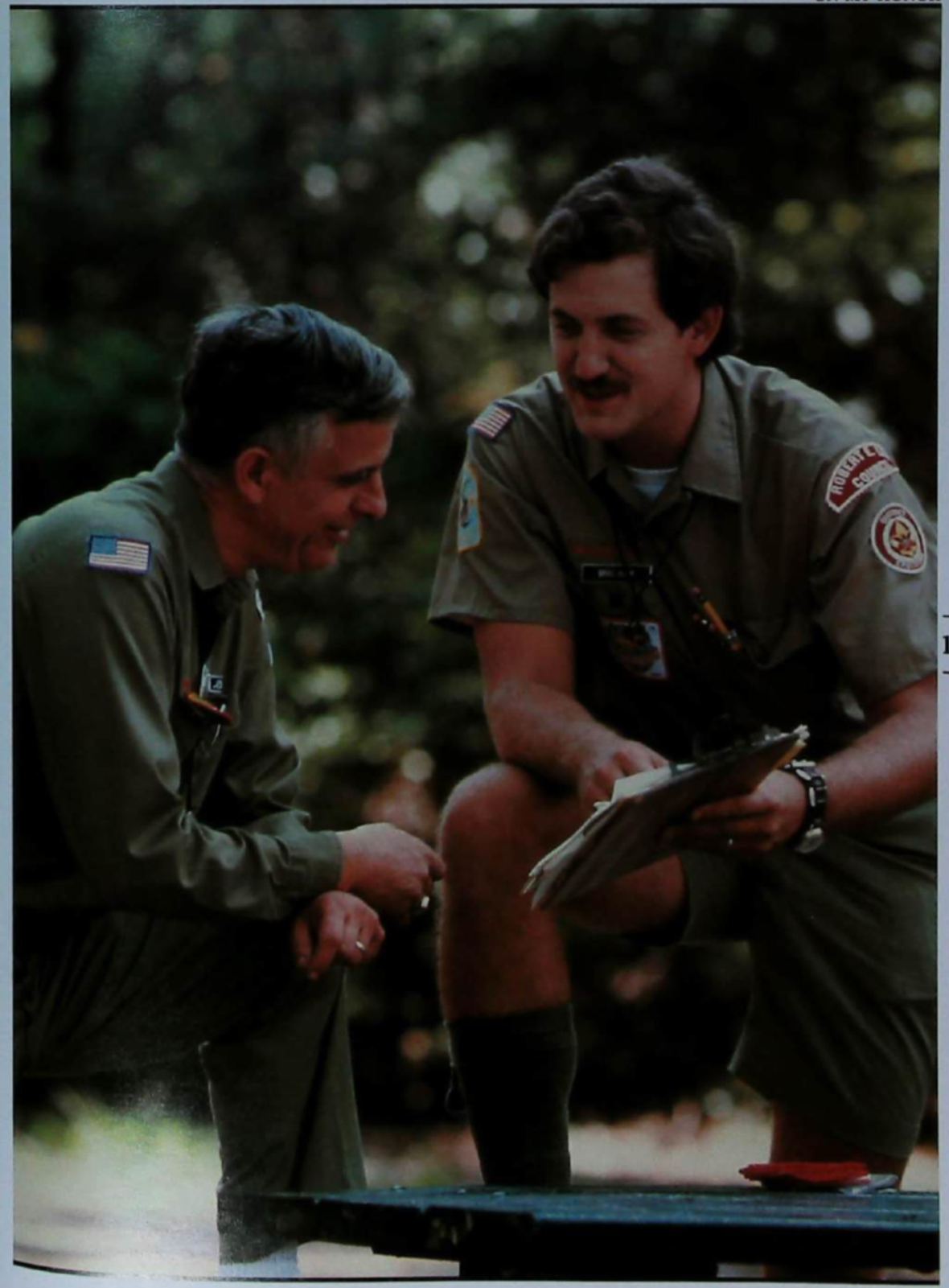





BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

















VISIBLE WOMEN & FRYING FISH

by Julian Winn

Keeping Scouting going in Kenbridge and southside Virginia has been a priority with many people over the past 75 years. Seeing sons attain the ranks of Life and Eagle showed me firsthand how Scouting helped me and my wife rear a family. It is such a worthwhile program to support the home and our community institutions in helping young people acquire our traditional values. I have seen many young boys go through Scouting in over 40 years of association with our Ruritan sponsored Troop 7542.

Times have changed, and some attitudes have too; but Scouting seems to find a way to meet new challenges. For example, I know women can now play a more visible role. They always were supportive and behind the scenes helping to make Scouting happen. It is amusing to look back to 1949 when I was briefly a Scoutmaster and recall the stir my wife, Arline, caused when she visited me and the troop while we were camped at a nearby farm pond. The boys were really mortified at the thought that Mrs. Winn might be staying for the night!



Troops and their members need a council to exist. Councils must be financed and raising money has always been a challenge in our rural area. In 1970 and 1971 we learned the Piedmont Area Council in Lynchburg, of which we were still a part, was experiencing financial difficulties, in part because southside was not pulling its weight. We had not really understood this fact until that time. A group of us (John Smyth, John Webb, Renison Tisdale, Cabell Love and myself) had a dinner and invited some council leaders from Lynchburg. We raised about $1,200 in Kenbridge, which was a considerable improvement, we were told. The dinner evolved into a fish fry held for several years in Dundas at Walter Browder's "Dundas Coliseum" (an old tobacco barn). All in all, since then our area has taken great pride in pulling our weight financially and providing a good Scouting program for our young people.



FINANCES

Chapter 10

In its 1917 financial statement, the Richmond Council treasurer listed the receipt of $2.10 for "entertainment" the like of which may never be known. But the 1917 yearbook also mentions the Drum and Bugle Corps, and $2.10 might have bought a good number of "rat-a-tat-tats" for somebody's parade back then.

Fundraising from the start has exacted the willingness of devoted men and women Scouters to fan out among their fellows, hat and heart in hand: selling tickets to exhibitions, seeking in-kind donations, approaching businesses and monied individuals, to reap the council's wherewithal one buck at a time, if necessary.

The statement of 1917 also declared income of $3.91 from interest on the council's funds at First National Bank. Obviously, double-digit inflation had not yet struck.

Other entries, like campaign pledge totals ($10,116.24) and a bill payable at First National (for $3,900 on a bank note) reveal the eternal inevitabilities of Scouting's debts and assets that would be harvesting $2.2 million in a capital campaign in 1982, and registering a council budget of $1 million by 1987.

Techniques would vary, paralleling the evolution of Madison Avenue into high-tech advertising strategies, but nothing may top the 1916 image of a Boy Scout suspended over Main Street, waiting for donations to carry him across.

A news quote reporting that year's fund campaign exhorted the populace: "The boys themselves are taught thrift, but the organization is not a money-making scheme, otherwise its following and popularity would soon diminish and it could never have gained its present high footing in every civilized country of the world. Its aims are solely to build character."

Then, as now, solicitation was one man looking into the eye of another man. *The Richmond News Leader* opened an article about the council's first campaign like this: " 'I'm always glad to contribute my little mite to a good cause like that of the Boy Scouts,' said Police Justice (John) Crutchfield today when he authorized Probation Officer MacFarlane, of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, to set down a certain sum opposite his name."

By 1982, the hard sell was asking, "What is a Boy Scout Worth?" and vehicles like matching grants were challenging other citizens to "shell out." For the extensive $1.75-million capital campaign, *The Richmond News Leader* reported the major gift from Chesapeake Corporation of Virginia of 137 acres adjoining the present camp. This "challenge grant" of land adjacent to Camp Brady Saunders pending the campaign's success would become Chesapeake Activities Area, with campsites, activities shelter, archery range and the lake.

The oldest documentation extant on Robert E. Lee Council's finances is the "Annual Report and Application for Renewal of Local Council Charter, BSA," January 21, 1915. Tidy items in the expense column for 1914 total $3,000, allocating $1,800 for salaries, $200 for printed materials, $300 for camping and $700 for that old shady lady "miscellaneous." By the next year, expenses and income had doubled, to $6,533.33. In 1916, when the budget rose to $7,638.60, a group of prominent Richmond citizens joined Boy Scout officers to raise $20,000 for that year's program and the two years following. The campaign's leaders included John Stewart Bryan, council president; D. W. Durrett, Scout commissioner; E. B. Thomason, treasurer; and Charles L. Weaver, Scout executive.

The newspaper reported:

To collect $20,000 within three days admittedly is a prodigious undertaking under the best of conditions, and the current campaign has been laboring under the serious handicap of bad weather. Rain, snow and a cold wind yesterday conspired against the efforts of the workers and though the work was considerably hampered, the enthusiasm of the men grew the greater.

Early this morning the many employees in the Main Street business houses were cheerily greeted by a Boy Scout high over the thoroughfare, supported by cables, and, in full uniform, carrying the Scout staff to inform the public of the progress of the campaign by means of a graduated scale of figures above him. Thousands watched this Scout today and the interest was centered on his steady forward moves across Main Street and toward the $20,000 mark. By lunch the first day, $3,828 had been raised, with $10,000 reported by the end of the day—leaving the Boy Scout dangling over traffic, but poised for progress. By third day's end the goal had been reached and the Scout had, indeed, crossed the street.

Council's pleas to the public continued until the start of the Community Fund, on the last day of 1925. The council, as a member agency, received $18,925 for its 958 Scouts and 48 troops. Social needs in the Depression's late '20s and early '30s reduced the grant to $12,000 through 1934. An increase to $15,500 through 1938 fell again to $14,700 for 1939 and 1940 as World War II began. Scouting's growth was outpacing the fund's.

In 1940, for the first time in 15 years and to supplement the newly named Community Chest's allocation, the council went directly to the community—the gambit: Sustaining Membership Enrollment (SME). The result: $3,995. No funds were raised where Community Chests canvassed.

With prosperity in the '40s came more social awareness and the formation of Community Chests in Petersburg and Hopewell. These and the Richmond Chest contributed $26,211.25 to Scouting in 1945, when Sustaining Memberships garnered $721.25. Several other income sources were appearing. The Council Trust Fund, established several years earlier, had reached $6,012.84. Operating income at the council's Camp Shawondassee and Camp Wakoda offset expenditures. By the end of 1946, Warren R. Pollard's financial report showed $69,587.37 income. By the end of the decade, Community Chests' contributions had risen to $45,635 with SME receipts totalling $2,418.

Against today's six-and seven-digit totals, 1953's ledgers seem benign. But the financial pressure comes through in Scout executive George P. Freeman's report to the annual council meeting that year—words executives could repeat for the next 35 years.

"The requirements for a professional man are high," Freeman noted, "and in order to interest the type of man and retain him in Scouting, it is necessary to adequately compensate him. This, plus the increased cost of other items in the council budget make it necessary to develop ways and means of properly financing the council.

"The necessity of raising money through sustaining memberships and county campaigns, in addition to the Chest, takes the time of volunteers and professionals away from the regular Scouting program but a thorough understanding on the part of parents and friends throughout the council of the needs will help greatly to solve our basic problem which is 'finance'."



Mr. Freeman was addressing a group of Scouters at the

newly purchased headquarters building at 600 W. Franklin Street. For the first time the board was facing the need to raise funds for capital improvements. In 1953, the three Community Chests allocated $50,414.53 with another $5,797.53 (10 percent) earned in Sustaining Memberships.

As the Scouting population grew, so did the need for money. By 1956, with 10,668 Scouts enrolled, the Robert E. Lee Council's budget reached $100,000 for the first time. And the SME provided 26 percent of the total; the Community Chests, 65 percent.

Growth also brought the need for new quarters. In 1964 the council bought the Crass home at 900 Westover Road, its present location. The spacious dwelling and grounds demanded more upkeep—another challenge to resources. The



move came on the heels of T. Brady Saunders' offer of grounds for a new Scout camp. This long-term council supporter made available a portion of his estate in Goochland County. According to William B. Graham, chairman of the finance committee, reporting to the annual meeting of December 1965, "To develop Camp Brady Saunders for use in 1965, some $77,009.59 has been spent through November on buildings, roads, equipment and the swimming pool. Approximately $16,500 was raised from Scouters and parents of Scouts in a quiet campaign early in 1965; then $17,200 was realized from the sale of Camp Wakoda, and $45,000 was borrowed from the Bank of Virginia.

"There are still unpaid bills totalling approximately $34,000. With obligations of more than $79,000, the executive board will sell Camp Shawondassee and it is hoped that at least $69,000 can be secured for this property."

By the end of 1967, the $45,000 loan had been reduced to $17,500, primarily through receipts from 1964's Council-

Rama, the 1966 Scout-O-Rama, and several large gifts.

For a decade the council had confined its SME coverage to non-Chest areas. Finally, council board members met with what was now the United Givers Fund to explain the need for other sources of assistance. In 1969 permission came to solicit through Friends of Scouting. By year's end, $32,673, or 16 percent of the total operating budget, was raised through SME.

Double-digit inflation arrived during the '70s, more than doubling the council budget during the decade and hampering the United Funds' ability to keep up. In 1971, the United Funds of Richmond, Petersburg, Hopewell, and (new that year) Prince Edward, provided 74 percent of the $232,726 operating budget (double the 1956 budget). By 1979 the Funds' support had deceased to 48.8 percent.

The warning signs were up, but the necessary goals also were clear: to keep pace with the economy; to spread the Scouting spirit; to continue to attract motivated, qualified professionals.

What would it take? Proficiency in raising SME dollars. New routes to funds. High priority for the Trust Fund.

Board members with affinities in these directions made SME the byword. Led by Peter Toms, Joseph Stettinius, Edwin Gadberry and 1976 newcomer James Dillon, the decade's SME gleaning more than doubled—$56,911 in 1971 to $133,112 in 1979. The annual Scout Show, a fixture for years, provided over $5,000. Project sales and gifts-in-kind were sought to provide supplies and services formerly bought.

The Trust Fund had been the council's hope for long-term funding. A major stride toward financial security came in 1974 with a $10,000 donation from the Hobart Doyle estate. Proceeds from the sale of Camp Nelhassett ($50,000) augmented the fund to a balance of $67,014. Continued emphasis on the Trust Fund's importance drew more gifts for a total of $86,864 by the decade's end.

Then, Robert E. Lee Council in the early '80s delivered the blast that set atremble any doubts about Scouting's intentions for the rest of the century.

Despite a great disparity in the amounts of money sought, the capital campaign for $1.75 million in 1982 echoed that 1916 "march across the street" by a dangling Boy Scout, for $20,000. That is because the modern effort delved more thoroughly into a more widespread area than at any time since that first encompassing plea in 1916.

A 1981 survey had suggested that only $1.5 million could be raised. However, under the direction of James Dillon, finance chairman, and S. Douglas Fleet, campaign chairman, a goal of $1.75 million was over-pledged for a total of $2.2 million for improvements to Camp Brady Saunders. Additional property was added, as the council built a new lake, consolidated mess hall, administration building, health lodge, trading post, new campsites and bathing facilities.

The "big blast" enhanced Scouting's image and attracted new Friends of Scouting. With "the right people in the right positions," SME giving surpassed $250,000 in 1987.

The search for dollars—buck by buck, or thousands by thousands—never stops. Scouts of today, in addition to selling tickets to the annual Scout Show, sell popcorn. Proceeds from both are shared between the unit and the council.

It had taken 75 years for the $3,000 budget of 1913 to reach $1 million. Throughout that time, those responsible for raising funds to pay the bills have held ever present the commitment to provide basic services to youth, leaders and sponsors. The lesson of the years is simple. The need is there. The money is there. The proof is in the asking—buck by buck.



IMPORTANT IN THE LIFE OF A BOY



F. Overton Brooks' infectious, "never say can't" attitude has dominated a life of community involvement and service to Boy Scouting.

Born in 1909 and a life-long resident of Essex County, Brooks married the former Georgia L. Crowe in 1935. They have a son Frank.

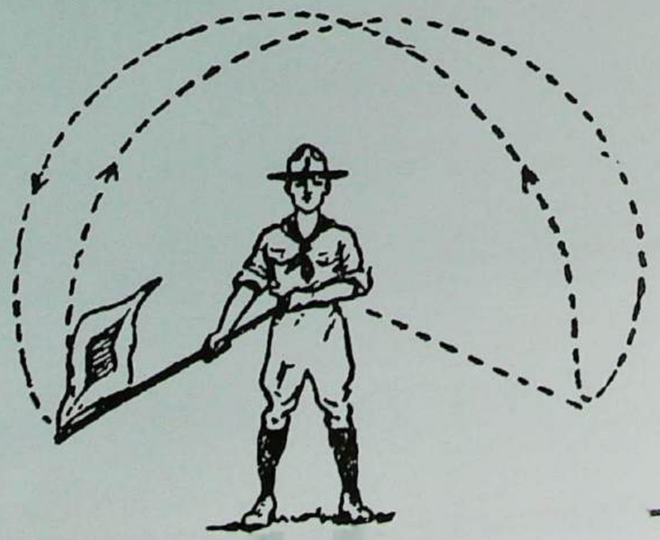
Olen Sykes, past commissioner and training chairman for Rappahannock District, claimed that Overton "knew everybody and everybody knew him. If you ever needed someone to do something, he could find someone to do it. They thought of it as an honor to be part of Overton's team."

Not only has Brooks served many district leadership positions, such as finance chairman, district chairman and council executive board member, but he has given financial support as well. For many years, his contribution bought all of the Eagle Scout awards and presentation kits for the Robert E. Lee Council. Overton was presented the District Award of Merit in 1957 and the Silver Beaver Award in 1959.

