



**A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
WINNEBAGO COUNCIL,
BOY SCOUTS OF
AMERICA,
AND ITS
CAMPS**

by
Gary L. Stattler

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
Stattler, Gary L.

A Short History of the Winnebago Council, Boy Scouts of America, and It's Camps. Gary L. Stattler—1st ed.

ISBN 1-888461-12-8

Composition: Gary L. Stattler
Cover Illustration: Gary L. Stattler

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ISBN: 1-888461-12-8

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I'd like to express my appreciation to the following, without whose support, assistance, and encouragement this history would not have been possible

Richard Austin
Bob Bleauer
Dennis Carney Photography
Herb Curren, Photography
Martin Dahl
Dee Dienst
Craig Drewelow
Austin "Woody" Fernow
Judy Fernow
Francis Holland
James Langridge
Mason City Public Library Archives
Francis McElroy
Steve Rankin
Scout Service Center Staff
Mary & David Stattler
Arnold Staudt
Todd Wordel
Bill Winder

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE WINNEBAGO COUNCIL #173 OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA AND IT'S CAMPS PREFACE

Everyone connected with the Scouting movement is familiar with the story of an un-named London youngster helping the Chicago publisher William D. Boyce find his way on a foggy London night in 1909. So impressed was Boyce with the boy's refusal to accept a reward because he was a Scout doing his good turn that when he returned home he began the process of incorporating the Boy Scouts as an American program. At the time few Americans had ever heard of the Boy Scouts. The movement had begun in England in 1908 when Robert Baden-Powell, a hero of the Boer War, published a little book titled Scouting for Boys. By the time Boyce filed papers establishing the BSA, six months following his London experience, there were already scores of Boy Scout troops in the United States and Canada.

Jack Weatherford, in his book Native Roots: How the Indians Enriched America, provides a slightly different perspective on the origins of Scouting in our country. He points out that during our forefathers' struggle for independence the colonists often organized themselves in ways that imitated tribes of Indians. One of the earliest groups organized by the rebellious colonists to pursue independence was the Tammany Society, named for the chief of the Lenni Lenape (Delaware) who greeted Penn when he arrived in 1682 to found the colony of Pennsylvania. During the eighteenth century, after the chief had died, he became the hero of many dubious tales and histories as well as the supposed provider of more proverbs than he ever could have imparted. Colonial legends falsely credited Tammany as the original dispenser of such Indian gifts as the crabapple, corn, beans, tobacco, and even the canoe. His name became associated with spring, and the first of May became his special day in colonial folklore. As relations between the colonists and Britain became

more hostile, Tammany became increasingly associated with the rights of the colonists. The colonists even began to call themselves *Americans*, a term that up until that time had been applied strictly to the Indians.

Loyalists had formed fraternal organizations named for their patron saints: St. George's Society for the English, St. Andrew's for the Scots, while the Welsh had St. David's and the Irish St. Patrick's. To show their American identity, the colonists adopted *Saint* Tammany. He was a strictly American symbol that all colonists could identify with, no matter what their European backgrounds. Even Washington's troops celebrated the end of their harsh winter at Valley Forge with a Tammany's Day on May 1, 1778.

While the names of the Tammany Societies varied from one community to another, all followed an Indian, particularly an Iroquoian, model of organization. Each society formed thirteen tribes representing the thirteen colonies, each tribe having its own totem: the eagle represented New York, the otter New Hampshire, the bear Connecticut, the panther Massachusetts, and so on. Even much of the American Constitution is based on the articles of the Iroquois Federation.

A Grand Sachem presided over thirteen other sachems, who led the general members, called "braves." Even as the Iroquois considered themselves united by the "chain of friendship," the Sons of Tammany formed a "chain of union" that championed the principles of fraternal union and patriotic nationalism.

After the Revolutionary War, the Tammany societies became the first veterans' organizations. They changed their names to the *Constitutional Sons of St. Tammany*. Most of the members had fought in the war as common soldiers and returned to their middle class occupations upon Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown. The Tammany groups were a stark contrast to the aristocratic Society of Cincinnati or the Masons.

With renewed hostilities between Britain and America in 1812, many of the Indian nations sided with the British. This break in relations resulted in a permanent change in the Tammany societies. All the Indian regalia and titles were dropped. The War of 1812 changed America's initial

glorification of the Indians from the Noble Savage and Champion of Liberty to the bloodthirsty savage waiting to scalp American men and abduct their women and children.

The Tammany societies became the best known of the early Indian lodges organized by white men, but other arose as well. The Improved Order of Red Men was one that advocated a more radical and even more strongly American ideology than the Tammany societies. The fraternal organizations based on Indian themes shared a common commitment to liberty and to the basic principles of democracy.

The second half of the nineteenth century saw fraternal orders of all types fall on hard times. New civic groups for men acted as booster clubs to support local businessmen. They had to contend with newly emerging labor unions for the loyalty of their members.

About the time that the Indian and classical fraternal orders were failing, the Indian spirit found a rebirth in boys' organizations. Inspiration for the new birth came from the artist Ernest Thompson Seton. Seton wrote and illustrated books about the natural life of Canada's backwoods and prairies, where he had grown up after emigrating from England with his parents.

At the time the Boy Scouts of America was born, an American boy had plenty of chances to join a club, especially if his family belonged to a protestant church. There were, for example, the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor, and the Baptist Young People's Union. There were also groups with more colorful names like the Circle of Ten, Knights of King Arthur, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and the Young Crusaders of the Church of Temperance League. For boys who loved the outdoors there was also the Sons of Daniel Boone, headed by Daniel Carter Beard. Seton and Beard went on to become leaders of the BSA.

Another group with similarities to Boy Scouting was the Boys Brigade, an import from Great Britain that offered a curious mix of military drill and Bible studies.

Seton worked to form boys' clubs based on Indian models. After lengthy discussions of the idea, he started the first group in 1902 with the backing of the "*Ladies Home Journal*."

Wyndygoul, Seton's country estate, attracted some hostile local youths who began breaking down fences and shooting Seton's livestock. Rather than calling the police, Seton invited some 40 of the delinquents to spend a weekend camping out with him on the estate. At first, the boys were encouraged to holler as loudly as they wanted, run around in the woods

and skinny-dip in the lake. After they calmed down, Seton taught them how to identify plants and birds, read trail signs, make bows and arrows, start fires without matches and other woodcrafty things. At night around a campfire, he told them Indian stories and suggested they organize themselves into a tribe. He agreed to serve them in a consulting capacity as Black Wolf, the medicine man. All of that made a great hit with the boys, but Seton was even more excited than they were.