He is a 32nd Degree Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite, the Acca Temple Shrine and Eastern Star Chapter No. 83, of which he is a past patron. He has also served in the Ruritan Club of Essex County and the Essex County Chamber of Commerce. In 1975, Overton was presented with the Lions International Appreciation Award for his loyal, untiring service to the community. Brooks has been a devoted churchman in the Smyrna Christian Church where he is an elder and trustee, and has served as chairman of the board for four terms. He has also served as delegate to and member of various committees of the district and state Disciples of Christ Church organizations.

Although Overton is quick to point out the capabilities and strengths of individuals, many owe their success to Overton Brooks, as does his district. Overton is always quick to thank those individuals and groups who have supported Scouting. His prevailing attitude is encapsuled in the following quote, which he has often used.

A hundred years from now it will not matter what my bank account was, the sort of house I lived in, or the kind of car I drove. But the world may be different, because I was important in the life of a boy.



TOP AWARDS

Chapter 11

The Boy Scouts of America's leadership is overwhelmingly volunteer, with about one adult Scouter for every three boys. To recognize these invaluable men and women, the BSA presents each year hundreds of awards to volunteers on council, regional and national levels.

Most prestigious are the Silver Buffalo, the Silver Antelope and the Silver Beaver. Although there are different criteria for each, these awards share one thing—they are granted by one's peers in Scouting to recognize distinguished service to youth. Other adult Scouting awards are given to those who have completed a prescribed course of study, or have developed some useful Scouting skill.

In 1925, the Silver Buffalo Award was created for those who give, beyond regular volunteer duties, noteworthy service of a national character, connected with or outside the Boy Scout program. The Silver Buffalo is a miniature reproduction of the Buffalo statue presented to the Prince of Wales for installation in Gilwell Park, memorializing the Unknown Scout whose Good Turn to W. D. Boyce brought Scouting to America in 1910. This highest Scouting award is presented at meetings of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The first was given to Lord Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Scouting movement and Chief Scout of the World, by then President of the United States Calvin Coolidge. Other recipients have been General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Charles A. Lindbergh, Norman Rockwell, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Walt Disney, Bob Hope and Mortimer L. Schiff.



Schiff, a past national president of the BSA and a devoted Scouter from New Jersey, felt that a similar honor should be available to cite Scoutmasters and volunteers in local councils. He strove to develop such recognition. At a meeting of the National Council in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1931, the Silver Beaver Award was adopted to mark distinguished service to youth in the territory and jurisdiction of the local Scout council.

For a listing and explanation of Top Awards see Appendix E



On Thursday, February 18, 1932, the then Richmond Area Council presented its first Silver Beaver awards to John Stewart Bryan and Davis W. Durrett.

Early in 1913, Bryan, publisher of *The Richmond News Leader*, and Davis W. Durrett, a banker, both prominent citizens of Richmond, had been instrumental in organizing the Richmond, Virginia, Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Bryan served as president for more than 14 years. His strong belief in the principles fostered by Scouting, his dedication and leadership provided the guidance and stability which a new council needed to assure that the Scouting program would grow and serve area youth for many years. Scouts of his day also knew him as counselor for the horsemanship merit badge.

To honor his perseverance and commitment as the "Founding Father of Scouting in Richmond, Virginia," the new chapel at Camp Brady Saunders was dedicated as a memorial to John Stewart Bryan on July 9, 1987.

Davis W. Durrett, the first commissioner of the council, was an ardent Scouter and friend of boys. At the age of 81, retired, he mused about his philosophy of life. "Work for others' pleasure when young and the golden years will be far from lonesome." In 1914, Durrett founded Camp Shawondassee in Chesterfield County, forerunner of the Brady Saunders Scout Reservation, which opened in 1965 in Goochland County.

CLEARING A TRAIL

by H. Spencer Adams

I have always felt that Scouts need the opportunity to grasp a true sense of history, and I have worked with Scouters in the Weyanoke District in setting up several historical treks.

In the early 1970s, I had the good fortune to ask Harold Coleman to serve as assistant Scoutmaster for Dillwyn Troop 6535. I quickly discovered that this gentleman shared a desire to have Scouts involved in discovering the past. Harold was appointed chairman of the Buckingham County Bicentennial Commission and was eager to have youth involved in the Bicentennial observance. Harold and I organized the Peter Francisco Historical Trek in 1974, and the Scouts involved in this outing literally cleared the trail to the site of Locust Grove, the home of Peter Francisco. This led to the Society of the Descendants of Peter Francisco moving forward with restoration plans for the home. The Scouts involved then walked a good portion of the way to Hunting Tower, the home of Judge Anthony Winston, who had raised this Revolutionary War hero referred to as the"Virginia Giant"and"Giant of the Revolution."

In October 1989 a second Peter Francisco Historical Trek was held, and this one was dedicated to the memory of Harold Coleman who had passed away since the first Francisco trek. Scouts camped at a partially restored Locust Grove on the last day of this trek and planted a white pine in memory of a faithful Scouter.

Several decades ago as a teenage Scout in what was then the Powhatan Arrow District of the Piedmont Area Council, I participated in two Saylor's Creek to Appomattox Historical Treks. On the first of these, a weekend in April 1958, the heavens opened up. The memory of sleeping on wet, cold ground and the muddy Appomattox River swirling only a couple of feet below us as we crossed a swinging rope bridge is still vivid.

The next time this trek was held, in 1961, it was an Explorer trek honoring W.R.Turner, a Nottoway historian. The corps of engineers put in a pontoon bridge for the Explorers to cross. Even though there were a number of uncomfortable moments during these events, so much was gained toward obtaining that true sense of history. In April 1976, I organized a Saylor's Creek to Appomattox Trek that provided Scouts of another generation the chance to walk through some of the same experiences of a previous generation of Scouts. The historical trek can serve as a medium by which today's youth discover and appreciate tradition.



THE TRADITION LIVES ON

Chapter

12

Scouts who have marked Robert E. Lee Council's 75th birthday with sky diving and hot air balloons can expect to become parents in the 21st century—era of space shuttles and stations.

What of their children, and those in succeeding decades? Will children of high-tech revolutions need Scouting?

Whether boys . . . and girls . . . in the 2000s will choose Scouting may depend on how their elders have assailed problems of the 1990s.

If society should reject youth that have been victimized, alienated or addicted, how relevant will parents' memories seem in the new millennium—tales of snipe hunting, camp gear awash in downpours, pack-load burros balking on steep trails, knot tying, badge collecting and first aid bandaging?

But scrapbooks from the '90s also will tell how Scouts met the hungry with food, and defied illiteracy, unemployment, drug and child abuse; how they probed careers, computers, ecology and space, gaining—from backwoods sniping to space's black yonder—self-confidence for tomorrow.

Scouting's future in Central Virginia is examined in the following analysis by members of the professional staff of the Robert E. Lee Council.

The answer for tomorrow just may lie in how Scouting closed out the '80s and began a new decade. A key indicator is membership. The council launched the '90s by achieving its all-time high of registered year-end members, at 15,003 youth! This new height culminates 11 consecutive years of growth and growth in 13 of the last 14 years.

"While Scouting appeared to stumble in the first half of the '70s, the historical perspective is that problems in the early '70s were a simple reflection of society's inward struggles over what it really valued and would choose to stress in its youth and, thus, pass to the next generation," commented Harold Tate, the 16-year director of field service for the council.

"The continuous growth of Scouting for over a decade suggests strongly that American parents want for their sons and daughters a lifestyle graced by traditional values expressed in the Scout Oath and Law," Tate observed.

"Summer camp participation growth is further evidence of our resurgence and bright future," Bill Givler, long-tenured program director, observed. "Camp Brady Saunders' development showed that good facilities and consistent programs could meet needs. We showed in 13 years attendance growth from 770 boys to 1,500."

Paramount in the growth has been not only program adherence to traditional values that American society continues to desire for its youth but also the willingness to change the delivery approach and to package Scouting so that current social issues are addressed.

Hunger is a real issue in Central Virginia. The council's "Scouting for Food" program is saying clearly that the tradition of "Do a Good Turn Daily" remains and can be focused onto a present problem. For three years (1988-90) the National Good Turn has brought 500,000 pounds of food annually to hungry people in Central Virginia. The success is made possible by an overwhelming 85 percent unit participation in the food drive. This level of involvement is testimony to both responsiveness and program quality in the council.

Scouting for Food is but one of five programs of emphasis launched nationally to assure that Scouting units address vital social problems. "Drugs: A Deadly Game" is



a BSA preventative effort which has won national recognition and has been used widely by Scout units in the council.

Physical, psychological and sexual abuse of youth is an issue that Scouting had addressed in the waning years of the '80s by implementing rigorous adult-leader and youth training to combat this social ill. As the '90s began, Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts were being required, as part of their advancement plan, to discuss these dangers directly and openly with parents.

Unemployment in society is being confronted through an aggressive Exploring program targeted at exposing high school students to the many aspects of the world of work. Year-end career-interest Exploring and high school based Career Awareness seminars touched over four thousand adolescents during 1990. These programs are receiving good reviews from educators and participation growth reflects student interest in understanding career selection processes.



Literacy has been identified by presidential commissions as an educational priority in the '90s. Scouting again responds, with its educational program that stresses the need for and relevancy of reading skills. Boys' Life *and* Exploring *magazines bring wholesome reading opportunities to youth from grades 1 through 12.*

Scouting's identification of these five unacceptable situations of hunger, drug abuse, child abuse, unemployment and illiteracy says clearly that we are interested in meeting needs of youth and society now and in the future.

Scouting has from its inception been a resource for the great institutions of American society—the family, the church, the schools. Key among these is the family. As the family has changed, Scouting has adjusted its leadership requirements (use of women) and its delivery methods to

allow the program to continue to make a difference in the development of youth.

The future will continue to show a need for a citizenry that values the good turn, a placement of others above self and duty to God and country. Recent developments show clearly that Scouting wants to serve these needs; that it can adapt to a changing society to be sure we remain a resource to the family, schools, church and other positive-values-teaching organizations.

No better example of delivery adaptability will stand the test of time than Scouting's new and evolving approach in low-income neighborhoods. Successfully tested first in the council in rural, impoverished Cumberland County, In-School Scouting is showing Central Virginia and the nation as a whole that classroom Scouting can help communities incorporate the values of Scouting where family life has little traditional structure. Blackwell Elementary School in Richmond's highest crime area uses Scouting in the classroom setting to affect the lives of over two hundred boys and girls. This is ten times what traditional Scouting has been accomplishing. In-School Scouting, with its collaboration with Girl Scouting, is very much in the future of Central Virginia and the nation. The BSA has recognized this amazing potential for good by creating a special, national In-School subsidiary to support local efforts with curriculum standards and guidelines.



Whether the youth of the 21st century will confront Wars of the Planets or the preservation of their own planet; quarks, muons and the fourth dimension or genetic engineering—Scouting cautions, "Be Prepared!"

And how will the Robert E. Lee Council note its 175th anniversary?

See the time machine leave the celebration to capture Scouting's first stirrings in Central Virginia . . . shining lasers on horse-drawn days . . . culling from the ether the earliest tentative sounds of boys repeating together, "On my honor I will do my best. . . ."



A

KEY THREE OF THE ROBERT E. LEE COUNCIL

Presidents:

John Stewart Bryan	1913-1927
Thomas B. Howell	1928-1936
William R. Shands	1937-1938
Richard Florance	1939-1940
Cecil Gray	1941-1942
Dr. Sidney Negus	1943-1944
J. Binford Walford	1945
Robert F. Smart	1946-1949
Horace G. Birchett	1950-1951
William B. Jacobs	1952
Edward E. Willey	1953-1954
Aubrey V. Kidd	1955-1956
George Cole Scott	1957
Edward E. Lane	1958-1959
William L. Groth	1960-1961
Kermit V. Rooke	1962
E. Starke Farley	1963-1968
Arthur L. Clark	1969-1972
Dr. Helmut R. Wakeham	1973-1975
Kermit V. Rooke	1976
Paul H. Riley	1977-1978
Dr. George S. Lightner	1979-1981
James L. Dillon	1982-1985
Allen Mead Ferguson	1986-1990

Council Commissioners:

D. W. Durrett	1913-1934
Richard Florance	1935-1938
Cecil Gray	1939-1940
Richard Florance	1941-1943
William R. Shands	1944
Richard Florance	1945-1949
Robert F. Smart	1950-1952
Minetree Folkes	1953-1954
J. Malcolm Bridges	1955
Edward E. Lane	1956-1957
Bernard W. McCrary	1958
Olin R. Scoggins	1959-1960
J. Spencer Gilmore	1961-1968
Paul H. Riley	1969
A. Jackson Boice	1970-1971
J. Spencer Gilmore	1972
Edwin Gadberry, Jr.	1973
Thomas C. Yeaman	1974-1976
S. Henry Bennett	1877-1982
John K. Taylor	1983-1985
Wilber G. Cahoon	1986-1990

Scout Executives:

W. J. B. Housman	1914-1915
Charles L. Weaver	1915-1938
Henry G. Shires	1938-1942
George P. Freeman	1942-1957
John G. Triplett	1957-1970
Peter M. Barbernitz	1970-1973
John C. Hirschi	1973-1985
James J. Terry, Jr.	1985-1990
Robert Alfton Tuggle	1990-present

B

EAGLE SCOUTS*

Robert E. Lee Council

**Regrettably the council records for the years 1949, 1960-68, 1970, 1977 and 1981 have been lost.*



Year	Troop	Scout	
1913	14	Terry	Mitchell
1914	1	Ned	Flannagan
	1	Edward	Willingham
	2	Frank	Carpenter
	9	George	Harrison
	16	Raymond E.	Dudley
	29	John	Gravins
	41	Denny	Collins
1915	?	Evan	Massey
	2	Frank	Wilson
	4	H. A.	Richardson
	40	J. Frank	Parater
1916	1	Roy	Flannagan
	7	William C.	Bowles
	8	Sewell	Wingfield
	29	C. W.	Huff, Jr.
1917	25	Harrison	Rucker
	29	M. Linwood	Mattern
	29	Leon	Mayfield
	29	Erwin	Thomas
	40	Spencer	Morton
1918	23	Gray Ellis	Stern
	56	Garland	Rowlett
1919	?	Cullen	Cooper
	?	Ralph H.	Ferrell, Jr.
	?	Edward E.	Lane
	?	Mac	Reynolds
	6	Lloyd B.	Gee
	6	Robert	Mayo
	9	John H.	Kohler, Jr.
	19	G. Watons	James
	19	Morton	Rownsend
	23	Albert	Smith
	27	Richard	Florence
	29	Frank	Lowman
	36	Gordon	Conklin
	36	Joe	Thomas
	57	Wilton O.	Snellings, Jr.
1920	1	William	Lawrence
	3	Travis H.	Epes
	6	John	Heubi
	9	W.	Cole
	9	Walter	Phillips
	25	Charles G.	Arthur
	25	Albert	Michaels
	25	Charles P.	Pollard
	25	John Garland	Pollard
	29	Alex	Lewis
	46	Theodore	Keck
	46	Frank E.	Keck
	58	Valentine	Smith
1921	?	George	Hansom, Jr.
	?	Ennion G.	Williams
	2	Charles	Ayres
	9	???	Breeden, III
	9	Bornie	Burton
	9	Bruce	McClelland
	9	Frank	Powell
	9	Eugene	Turner
	24	Howard	Sutton
	25	James A.	Saunders
	25	John	Williams
	25	William P.	Wood, Jr.
	26	Louis	Perlstein
	28	Thomas	Hearn
	29	Henry	Failing
	34	Herman	Bensdorf
	34	Emanuel	Ullman
	37	Francis	Golden
	58	Ernest	Jessee
1922	2	J. Donald	DeVilbiss
	2	Grant	Harrison
	3	Meyer	Vitsky
	25	William	Barnes
	25	Edward	Ragland
	34	Millard	Binswanger
	34	Sig	Hutzler
	34	David S.	Lindeman
	34	Leroy	Stern
	37	Edward V.	Farinholt
	37	George	Schaefer
	71	F. Harold	Nott
	71	Alan E.	Wilson
	72	Douglas C.	Woodfin
1923	2	Clarence	Kent
	5	George Cole	Scott
	5	Richard	Wilson
	6	J. H. Binford	Peay
	19	Oscar	Lundin
	20	Wilson	Cary
	23	Lloyd	Caster
	23	Clarence	Waddell
	26	Joe	Ford
	28	Marcellus	Wright
	29	Sam D.	Cole
	29	James	Osborne
	34	Herman	Stern
	37	Leo	Domini
	37	Edward	Hulcher, Jr.
	71	Robert	Peters
1924	?	Richard	Ryder
	?	Keith	Schaffer
	2	Hall	Barnes
	2	Alan	Gawthrop
	5	M. L.	Milton
	5	Frank	Robinson
	5	William	Shapphard
	9	Minetree	Folkes
	23	Horace	Mallory
	28	Kenneth	Finley
	28	Robert T.	Hoffman
	29	Archie G.	Berkeley
	37	Phillip	Ryan
	48	Charles	Biddle
	48	Minor	McGhee
	52	Edward	Ryland
	58	William M.	Bickers
1925	1	Joe	Belcher
	1	Ben	Clarke
	1	Jeff	Rogers
	9	Fred G.	Brittle
	9	William	Crawford
	9	J. Spencer	Gilmore
	9	James	Litchford
	9	Clifford	Parham
	9	T. Kearney	Vertner
	28	Bruce	Morrisette
	48	Charles	Robertson
1926	?	Kenyon	Woody
	2	William	Howell
	5	Anton H.	Thiermann
	7	Charles	Cabell
	7	John	Hudgins
	9	Edgar	Gatewood
	9	Duane	Harley
	9	James	Parham
	9	T. Burrell	Robinson
	9	William	Seaton
	27	Stewart	Davis
	27	Clyde	Mallory
	28	Robert L.	Rand
	35	Ben	Woodson
	54	Sam	Magid
1927	7	Hugh	Cardoze
	18	Treadwell	Davison
	22	Wade	Brown
	22	John	Hancock
	27	Jack	Baird
	103	Phillips	Nelson
1928	2	William	Connelly
	2	William	Marshall
	5	Charles M.	Davison, Jr.
	7	Thompson	McIlwane
	7	W. Taliafero	Thompson
	9	Lewis H.	Bosher
	14	Thomas	Garvin
	18	Preston	Nash
	22	S. Strother	Smith
	35	Jack	Dobson
1929	?	Legrande	Martin
	3	William C.	Armstrong
	5	Paul	Carrington
	9	William C.	Grinnan
	39	James H.	Holleman
	39	Willie	Moore
	46	William	Banta
1930	?	Edward C.	Brown
	6	Louis	Britt
	6	Deane	Devereaux
	7	William	Cabell
	9	William H.	Harris
	9	Walter D.	Woodward
	10	Robert	Stone
	22	William D.	Sievers
	34	David A.	Bowers
	58	Emmett N.	Andrews
	58	Vincent	Mays
	58	T. Kent	Norment
	72	Everett	Compton
	108	J. Walton	Hall, Jr.
	108	Virginius	Vaughan
	744	Clifford	Woodward

1931	1	Norman B.	Rowe
	3	Stuart L.	Alexander
	5	Thomas	Brooke
	5	John H.	Guy
	5	Tate	Irvine
	5	Howard M.	McCue
	5	Phillip M.	Minor
	5	Thomas D.	Neal, Jr.
	5	John W.	Riely
	5	Henry	Sommerville
	5	A. Royal	Turpin
	6	Ernest C.	Bluethgen
	20	Joseph L.	Wingler
	21	Evans	Phillips
	22	Volye W.	Dawson
	25	John	Abernethy
	25	Robert	Powell
	31	Albert	Otter
1932	1	Paul	Somers
	3	John	Radspinner
	5	Lanier D.	Buford
	6	Aulton	Thomas
	16	John	Wingfield
	21	Richard L.	Ames
	21	Howard	Dunn
	22	Thomas	Pettigrew
	25	William T.	Bricker
	25	Carroll	Guthrie
	31	Bruce A.	Belfield, Jr.
	31	Norman	Pinschmidt
	46	James	Banta
	58	Alfred	Montgomery
	75	James	Jackson
1933	3	Robert	Barnes
	5	Read	Branch, Jr.
	7	A. Linwood	Womack
	16	G. Heath	Brumble
	22	George	Elliott
	22	Walter	Gillette
	102	Amos	Bienhart
1934	?	D. R.	Miller
	3	Robert	Redspinner
	5	James	Branch
	22	Edwin	Jones
1935	3	John	Saunders
	3	Lawrence	Sheffield
	35	Charles	Brown
	35	E. B.	Brown
	35	C. B.	Brown
1936	2	Walker	Florance
	2	Robert	Steele
	5	Wyndham	Blanton, Jr.
1937	2	C. Sutton	Mullen
1938	35	Lewis	Stoneburner
	35	Nash	Strudwick
	57	Jack	Kingsley
1939	2	John	Ingles
	2	Gregg	Mullen
	2	Arnold	Ricks
	2	T. Raysor	Salley
	22	Gene	Kensey
	35	W. H.	Bingham
	35	L. W.	Bingham
	35	Stan	Kellam
	35	Thomas	McLeod
	36	Gene	Deas
	36	H. Stuart	Massie
1940	2	William H.	Ailor, Jr.
	2	Scott	Futrell
	2	John	Salley
	3	John F.	Quensen, Jr.
	3	Hugh O.	Wrenn
	9	Rodophil	Crowder
	9	George C.	Ritchie
	22	Cullen	Leigh
	22	Tom	Leigh
1941	3	Clements	Darracott
	6	Raymond	Shultz
	18	Carlton A.	Crooks
	22	William R.	McAllister
	34	Elliott	Calisch
1942	1	Frank	Penny
	2	Wilson	Allen
	2	Robert	Davis
	6	Clotworthy	Birnie
	6	Steven	Hughes, Jr.
	12	Joe	Inman
	12	William E.	Knight
	12	Buist	Sasser
	18	Ernest	Crowder
	18	Carroll	Hamilton
	18	Charles	Levey
	22	Basil	Morrisette
	22	Heth	Owen
	29	Allen D.	Minter
	34	Howard	Goldman
	34	Steven	Mayer
	34	Jay	VanCliff
1943	9	Henry	Smyth
	12	Rudolph	Garber
	18	Frank	Chase
	18	Scott	Parrish
	18	Jimmy	Sease
	29	C. Randall	Pack
	36	Cecil H.	Miles
	36	Thomas B.	Pearman
	112	Charles	Derr
	112	Harry L.	Derr
1944	2	Elmore	Salley
	6	Donald	Calder
	7	Sam	Brown
	12	Buddy	Ruehl
	57	Lawrence J.	Klebert
1945	7	Robert	Shelburne
	9	Edward	Dadmun
	18	Thomas	Armistead, Jr.
	18	Leon	Dure
	35	Jack	Beck
	112	Robert	Bartlett
	112	Lee	Conner
	112	Raymond	Crouch
	112	Ralph	Derr
1946	2	Robert	Bell
	2	Al	Burton
	2	Larry	Knowles
	2	Laurie	Rennie
	2	Wayland	Rennie
	7	William	Golding
	7	Robert	James
	36	Phil	Snider
	46	Howard	Knutson
	660	Don S.	Smith
1947	7	Fred	Hoenninger
	35	Arnold	Frederick
	35	Phillip	Frederick
	35	Felix	VonGemminge
	36	Richard	Pearman
	36	John B.	Tyler
	47	Richard	Burnette
	47	Gene	Holder
	47	Fred	Lange
	58	Audrian	Creasy
1948	?	Benjamin R.	Chappell
	22	Bertram O.	Taurman
	46	Bert	McLaughlin
	46	John	McLaughlin
	46	Ralph	McLaughlin
	600	J. Robert	Cross

Records for 1949 are unavailable

1950	22	Randolph	Church
	132	Richard	Jones
	132	Thomas	Russell
	154	J. W.	Shiner
	638	Larry	Eitel
	705	Charles	Elgin, Jr.
	734	Joe	Koch
1951	123	John C.	Howard
	162	Thomas	Berry
	162	Frank	Strailman
	230	George	Trible
	857	Robert Lee	Beasley
1952	7	Herman W.	Gabriel
	121	Neil	Baxter
	123	Michael	Baber
	132	Dion	Shea
	154	J. H.	Gibbs
	162	William	Grossman
	235	Charles	Kues
	240	Olen	Sikes
	450	Daniel	Daniels
	569	Douglas James	Snedker
	602	Charles	McFee
	602	Julian	Roden
	607	Aubrey	Brown, III
	607	Donald	Davies
	616	Grant	Perkins
	660	Jack	Bender
	660	Ramon	Bryant
	660	Barb	Childrey
	660	Robert	Johnson
	660	Winston	Spiller
	718	S. Otto	Williams
	863	Wayne	Lowry
1953	121	Richard K.	Lewis
	123	Winston	Belcher
	123	Bobby	Howard
	128	James	Mathews
	153	Charles	Sadler
	450	McCoy	Glover
	602	Frank	Thompson
	624	Fred	Reid
	659	Bruce	Byer
	660	Warren	Hall
	718	Thomas	Allen
	832	Cornelius	DeWitt
1954	132	Lewis M.	Flint, Jr.
	132	Raymond	Miller
	132	James F.	Ray
	156	Bobby	Barfield
	240	Jackie	Garnett
	541	Woodrow	Sanderford
	602	James Henry	BinPeay, III
	612	Tommy	Atkins
	660	Pete	Pettit
	706	Lee F.	Davis
	707	William A.	Young, Jr.
	714	Lew	Stringer, Jr.
	717	Alan	Rosenbloom
	743	Spencer	Tucker
	861	Julius	Licis
1955	121	Ned C.	Gold, Jr.
	121	William E.	Pritchard, Jr.
	123	Turman	Tench
	132	James	Youndt
	153	Robert E.	Magee, Jr.
	165	Paul	Bowles
	204	Richard Gordon	Lewis
	204	John	Toole
	546	John	Benson
	546	Richard	Benson
	548	Robert R.	Sherer
	602	William	Fisher
	616	Wayne	Owen
	616	Alan	Witter
	635	Evan M.	Gerlach
	659	Stuart H.	Dunn
	660	Joseph Carroll	Gentry
	667	Mickey	Scheer
	680	Bernard F.	Krimm
	700	Clifford	Beasley, Jr.
	700	John J.	Scherer, IV
	700	Richard T.	Wilson, III
	706	Alvin L.	Meisel, Jr.
	709	David King	Woodroof
	713	Harvey	Harris, Jr.
	713	James	Merritt
	714	George L.	Fossett, Jr.
	717	Mark	Binder
	717	Larry	Kessler
	717	Bernard	Shapiro
	717	Franklin	Wolf
	718	S. Strother	Smith, III
	734	David C.	Montgomery
	743	William Ralston	Lecky, III
	850	Roy	Page
	861	Norman L.	Franklin, Jr.

	861	William L.	Hoerter
	862	Wallace F.	Mills
1956	548	Phil	Bagley, III
	600	Joe	Baker
	607	Nicky	Grabar
	607	Robert	Hoffler
	607	Tommy	Marshall
	616	John	Booth
	616	James	Manhattan
	616	James Linwood	Rice, Jr.
	616	George P.	Stone
	660	Charlie	Flippen
	676	Ronnie Terrell	Campbell
	700	Alvin Judson	Babcock
	700	Charles V.	Bucker
	700	Joseph B.	Bucker
	700	H. Merrill	Pasco, III
	700	William L.	Wilson
	706	James V.	Taylor, Jr.
	709	James Edgar	Kirk
	717	Stuart	Packer
	721	Patrick K.	Burke
	721	Rowland H.	Meade, III
	743	Richard Noble	Green
	743	George E.	Leftwich
	743	Charles C.	Pollok
	743	Thomas H.	Pollok
	745	William F.	Marmon
	765	Malcolm	Hughes
	822	J. Rufin	Apperson, Jr.
	826	A. Roesser	Quinton
	860	John	McCray
	860	Thomas	Redford
	920	James Jerome	Taylor
	932	Michael	Reid
1957	156	Dick	Manson
	162	Harold	Gunn
	204	Ray	McKinney
	235	Spotswood D.	Stoddard, Jr.
	240	William	Jenkins
	515	Roland	Keith
	607	Russell G.	McAllister, Jr.
	607	Robert G.	Mudd
	607	Richard	Mudd
	607	James R.	Winfree
	635	Charles W.	Harris, III
	635	Owen	Mathews
	644	John Thomas	Durbin
	659	Dennis A.	Pryor
	660	Jerry	Puryear
	664	Harold Edwin	Bradley
	669	William R.	Travers
	700	Emmet C.	Mathews
	706	Lon William	Keim
	709	William	Cunningham
	709	Jimmy	Valentine
	713	James Arthur	Cochrane
	713	David R.	Goode
	713	James	Martin
	713	John M.	Martin, Jr.
	713	Ralph	Payne, Jr.
	720	George W.	McKinney, III
	743	Robert W.	Harrington
	744	Charles P.	Cooke, III
	745	Stanley L.	Hughes
	823	???	Siegfried
	859	J. Ferman	Irby, Jr
	862	Douglas W.	Bowman, Jr.
	865	Robert B.	Mosley
	932	William C.	Buskirk
	932	John F	Ried
	932	Richard Lee	Roth
1958	?	John H.	Mason, Jr.
	162	Thomas	Gunn
	217	Allen B.	Miller
	512	Berle W.	Wilson
	515	Rowland M.	Parrott
	544	Forrest E.	Perrinn, Jr.
	544	Wayne Kenneth	Talley
	602	John Wise	Ayers, II
	607	William G.	Hueston, Jr.
	616	William B.	Beauchamp
	616	Warner Grant	Parrish
	616	Kenneth	Temple
	638	Philip	Snyder
	659	Terry William	Thorpe
	669	Stuart H.	Dunn
	709	William B.	Crawford
	717	Alvin E.	Baron
	717	Bryan	Grunwald
	721	Alfred F.	Robinson, Jr.
	743	Edward M.	Garrett, Jr.
	827	Douglas	Lyell
	861	Joseph Richard	Sharp, Jr.
	927	John	Morton
	928	Ronald	Brown
	928	Ward	Hatch
	932	Joseph	Flake
	932	Kenneth W.	Macon
	932	Earl Frank	Scott
	932	Michael F.	Scott
1959	?	Jerome	Beller
	156	Jack	McCready
	156	Arthur	Peterson
	156	Norman	Pully
	161	William F.	Fulton, Jr.
	161	John O.	Haw, Jr.
	161	Ronald	Lohr
	161	James E.	Ryan, Jr.
	162	William Allan	Aden
	204	Frank O.	Brooks, Jr.
	204	Mark	Chinn
	204	Jim	Lewis
	607	Wade Hamilton	Boggs
	607	Malcolm C.	McIver, III
	607	Charles H.	Robertson, Jr.
	616	Alan	Temple
	660	James	Anderson
	660	H. Colston	Lee, Jr.
	660	Scott	Moore
	706	John Robert	Day, III
	709	William H.	Crawford
	743	William E.	Cooper, Jr.
	745	Tom E.	Crush
	819	John A.	Ranxone
	859	Andrew Ray	Humphreys
	859	Charles B.	Hunt
	859	Lawrence W.	Swann
	860	Jeff R.	Cox
	860	A. Wharton	Ramsey
	861	James D.	Johnson, Jr.
	861	Richard M.	Nolting, III
	862	Franklin	Hall
	862	Ronald E.	Lowry
	862	Guy	Peter
	920	Robert H.	Jennings, Jr.
	922	Ted	Keck
	927	Michael	Bogese
	999	John	Fuqua

Records for 1960-68 are unavailable

1969	178	James V.	Bland, III
	180	Charles A.	Patton
	509	Michael H.	Browder
	639	James W.	Kersey
	659	Donald E.	Lester
	660	Ronald E.	Marshall
	723	Malcolm M.	Christian, Jr.
	723	James L. E.	Osborne
	723	Robert H.	Smithson
	744	David C.	Ailor
	744	John E.	Brush, Jr.
	744	Townsend S.	Parsons, III
	745	Lewis M.	Downs, III
	745	John D.	Pais
	745	Patrick C.	Wettstone
	816	Charles L.	Ingalls
	840	Frank B.	Cole
	862	James R.	Tucker
	883	Joseph F.	Pitzinger
	912	David C.	Parker
	912	Ralph C.	Simmons
	912	Rex C.	Simmons
	932	Harold L.	Bishop

Records for 1970 are unavailable

1971	175	Tommy K.	Daniel
	175	George M.	Laffoon
	400	Carter W.	Hotchkiss
	400	James M.	Macon, V
	400	Robert E.	Mitchell, III
	400	Thomas R.	Salley
	402	Phillip A.	Bradley
	417	Robert H.	Mason
	460	Quentin R.	Black
	460	Thomas H.	Fore, Jr.
	460	Hayden J.	Silver, III
	463	Robert J.	Welch
	523	Ronald H.	Oslin
	525	Philip G.	Baker
	728	Alan L.	Cinsavich
	738	Charles D.	Bryant
	740	Donald L.	Bottoms
	745	Stephen G.	Burnett
	756	Stuart L.	Williams, Jr.
	759	Steven M.	Bowen
	816	James D.	Patton
	828	Roger M.	Collier
	859	Norman S.	Cayton
	859	Willard P.	Milby, III
	859	William G.	Myers, III
	891	Kim C.	Teachey
	912	Denny	Hardee
	924	Loren D.	Dillingham
1972	136	William R.	Overby
	159	Thomas V.	Alexander
	175	Maurice D.	Dacey
	175	George M.	Ellis
	175	Kevin M.	Laffoon
	175	Lewis C.	Nichols
	187	Clarence W.	Kissinger
	187	Nelson R.	Nugent, Jr.
	242	Donald L.	Ashburn, Jr.
	304	Edward L.	Hammond, Jr.
	400	Freeman E.	Jones
	400	Edward M.	Macon
	400	Clark C.	Mitchell
	410	Murray L.	Howard
	410	Allen Hampton	Levey
	412	Howard L.	Craig, III
	418	James D.	Rowe
	419	James S.	Adams
	429	George R.	Clark, II
	429	Rodney J.	McNeny
	429	William S.	Robertson
	429	Stefan R.	Underhill
	436	Alan T.	Lingerfelt
	444	Thomas G.	Heuch
	444	Philip A.	McKee
	450	Peter F.	Meier
	459	Gary E.	Tompkins, III
	463	Steve A.	Hatchett
	463	Samuel E.	Wilds, III
	465	Joseph E.	Wade, Jr.