Enlisting the aid of prominent associates, including [Edgar Rice] Burroughs and [Theodore] Roosevelt, he began promoting and organizing other groups patterned after the one he had convened at Wyndygoul. Soon there were some 200,000 of Seton's "Indians" in the United States, and their guru was Black Wolf.

Seton wrote that in creating the so-called Woodcraft League he was guided by the conviction that the best way to protect children's natural goodness was to inculcate them with a love of plants and animals. Also, they should be encouraged to emulate Indians, who were wise in the ways of nature and democratic, cooperative and communal in lifestyle.

In 1906, on a lecture tour in England, Seton met Inspector General of the Cavalry Robert Baden-Powell who, after returning from the Boer War as a national hero, was also starting a youth group, the Boy Scouts. Over a lunch with Seton, Baden-Powell said he was very impressed with the Woodcraft League and suggested they cooperate to benefit the boys of their respective countries. Black Wolf agreed that they should do so.

The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) was incorporated in 1910. Seton was Chief Scout and author of the first BSA handbook, which had more to do with woodcrafts than civil or military crafts. Disputes between Black Wolf and the other chiefs of scouting began almost immediately and were exacerbated by the approach of World War I.

Seton declared that scoutmasters were turning into drill sergeants and the Scout motto, "Be prepared," was being corrupted to mean, "Be prepared for war." Other Scout leaders retorted that Seton was a muddleheaded pacifist, pantheist, socialist or worse. In a public huff Seton resigned from the BSA in 1915.

His Woodcraft Indian Societies used much of the terminology of the earlier men's groups. A boy entered as a Brave, worked up to Warrior, and could eventually become a Sagamore. But Seton sought a more realistic example of the Indian life than the fraternal orders had advocated. He attempted to return to the original ideals behind the Indian names and titles.

He wanted the Woodcraft Indians to give boys a chance to learn self-reliance and to organize their own activities with adult supervision. For this purpose the boys organized self-governing tribes, each with its own animal or plant totem as a group emblem.

Seton wanted to minimize competitiveness among the boys by having them work to fulfill absolute standards rather than work against one another. For each achievement the boy earned a feather and a small "wampum badge" to be worn on a special sash. Seton derived this system

of honor from the plains Indians, who awarded coups for particularly brave deeds of the young men. The boys never won the badges by having to defeat another boy or team; instead they won them only from their own efforts competing against themselves toward an absolute goal.

For Seton, the ideal man was Tecumseh, the Shawnee leader. According to Seton, "Tecumseh was a great athlete, a great hunter, a great leader, clean, manly, strong, unsordid, courteous, fearless, kindly, gentle with his strength, dignified, silent, friendly, equipped for emergencies, and filled with a religion that consisted not of books and creeds or occasional observances, but of desire to help those that had need of help. . . ." He was "the model of perfect manhood."

Seton attempted to export the Woodcraft Indian model to England, but despite having an interest in nature and outdoor activities for youth, Britons had little interest in the American Indians. Lord Robert Baden-Powell had developed a paramilitary organization called the Boy Scouts in Great Britain in 1908. It was very popular with the British boys, as Baden-Powell was a military hero of the Boer War. In 1910 he and his sister Agnes also organized a corresponding Girl Guides for females.

The Boy Scout model spread much faster in England than the Woodcraft Indian model, but in the USA the two merged. Seton worked with the first Boy Scout groups in America and they quickly absorbed many of the characteristics of the Woodcraft Indian movement. Seton's handbook *The Birch-bark Roll of the Woodcraft Indians* in time was assimilated into *The Boy Scout Handbook*, which reflects the same organization, ideals, symbols, and activities as the Woodcraft Indians. This made the Boy Scouts of America more Indian in orientation, while the Scouts in Britain remained a paramilitary organization.

Whether the credit for founding the Scouting movement goes to Seton, Beard, or Baden-Powell is probably of small importance. The fact is that on February 8, 1910, the Boy Scouts of America was incorporated and rapidly spread across the country. It did not take long for the organization to take root in north central Iowa.

What follows is a history of the Winnebago Council of the Boy Scouts of America, as best that I could reconstruct it. The account of the early years appears as I researched it, with anecdotes as I recall them from visits with those old timers that were present at the time. What remains are my recollections of Ingawanis from the early sixties and then from the time of the merger to the present. Most of my memories revolve around the camps from my years of working on the summer staffs. I also had the pleasure of serving on the Council Camping Committee and as an advisor to the Order of the Arrow Lodge from about 1967 to the present. I hope that as you read it you will understand that my involvement with the council and its program is drawn from my personal experiences that have been primarily with the camping program. Therefore the resulting "history" relates heavily to the development and maintenance of our council's camping programs.

Gary L. Stattler
2006

HISTORY OF WINNEBAGO COUNCIL 173 of the BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA AND ITS CAMPS

Historians of the Scouting movement confess that there is no accurate knowledge of how, when, or where the first Iowa troop was founded. It is known that in 1910, only a few months after the organization of the Boy Scouts of America, there were scattered troops operating across the state. All of the troops were apparently chartered about the same time, although in a few cases the troops were meeting before they were formally chartered. In that first year, L. O. Thompson was Scoutmaster of the Waterloo troop, Britton Dawson served a Cedar Rapids troop, and Walter Fiss was the Scoutmaster in Ames. The Rev. W. G. Muhleman of Alden in Hardin County and Prof. A. E. Wilcox at the State University of Iowa also led troops. Other troops may have existed during that first year, but the early records are incomplete.

WATERLOO COUNCIL

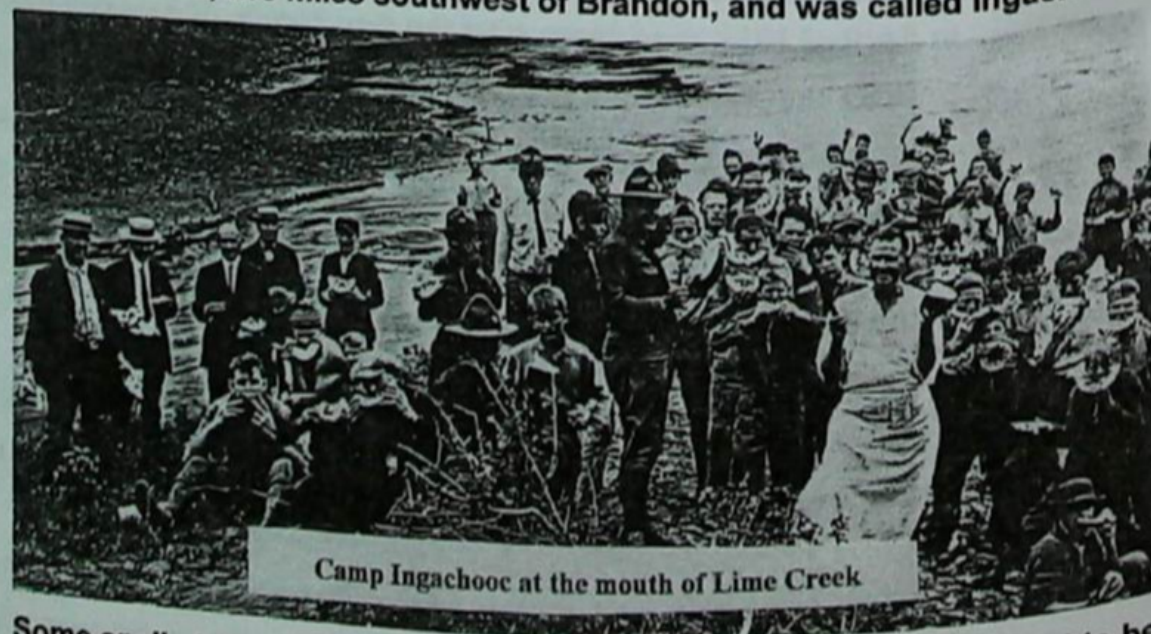
In April of 1919, nine years after the Boy Scouts of America had been incorporated, the Waterloo Rotary Club secured the services of Ray L. Short, a Field Representative of the National Boy Scout Council, to assist them in organizing and establishing a charter for a Waterloo Boy Scout Council. Prominent among the men interested in this movement were George W. Wood, George W. Pike, John W. Gwynne, H. G. Northey, C. F. Alstadt, J. W. Rath, W. F. Parrott, E. R. Shoemaker, R. L. Hoxie, John Hansen, Rank Benedict, and Edmond Rausch. Following the organization of the council, Mr. Short was employed as the first Scout Executive in the area.

Neighboring cities and towns, seeing the advantages of organized Scouting, soon became interested, and the council rapidly expanded to other communities of northeastern Iowa. Among leaders in these other

communities who became active in the movement were Dr. W. A. Rolph of Waverly (who gave the funding for the Health Lodge in 1953), Walter Voorhees of Cedar Falls, Rev. E. W. Benbow of Grundy Center, and Dr. P. E. Stuart of Nashua. Pioneer Scoutmasters who gave inspiration to the new movement were Bert Wilford and L. R. Roehke of Waterloo, Dr. Hugh S. Buffum of Cedar Falls, Ava Norton of Independence, and Dr. J. R. Albright of Grundy Center. Charles Trunkey was an early Scoutmaster of Troop 3 in Waterloo.

One of the highlights of each Scouting year was the annual Scouting Exposition. This was a "show" provided by the Scouts displaying their talents for the public. The first one was held in Fayette, in 1923 (see appendix A for a sample program). The next year it was moved to Waverly where it continued for several years. Waterloo Scouts were chosen to participate by the number of public service hours they had performed.

During this early period, the first summer Scout Camp was located at Devil's Backbone Park in Delaware County and was called Water Cress Camp. Bert Wilford, later a U.S. congressman, was one of the first camp Scoutmasters. Later the camp was moved to the Cedar River at the mouth of Lime Creek, two miles southwest of Brandon, and was called Ingachook.



Some spelled the camp's name as Ingachooch. In 1921 it was reported to be the largest camp in the Mississippi valley, larger than the one at Des

Moines, and had about four times as many adult leaders. The Scout campers rode the Interurban Railroad to camp, while the staff had canoed to the site.

An early camp pamphlet announced that there were two camp periods during the month of August and that \$6.00 would cover the camp fee for ten days. Mr. Short is reported to have related that one of the favorite stunts at camp was to get the campers up about an hour after they had been asleep to find some staff member who was supposedly "sleep walking," all for the staff's amusement. The second summer of Ingachook's operation, D. G. Palmer was the Program Director. He was an amateur magician and entertained the scouts under the alias "Remlap."



Staffers for 1921 were:

SENIOR CAMP STAFF

D. G. Palmer, C. A. Ralston & August Beck--Tribe Masters
 Ray Short--Camp Director
 A. A. Stocker--Asst. Camp Director
 Judge J. W. Gwynne--Camp Executive
 Rev. J. D. Clinton--Medicine Man
 Father Toomey--Asst. Medicine Man
 A. C. Wilford--Boats and Canoes
 V. J. Rechfertig--Totem Pole Director
 Scoutmaster Arnold--Chief Ingachooch
 Dr. E. T. Alford--Director of Health and Sanitation
 Judge Geo. W. Wood--Director of Woodcraft and Nature

JUNIOR CAMP STAFF

Robert Mayer--Camp Clerk
 Thomas Wells--Asst. Clerk
 Wendell Webb--Canteen Manager

Lester Davis—Quartermaster
 Edward Northey—Asst. Quartermaster
 Harry Hesser—Canteen Assistant
 Edgar Coburn—Chief Yell Master
 Wm. Smith—Asst. Yell Master
 Blair Wood—Chief Runner

(Ensuing issues of the "Moon Scout" the council newsletter refer to the Junior Staff as the "Wrecking Crew.")

Early in the fall of 1920 the Kiwanis Club of Waterloo proposed to construct a Scout camp. An investment of \$3,000 was made by the Kiwanis Club. In addition to the club's investment were contributions of building materials from various community businesses. The cabin was presented to the Boy Scouts of the city on June 22, 1921, and became known as Kamp Kiwanis. Judge George Wood spoke on the principles of Scouting, and John H. Piper, Regional Scout Director, gave an address on the Scout movement, citing instances of bravery of Boy Scouts. An article from the Waterloo Courier states:

B. L. Holton, president of the Kiwanis club, presented the deed to the cabin to John Sweeney, who accepted it for the Boy Scouts. A pennant, "CAMP KIWANIS" was then presented by C. R. Golly, representing the Kiwanis club, to the Scouts. It was received by Robert Mayer, a Boy Scout, and the pennant was raised.