1972	467	Dana C.	Hyde	
	498	Raymond P.	Jackson	
	498	Rudi M.	Jackson	
	500	Philip Ray	Smethers, Jr.	
	510	Kenneth L.	Sprouse	
	550	Robert S.	Gulley, III	
	550	Paul K.	Longest	
	700	Robert B.	Jones	
	713	Eddy S.	Johnston	
	727	Eric L.	Kurre	
	727	William G.	Oglesby	
	728	Gregory S.	Erickson	
	728	David E.	Gangwer	
	728	Thomas C.	Wood	
	737	Thomas F.	Barbernitz	
	737	Christopher G.	Miller	
	737	Jeff S.	Smith	
	738	Glenn A.	Johnson	
	740	James W.	Barr	
	740	William M.	Harlow	
	742	Brent C.	Finch	
	742	Edward L.	Welliver	
	745	James R.	Anderson, Jr.	
	745	Randolph E.	Elmquist	
	745	Charles E.	Lamphere	
	745	Robert P.	Moore, Jr.	
	745	Jonathan G.	Morrisette	
	745	William K.	Phillips, Jr.	
	745	Scott W.	Radell	
	745	James D.	Sencindiver	
	745	James C.	Thompson, Jr.	
	751	David C.	Elliott	
	756	Richard G.	Farmer	
	756	Howard	Jones	
	759	John R.	Walker	
	759	John G.	Wermuth	
	780	David R.	White	
	819	Robert B.	Schneffler	
	819	Jay G.	Virtue	
	825	Dean L.	Taylor	
	840	Charles H.	Cockrell	
	840	William A.	Seawell, III	
	859	Todd D.	Peter	
	859	Mark A.	Putney	
	859	Daniel A.	Snellings	
	859	David W.	Yates	
	861	George M.	Homewood, III	
	861	Mark C.	Perry	
	862	Robert W.	Shelton	
	872	William A.	Leneave, Jr.	
	877	William R.	Floyd	
	891	James E.	Melone	
	891	Robert W.	Vardell	
	906	William G.	Taylor	
	912	Stephen P.	Mott	
	922	Mark W.	Garrett	
	936	Randall L.	Orr	
	7542	Howard F.	Davis, Jr.	
1973	152	Michael R.	Cohen	
	175	James M.	Conrecode	
	176	Joe K.	Owens, Jr.	
	178	Michael W.	Andrews	
	178	Francis O.	Andrews, Jr.	
	178	Charles C.	Chaplin	
	178	Kent T.	Weidlich	
	180	Casey C.	Grimm	
	180	Harvey W.	Spurlock, Jr.	
	184	Philip L.	Comer	
	184	William A.	Kalberer, Jr.	
	184	Jeffrey D.	Purcell	
	184	John D.	Rainey, Jr.	
	187	Kermit C.	Garner, Jr.	
	187	Charles M.	Hunter, Jr.	
	250	Bryan G.	Coates	
	250	John M.	Shirley, Jr.	
	340	Douglas P.	Somervell	
	341	Kenneth W.	Vance	
	400	Benjiman B.	White	
	410	Allen T.	Jones	
	412	William L.	Daniels, Jr.	
	416	James H.	Smith, III	
	417	Mark W.	Wasserman	
	417	Lan B.	Wisberger	
	418	Wyatt K.	French	
	418	Christopher W.	Mauck	
	421	Glen W.	Duff	
	426	Allen B.	Moore	
1973	427	Wayne R.	Cripe	
	449	Charles F.	Hite	
	450	Bruce A.	Young	
	450	Michael D.	Young	
	459	John C.	Brown	
	459	James S.	Turner	
	459	Benny T.	Wilson	
	460	Glenn E.	Webb	
	470	Edward C.	Prather	
	477	Joseph K.	Martin	
	500	David A.	Newlon	
	500	David P.	Williams	
	501	Blair H.	Nelsen	
	509	Glenn C.	Branscomb	
	509	Douglas E.	Milam	
	509	Michael G.	Milam	
	535	Kevin P.	Waitman	
	544	George N.	Condyles, IV	
	544	David F.	Eckles	
	545	James D.	Lyles	
	545	Henry J.	Miller, III	
	550	Thomas D.	Burton	
	590	Abraham C.	Vande Werken	
	659	James M.	Coleman, Jr.	
	707	Robert C.	McCoy	
	713	Philip H.	Calhoun	
	713	David M.	Sayre	
	717	Kenneth B.	Copes	
	717	John L.	Deusebio, Jr.	
	717	James R.	Lunsford	
	717	Jon W.	Lunsford	
	717	Harry L.	Sutter	
	722	Earl B.	Hughes	
	722	Robert C.	Nuckols	
	722	Jean L.	Nuckols, Jr.	
	722	Robert W.	Williams	
	723	Thomas R.	DuBose, Jr.	
	723	Coleman D.	Figg	
	723	Wyatt R.	Figg	
	723	Russell F.	Starke	
	727	James B.	Datig	
	727	Raymond Q.	Lawrence	
	727	John R.	Marsicano	
	727	Thomas S.	Rowland	
	728	James L.	Allin, III	
	728	A. Bruce	Neira	
	728	Carlton M.	Southworth, Jr.	
	734	Charles Scott	Southworth	
	738	Gregory S.	Chase	
	738	Arthur S.	McGraw, II	
	738	William M.	Mustain	
	738	Scott M.	Solomon	
	745	Robert D.	Oakes	
	745	David R.	Phillips	
	745	Randy W.	Reed	
	756	Kevin M.	Lewis	
	756	Spencer S.	Lewis	
	756	Paul E.	Newman	
	759	Eric C.	Broughton	
	781	John R.	Cecchini	
	781	Richard D.	McClure	
	781	Hans M.	Othmer	
	781	William F.	Thorpe, Jr.	
	819	Russell W.	Mautsch	
	819	Thomas R.	Virtue	
	825	M. Langford	Bosher	
	840	Bryan L.	Cahoon	
	840	J. Laird	Craighill	
	840	Harry E.	Holmes	
	840	Brian M.	Ulsh	
	840	Eric J.	Ulsh	
	869	John P.	Allen	
	869	Raymond C.	Ward	
	875	Marvin H.	Blackmon, Jr.	
	875	Roger Hudnell	Hensley	
	877	Eugene B.	Gorham, III	
	877	Richard A.	Uhrig, Jr.	
	891	Thomas G.	Gordon	
	891	Michael W.	Hodge	
	891	Robert G.	Terry, Jr.	
	893	Arthur L.	Bulcher, III	
	912	Steven N.	Aude	
	922	David G.	Taylor	
	923	Raymond T.	Brown	
	976	Richard W.	Claybaugh	
	976	Fredrich L.	Peters	
	6518	Sumner R.	Pugh	
	6518	William F.	Whitlock	
1974	175	Eddie	Coble	
	175	James H.	Maitland	
	175	Lloyd	Minter	
	175	Michael W.	Ramsey	
	178	Kevin L.	Chaplin	
	178	Kyle J.	Weidlich	
	180	Barney E.	Green	
	180	Gerald	Johnson	
	180	John C.	Laity, Jr.	
	180	Vance	Smathers, Jr.	
	184	Eliot W.	Bird	
	184	Bryan L.	Carper	
	184	James A.	Kalberer	
	187	William	Fore	
	187	David A.	Rivard	
	250	Dennis B.	Davis	
	250	Stephen T.	Davis	
	400	Carter D.	Augustine	
	400	Robert	Barnard	
	400	Christopher	Branch	
	400	John	Fox	
	400	Richard	Mitchell	
	404	William E.	Yates	
	408	Steven L.	Austin	
	408	Bruce F.	Jameson	
	410	Jack	Randolph	
	410	John	Randolph	
	412	John	Paschall	
	417	Dean	Kaplan	
	417	Richard G.	Mason	
	427	Thomas E.	Goode	
	430	Michael R.	Maxey	
	444	Andrew J.	Carmichael, III	
	450	Bryan M.	Ray	
	460	Thomas P.	Harwood	
	460	Mark G.	Meland	
	460	Steven B.	Schmitt	
	464	James H.	Hicks, Jr.	
	464	Barry L.	Joyner	
	464	John H.	Scott	
	470	Jeffrey C.	Grimes	
	470	William B.	Grimes	
	470	C. Earl	Jones	
	489	Ulysess	Brown	
	498	James E.	Champion	
	498	Boyd	Ellis	
	498	Frank A.	Scott	
	500	Louis T.	LeArand	
	500	Edmund	Secon, III	
	500	William	Stiff	
	500	William	Timberlake	
	501	Francis B.	Wood	
	501	Robert W.	Wood, III	
	508	Daniel	Landerson	
	535	Walter	Waitman	
	544	Gregory	Griffin	
	544	Stephen	Weisensale	
	545	John R.	Pilcher	
	701	John A.	Tyler	
	702	Andrew S.	Mason	
	702	Russell E.	Sackett	
	703	Robert L.	Norris	
	723	William R.	Christian	
	723	Rupert M.	Swith, III	
	728	John R.	Alcock	
	740	David	Lamb	
	740	Steven	Myers	
	740	Theodore	Sanderson	
	745	Billy	Bosser, Jr.	
	745	Charles	McIntyre	
	745	Henry C.	Scott	
	745	David	Spencer	
	749	George	Redford	
	756	Thomas	Ash	
	759	Roger	Koss	
	759	Mark E.	Mansuett	
	760	Daniel M.	Johnston, Jr.	
	771	Michael	Gross	
	785	Charles	Hudson, Jr.	
	862	Alonys G.	Shelton, III	
	869	Thomas	Allen	
	869	David	Fields	
	869	Francis J.	Kelly	
	869	Dana	Ward	
	875	James W.	Bass	
	912	Andreas G.	Kaempf	
	921	William S.	Allmand	
	924	Alan	Blevins	

	936	Thomas B.	Gravely	
	936	Bruce A.	Miller	
	976	Peter M.	Cyr	
	6525	Walter E.	Saxon, Jr.	
	6537	Mark A.	Fathbruckner	
	6537	Joseph E.	Schodt	
	6537	Jeffrey L.	Watson	
1975	152	Harris R.	Asberl	
	175	William E.	Vaughan	
	180	John Martin	Gore, Jr.	
	400	John D.	McCammond	
	400	William B.	White	
	406	James D.	Foster	
	406	Theodore C.	Uhler, III	
	409	Attila P.	Bality	
	410	Harry M.	Kerby	
	414	Dick	Turner	
	417	Alan M.	Schwitzer	
	430	John W.	Galding, Jr.	
	440	Thomas C.	Gallamore	
	444	Delaney S.	Black	
	460	Henry A.	Brassell	
	460	Edwin J.	Brasser	
	463	Rusty L.	McDowell	
	463	James T.	McGrady	
	467	Steven J.	Winsfield	
	467	Duncan R.	Winsfield, Jr.	
	477	William J.	Gurganus, Jr.	
	490	Richard R.	Sikon	
	491	Revelle R.	Davis	
	508	Michael M.	Gregory	
	508	Peter E.	Ramsey	
	523	Russell E.	Seay, Jr.	
	547	Daniel S.	Gregory	
	547	Michael E.	Madison	
	590	Jerry C.	Pulley	
	707	Bruce S.	McCoy	
	713	David A.	Calhoun	
	728	Richard M.	Keesecker	
	728	Robert J.	Postans	
	737	Steven R.	Bowles	
	737	Robert A.	Tieiney, Jr.	
	740	Alvin H.	Carpenter	
	745	Thomas A.	Goodwin, III	
	745	Cyrus B.	Gregg	
	756	Francis A.	Hare	
	756	Mark T.	Helms	
	756	Paul T.	Martin	
	756	Jon C.	Williams	
	771	Kevin A.	Gross	
	819	John H.	Harvey	
	840	Henry K.	Chenauet	
	840	James Glenn	Morrisett	
	840	Jay D.	Morrisett	
	840	Thomas B.	Washington, III	
	861	J. Vernon	Glenn	
	877	Ronald L.	Fischer, Jr.	
	877	Steven F.	Smith	
	922	S. Bradley	Burke	
	923	Michael G.	Davis	
	923	Bennie R.	Moore	
	932	John P.	Bonlner	
	932	Juenzen B.	Smith	
	6518	Thomas E.	Cumbey, Jr.	
	6518	Franklin E.	Hurak	
	6518	Raymond B.	Kiess	
	6518	Thomas E.	Kiess	
1976	178	Richard P.	Walters	
	180	Steven L.	Johnson	
	203	Robert S.	Ryland	
	242	William H.	Harcum	
	250	Richard E.	Biemiller	
	250	David L.	Guy	
	252	Alan O.	McGinneis	
	252	Richard E.	Sandy	
	252	William L.	Sisson, Jr.	
	252	John W.	Standbridge	
	255	James F.	McConkie	
	330	Thomas L.	Thacker	
	340	Francis G.	Varboncotur	
	400	John S.	Augustine	
	400	John G.	Macon	
	400	Harry Hudnall	Ware	
	406	Harold J.	Williams	
	408	Russell H.	Quynn, III	
	409	L. Rowland	Williams, III	
	414	Calvin E.	Walker	
	418	William	Denny	
	418	William W.	McCathern	
	418	Edmund D.	Schoeffler	
	440	Robert B.	Miller, Jr.	
	449	Joseph	Eberhardt, Jr.	
	454	Donald M.	Thompson	
	463	Jonathan David	Adams	
	463	Jamie Robert	Maylar	
	471	Robert Vernon	Robertson, Jr.	
	471	Gregory E.	Spurlock	
	490	W. Scott	Crumpler	
	498	Aston D.	McEachin	
	500	Charles D.	Detrich	
	500	Timothy P.	Williams	
	501	Ted M.	Helmick	
	508	Howard Kelly	Coates	
	523	Bryan E.	Augsburger	
	544	Terry W.	Corker	
	545	Philip	Costin	
	545	William H.	Phillip	
	545	Gregory S.	Woodfin	
	547	Donald E.	Watkins	
	724	John L.	Bowen	
	726	Thomas S.	Fairburn	
	734	Richard W.	Pleasant	
	737	Melvin J.	Deale, Jr.	
	737	Christopher F.	Giblin	
	737	James P.	McEntee	
	737	Mark W.	McEntee	
	737	Richard J.	McNamara	
	737	Russell W.	Nieling	
	737	Richard A.	Torhik, Jr.	
	738	Richard E.	Batten	
	738	Kenneth R.	Behnke	
	738	Laurence E.	Komito	
	738	Stephen M.	Manticelli	
	738	Bruce C.	McCall	
	738	David D.	Miller	
	738	Paul B.	Mustain	
	738	Karl L.	Staberg	
	745	Ariel	Friedlander	
	745	James W.	Hartz	
	745	Herbert F.	Heider	
	756	Jeffrey L.	Bowen	
	769	David M.	Robertson	
	770	Martin J.	Barbie, III	
	770	Mark L.	Pasiesh	
	780	Paul M.	Ulmer	
	819	David L.	Comfort	
	819	Allen Lindsay	Messerly	
	819	William H.	Messerly, Jr.	
	819	Gordon T.	Salby	
	840	David S.	Cahoon	
	840	Michael E.	Popp	
	840	Rase H.	Pruett	
	859	Dale E.	Gillis	
	859	Eric L.	Putze	
	877	David E.	Copp	
	877	Alistair S.	Gellatly	
	877	Richard H.	McNeer	
	880	Douglas R.	Adkins	
	891	David T.	Nuttall	
	891	John L.	Zentmeyer	
	911	Thomas E.	Bussinger	
	911	Robert E.	Yancey	
	922	William H.	Collins	
	922	Clifton A.	Linkous	
	922	Kenneth G.	Swanson	
	976	Charles D.	Miller	
	976	Richard A.	Rennebaum	
	6535	Jeffrey S.	Whorley	
	7453	Danny F.	Corum	
	7453	Richard Alan	Ezell	
	7453	Robert Lewis	Ezell	
	7453	Michael E.	Horne	
	7453	Nathan L.	Parrish	

Records for 1977 are unavailable

1978	?	Michael L.	Teninbaum
	?	Charles E.	Trimmer
	161	Terry L.	Ammon
	162	Maxin W.	Grimes
	175	James A.	French, III
	175	Willie S.	Green
	175	Donald Keith	Nelson
	176	Kevin	Worthen
	184	William J.	Kulas
	250	Kenneth W.	Douglas
	255	Henry C.	Parker
	400	Harry	Frazer, IV
	400	Hunter H.	McGuire
	400	William M.	Oppenhimer
	417	Franklin T.	Baum
	418	Daniel D.	Briere
	418	Richard J.	Dunn, III
	418	Dean H.	King
	418	James M.	Nottingham
	424	Timothy R.	Harris
	440	Roland Corey	Woodward, J
	459	Howard Daniel	Brooke
	459	Russell T.	Rivers
	460	Richard W.	Brassel
	460	Christopher	Radford
	463	Guy	Guarino
	463	Gregory K.	Kontonpona
	463	Edward D.	Showalter
	478	Orlando C.	Beale
	478	Rodney P.	Keyes
	501	Wilmer	Stoneman
	508	Taylor S.	Bruce
	508	Brian K.	Seal
	523	David W.	Oslin
	545	Paul W.	Estis
	545	Steven A.	Jennings
	728	Michael S.	Henley
	728	Kenneth A.	Keithly
	728	Robert C.	Siegfried
	728	Steven L.	Southworth
	730	Herbert A.	Mailin
	737	Charlie C.	Blair
	738	J. Clayton	Bryant, Jr.
	738	Jay	Buhl
	738	David J.	Hirschi
	738	Richard J.	Jones
	738	Charles A.	Roest
	745	Charles O.	Boyles
	745	John	Brennan, Jr.
	745	Alex M.	Clarke, Jr.
	745	Walter J.	McGraw, Jr.
	745	David	Peacock
	767	Gary S.	Crowder
	832	David R.	Amberger
	859	Bernard K.	Hopkins
	862	Dennis W.	Hilderbrand
	866	William	Miller
	877	William G.	Hicklin, IV
	883	Robert F.	Burnette
	891	Jeffrey L.	Roach
	891	Mark	Vardell
	893	Christopher	Wittkamp
	912	P. David	Russell
	922	Roy W.	Reynolds
	922	Karl J.	Wilmer
	6516	Steve A.	Bolt
	6518	Henry S.	Booker
	6535	William F.	Coleman
	6535	James R.	Hill, Jr.
	6535	William J.	Jamerson, Jr.
	7330	Harry W.	Reed
	7453	Russell Lewis	Ezell
	7453	Wilbur W.	Ezell, Jr.
	7453	Larry	Godfrey
	7453	Timothy L.	Morris