The log cabin is built on a large tract of timber which has been donated for the use of the Scouts by the Alford estate as a Scout reservation. The Scouts are developing the area into a game preserve. Bird boxes are being placed about the tract, the growth of various types of wild vegetation is being assisted and the plans of the Council call for making the place a mecca for wildlife as well as Scouts.

It was located on a Boy Scout Reservation at Elk Run (another source places it at Casebeer Heights). A Field Executive, A. A. Stocker of Cedar Falls acted as the first Camp Director of Kamp Kiwanis. From that time Camp Ingachook was only used as a summer session camp.



Mr. Short remained in Waterloo until 1922, with his office located at 701 & 702 Leavitt and later in the Johnson National Bank Building. At this time there were 502 scouts in Waterloo.

In July of 1921, Robert Mayer of Troop 9 became the "first Eagle Scout in the history of the city and the first in this section of the state," according to the Waterloo Courier (see appendix B).

In 1924, 35 acres of land near Waverly were presented to the Waterloo Council by Mrs. Nellie R. Sager for development as a campsite. At the same time Mr. E. H. Meyer gave 40 adjacent acres. This land was developed into a Scout camp and became known as Camp Ingawanis. It is easy to see that the first part of the name for the new camp, "Inga" derives from the second camp, Ingachook, with the latter part, "wanis," coming from the name of the camp that was provided by the Kiwanis Club.



First Scouts on new camp; one representative of each troop

In 1926 the pool was added. A story is told that two walls of the pool bowed in. This resulted from the workmen becoming too intoxicated to fix the bracing that broke when the concrete was poured into the forms.

The camp was expanded until it comprised 135 wooded acres with eight troop sites, two of which had permanent, winterized cabins built in 1937. Mr. Alfred Ward made one of these cabins possible in memory of James Elliot, a prominent Scouter from Independence.

WAPSIPINICON AREA COUNCIL

Mr. Arthur F. Jury served as Scout Executive for the council from 1922 to 1930. During the first ten years of the Waterloo Council, a similar council existed in Cedar Falls. In 1929 the Wapsipinicon Area Council was originated by combining the Cedar Falls and Waterloo Councils with Bremer, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Fayette, Grundy, Howard, and Winneshiek Counties.

Around this time the Scouts at camp were housed in a dormitory. It was on the hillside that is currently known as Chief ONA campsite. When it was torn down, Maple Lodge became the kitchen and dining hall. The name of the campsite (Chief ONA) is an acronym for Old Nature Area. It became the Nature Area when the old dorm/dining hall was razed. The Nature Area was moved from there in about 1975 to Arrow Cabin, and later to Elliot Cabin.



Chapel service at Ingawanis, held in the area in front of what is now Maple Lodge

For many years, the area around the Picnic Shelter by the Dining Hall was the Scoutcraft area. At that time, classes were scheduled much as a school day. The Dining Hall Steward had the responsibility of making sure that everyone knew when the class periods were over by giving a quick blast on the siren.

Water was pumped directly from the river to the pool. The intake can still be seen at the waterfront. The water was not filtered, and there would often be a layer of river mud on the bottom of the pool.



Victor V. Allen came to the council from the Davenport Council in 1930 and served as Executive until 1941. He succeeded in holding the council together plus expanding camping activities, despite the adversities of the Great Depression.

In 1938, application was made to the National Boy Scout Office to obtain an Order of the Arrow Charter for a lodge in the Wapsipinicon Area Council. The charter was granted to form Lodge 108. Since that year the



Original Wakosha Lodge flap was printed on felt. Subsequent ones were embroidered.

Wakosha Lodge operated continuously under the Order of the Arrow. No records seem to exist of the first six years. The remaining chiefs of the Wakosha Lodge are listed below, with their year(s) of service:

1944	Ronald May	1950	Earling Rikensrud
1945	William Van Eman	1951	Duane Avery
1946	William Van Eman	1952	Jerry Rulon
1947	Phil Tucker	1953	William Winder
1948	Phil Tucker	1954	William Winder
1949	Art Schoenoff	1955	Dave Standard

1956	Dave Standard	1964	Richard James
1957	Jerry Kupis	1965	David Henry
1958	Joe Adair	1966	Skip Moe
1959	Dennis Huessner	1967	Skip Moe
1960	Charles Froom	1968	John Henry
1961	Richard Austin	1969	Bob Washek
1962	Jerry Canfield	1970	Bob Washek
1963	Richard James	1971	Kirk Doan



Wakosha Executive Committee 1971
 Front Row: ? Knudson, Jerry Grubb, Unknown, Kevin Proescholdt, Unknown
 Back: Earl Burum, Jim Bahls, Kirk Doan, Bob Washeck, Bill Winder

From 1941 to 1945, W. G. Fulton served as Scout Executive. Financial conditions had improved, and with the aid of a \$5,000 grant from the Frank Phillips Foundation, the council was able to expand in both personnel and equipment. Several new buildings were erected at camp, and additional camping facilities were made available. In 1944 a new, deep well was drilled at Maple Lodge, and a water pressure system added. Swimming pool filters and showers, a winterized troop lodge, Rifle Range (located behind the Aspen campsites), Waterfront, modern kitchen, parking lot, campsite showers and toilets, and a Camp Office were also added (see appendix C).

Under the leadership of Hugh F. Rader, who assumed the duties of Scout Executive in October of 1945, the Wapsipinicon Area Council grew steadily until it was serving more than three thousand boys and some

one thousand adult leaders. In 1947, sixty acres were added to Camp Ingawanis by the Waterloo Loyal Order of Moose. Electric power also came to camp that year. In 1948 more than 2,750 boys, girls, and leaders used the facilities and resources of the camp.



Rifle Range built in 1946. The Scouts fired toward what is now Upper Aspen Campsite. Dave Greene is the instructor in the far left – he had to build the range during staff week.

Rader went on to eventually become Deputy Regional Executive for Region 11.

When Scouts checked into camp on Sunday afternoons one of the first things that they needed to do was get mattresses for their cots. This was accomplished by going to the "Straw House," a small cabin by the old Dining Hall/Dormitory. Here they filled their "tick," with straw and dragged them back to their campsite. The tick was a single, mattress-sized bag of cotton duck. After the war, cot mattresses became available through military surplus. At the end of the week each Scout returned to the Straw House and emptied his tick. The same straw was used over and over throughout the summer. Another thing that was different in those days was that camp ran for six to eight weeks rather than the four sessions we currently have. It was not unusual to have more than two hundred Scouts in camp for each of those weeks (see appendix D).

A group of Scouters was formed during the mid forties that referred to themselves as the Tribe of MIKINOCOWA. It was a group established for fellowship and informal training; however, its primary function was to provide service to the camp. The tribe of Mikinocowa performed many



hours of volunteer labor repairing cabins and fences, clearing trails, and providing upkeep on buildings. The tribe took its name from a Plains Indian term for "I make a trail for him."

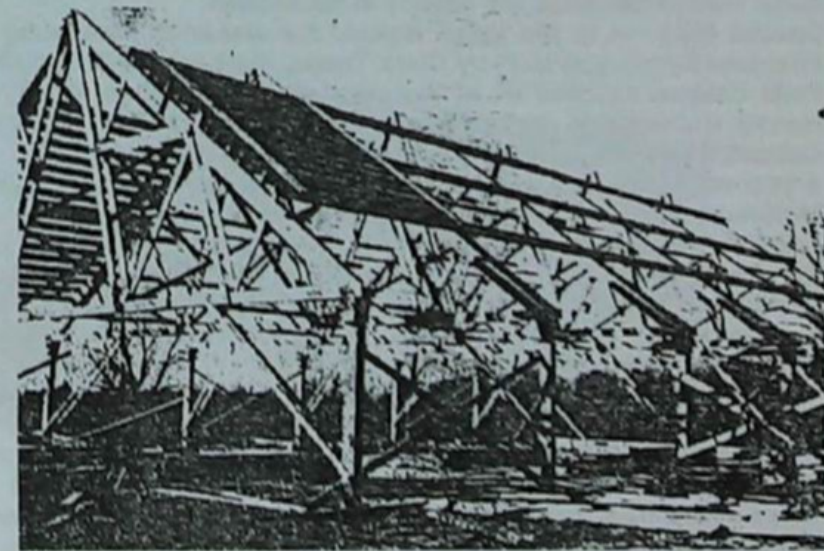
In the years that followed World War II and the Korean conflict, the Scouting program benefited greatly from military surplus. Many of the cots used at Scout camps came from army bases, as did other equipment. According to some sources, Dick Austin (who became a professional Scouter) used to drive a 1950 Dodge around camp as if it were an army jeep. Les Sheets, Council Commissioner, was so disgusted with Austin's driving that he drove it into a ravine behind Upper Aspen



1950 Dodge that Austin used as a Jeep

Campsite and used an axe on the gas tank so that it couldn't be retrieved. J. D. Armstrong came to the Council as Scout Executive in 1951. Under his leadership, many fine additions were made at Ingawanis, while the number of boys and leaders continued to grow. When Mr. Armstrong left, the council was serving 6,579 boys and more than 2,400 adults. The

current Dining Hall was constructed in 1955 with volunteer labor, and an additional 10 acres were added to the camp. Mr. Armstrong went on to be



Framing up the Dining Hall

Region 8 Director and later National President of American Humanics.

An article in the Black Hawk Labor News of June of 1955 describes the building of the Dining Hall as follows:

This is a story of community teamwork ... of men with faith and vision working together for the future. Nearly ten years ago the Boy Scout Trustees, anticipating the great growth in the Scouting program determined that the facilities at camp Ingawanis would be improved and expanded to meet the demands of the many new boys. The Trust Fund was incorporated in 1950 to receive gifts to someday realize the plans. A major recommendation of the Camp Development Committee was a new main lodge, large enough to accommodate the increasing number of boys and girls camping at Ingawanis and also Scouters gatherings throughout the year. Finn and Salto, Waterloo architects, were asked to design the dual-purpose building.

An independent bid on the construction of the lodge was \$65,000 without equipment and interior finish. The Trust Fund had less than \$15,000. It was at this time ... during the spring of 1953 ... that organized labor accepted the responsibility of building the Scout Lodge. Waverly agreed to lay the foundation, and it was completed by August. "Herb" Terry of Carpenter's Local 1835 volunteered as the superintendent of the job. The first work crew was on the site in late August 1953 ... carpenters, construction laborers and iron workers ... cutting, drilling and assembling the giant truss structures. On November 7 the Jens Olesen crane raised the six trusses in place. The building was "in the air" as the lumber piles were covered for the winter.

In March work was resumed. During the summer, Scoutleaders from many of the Wapsi Area towns joined the skilled carpenters to sheath and shingle the building. "Herb" Terry was called out-of-town on a job, so Elmer Leistikow assumed the leadership as the volunteer superintendent. The painters and the plumbers joined the crew during the fall of '54. The electrical workers completed the wiring during the coldest weekends of the

winter to be ready for the carpenters as they moved in for the finish work in March. The Cement Finishers completed the kitchen, lounge and main floor ... 150 yards of ready mixed, furnished by the people of Waverly. The sheet metal workers installed the canopy in the kitchen.

Special Features in the lodge include the James E. Armstrong Memorial Fireplace which was built by Clare Teeter, designed by S. Y. Salto. Cedar Falls citizens donated all of the stainless steel kitchen equipment. The Herrick Co. donated the refrigerator as a memorial to H. G. Northey, former Council President. A significant feature is the McKinstry Memorial Lounge, a year-round training and meeting room built by the friends of Richard E. McKinstry, Waterloo Scout leader lost in the Korean War. John D. Donnell headed this special committee. Oelwein furnished all the table settings; the North Star District, the tables and benches; Independence, the furnishings for the lounge. Much of the material and special equipment was donated. Tom Webber, Camp Ranger, volunteered to build the cook a summer cottage from the remaining material.