1979	175	Alan B.	Kirks	440	James A.	Hall	402	Adam J.	Boydanore
	175	Oliver A.	Pollard, III	444	Charles B.	Bice, Jr.	409	Jason A.	Abady
	175	Lewis M.	Walker, IV	444	John B.	Cunningham	409	William D.	Lorderic
	180	Robert A.	Curley	444	Allen A.	Cunningham	418	Roderick M.	Gardner
	180	John K.	Leonard	444	Robert L.	Huffines	459	Robert D.	Harris, Jr.
	184	Frank T.	Kissinger	444	Lennox B.	Turnbull	459	Timothy L.	Lamb
	184	Louis R.	Turano	444	Gordon W.	Wallace, Jr.	459	Howard H.	Moore, III
	202	Kenneth M.	Hurst	444	John M.	Woolard	460	Christopher C.	Levins
	202	Joseph D.	Walker	450	James B.	Cook	471	Jeffrey G.	Bassett
	203	Andrew B.	O'Brier	459	Nello A.	Thomas, III	478	Kirk E.	Keyes
	250	Glen	Baker, III	459	Robert E.	Vaughan, Jr.	478	Forrest A.	White, Jr.
	250	Christopher	Balderson	459	Vincent P.	Whittle	503	Richard L.	Mooney
	400	George C.	Guvennator	463	William F.	Bagby	737	Gordon E.	Cashin
	400	Jon Eric	King	463	Bryan E.	Miller	740	William J.	Hefile
	400	David H.	Martin	463	Darryl A.	Ranson	745	Timothy A. W.	Spivey
	400	Walter W.	Scott, Jr.	463	Linwood E.	Tripp	745	F. Dixon	Whitesworth, III
	409	Louis W.	Doherty	463	John R.	Williams	745	Henry M.	Williams
	417	Marc J.	Kalman	471	Robert W.	Jones, Jr.	776	Mark W.	Dellinger
	417	Robert M.	Weitzenhofer	471	Roger S.	Matthews	801	MacDonald R.	Draine, III
	444	Taylor	Allen	471	Richard M.	Perry, Jr.	819	Randall P.	Copeland
	444	Charles M.	Caravati	471	John H.	Richardson, Jr.	823	Carl H.	Keplinger
	444	Marshall H.	Ginn	471	Craig	Wilkinson	825	Scott D.	Fairholm
	444	Robert C.	O'Neal	490	Scott T.	Chapin	859	Paul	Battenson
	448	Stephen R.	Jackson	490	John R.	Kessler	859	Glenn S.	Covington
	450	William T.	Cook, Jr.	500	Todd D.	Brown	862	Keith	Ramsey
	460	David B.	Camden	500	Neil L.	Quimby	866	Ryland T.	Martin
	460	James R.	Craig	500	David A.	Varner	867	Ken D.	Goodson
	460	H. Vernon	Knight, III	501	Richard E.	Stoneman	869	Lewis G.	Smith
	460	George E.	Yesbeck, Jr.	501	Christopher S.	Welch	880	Steve T.	Combs
	463	Herbert M.	Smith	508	John D.	Savage, Jr.	888	John F.	Owen
	467	Jeffrey B.	Roberts	544	Brent R.	Stansbury	890	Robert W.	Taylor
	500	George W.	Lowry	726	Peyton	Harris	891	James A.	Barnes
	501	Jeffrey B.	Helmick	728	Louis W.	Allin	893	Kenneth W.	Dolbeane
	501	Reginald W.	Nelson	728	Paul D.	Hill	893	Paul M.	Flynn
	523	Dennis W.	Thacker	728	Harrie P.	Siegfried	893	George A.	Kliffner
	723	Dana H.	Neal	728	William B.	Siegfried	893	Nicholas A.	Meyer
	726	Peyton	Harris	730	Laurence S.	Crutchfield	893	Michael A.	Toler
	728	David P.	Barker	730	Hunter C.	Laurence	894	Michael A.	Collins
	728	William J.	Ross, IV	730	Stephen T.	Martz	900	Arnold D.	Walker
	737	James E.	Hendricks, Jr.	737	Jimmy F.	Carr	912	Richard P.	Hagerich
	738	David W.	Barton	737	Keith	Vida	922	Samuel C.	Oliver, IV
	738	Tim R.	Beament	745	Christopher A.	Brennan	7450	Warren L.	Wolff
	745	John R.	Campbell	745	Andrew R.	McRoberts	7538	Scott	Colby
	745	Russell L.	Wilson	745	Barry R.	Newland	7538	Todd V.	Williams
	745	Steven N.	Griggs	745	Joseph M.	Spivey, IV	7538	Lewis	Williams, III
	759	James L.	Stephenson	759	Angelo S.	Carreras			
	760	Steven M.	Kubik	767	Sterling A.	Crowder	**1983**	161	Stephen P. Powers
	776	George B.	Potter	776	Kevin C.	Hall		175	Kenneth W. Jenkins
	776	Mark J.	Abernathy	776	Paul George	Humphreys		178	Dennis M. Colby, Jr.
	799	Robert M.	Copeland	776	Robert N.	Jennings		178	Robert B. Galuska
	819	Robert W.	Partin	777	Charles L.	Oliver, Jr.		178	Charles V. Gibbs
	819	James F.	Stafford	799	G. Andrew	Gill		178	Thomas W. Gregory
	825	Keith F.	Cronan	819	Stephen J.	Allen		178	Chris R. Jennings
	840	Christopher S.	O'Brian	840	Michael G.	Vincent		184	Anthony DiBenedetto
	862	Mark B.	Evans	859	Robert B.	Eanes		184	Christopher Tipton
	869	Glenn W.	Ward	862	Bruce R.	Evans		185	Michael T. Glass
	880	Gary S.	Alexander	862	Kevin E.	Ganzert		203	John R. Byrd
	880	Barry	Richardson	862	Lee W.	Overstreet		203	Ronald A. Webb
	912	Cecil D.	Henson	866	George E.	Miller		250	Timmy H. Livesay
	922	Jeffrey W.	Burke	866	Robert K.	Miller		252	Robert F. Mothershead, II
	976	Donald T.	Lacquement	886	David G.	Beavers		340	Theodore A. Evans
	6516	Eddie H.	Lowe	886	Lloyd C.	Dunnavant		400	Clifford B. Fleet, III
	6516	Malcolm A.	Shumaker	890	Richard H.	Murray		400	Harry B. Grymes, Jr.
	6535	Michael E.	Morris	890	David H.	Peck		400	Oscar V. P. Sessoms
	6537	Stephen R.	Meyers	893	Chris J.	Rielly		400	John W. Ware
	7451	David S.	Pearce	912	Patrick A.	Hagerich		400	John Salem Zakaib
	7453	Woodrow B.	Hite	922	Robert	Enz		400	Edward O. Zabaib
				976	Eugene	Yanes		402	Thomas B. Hyde
1980	?	Michael P.	Flanagan	6516	Alfred E.	Honebein		418	Turner A. M. Bredrup
	?	Robert L.	Hundley, Jr.	6516	Erik W.	Skovgaard, Jr.		425	Myron W. Clanton, Jr.
	154	Christopher W.	Garrett	6520	Norris S.	Parker		440	Philip P. Hawner
	177	Kevin B.	Laurence	6535	Alonza L.	Gray		444	Peter K. Glagola
	180	Charles L.	Stout, III	6535	Charles W.	White, Jr.		444	Eric D. Kinder
	184	Michael	McCarthy	6535	George B.	Wood, Jr.		444	Alexander R. MacKenzie
	202	William H.	Haynie					444	Ted C. Price
	242	Steve W.	Self	Records for 1981 are unavailable				444	Henry J. Tobler
	250	Alan H.	Culpeper					460	Andrew N. Enolf
	400	John L.	Barnard	**1982**	178	Joseph C.	Dunn	470	Jeffrey S. Dinsmore
	400	John R.	Bowers		184	Andrew C.	Carper	478	Rodrick L. Neal
	400	Richard C.	Edmunds		202	Walter N.	Rogers	500	Lawrence C. Briggs
	400	Alexander M.	Macaulay		400	Edwin C.	Cox	501	George V. Wise, III
	400	David R.	Miller		400	Beverly P.	Eggleston, IV	521	Richard A. Habron
	400	Michael B.	Sydnor		400	Lewis B.	Flinn	522	Michael T. App
	407	David B.	Rainard		400	William B. M.	Hyers	552	William E. Kemp, III
	409	Hugh A.	Joyce		400	Charles L.	James	552	Michael A. Peterson
	418	John W. S.	Gilchrist, III		400	Sascha D.	Perrin	562	D. Scott Plante
	430	Steven M.	Carter		400	Howes Coleman	Spencer	710	Charles A. Clement
	440	Gregg	Farrar		400	James L.	Ware, Jr.	728	David L. Davis

	728	Dale L.	Southworth	508	Brian L.	King	700	Steve D.	Busic
	730	Patrick T.	Fauver	508	L. Timothy	Manarin	706	Etienne A.	Sullivan
	730	Donald L.	Lambert, Jr.	512	Albert M.	Ciarochi, III	710	Douglas E.	Anderson, Jr.
	730	Jeffrey A.	Martz	522	Tyron W.	Worsham	710	Charles L.	Berryhill, III
	737	Matthew K.	Carr	562	William B.	Wade, Jr.	728	Matthew R.	Ragland
	737	Christopher H.	Cashin	700	Raymond E.	Davis	737	Stephen L.	DeBiasi
	737	Robert F.	Kay, Jr.	700	Sanford M.	Edwards, Jr.	737	Charles G.	Rosemond
	737	Charles M.	Stafford	700	Jonathan K.	Page	738	Jeffrey D.	Stahl
	737	Martin B.	Williams	728	David W.	Bouknight	740	Carl E.	Barker
	740	John R.	McKim	730	Douglas	Baker	740	Gregory L.	Fender
	745	Tiffany	Armstrong	730	James Wallace	Faison	745	Raymond S.	Curry
	745	Timothy	Battista	737	Robert A.	Brewster, III	745	Thomas E.	Fox
	745	Edward A. J.	Cosler	744	William H.	Arkenbout	745	William C.	Rice
	745	James B.	Crawford	776	William T.	Gordon	745	Robert C.	Rice, III
	745	John M.	Eggleston	801	Peter J.	Villiger	745	Douglas H.	Turner
	745	Alec R.	Hartz	810	Trevor P.	Richardson	759	Steve	Billcheck, III
	745	John G.	Maynard	822	Jerry D.	Robinson, Jr.	760	David E.	Gallagher
	751	Nathaniel L.	Cross	823	Michael P.	Farnsworth, Jr.	776	Michael A.	Ankener
	751	Stan J.	Schermerhorn	825	Matthew R.	Fairholm	776	Benjamin E.	Blevins
	759	Ashley	Dunn	829	Russell P.	Martin	776	Robert R.	Cilsick
	776	R. Michael	Hedden	840	Richard O.	Stone, Jr.	776	Allen Scott	Gordon
	776	Bryan K.	Huddleston	859	Brian D.	Maslyk	776	John C.	Isner
	780	Stephen A.	Fisher	862	David Scott	Bennett	776	Matthew R.	McKittrick
	799	David L.	Harris	862	Lance B.	Bowman	799	Mark A.	Gill
	801	Robert W.	Warden, Jr.	862	William M.	Phibbs	799	John T.	Harris
	819	James J.	Akins	862	Christopher P.	Shelburne	801	Wade W. S.	Drane
	840	David Kent	Allen	864	Craig C.	Goodson	801	Cary R. B.	Drane
	840	Michael L.	Atkinson	864	Mark H.	Hadfield	801	Robert W.	Massey
	859	Robert C.	Alridge, III	864	R. Alan	Walsh	810	Carl E.	Mullin
	866	Adam M.	Harris	864	York Edward	Young	825	Charles M.	Denton
	869	John G.	Barrie, III	866	Stephen P.	Harris	829	Scott D.	Bailey
	869	Brian C.	Kroll	869	John R.	Taylor, Jr.	829	John T.	Strode
	869	Jeffrey Allen	Sanborn	877	Miles T.	Holt, III	864	Tyler A.	Crowder
	888	Michael W.	Martin	880	David A.	Corder	866	John K.	King, Jr.
	888	David W.	Parker	880	Curtis R.	Sink	866	William H.	Trent, Jr.
	888	Kenneth W.	Peacock	891	Earl Thomas	Ingram, IV	867	John C.	Bello
	891	Richard A.	Cordle	891	Edward	Wade	867	John E.	McGill
	893	Michael P.	Fortune	891	Benjamin C.	Yeatts	869	Stephen	Schweickert
	893	Paul G.	Kliffner	912	Anthony Scott	Childers	869	Stephen B.	Smith
	893	Paul R.	McDonell	912	Daniel G.	Kemp	874	Richard D.	Taylor
	893	Frederick W.	Sitterding	912	James C.	McIlrath	877	Stephen D.	Hoff
	893	Charles E.	Sole, Jr.	912	Jeffrey R.	Watts	877	Herschel W.	Weinstock
	900	Jamie P.	Murphy	922	Shawn E.	Davis	886	Mark A.	Beavers
	927	Anthony	Sylvester	937	John R.	McCormack	888	Brad A.	Mushovic
	6502	Bryan K.	Hailey	6516	John A.	Robinson	889	Allen N.	Suggs
	6518	William W.	Nase	6535	Carl G.	Henshaw	890	Brian E.	Linderholm
	6535	Stephen M.	Dunn				890	Bryan A.	Robertson
	6535	William B.	Gowin	**1985**	135	Roger A. Koury	891	R. Brian	McCormack
	6535	Derdick R.	Johnson		162	Christopher Laban	893	Robert	Anderson
	6535	Frank A.	Newton		177	Eric T. Royster	893	David A.	Kaulfers
	6535	David R.	Wise		180	Quentin L. Hunter	893	Stephen R.	Ols
					180	Mark E. McLain	893	Timothy A.	Seyfried
1984	166	James Arthur	Turner, Jr.		184	Weston N. Estes	893	Adam	Sitterding
	175	Kevin S.	Blick		184	William Harrison	894	Timothy M.	Parsons
	175	David M.	Dudley		185	Troy D. Marshall	912	Steven E.	Janauschek
	175	Andrew B.	Porter, III		202	Emory R. Haynie	912	Anthony S.	White
	176	John R.	Rafter, Jr.		202	Timothy A. Haynie	922	Chris W.	Campbell
	180	Andrew E.	Beck		340	Vincent S. Hodge, Jr.	922	Robert W.	Linkous
	180	Spencer V.	Perkins, III		400	Hugh G. Edmunds, III	922	Larry D.	Newman
	180	Christopher	Wells		400	John G. Harrelson	924	Warren B.	Furman
	184	William S.	Boykin		400	Christopher G. Hill	6535	Mark E.	Henshaw
	184	Christopher J.	Flanagan		400	Nicholas D. Perrins	6535	Clyde A.	Laury
	202	Tristram T.	Hyde, V		400	Otto N. Williams	7430	Kevin L.	Johnson
	400	Stephen O.	Gutowski		400	John T. Wingfield, Jr.	7430	Andrew T.	Ryan
	400	John Kennon	Perrin, III		409	Terrell J. Alexander	7450	Mark	Riggan
	400	Matthew M. C.	Smith		417	Stephen J. Owens			
	402	Paul H.	Board		418	Ralph P. Mooz			
	418	James B.	Flowers		418	Albert M. Orgain, V			
	418	William A.	Young, III		418	Gerald L. Quirk, Jr.			
	424	Lee B.	Wilson		418	Robert B. Smith, IV			
	440	Richard F.	Ansell		440	William M. York, III			
	444	Charles W.	Allen		444	Austin Brockenbrough, IV			
	444	Andrew H.	Bowles		444	Allen M. Ferguson			
	444	John M.	Brandt, Jr.		444	Christopher L. Kinder			
	444	Christopher G.	Jacobs		444	Charles D. Larkin			
	444	Thomas	Jefferson, IV		444	Carroll W. Waechter			
	444	Joseph G.	Jordan		459	Keith G. Harris			
	444	Charles F.	Neurohr		512	James W. Beach, III			
	444	Laird S.	Reed		512	Michael W. Newcombe			
	451	Timothy M.	Williams		512	Robert G. Thacker, Jr.			
	459	Ron C.	Wilson		512	Ernest L. Walker			
	460	Curtis K.	Swann		523	David N. Riggle			
	500	Andrew R.	Strawbridge		535	Brian G. Hayes			
	501	Edward A.	Robinson		544	Christopher R. King			
	501	Allan Russell	Stoneman		547	Joseph C. Gill			
	501	Thomas M.	Waitman		552	Robert E. Faison			
	501	David W.	Gregory		552	Franklin Thurston, Jr.			
					562	Charles H. Martin, III			



1986	162	Douglas A.	Laban		877	Brian R.	Wright		738	Peter J.	Gott
	175	David C.	Barfield		880	Fletcher J.	Dilday		740	James N.	Baker
	175	Sean	Kingery		880	Richard F.	Disberger		740	Brian L.	Johnson
	177	Lewis H.	Hopkins		888	Robert Pearson	Mann, III		745	Fitzgerald E.	Drummond
	180	Robert H.	Garrison, Jr.		888	Douglas D.	Mayo		745	James F.	Lewis
	184	Patrick M.	Doggett		890	Robert O.	Glenn, III		759	Jeffrey S.	Dunn
	184	Peter L.	Downey, Jr.		890	Harold V.	Tate, III		759	Anthony J.	Romanello
	184	Christopher R.	Kohan		891	Michael E.	Eck		759	Kevin M.	Zinski
	184	Michael D.	Tuck		891	Robert C.	Wade		768	Sean O.	Luke
	184	Stephen W.	Tuck		891	Matt V.	Yeatts		776	Winston J.	Jones
	202	Michael P.	Wolski		893	Ronald E.	Eliasek		776	Patrick Keith	McDonald
	242	Stephen T.	Hall		893	William S.	Meyer		799	Daniel B.	Hamilton
	250	John F.	Olverson		893	Mickey J.	Ziedeh		819	John R.	Tuohig
	325	Christopher A.	Seward		912	Stephen K.	Armstrong		825	Jason C.	McKnight
	340	Robert T.	Bland, IV		912	John David	Bonner		825	Paul A.	Poulsen
	340	James T.	Lynn, Jr.		912	Jeffrey A.	Lessard		826	Michael A.	Riding
	340	C. Meade	Trible		912	Jeffrey S.	Vincent		829	Richard D.	Kolster, Jr.
	340	Joseph Glen	Williams		6535	Keith M.	Ayres		840	Richard J.	Stryker, Jr.
	400	Palmer V.	Burch		6535	Colen E.	Davidson, Jr.		859	Christopher J.	Maslyk
	400	Lucius T.	Chapin		7450	Robert E.	Talbott		862	Blackwell H.	Bridgforth
	400	William Latane	Frank		7538	Michael C.	Fancher		862	Christopher S.	Brininstool
	400	Randolph P.	Grymes		7538	Richard S.	Watson		864	Javier E.	Benitez
	400	Matthew W.	McMullin						869	Gregory J.	Davis
	400	Robert B.	Scoggins	**1987**	135	George D.	Ekstrom		876	Miles B.	Beamguard
	400	Russell W.	Sterling, Jr.		166	Morgan T.	Hairston		880	John D.	Harper, Jr.
	409	Charles R.	Henderson		176	Alex M.	Henderson		883	Mark B.	Hopkins
	418	R. Gordon	Gregory, III		178	Michael E.	Eyler, Jr.		888	Kenneth B.	Batten, Jr.
	424	Tyler J.	Boyd		184	Peter James	DiBenedetto		888	Brian S.	Martin
	430	Walter S.	Street, IV		184	Clyde D.	Nuckols		888	Dennis M.	Spain, Jr.
	440	J. Robert	Brame, IV		202	Bryant S.	Haynie		890	John D.	Stevens
	444	Mark C.	Boykin		203	James A.	Campbell		891	Theodore O.	Kayes, III
	444	John P.	Cann, IV		203	Evert M.	Headley		893	Roger W.	Nixon
	444	William B.	Chappell		250	David B.	Woolard		894	Charles W.	Henry, III
	444	John E.	McDonald, III		325	John William	Hancock		894	Christopher J.	Simpson
	444	Daniel L.	Oakey		340	Michael D.	South		894	Mark W.	White
	444	Thomas	Pinckney		341	David C.	Farmer		900	David W.	Short
	460	Thomas A.	White		400	David R.	Fleet		912	Eric L.	Frost
	470	Samuel T.	Long		400	William A.	Martin, III		912	Matthew Brian	Probst
	470	Matthew B.	Rollston		400	John Paul B.	Reynolds		922	Sean P.	Camacho
	500	Terry L.	Byerly		400	John Dallas	Sessoms		937	Barrington H.	White, Jr.
	500	Keith E.	Theisen		400	John H.	Spain		6502	William L.	Bascom
	503	Brian P.	O'Donnell		400	Leonard F.	Sutton, Jr.		6535	William R.	Haver
	512	William R.	Cochran		400	Seaborn M.	Wade, III		7430	Michael Scott	Keeton
	512	John T.	Conover, Jr.		400	Ennion S.	Williams, III		7454	Joseph S.	Just
	522	Eric D.	App		409	Kermit H.	Alexander		7538	James B.	Wellons
	522	Matthew S.	Benson		417	William T.	Johnson				
	522	Jeffrey Edward	Gurley		418	William F.	Jones	**1988**	135	Christopher	Denney
	522	Merle H.	Worsham		440	Brandon E.	Stites		175	John William	Schoeb, Jr.
	535	Thomas E.	Aigner, Jr.		444	Erasmus D.	Booker, III		177	Allen D.	Chase
	535	David S.	Dowdy		444	Bruce H.	Boykin		177	Darren W.	Graham
	535	Robert E.	Harper, Jr.		444	James M.	Cann		180	William Eade	Garrison
	535	Michael T.	Wilson		444	Douglas E.	Lamb		184	James Michael	Dubrowsky
	544	John M.	Robinson, II		444	Michael M.	Larkin		202	Christopher G.	Hyde
	569	John Grant	Tew		444	John R.	McNeer		203	Wesley Neale	Forrester
	706	Harold A.	Stills, Jr.		444	Ronald O.	Pessner		203	Michael W.	Slaw, Jr.
	710	Marc R.	Amos		444	David S.	Steel		242	Daniel Marvin	Headley
	740	Christopher M.	Johnson		444	Gregory D.	Suskind		242	Gregory Daniel	Price
	745	Robert B.	Owen		459	Melvin D.	Strane, Jr.		250	Scott	Kline
	759	Whitney Wren	Kemmey		491	William W.	Ferguson		400	Christopher P.	Bliley
	768	John B.	Watson		491	Charles L.	Flowers		400	G. Berkeley	Edmunds
	785	Robert L.	Greene, Jr.		500	Elwood B.	Boone, III		400	Edmund E.	Mullins, III
	799	David F.	Burch		501	George E.	Gaulding, III		400	W. Taylor	Reveley, IV
	799	Kendall C.	Cobb		501	William T.	Savory		400	John Alexander	Shotgren
	801	John R.	Coe		505	William J.	DuVall, Jr.		400	Sidney Holland	Spain
	819	Richard C.	Dixon		505	Robert L.	Tignor, III		400	Jarratt Bryce	Toombs
	819	Gary T.	Fagan		508	Gary S.	Dunnavant		400	Joseph Richard	Vilseck, III
	819	Jeff J.	Fagan		508	Kris B.	King		400	Richard T.	Wilson, IV
	819	John K.	Finefield		521	James Earl	Boswell		400	Charles A.	Zakaib
	822	Jesse Scott	Copal		521	Robert E.	Cooper		400	Alan Vaden	Padgett
	825	Gregg E.	Walton		522	W. E.	Alexander, III		418	John Joseph	Ried, II
	826	Eric C.	Lin		522	David Gregory	Seay		418	Matthew H.	Smith
	829	Gary T.	Bailey		535	Phillip G.	Russell		418	Joel Stuart	Webne
	840	Robert D.	Burnes		544	John P.	Hudnall		418	Allen St. Clair	Finch
	840	John L.	Clare, III		544	Jeffrey W.	Stone		424	W. Edwards	Bowman, Jr.
	840	Charles D.	Waterbury, II		547	Andrew F.	Scott		430	John D.	Bowmer
	845	Aaron S.	Dotson		552	Frederick W.	Cooper		440	C. Blake	Brame
	845	Sheldon H.	Williamson		552	Frederick L.	Walker		440	Archer R.	Carr
	862	Frederic A.	Clark		555	Thomas H.	Carr, Jr.		443	Joseph L.	Brockman
	862	John Keefe	Raible		569	David W.	Hall		444	W. Kent	Carter, III
	862	Amos D.	Shelhamer, III		569	Jeffrey R.	Morrison		444	Orville Hugh	Jones, III
	862	Joel W.	Traylor		700	Carl E.	Harrison		444	William R.	Martin
	866	Craig W.	Reynolds		728	Ross A.	Harwood		470	André H.	DiCarter
	874	Johnathan L.	Shipley		730	Brian S.	Berger		492	Gregory M.	Grogan
	874	Clifton Dean	Stargardt		730	Ronald E.	Lewis, Jr.		505	Troy L.	Barnette
	874	Philip C.	Wendt		730	David W.	Powers, Jr.		508	Randall D.	Petres
	876	Christopher G.	Strack		730	Christopher S.	Tribble		512	Adam T.	Lewis
	877	Marston W.	Crumpler		737	Patrick L.	Belcher		535	Joseph Kennedy	Mooney
		James R.	Williams		737	John T.	Longi, Jr.		535	Howard R.	Ayres
									547		

	552	Gregory P.	Hill	**1989**	135	Donald Lee	Slate		876	Kevin Davis	Lee
	552	Kevin Lee	Kemp		175	Jamy C.	Erny		876	Christopher	Ryan
	570	Steven R.	Cole		175	John M.	Fugman		886	Lewis O'Dell	Daniel
	700	Brian S.	Capaldo		177	Robert D.	Bowers		890	Glen Raymond	Hatton
	700	Robbie R.	Herman		180	Scott Riley	Norris		891	Barry Thomas	Davis
	710	Reed C.	Amos		180	David Scott	Porter		891	Brant Milton	Edwards
	710	Douglas F.	Elliott		203	Andrew B.	Headley		893	Alec Robert	Brophy
	723	Paul C.	Farmer		203	Douglas W.	Packett		894	Lawrence C.	Kidd, III
	723	David Max	Griffin		250	Shawn Lee	Brann		894	William C.	Wheeler
	728	Robert Ivan	Blem		252	Thomas Edward	Baker		894	Hayes G.	Wyngardner
	730	Kevin Edward	Berger		252	James Patrick	Ingram		897	Kevin Stimson	Reed
	730	James Joseph	Shannon		304	S. Olander	Washington		900	Brian D.	Ellwood
	737	Neil G.	Griffin		341	Michael S.	Hancock		900	Daniel Leonard	Rene, Jr.
	738	James Russell	Smith, III		400	Patteson	Branch		912	Patrick A.	Gollattscheck
	740	Kenneth Curtis	Puryear		400	James Daniel	Moseley		912	Johnnie Wilson	Rodgerson
	745	James A.	Fox		400	Benjamin A.	Scribner		912	George D.	Smith
	751	Michael A.	Perkins		400	Samuel Lamb	Ware		922	Michael Shawn	Blevins
	759	Randall Scott	Dunn		400	Robert Lamb	Ware		922	Frederick S.	Proper
	759	Edgar B.	Lickey		418	Robert Patton	Flowers		922	Douglas Alan	Slaughter
	769	Mark S.	Aldridge		430	Joseph John	Feher, IV		6502	Robert Wade	LeNeave
	776	Matthew O.	McDonald		440	Kerry Mitchell	Hurst		6518	H. Ross	Nase
	780	James P.	Graham		443	Brian	White		6535	Royce E.	Charlton, III
	799	Douglas Scott	Brown		444	Christopher A.	Buford		6535	Gordon Gilbert	Ragland, III
	801	Demus Michael	Oxford		444	Paul M.	Dickinson, Jr.		6537	Paul Frederick	Reins
	801	Jeffrey P.	Smith		444	Robert R.	McNeer		7454	David K.	Pendergrass
	801	David D.	Smith		444	Preston Rupert	Nash				
	801	Douglas W.	Storm		444	Robert S.	Parker, III	**1990**	135	Michael	Crawford
	819	Scott H.	Elliott		444	Philip Winston	Reed		160	William Donald	Tabor, IV
	819	Alston P.	Heggie		444	John William	VanDorsten, III		175	Philip N.	Stoneman, IV
	819	Alexander S.	Jackson		492	Carl Douglas	Briggs		184	Michael Guy	Harrison
	823	Julian C.	Metts		500	Michael L.	Ogilvie		203	M. Sean	Campbell
	825	Stephen J.	Burns		500	Mark Jason	Richardson		242	John N.	Kandris, Jr.
	825	James C.	Carr		501	Stephen Brent	Helmick		340	Richard Donald	Taliaferro, Jr.
	825	Matthew D.	Kastleberg		505	Christopher R.	Bowers		341	Willie Terrell	Boyd
	825	Bryan	Six		505	Brian N.	Tignor		341	Patrick C.	Taylor
	825	Joseph Buckler	Walton		505	William Andrew	Walls		409	L. Burwell	Gunn, III
	826	Aaron D.	Flowers		508	Robert C.	Ferguson		417	Arik Sandor	Entin
	829	John W.	Ayres, III		508	Richard H.	Singleton		418	J. M. Stuart	Bowman
	829	Paul E.	Cheesman, III		512	John H.	Drake, Jr.		418	Eric Anthony	Gregory
	829	Benjamin A.	Lilly		512	James M.	Miller		418	Samuel	Lewis, Jr.
	829	Christopher L.	Spinelli		552	Robert Norman	Cooper		418	John Martin	Owens
	829	Brian Douglas	Witcher		555	Stephen Thomas	Chick		430	Charles R.	Bowman
	840	Michael B.	Chermside		562	Michael Joseph	Foley		430	Jeffrey Deane	Hall
	840	David Austin	Daniel		570	Timothy Clark	Donley		444	Charles	Ayers, III
	840	James Walter	McClung		570	Matthew Brian	Shifflett		444	William Clark	Coulbourn
	862	Derek S.	Bowman		570	Robert Allen	Ward		444	Hunter Bernard	Frischkorn, IV
	862	Richard H.	Owen, V		700	Franklin Wade	Kane		444	Robert Garrett	Hall, III
	867	Steve J.	Nichols		706	Glenn C.	Carney		444	Robert Harlan	Scott, Jr.
	867	Adam W.	Robson		706	Daniel A.	Jordon		444	David Anderson	Stuckey
	867	David Johnson	Tolpi		728	Theodore E.	Lyman, III		444	George Andrew	Stuckey
	867	Mosby Neil	Wigginton		730	Michael E.	Leonard		492	Michael Edward	Maxey, Jr.
	874	Eric R.	Russell		730	Jeffrey S.	Leonard		500	Jason	Swallow
	876	Eric A.	Anderson		737	Christopher	Stefanac		505	Robert Sherman	Pillis, Jr.
	876	Henry Ruffin	Broaddus		738	Shawn T. L.	Acker		508	Michael Haden	Kefauver
	876	Timothy S.	Colley		745	Christopher	Chandler		512	John A.	Wagner, Jr.
	876	Steven Michael	DeWalle		745	David C.	Green		512	Kurt Lee	Wick
	876	Gregory M.	Porray		745	B. Rice	Lacy, V		521	William Hardy	Boswell
	876	David Andrew	Wheat		745	David Daniel	Leshner		522	F. Charles	Schneck, Jr.
	880	Raymond O.	Crews, III		745	William	Shumadine, III		529	Carroll Kemp	Davis, III
	880	Scott C.	Huddle		751	Jeffrey John	Gardner		529	David Brian	Harrison
	880	Richard S.	Robertson		768	William Bryant	Akers		535	Matthew J.	Denton
	888	Brandon Keith	Reynolds		768	Joshua Mathew	Leake		535	Stuart Neil	Mathews
	890	David Thompson	Glenn		769	George Clifton	Axtell, II		535	Joseph A.	Moore, III
	893	Robin S.	Adair		769	Edward Paul	Donbrosky		535	James Mark	Wilson
	893	Antony L.	Coukos		776	Kevin Curtis	Barry		552	Duane C.	Lynch
	893	Thomas David	Hesbach, Jr.		776	John Robert	Lowrey		552	Alexus	Shelley
	893	Scott A.	Jurewicz		776	Shane Patrick	McGroarty		555	William Albert	Anderson, III
	894	Scott A.	White		776	Benjamin Tyler	Thompson		569	John Anthony	Ryan, Jr.
	900	Sean C.	Finger		799	Albert C.	Pierce		570	William R.	Testerman
	900	Jamie	Joyner		799	Mark Edward	Vaughn		700	Ian S.	Kirkland
	900	Harry F.	Trainer, Jr.		819	Robert Carter	Saunders		700	Kelly O.	Meadows
	912	Matthew W.	Barton		822	Charles H.	Aardema, Jr.		701	Curtis Wayne	Millner
	912	John P.	McCreary		822	R. Jay	Cawley, III		710	Richard Hunter	Berryhill
	922	Patrick J.	Spacek		825	Jeffrey Thomas	Hansen		710	David Richard	Hebbe
	6518	Robert R.	Womack		825	Jared Wayne	Stafford		728	C. Scott	Elder
	6535	Robert Carter	Samuels		826	Loren Cade	Allen		728	Joseph Jackson	Hayes, III
	6535	William H.	Woodson		829	David John	Blankinship		730	Christopher	Grimes
	7430	Charles Burch	Petersen		829	James Scott	Kellam		730	David Michael	Hancock
	7450	Frederick C.	Walker		840	Amit	Ackarya		737	Michael J.	Lenzi
	7451	Terry S.	Brooks		840	Bentley Scott	Garner		737	Bryan Stephen	Palmuntier
	7451	Dale A.	Newman		840	Kevin C.	McLaughlin		738	William Vern	Britton, III
					840	William G.	Overstreet		738	William I.	Maust
					840	Robert E. Lee	Wilcox		740	Joseph C.	Johnson
					862	Michael S.	Ayres		745	Edgar Clinton	Bothwell, IV
					862	Daniel Scott	McCallister		745	Philip Ludwell	Grymes
					864	Justin Glade	Knight		745	Stephen C.	Irwin
					866	Neil	Pennington		750	Greg L.	Mallory
					874	Gerald Brandt	Thompson		751	Christopher	Kelley

B

751	Brian B.	MacKay
759	Jason Thomas	Peace
768	J. Matthew	Parrish
769	Sean	Arritt
776	William Bryan	Caudle
776	Brian J.	Clifford
776	Christopher	Hicks
776	Charles P.	Inman, III
776	Jeffrey Scott	Seitzinger
819	Robert S.	Phelps
819	Michael Joseph	Wall
823	Christopher B.	Geyer
825	Martin Andrew	Vaughan
826	Nathan D.	Davis
829	James Nicholas	Anderson
829	Jeffrey R.	Burmeister
829	Charles Barry	Ferguson, Jr.
829	Michael D.	McCurry
829	John David	Riley
829	Mark C.	Smith
840	G. Elliott	Caldwell
840	Richard A.	Chermside
840	James Berkley	Clare
840	Gerald L.	Roberts, Jr.
845	Robert O.	Hassell
860	Donald Brett	Moore
862	Dale Christopher	Schiltz
864	B. Allen	Gill, III
869	David Roy	Dahlquist
869	Steven A.	Proakis
869	Thomas Edward	Willis, II
874	Benjamin Trent	Craze
874	Eric F.	Maurer
874	Scott D.	Rose
874	Curtis James	Russell
874	Boyd Landon	Wendt
876	Timothy M.	Dunham
876	Joseph	Fortner
876	Ryan Michael	Lutz
876	Matthew John	Porray
876	Jeffrey M.	Tejnecky
876	James Johnston	Terry, III
877	Jeffrey Conrad	Gilliatt
877	Christopher	Holt
877	Steven Mark	Kidd
877	Erin Price	Mitten
882	David Anthony	DePlato
886	Michael Bryant	Sawyer
888	James W.	Napier
888	Christopher M.	Ost
890	Steven Gene	Dishner
891	Charles Holmes	Kayes
893	Gregory Allen	Case
893	Joseph William	Dean
893	J. Kyle	King
897	Benjamin Lee	Guthrie
897	Alan Richard	Yankowky
900	David Michael	Jacobs
900	Michael Paul	Johnson
912	Chandler Y.	McClellan, V
912	Adison Chinera	Muse
912	Brian Gene	Tabor
912	Marcus J.	Worcester
936	Brian Scott	Royster
6516	Dale Edward	Hybl
6516	Wyatt Thomas	Venable, Jr.
6518	Michael C.	Womack
6535	Neal David	Henshaw
6535	Edward André	Johns
6537	David Glenn	Greene
7430	Darrell W.	Keeton
7450	Rodney Keith	Mullins
7450	Whitney Bradford	Roberts
7454	Michael Reese	Haverstein
7454	Thomas Christopher	Tanner
7538	John	Wellons
7542	James S.	Parks
7542	Todd Edward	Wilson

C

BLACK SCOUTING CHAPTER COMMITTEE

Anthony J. Binga, Sr. (*deceased*)
James B. Cephas
Robert T. Dance
Richard W. Foster
William Clifford Hocker
General J. Johnson
William Randolph Johnson, Jr.
Benjamin F. Kersey
Russell T. Rivers, Sr.
Linwood Dixon Ross
James E. Sheffield
George O. Smith, Jr.
Herbert H. Southall, Sr.
Earle Taylor
Percell M. Taylor, Jr.