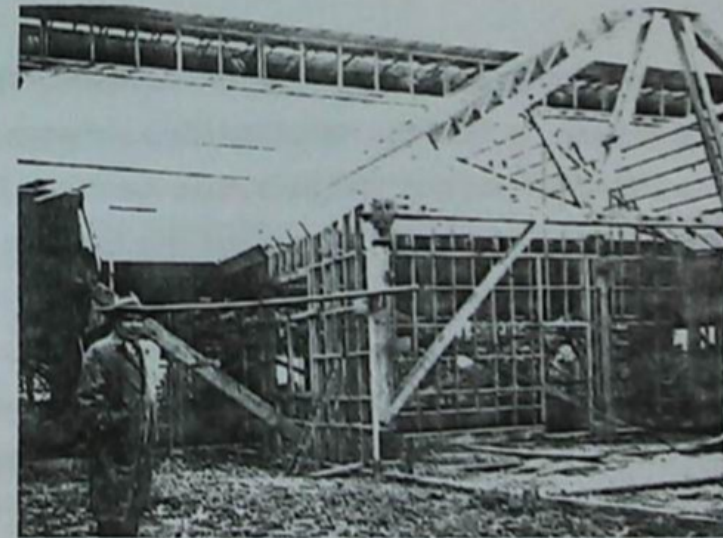
Teamwork continued as Girl Scout leaders prepared meals for the workers. Den-Mothers, Explorers, Scouters and their wives all helped on the lodge as it neared completion. The Schield Bantam Co. of Waverly graded the parking areas. Beu and Sons Quarry furnished the rock. The estimated value of the new lodge exceeds \$80,000. The actual cost of materials ... \$27,500.

No one man ... no single group of men ... built the main lodge. The project was inspired by boys and girls and their eagerness to camp on the banks of the Cedar in the Bremer County hills. The skilled craftsmen who gave so liberally of their time and talents will always take pride in the expert workmanship on the building ... but greater pride, to be sure, with the lasting satisfaction that their efforts have built solidly for the future."

Local unions that worked on the construction of the main lodge were:

- Carpenter's Local No. 1835
- Plumbers and Steamfitters Local No. 384
- Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators of America, Local No. 494
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 288
- Cement Masons, Local No. 818
- Construction and General Laborers, Local No. 928
- Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 928
- Iron Workers, Local No. 89
- General Drivers, Local No. 650
- Operating Engineers, Local No. 234
- United Auto Workers, Local No. 838 of C.I.O.

The original Council Fire area was in the natural amphitheater between Maple Lodge and the pool. The second was where the current chapel sits. A "new" Council Ring was formed in 1957 where the current staff area sits. A Thunderbird bench for the Camp Director, Program Director, and emcee was located next to the fence where the shower house currently stands. There was a double ring of pine trees planted around the campfire circle. The trees have since matured; only two or three remain, shading the staff tents.



Council Executive J. Armstrong inspecting the framing of the kitchen



Some of the workers during the construction of the kitchen



Adding McKinstry Lounge and the porch to the Dining Hall

The Chapel and corral were developed, and the swimming pool was also remodeled that year. In 1956 the Horsemanship program was added. It was to become a feature that was unique across America. D. Brady, an executive board member from Nashua, was among the first to suggest such a program in the late fifties when the camp was still at 135 acres. It was started with a string of five horses that were donated by various friends of Brady. A corral was built by the Ranger's house, and it fell his lot to feed and care for the herd. It wasn't until Dick Harrington gathered together ten or twelve interested commissioners to serve as a group known as the Wapsie Wranglers headed by Les Sheets of Waterloo that the program really got organized and maintained on a year-round basis. The stable was built, riding trails developed, and an annual sanctioned horse-show was begun to help raise funds to maintain the program. Eventually the string was increased to fifteen horses.



First horses on camp

The words to the camp song were:

Ingawanis on the Cedar
Wapsi-pin-i-con.
Something doing from the rising
to the setting sun.
You tell them!
In the evening round the campfire
Fellowship and fun.
At Ingawanis
Wapsi-pin-i-con.

A 1958 edition of Wakosha Lodge Handbook for Lodge Officers and Members provides this report:

CAMP INGAWANIS FROM 1925

The Wapsipinicon Area Council again opens its annual camping season at Camp Ingawanis in June. Throughout the years, many Scouts from Northeastern Iowa have enjoyed many a sunny afternoon and cool night throughout its hills and valleys. Attracted by the high bluffs and beautiful trees, two Scouters and a Scout investigated the property during a canoe trip down the Cedar River. They were so impressed that they raised a flag and tentatively dedicated it as a future Scout Camp.

With money raised in Waterloo, Cedar Falls, and Waverly, a 40 acre tract was purchased early in 1925 and a combination dining hall - bunk house was constructed. This building served the camp until December 1955, when it was removed.

As the years have passed on, a swimming pool was added, 13 campsites developed, winter cabins constructed and many program features, increasing with each season.

In 1955, a new main lodge was complete with stainless steel kitchen, dining hall facilities for over 500, and a beautiful McKinstry Lounge for small group meetings.

Today the 384 acre camp is still moving forward for the boys and young men of the area. The summer program includes Scoutcrafts, various field sports, nature-conservation, a full aquatic program, aluminum canoes and boats, and special events and campfires. Horsemanship and additional outpost camping was added in 1956. An anticipated 1350 Scouts use Camp Ingawanis each camping season.

In 1957, new developments in facilities at the camp included a new Council fire circle built by the brothers of the Wakosha Lodge, the completion of the new chapel area, the construction of a Quartermaster Building and a corral for the horse riding program. Additional improvements made during 1958 include remodeling of Maple Lodge, the Director's Cabin, and construction of seven Adirondak Shelters at Ranger campsite.



The original Bunk House/Dormitory
Main Lodge, Office, and Dining Hall
Located in what is now Chief ONA campsite

The Dining Hall/Dormitory referred to was the building above the pool in what is now Chief ONA Campsite. 1954 was the last year that Maple Lodge was used as a Dining Hall. The "remodeling" of Maple Lodge that is referred to is a matter of building bunk beds. The Director's Lodge was not really remodeled; a bathroom was added during camp staff week. The Director's Lodge started out as a staff cabin that was one open room with screening all around. For several years during the Armstrong era the Camp Director used the Health Lodge as a residence. Mr. Armstrong didn't care for this and relegated the Director to the little cabin down near the front of camp, close to the Quartermaster building. Over one winter a group of volunteers got some car-siding and "winterized" the cabin with two rooms and a heater; one room for the Director's residence, the other for the office. The building still had no plumbing facilities.

Richard Harrington became Scout Executive in 1958, and served until 1964. During the five full years that he led the council, it grew to more than nine thousand boys, which was 38 per cent of the available youth in the eight counties in 1958. At camp, water was made available to all thirteen campsites and the Quartermaster building was added.