D

"ORDER OF THE ARROW" NAWAKWA LODGE VIGIL HONOR RECIPIENTS

1951
James W. Barber
Joseph W. Koch

1955
Elwood M. McAllister

1957
Jim Beasley
Jimmy Coutch
Richard McWrorter
John Oliver
Richard W. Parker

1961
John Jordan
Linton Leary
William F. C. Skinner
Charles G. Wheatley, Jr.

1964
Robert B. Alvis
Stephen E. Lickey
Guy Moffat
Richard M. Nolting, III
Ronnie Phillips
Jimmy Reynolds

1965
Douglas Pope

1966
G. Wayne Coleman
James L. Duesberry
George C. Nolting
James C. Wright

NONE IN 1967

1968
Gerald Berry
Robert R. Emory
Robert Feltner
Asel Johnson
Banjamin L. Newlon
Thomas Smith

1969
William Harris
Richard Passel
William Petway
Robert Vaughn

1970
Robert A. Barker
Larry Heidorn
Edward W. Hummel
Richard Morton
John G. Triplett

1971
Beavin Alexander
James Blackwell
David T. Bland
Edward Canada
Michael Daily
O. J. Davis
Jack Gaylord, Jr.
Jerry Loyd
Samuel T. McNeny
Hans J. Pechner
William P. Spencer
Maneul Vazquez
Richard B. Waters

1972
James Adams
Jack E. Gaylord, Sr.
Ralph L. Harton
David Lowman, Jr.
Howard Olson, Jr.
David Robinson
Wesley T. Waters
Boyd Wiley

1973
Andrew Curtis, Jr.
Amour DesChamps
Donald L. McDowell
Peter F. Meier
John A. Ransone
Paul H. Sandman
Mark D. Shackelford
Robert M. Shackelford
John M. Smithers
Richard D. Underwood
Manuel Vasquez

1974
Robert B. Delano, Jr.
Loren D. Dillingham
Edward R. Ewbank
David S. Lowman, Sr.
William G. McKim
Peter J. Meier
Willard P. Milby, III
David A. Newlon
Edward B. Rowe, Jr.
Abraham C. Vandewerken

1975
Scott A. Bennett
Robert E. Cousins
Richard W. Farrington
Rodney J. McNeny
Don W. Sawyer
Douglas P. Somervell
Oscar M. Thompson
Monte L. West

1976
Herbert S. Adams
Charles L. Groome
George M. Homewood, III
Ronald H. Oslin

1977
Charles Dietrick
David G. Taylor
Robert M. Underwood

1978
Jason Brown
Phillip Costin
David T. DeJan
Glen W. Duff
Daniel B. Henderson, III
Mack T. Ruffin, III
Paul Ulmer
Steven C. Wright

1979
Martin J. Barbie, III
Paul W. Estis
Evan M. Gerlach
Jeffrey P. F. Horgan
David T. Nuttall
Jesse E. Swann
Robert E. Tanner
Marvin L. Uhlmer
Timothy P. Williams

1980
John F. Brady
Christopher N. Brown
Bradford P. Burr
Douglas A. Knesal
Porter S. Myers
Alan G. Toler
David A. Varner
Thomas A. Varner
Tony P. Williams, Jr.

1981
Marc J. Abernathy
Howard E. Davis, Jr.
Melvin J. Deale, Sr.
Lloyd C. Dunnavant
Robert W. Johnson
R. Robert Rasmussen, II
Richard C. Seaman, Jr.
Brent R. Stansbury
Robert E. Tucker
Herbert M. Webb, Jr.

1982
Jimmy F. Carr
Michael J. Deale
John L. Gill
Bruce Y. Leaman
Theodore E. Majewski
Stephen R. Meyers
Roy W. Page
Johnny T. Thios

1983
Wilber G. Cahoon
David F. Hall
James L. Kinnaman
Andrew R. McRoberts
Dr. David H. Reames, Jr.
Thomas A. Skinner
Douglas L. West
Lewis E. Williams, III

1984
Steve M. Billcheck, Jr.
David M. Born
David H. Bower
Ian M. Coddington
George T. Crutchfield
G. Steve Dunnavant
Mark A. Gill
E. John Kiiffner, IV
Charles R. Tassel
Todd V. Williams

NONE IN 1985

1986
Troy L. Barnette
Donald E. Garrett
Michael J. Gianniny
Daniel B. Hamilton
Andrew J. Mihalcoe
Charles W. Sullivan, III

1987
James M. Crumpler, Jr.
Kenneth D. Dotson
Michael E. Eck
Robert C. Eck
H. Malcolm Gaines, Jr.
James P. Graham
Richard A. Guilmart
Eugene F. Hertling, Jr.
W. Scott Street, IV
Sheldon H. Williamson

1988
James E. Beamguard
Philip N. Clark
Todd M. Diggs
Aaron S. Dotson
Harold A. Stills, Jr.
Eugene B. Toler
Thomas A. Verbeke
Barry H. White, Jr.

1989
Patrick L. Belcher
W. Edwards Bowman, Jr.
Brian J. Collings
Joseph J. Feher, IV
Philip E. Hagerich
E. Thomas Ingram, IV
Williar M. Perkins, Jr.
Allen M. Suggs



1990
Gary C. Barker
Miles B. Beamguard
John M. Billcheck
Henry R. Broaddus
Brant M. Edwards
Arthur W. Farmer
William Givler, IV
Steven A. Humphries
Earl T. Ingram, III
Theodore O. Kayes, III
Joe C. Peace, Jr.
John E. Slaughter, Jr.
Michael W. Wood

D

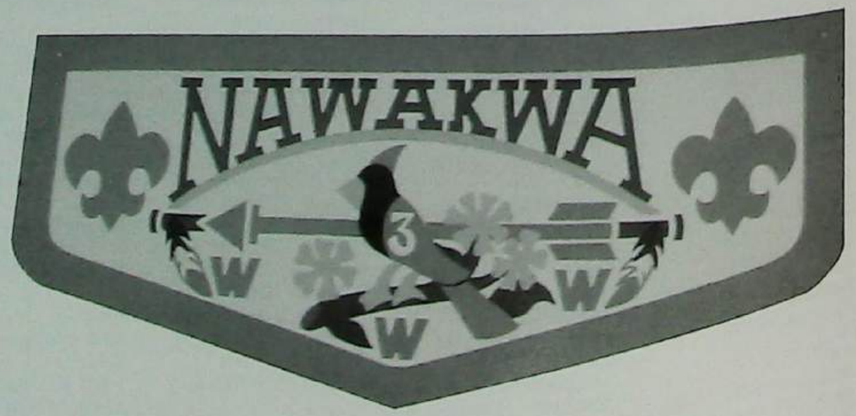
LODGE CHIEFS

1/47–12/48	James Barber
1/49–12/50	Philip M. Snider
5/50–12/50	Alvin Ildas
1/51–12/53	Dante Santacroce
1/54–2/54	John Pennington
3/54–12/54	Billy Hoerter
1/55–12/55	Eddie Keck
1/56–12/56	Don Davies
1/57–12/57	Charles Pollok
1/58–12/58	Joseph C. Gentry
1/59–12/59	Ward Hatch
1/60–9/61	William Skinner
9/61–9/62	Richard Nolting
9/62–9/63	Tommy Woodall
9/64–9/65	Stephen Lickey
9/65–9/66	Joe Nicholas
9/66–9/67	George Nolting
9/67–5/69	James Duesberry
5/69–9/69	Richard Morton
9/69–9/70	Robert Keenan
9/70–9/71	Bernard Niemeir
9/71–9/72	Manuel Vasquez
9/72–11/73	Jack Gaylord, Jr.
11/73–11/74	David Lowman, Jr.
11/74–11/75	Don W. Sawyer
11/75–11/76	Scott A. Bennett
11/76–9/78	Mark Cordle
9/78–9/79	Theodore Costin
9/79–9/81	Martin Barbie, III
9/81–9/82	Jeffrey Abernathy
9/82–9/83	John L. Gill
9/83–9/84	Jimmy F. Carr
9/84–9/85	Owen M. Taylor
9/85–9/86	Mark A. Gill
9/86–10/88	Steve Billcheck
10/88–10/89	W. Scott Street
10/89–10/90	Aaron S. Dotson
10/90	Joseph J. Feher
1947–49	George P. Freeman
1950–52	Paul Rosenberg
1953	Harry E. Mangle
1954–56	Unknown
1957	Jim Jordan
1958–59	Unknown
1960–61	Gene J. Sowdel
1962	Unknown
1963–68	Robert B. Alvis
1968–71	Robert M. Shackelford
1972–75	William Harris
1975–77	Oscar M. Thompson
1977–82	Mack T. Ruffin, III
1982–86	William G. McKim
1986–90	Roy W. Page

NAWAKWA LODGE ADVISORS

The lodge advisor prior to 1963 was a professional Scouter.

1947-49	George P. Freeman
1950-52	Paul Rosenberg
1953	Harry E. Mangle
1954-56	Unknown
1957	Jim Jordan
1958-59	Unknown
1960-61	Gene J. Sowdel
1962	Unknown
1963-68	Robert B. Alvis
1968-71	Robert M. Shackelford
1972-75	William Harris
1975-77	Oscar M. Thompson
1977-82	Mack T. Ruffin, III
1982-86	William G. McKim
1986-90	Roy W. Page



E

SILVER BEAVER RECIPIENTS



1931
John Stewart Bryan
D. W. Durrett

1932
Thomas B. Howell

1933
Branch B. Morgan

1934
Ralph P. Harrison
T. O. Heinrich

1935
J. Pope Nash
Childrey Scott

1936
Stiles H. Ellyson
William R. Shands

1937
Clarence B. Brown
Dr. Sidney S. Negus
Charles T. Russell

1938
Richard Florance
J. B. Walford

1939
Cecil Gray
Dr. C. Brown Pearson

1940
Owen W. Gay
Stuart Ragland
Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey

1941
William R. McCann
Frank H. Thacker

1942
Walker Florance
Floyd W. Tucker

1943
Rev. L. C. Harrison
C. S. Mullen
Lewis N. Wells

1944
Edward W. Frise
Dr. Robert F. Smart

1945
Horace G. Birchett
B. A. Corkran
C. J. Foster
W. J. Kephart

1946
Walter Heenan
K. K. Motley

1947
William B. Attkisson
Garland R. Barksdale
Harry S. Crawford

1948
Rev. C. F. Allen
J. Donald Devilbiss
Warren R. Pollard

1949
E. M. Doggett
Arthur A. Dugdale
Richard W. Foster
Robert F. Misfeldt

1950
Robert B. Carter
Garner A. Devoe
William H. Lightfoot

1951
S. C. Booker
C. Stuart Duggins
Col. Joseph W. Koch
Richard Staley

1952
I. V. Davis
L. E. McLaughlin
A. Watts Wagner

1953
Harvey O. Freeman
William B. Jacobs
R. Harrison Shelly
H. I. Willett

1954
Cortland M. Colson
Robert W. Haines
Norman Howard
Edward E. Lane
H. H. Shiner

1955
J. Spencer Gilmore
William W. Hitchens
David B. LaPrade
J. H. B. Peay, Jr.
E. Guley Saunders
E. E. Willey

1956
S. A. Furbush
Guy H. Hawkins
Aubrey V. Kidd
Isaiah Taylor
Eldon D. Wilson
William H. Woody, Jr.
Jack Zuckerman

1957
R. Edward English
William Farley
Frederick C. Hoenniger
Dr. George S. Lightner
S. Porter Myers
Wilton O. Snelling
Paul Walk

1958
L. W. Bingham, Jr.
F. Overton Brooks
James A. Goodall
William J. Harvie
L. Eugene Lloyd
Leslie E. Southall
James E. Trible

1959
E. W. Cooper
Rev. Irvin Elligan
John D. Jordan, Jr.
Spencer W. Riggan
George C. Scott

1960
Thomas J. Ackerman
Harold Bell
E. C. Brown
Roland Geddes
Lloyd C. Pulley
George P. Stone

1961
Hurley H. Casey
C. W. Owen
Theodore R. Slater
Walter P. Smith, Jr.
E. R. Storrs

1962
Robert B. Alvis
John E. Cogle, Sr.
Windred Mundle
Andrew W. Murdock, Sr.
Richard M. Nolting

1963
J. Ruffin Apperson
Dougald L. Blue
Julian B. Broughton
Meyer H. Friedman
William H. Jeffress
William H. Scott

1964
E. Starke Farley
Benjamin L. Newlon
Gene A. Pierce
E. Allen Ramsey, III
Paul H. Riley
D. Gardiner Tyler
John F. Zimmerly

1965
John W. Bowles
W. Hamilton Dunn
Phillip H. Hope
Ranny R. Marable
Kermit V. Rooke
Percell M. Taylor
Roy A. Thomas

1966
Arthur L. Clark
Cashell Donahoe
John W. Harris
William G. McGann
Col. A. S. Quintard
Herbert H. Southall

1967
B. R. Chappell
B. I. Elmore
James S. Day
Robert T. Muse

1968
Gerald A. Berry
A. Jackson Boice
George T. Georges
William E. Harris
Norris P. Moses
Hobson Pryor

1969
James A. Doutt
Edwin Gadberry, Jr.
Edward C. Gibson
William D. Kindle
George L. Munn
Thomas C. Yeaman

1970
Robert C. Atkinson, Jr.
John Louis Ayres
Jesse Blowe
Peter J. Cecchini, Jr
Regina F. Dischinger
William K. Mooney
Margaret R. Nichols
William L. Petway, Jr.
Dr. William P. Spencer
Edward S. Thomas, III

1971
by Transfer from the Piedmont Area Council
R. B. Crawford
O. J. Fahlbruckner
Anthony J. Gage
Allen Gooden
George F. Harris
Dr. Elmer N. Hassell
Thomas P. Inge
George B. Kelsey
W. H. King
Thomas L. Payne
James C. Rea
W. L. Shipp, Jr.
Samuel H. Zealy

1971
F. R. Albright
Edward G. Canada, Sr.
Margaret P. Chappell
Merle Coleman
George W. Brunson, Sr.
A. T. Johnson
H. E. Olson
Ruth E. Parks
Dr. S. L. Reynolds
Russell T. Rivers

1972
W. H. Ailor, Jr.
Mozelle Archer
Ellen S. Broughton
H. E. Fauntleroy, Sr.
Allen G. Gross
Thomas Leggett
Lt. Gen. J. D. McLaughlin
Bron F. Price
James R. Ray
Albert P. Rogers
William L. Willis, Jr.

1973
J. Sterling Acra
Joan L. Gross
Loren W. Merrywell
George E. O'Mara
Rufus A. Rankin, Jr.
John A. Ransone
Charles F. Starke
Betty Stewart Sprouse
James C. Williamson, Jr.