Bill Kephart was designated to serve as Assistant Camp Director in 1959. During the spring, Jim Langridge and he were staying in the Director's Cabin. On a whim, they decided enough was enough and set about to construct toilet facilities and a shower on the back of the cabin. With the help of volunteers the job was completed, with septic tank and drainage bed, over several weekends. Mr. Kephart joined the professional staff out of college in 1959. During the week prior to the opening of camp, everyone was involved in final preparations to make camp ready for the troops to arrive on Sunday. On Saturday morning he took a small crew to Waverly to get a load of coal for the showers at the pool. Long overdue from an errand that should have taken only an hour or so, they finally returned to camp. The entire load of coal had been

accidentally dumped on Main Street in Waverly and had to be re-loaded.

The Quartermaster building was constructed of John Deere tractor crates in 1955 or 1956. The area between the Director's Lodge and the Quartermaster served as the staging area for the 1957 National Jamboree. Some 240 acres were purchased with donations from council Scouters, bringing the total to 385 acres. The Pioneer Hiking Trail was also established that year by the Order of the Arrow. Each Scout that hiked the trail received a special boot-sole shaped neckerchief slide. Six different hobnails on the heel of the slide could be painted for various activities performed along the trail (see appendix E). There was a cable and plank bridge with a single rail that crossed the mouth of Wakota creek.

Dwight Dirksen served as the cook at Ingawanis for many years during the fifties and sixties. He was very cooperative and easy going. Wednesday evenings were "open house" for the parents to visit camp. There were activities in the camp sites, at the pool, corral, and in the program areas. It all came to a climax at the Main Lodge with a short program and "goodies" for all. Dirksen always baked chocolate brownies for the occasion. They were huge ... about three inches square. On one such evening one of the mothers approached Dirk and requested his recipe. He politely began, "Well, you start with 50 pounds of Hershey chocolate ..." Dirk was famous among the Scouts and camp staff for his freshly baked rolls at the evening meals. He was a favorite with the camp staff for his "midnight" snacks held in the back of the kitchen.

Fran Seaton followed Dirksen as the camp cook for several summers. George and Vi Coffin followed her, then for a few summers Renetta and Steve Betts prepared meals. Barb Cook became the cook when her husband Tim became the Ranger.



Dirksen preparing cinnamon rolls

The professional staff that served the Wapsipinicon Council in the fifties and sixties cut quite a swath in Scouting across the country in the ensuing years. Dick Harrington went on to serve as an Area Director in Texas, Scout Executive in Honolulu, Regional Executive in old Region 4, and concluded his service as the Western Regional Executive. Jim Langridge, Assistant Scout Executive, went on to serve as Council Executive in Dubuque, Associate Director of Boy Scouting Division (National Council), Council Executive in Winnebago Council (after the merger), and concluded his service as National Director of Health & Safety. Bill Kephart, Field Director, served as Council Executive at Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Grand Rapids, MI, then as an Area Director in southern California and Arizona, and concluded his service as the Council Executive in Denver, CO. Terry Pointer, District Executive, went on to become Council Executive in Fargo, ND, and served on the National Staff in Dallas. Bob McGinnis, District Executive, went on to serve as Council Executive in Dubuque, Huntington, W. VA, and as the Council Executive in Amarillo, TX. Richard Austin also went into the profession and was Director of Training at National and an Area Director.

In 1960 the council buried a metal and concrete time capsule near the flagpole. It is to be opened in 2010. It contains patches, photographs, and the names of Scouts who recruited boys to join in the Fiftieth Anniversary year. It is all on microfilm.

During Staff Week of 1964 the area between the Cook's Cabin and the Dining Hall was converted from a gravel parking lot into a lawn by the staff. The gravel was scraped onto the service road. Sod was cut from the field by the entrance to Staff Row, rolled by hand, and trucked to the new lawn.

The final campfire of the season was always a big event at camp. The Order of the Arrow hosted a watermelon feed for all Arrowmen. Members of the Lodge would return to camp that evening, participate in the campfire, and then would repair to the lawn between the Kitchen and the Cook's Cabin. Lodge officers would serve trays of chilled watermelon

slices from the kitchen windows. Some may recall Whit Anderson carving up and serving the melons with his machete. Two dozen watermelons was the usual supply for the evening. If any were left over, they were donated to the staff for the next day when camp was struck. The day camp put-to-bed was concluded by a staff party that often included a live band for dancing.



Chapel at Ingawanis

Until 1966 the camp staff used the various cabins for housing. The Wranglers used the north end of Maple Lodge while the Aquatics staff lived at Robin Hood. The Field Sports staff stayed in Elliot, as there was a lockable metal-lined room for the storage of arms and ammunition. The Kitchen staff slept in tents along the north side of the Cook's Cabin. Cedar View was the usual haunt of the Scoutcraft staff. Valley Forge was used by the Camp Commissioner when that service was introduced in 1965.

Preceding 1966, the annual Council Recognition Banquet was held in the Dining Hall during staff week. The staff would devote one entire day to hauling chairs and tables from Wartburg College and Waverly churches to the Dining Hall. They set the tables and usually assisted the Order of the Arrow in serving the meal, plus providing some of the program. That same evening, after the banquet, all the borrowed chairs and tables were returned. It was often well after midnight before the last truck load left for town, and the Dining Hall would still have to be scrubbed down.

On a rainy, blustery, cold spring day in 1966 Scouts of the Wakota District gathered on the field east of the present Rifle Range. Twenty-one thousand pine seedlings were planted on that and the subsequent

weekend. The state forester indicated that the council would be lucky if 25 percent of the trees survived the first year. That summer Order of the Arrow Ordeal candidates hand weeded around each seedling. By the following summer almost 75 percent of the seedlings had survived. Within a few years the 'pine forest' was so thick that some of the trees had to be cut to provide adequate sun and growing space for the remainder. In the 1975 and 1976 seasons, the Scouts taking Environmental Science Merit Badge spent one afternoon of their camp week trimming in the pine forest. Even with all the man hours represented, inroads were barely made east of the Field Sports areas. In March of 1995 the professional harvest of the pine trees was begun.

One of the camp highlights of the sixties was the "Midnight Marauders." It was a group of Scouts that were taking the Hiking Merit Badge while in camp, plus any others that wished to participate. After the Friday night campfire, the potential Marauders would leave Ingawanis and hike to the Police Station in downtown Waterloo. They usually arrived around 2:30 or 3:00 in the morning. From there, their leader, George Coffin, who was Scoutcraft Director, would call camp, and some of the senior staff would drive in and give the foot-sore Scouts a ride back to camp, usually just in time for a special breakfast prepared by Dirksen.