1974
Robert A. Barker
Richard W. Farrington
General J. Johnson
Richard R. May, Sr.
Thomas J. Starke, III
Evans D. Tanner
Earle Taylor
Dr. Helmut R. Wakeham

1975
William Blalock
Robert L. Brent
John Clinton Brown, Sr.
Dr. David H. Reames, Jr.
Oscar M. Thompson
Robert L. Welch

1976
Dr. Esther R. Browne
Jerome H. Hansen
Rev. Adrian Harmening
Dallas H. Oslin
Jesse E. Swann
Mary W. Thompson
Julian O. Winn

1977
Robert R. Bauder
S. Henrey Bennett, Jr.
James E. Chase
William G. McKim
Leonard Moss
Hans J. Pechner
Charles R. Tassell

1978
Claude W. Anderson, Jr.
G. Morgan Homewood, Jr.
William M. Hudson
H. Colston Lee
James F. Lyles
Peteti T. Walker
William R. Williams, III

1979
Nicholas Constantino
Thelam Giancaterino
Daniel B. Henderson, III
Gertrud N. Mott
George W. Rickman, Jr.
Arthur S. Thompson
Harry A. Wellons

1980
H. Spencer Adams
Malcolm Kalman
Franklin A. Linkous
Dr. Theodore E. Majewski
Baxter B. Taylor, Jr.
Dr. James W. Turner
Monte L. West

1981
Clarence F. Danforth
Edwin Veolo Hutt
Patrick Kemmey
Upton S. Martin, III
Robert B. Miller
George C. Mitchell
Mack T. Ruffin, III
Major R. Thompson

1982
William R. Babcock
Wilber G. Cahoon
James L. Dillon
Ruth A. Huber
Jack E. Matheny
Edward L. Williams
Lewis E. Williams, Jr.
T. P. "Pat" Williams, Jr.

1983
Philip N. Clark
David T. DeJan
Wallace O. Faison
H. Allen Frise
Eugene F. Hertling
Hugh Edward Joyce
Dr. Dallas O. Pinion
Irving M. Ross, Sr.

E

1984
Dr. Burness F. Ansell, Jr.
Rex David Born
Theodore E. Evans
Elizabeth T. Pinion
William Levi Smith
John K. Taylor
Peter C. Toms
William A. Young, Jr.

1985
Stuart H. Dunn
George H. Ginn
Bonnie Griffith
Frederick J. Kiiffner, III
James C. Lansing
William H. Messerly
Randall A. Strawbridge
Don G. Virgin

1986
J. Curtis Branyon
Raymond J. Browder
Earl C. Cochran, Jr.
Ian M. Coddington
George T. Crutchfield
John H. Graves
Hon. Tristram T. Hyde, IV
David S. Lowman
Robert E. Tucker
S. Joseph Ward

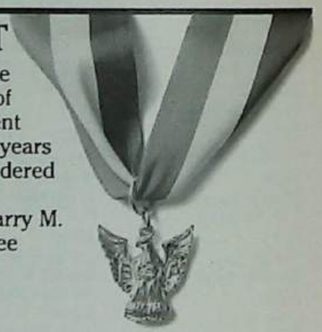
1987
David Kirk Bigger
Paul R. Bigley
Betty Cochran
John L. Conron
Ronald O. Russell
Edith Mitchell
Shannon Francis Tate
John Roscoe Williams, Sr.

1988
David R. Bartlow
Alton C. Childers
Donald E. Garrett
Philip E. Hagerich
Minnie C. Jackson
Andrew J. Mihalcoe
R. Robert Rasmussen, II
Thomas Edward Stimpson, Jr.
Charles W. Sullivan

1989
Steven M. Billcheck, Jr.
Paul E. Cheesman, Jr.
Allen Mead Ferguson
Alvin A. Flowers, Jr.
Benjamin Myrick, III
G. Winston Overstreet
A. P. "Pete" Sykes
Bennie R. Ward
McDonald Wellford

1990
Leon E. App
Mary Anne Billcheck
John H. "Jackie" Bradshaw
Gloria Flowers
John F. Jones
Ryman C. Jones, Sr.
William R. Overstreet
Robert Siegfried
Sands Smith

DISTINGUISHED EAGLE SCOUT AWARD:



Created in 1969, the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award is the only honorary service recognition of one's association with Scouting as a youth. The recipient must have attained Eagle Scout rank a minimum of 25 years prior to his nomination, and over those years have rendered outstanding service to his fellow man.

Colonel Joseph W. Koch, Oscar M. Thompson and Harry M. Jacobs have received this honor under the Robert E. Lee Council.

THE SILVER ANTELOPE:



In 1942, Walter Head, BSA's national president, saw the need to recognize regional adult volunteers who have rendered outstanding service to young men and women. The antelope was selected for its uniqueness as a symbol, and because it suggests the western area of the country and life in the great outdoors.

Robert E. Lee Council members so honored are:

1947—
Cecil Gray
1960—
Aubrey V. Kidd
1970—
H. George Randolph
1975—
Dr. William S. Spencer
1985—
Oscar M. Thompson
1988—
Dr. George Lightner
1989—
James L. Dillon

SILVER FAWN AWARD:

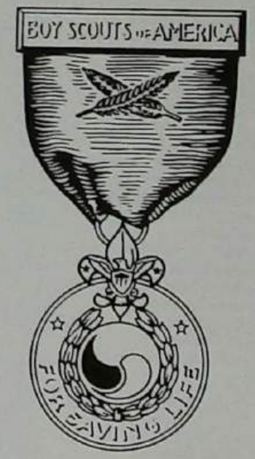
In 1971, a Silver Fawn Medal was created for women, whose role as coaches in Cub Scouting would expand through the decade. By 1976 women could be Cubmasters. Designed as the Silver Beaver's equivalent, the award was discontinued in 1974, when women Scouters were made eligible for the male award. Recipients for Robert E. Lee Council are:

1970—
Mrs. R. F. Dischinger
Mrs. M. R. Nickols
1971—
Mrs. M. P. Chappell
Mrs. M. Coleman
Mrs. R. E. Parks
1972—
Mrs. M. Archer
Mrs. E. S. Broughton
1973—
Mrs. J. L. Gross
Mrs. N. S. Sprouse

E

HONOR MEDAL AWARD:

During 1910, Honor Medal Awards were crafted to honor those individuals who performed acts of courage and bravery in saving lives while Scouts or leaders.



The first person in the Robert E. Lee Council to receive the medal was Benjamin L. Newlon, a 16-year-old Star Scout of Troop 31 in Richmond. At 6:30 a.m. on December 9, 1935, two Scouts awoke before their troopmates during a weekend camping trip and went to the lake, a portion of which was covered with ice. Though it was forbidden, one of the boys paddled a canoe out into the lake and was two-thirds across when it overturned. The other boy immediately rushed back to rouse the Scoutmaster and his fellow Scouts. Newlon was among the first to the lake edge, where, clad only in his underwear, he dived into the icy waters, swimming over to his struggling fellow Scout, who had gone under twice. Young Newlon used the cross chest carry to bring the boy to shore, where, in the cabin, he was given first aid by the Scoutmaster and the other Scouts.

Under the original design crafted in 1910 bronze, silver or gold medals were awarded according to the degree of risk involved in the lifesaving act. A difficult distinction to make, the National Court of Honor discovered. Therefore, in 1920, a new medal was drawn. Dubbed the "red badge of courage," it hangs from a red ribbon and shows the Scout insignia as a small crest over a circle. In the circle's center is the mystic sign representing the three ancient elements of fire, air and water which support life—but can also threaten existence.

Instances of lifesaving without risk are noted with a letter of commendation.

DISTRICT AWARD OF MERIT:

For exceptional service, Robert E. Lee Council and the districts have presented the District Award of Merit honors annually to deserving District Scouters. The District Award of Merit honorees are chosen by their peers.

Thousands of men and women have served the youth of the Robert E. Lee Council in the 75 years of its history who have received no award, but have performed worthily and spur the movement. They are out of the spotlight, in the trenches helping boys become better men for a stronger nation. "Well done!" and "Thank you," for hours spent, miles traveled, nights on hard ground away from home and family. Without you, it would not have happened.



AWARD OF MERIT

1970
Willie Benjamin
Romaine E. Brown
Carlton Crooks
James B. Dischinger
Lester P. Fauver, Jr.
Allen P. Gardner
E. O. Hartman
Nathaniel Peterson
Joseph Rowlett

1971
Nancy D. Anderson
Lewis Bailey
Lester I. Dukes
Jerry Ellis
Allen Gross
Giles Hatchett
J. F. Irby
Jim Jamison
Jerry Lloyd
Jim Lyles
Wendell W. Maupin, Sr.
Cecelia Rowe
Doris W. Schodt
Charles Somerville
Betty Sprouse
Evans Tanner
Russell Thompson

1972
C. W. Anderson
William R. Babcock
Robert Eauder
Dr. Dave Borland
Charles E. Chase
Ray Conley
Russell Cottrell
Robert Cousins
William Drake
Edwin Ehrenhalt
Jack E. Gaylord
Joan Gross
J. W. James
Kenneth H. Johnson
Dudley Lanthrup
David S. Lowman
William J. McKim
Loren Merrywell
Maurice Phillips
Joel Rackley
Judy Snellings
Charles Sprouse
Merrill W. Tate
Alvin Wasserman

1973
Lynn Baker
Wilber Cahoon (Bill)
Nancy B. Early
Jerry Hanson
Father Adrian Harmening
Charles C. Hodges
Morgan Homewood
Veola Hutt
Charles Levy
Alvin R. New
Richard Pegram
David S. Schroeder
Paul Sunday
Walter Thomas
Major Thompson
O. M. Thompson (Tommy)
Jessie Tolbert
Jack VanDeWerken
Monte L. West
Deane E. Wettstone
Donald White
Julian Winn

1974
Spencer Adams
Earl W. Barr
Elaine Canada
Stuart Dunn
Roy W. Efford
John Farmer
Ed Frise
George Gallion
Andrew Johnson
Charles Lamb
Franklin Linkous
Andrew Nea, Jr.
Arthur New
Holvar E. Olson
George A. Owens
David H. Reames
Garland Reams
Walter L. Robinson, Jr.
Doris Slaughter
Maxine Somervell
B. B. Taylor
Jessie Turner
Edward Ubank
Robert L. Welch
William Williams

1975
Robert Carpenter
Ruben Clemons
Robert B. Early
Malcolm Kalman
William T. Kelley
Rae Kirshman
William H. Messerly
Arthur Newcomb
Dallas Pinion
Betty Pinion
George Rickman, Jr.
Sands Smith
Jack Tomasello
Richard T. Wilson, III
Albert Wood, Jr.
Robert A. Wood, Jr.
Wayne M. McDowell
Dr. George Inskeep
Ed Kiess

1976
Harold V. Arkenbout
Robert L. Brent
Norman A. Carney
Mary L. David
Bernard L. Duer
Donald C. Ellington
Andrew C. Epps
Frank Ezell
Daniel B. Henderson
Doris P. Hite
John F. Jones
James K. Kitchen
Leslie C. Miles, Jr.
Leonard Moss
Gertrud Mott
Edward W. Reed
Mack T. Ruffin, III
William Strieb
Arthur S. Thompson
Willis W. Stewart
Don G. Virgin

1977
William Alderman
Margaret Burke
Bud Callis
Julian M. Coleman
E. Hatcher Crenshaw, Jr.
Joe Florino
H. Allen Frise
Eugene F. Hertling, Jr.
William M. Hudson
Lewis D. Jessie
Raymond Johnson
Gary R. Keesecker
Tommy Marek
Peter J. Meier
Robert B. Miller
Hazel Moss
Dave Parcell
Robert M. Shackelford
Peteti Walker
Harry Wellons
Agnes W. White
Edward L. Williams
Lennie E. Woodfin

1978
Harold Bell
Ken Bowers, Sr.
Phil Clark
Nick Constantino
Richard Corico, Sr.
Virginia Gaylord
John Graves
Lillian Harry
Ruth Keiss
Pat Kemmey
Ted Majewski
Vivian Marek
William B. Porch
Jack Richards
Ronald O. Russell
Robert Siegfried
Clifton Smith
Judy Snellings
Janis Viser
T. P. Williams

1979
David R. Bartlow
Fred M. Chaplin
Donald J. Foster
Ruth Huber
M. L. Jackson
A. G. Jones
Frank B. Moss
George L. Munn, Jr.
Peter J. Plourd
Delores B. Richardson
Harold Singleton
I. Alfred Smith
James L. Walker
M. Thomas Walker
Nell Waller
F. Hansel Brown, Jr.
Gladys M. Balderson

1980
William Barton
Raymond J. Browder
Curtis J. Branyon
Alton Childers
Jim Cochran
Ian M. Coddington
Clarence Danforth
Ryman C. Jones
Robert P. Keithly, Jr.
Harold M. McCabe
Edith Mitchell
Rodney Parsons
Brad Peebles
Gene O. Traylor
Joan M. Trent
Robert Tucker
Edith Valentine
Gail Thompson

1981
Charles L. Berryhill
Joan G. Berryman
George J. Clark
Alexander M. Clarke
Helen L. Clayton
Bruce Copal
Bonnie B. Griffith
Alvin C. Hall
O. J. Johnson
Barbara Kaithly
R. T. Leonard
J. Cabel Love
Lewis S. Mitchell
Betty J. Petres
R. Robert Rasmussen, II
Richard Seaman
Boyd M. Sears, Jr.
Edward Stimpson, Jr.
Pete Sykes
Shannon Tate
Martha Thornton
James M. Vaughan
McDonald Wellford
Rev. Henry Whittle

1982
Burness F. Ansell, Jr.
Harold J. Beavers, Jr.
Rex Borne
Willie T. Carter
George T. Crutchfield
Martha A. Hampton
Marilyn Hardin
Dazzelle Hinton
Ronald Johnson
Ronald J. Jennings
Roy B. Lane
Robert Ramsey
Al Robertson
Judith A. Seaman
Brian E. Silver
Albert E. Spencer
Randall A. Strawbridge
Bennie Ward
Zemoria Washington
Clarence E. Waskey
Wilbur Y. Wells, Jr.
Robert W. Williams

1983
David K. Bigger
Robert Bristow
George H. Burnett
George Butler
John G. Crone
David T. DeJan
John Dorman
Glenn M. Dunkle
Argie L. Elliott, Jr.
John W. Golding, Sr.
Fred Kiffner
James J. King
Richard P. McNinney, Jr.
Edward I. Miller
Judith F. Neller
Roy W. Page
Annie Stevens
Robert Sulcer
Carl L. Willett
Catherine Woody
William A. Young, Jr.

1984
Ralph O. Albright, Jr.
David C. Ansell
Stephen M. Billcheck, Jr.
Virginia Bishop
Benjamin W. Brockenbrough
W. Gray Corbett, Sr.
Richard C. Cordle
Charles D. Detrick
John H. Feild
Donald E. Garrett
Timothy A. Green
Edna M. Hicks
Michael Martin
Benjamin A. Myrick, III
Winston Overstreet
Gordon G. Ragland, Jr.
Duval Robins
Anthony P. Smith
James E. Taylor, Sr.
J. Douglas Walker, Sr.
Elmer W. Wolf
Jane A. Zieske

1985
Mary Anne Billcheck
John E. Bonner
James V. Conway, Jr.
Frances Costin
Howard F. Davis, Jr.
Frederick L. Exstrom
June Ford
Ben Gregory
Henry L. Hiner
Tristram T. Hyde, IV
Rebecca Lang
Gary Miller
Robert I. Miller
George Moncure
Michael D. Neller
Fred Neurohr
Barbara Roberts
Norman Stevens
Frank Thurston
Eugene B. Toler, Jr.

1986
Patricia Collins
Linda Davis
Michael Denton
Dorothy Drake
Robert C. Eck
Bill Farmer
Claude C. Farmer (Cris)
James W. Featherstone, III
Philip Hagerich
Patsy Key
Robert Key
George Koger
Ronnie Little
Allen Seager
Lelea Sims
Linda Sledge
John Vincent
Betty Williams

1987
Alvin A. Flowers, Jr.
Richard Mooneyham
O. VanPelt Sessoms, III

1988
Jim Beamguard
Stan Campbell
Percy Davis, Jr.
Robert Diamond
Judy Dotson
Ken Dotson
Bert Dunnavant
Gloria Flowers
Margaret Headley
Jadia Hughes
Catherine Lombana
Bill Mullins
Eleanor Newell
Mitchell Perkins
Alane Sklar
Betty Stinson
F. Neal Thompson

1989
T. Richard Benson
Andy Blanton
Thomas Carr, Sr.
Warren Cole
Diane DePlato
Carol Featherstone
William Hall
Richard L. Harman
Ronald H. Hill
Vernon McGeorge
Michael Marion
Donald Maurer
Michael Meacham
Joe Peace
Terry Ramsey
Robin Rush
John Slaughter
Mary Ann Taylor
Lula B. White



D. Tennant Bryan addresses Scouts and Scouters at the consecration of the John Stewart Bryan Memorial Chapel at Camp T. Brady Saunders in 1987. Joining Mr. Bryan are (l-r) James J. Terry, Scout Executive; James L. Dillon, Area Eight President; the Reverend F. Scott Hennessy, Curate, Emmanuel Episcopal Church; and Allen Mead Ferguson, Council President.



DESIGNER'S STATEMENT



The design and production of this book was a labor of love. The beauty, warmth and fun of scouting; its history and experience, is what I hope to have captured. I myself was a scout and will treasure my years in scouting forever.

I would like to thank the Robert E. Lee Council of BSA for giving me the opportunity to design the book in your hands and hopefully in your heart. Special thanks to Alf Tuggle for his patience and understanding, Fred Danz for assisting in locating Boy Scout memorabilia, Mark Mitchell and Rebecca Dobyns for the beautiful black and white photography of that memorabilia and especially Don J. Beville, whose unparalleled expertise has resulted in the realization of this and many other fine books. I would also like to thank my production coordinator, Donna Hughs, without whose involvement this book would not have been completed, and Thomas "Mac" McDaniel for the terrific typesetting.

I dedicate the love and work in this book to my father, James G. Stredney, who guided me into the Boy Scouts and taught me to treasure scouting values throughout his life, to my sons Justin Hunter and Michael Alexander, and to all Scouts in Virginia, the U.S.A. and around the world. These are the values and experiences of a lifetime.



Sincerely,

Dennis Michael Stredney
Stredney & Associates
Graphic Design
Richmond, Virginia