Tuesday nights of the week were usually reserved for wide games. One of the favorites was the "Staff Hunt." Staff members were randomly assigned a point value each week, so that a Counselor In Training might have the same value as an Area Director or the Program Director. This was done following the evening meal. The boundaries were from the river to the Rifle Range and from the service road to Wakota Creek. Staff row, cabins, campsites, and program areas were off limits. The staff were not allowed to run - only to hide. Everyone assembled at the Parade Grounds, rules were reviewed, and staff released. After the staff had a fifteen minute head start the campers were released to "tag" staff members. The campers worked by patrol. The patrol retrieving the most points in the allotted time was the winner.

Boards of Review for Star rank and above were conducted on the district level until in the seventies. Each summer, one council-wide Eagle Board of Review was held at camp. At the one in 1966, a thunderstorm dropped fourteen inches of rain in about four hours on the camp. It rained so hard that water could not run off fast enough, and a pool three to four inches deep formed between the Kitchen and Cook's Cabin. Lanny Zanatta (Field Sport Director) and some of the younger staff went body surfing. They would run from the road toward the Dining Hall, throw themselves on their bellies, and slam into the wall of the Dining Hall. The service road at the swimming pool was washed out, as well as in several other sites, such as the draw between Elliot and Deer Trail. Enough silt washed into the pool that it needed to be drained, hosed down, and refilled. The river rose almost to the base of the boat house, washing all but five of the canoes downstream. A pond formed from the very foundation of the Director's Lodge to the base of the Corral. While the Aquatic staff went down river trying to locate the missing canoes, the Camp Commissioner taught canoeing in the new pond, named Lake Llewellyn after Jeff Llewellyn, the camp Business Manager. Within three days the lake had dwindled to a puddle less than thirty feet across. This led to the speculation that there is a cavern in the limestone substrata. Further evidence of the cavern theory lies in the sink-holes in the field across from Cedar View cabin. Similar sink-holes are located on Wakosha Ridge and by the Ranger's house, up-hill from the corral.

The same camp patch was used at Ingawanis for many years. The leaves are of the Arrowhead, a semi-aquatic plant that can be found growing in some of the sink-holes on the south end of camp. Over the years, many Scouts have thought that the leaves were evergreen trees. Six red berries clustered in the center represent the original six ranks of Scouting. No one recalls the meaning of the remaining red berry. Twelve upright brown veins on the leaves are the Scout Laws. The three roots are the parts of the Oath, while the scroll is the inverted Second Class Badge. A scout received the patch his first summer at Ingawanis; each

succeeding year a segment that was a miniature of the arrowhead leaf was awarded. These segments were added along the sides of the larger patch.



Ingawanis camp patch from 1976

As mentioned earlier, Parents' Night was held on Wednesdays during this time period. Different staff departments were assigned the responsibility of scrubbing the Dining Hall floor each Wednesday night after the parents left. One of the favorite aspects of this activity was to cajole a troop into assisting with this midnight scrub-down. It was a great morale booster as a water fight that usually resulted in soaking everyone served as a great release. The floor would get so slick from soap and water that staff and assisting Scouts could 'skate' from the kitchen doors to the fireplace hearth.

During the late sixties or early seventies the Wakosha Lodge decided to build a new ceremonial ring. It was located north of Ranger campsite. The old site had been a circle west of Arrow Cabin that became Wakosha Campsite. The altar in that ring was moved to the

island of the driveway northeast of the Dining Hall. It had been encircled by stones in the old OA ring. Those rocks represented the "brothers past," members of the lodge who had passed away. All members of the lodge were very careful whenever they were at the ceremonial grounds



Staff scrubbing the Dining Hall after a Wednesday night's Parents' Night

to never step on one of the stones thereby disgracing the memory of a "brother past." When the altar was moved, a marble plaque was attached to perpetuate that memory of past members of the lodge. It now sits on the edge of the parade ground near the entrance to the Chapel. The altar was cast of solid concrete, and it took several boys and men to pry it from the ground, hoist it onto a two-wheeled flatbed trailer, and move it from Wakosha to the area in the cul-de-sac between the Picnic Shelter and the Dining Hall.



The original altar from the Order of the Arrow circle

The Order of the Arrow "Call-Out" was done differently than it is today. It was known as the Tap-Out. It was conducted in Indian Meadows with the Scouts lining up by troops at the Pioneer Campsites. They were quieted down, and the significance of the ceremony was once more explained to them. Parents were asked to wait until all Scouts had entered the Meadows before they entered, and they were strictly instructed to keep quiet and stay behind the Scouts.

Once the Scouts were in place, two "Indians" mounted on horses galloped up and down the line of Scouts as the chiefs entered the field. They would wheel at the center of the line and gallop to the chief, reporting that all was in readiness. Oftentimes a staffer would perform the hoop or eagle dance before the runners started the selection. Candidates were grabbed and jerked forward as the runners passed them. One of the sub-chiefs would approach, ask them if they understood what they were about to undergo and then "tap" them three times on the shoulder. In the meantime, an Arrowman from behind the line would gather up the sleeping bag, spin the candidate around, and thrust the bag into his arms, grab him by the belt and propel him into an area hidden behind the line, called the "Pit." Here the candidates waited until the ceremony was completed.

The old Aiaouez lodge did their Tap-out during Parent's Night as the conclusion of the campfire. The legend of the Lenni Lenape was recited by the Medicine Man. The Scouts sat by troop in front of the parents. The Scoutmaster signaled who was to be taken by holding up fingers as he rested his chin on his hand. If he held up three fingers against his right cheek, it indicated the third Scout to his left. The runner grabbed the Scout, jerking him from his seat, and rushed him to the chief. The chief solemnly opened the Scout's top three shirt buttons, turned his neckerchief sideways, and struck him three times on the bare shoulder with their members. Instruction in the traditions was given at the conclusion of the Ordeal Ceremony by a senior Arrowman or the Camp Director. Some are



Building the 'new' OA ceremonial ring by Ranger Campsite
Photo courtesy of the Waterloo Courier

still followed, such as the hailing sign given by Arrowmen upon entering the Council Campfire. The other traditions were assuming an Indian prayer stance (arms crossed and raised to touch a bowed head) during grace and upon hearing Taps at camp. The final tradition was that each Arrowman returned to the site of his Ordeal Ceremony within twenty four hours of arriving at camp. There the Arrowmen were to spend time meditating on the challenges they had received during the pre Ordeal campfire following the call-out. Most of these traditions have been maintained by the Sac-N-Fox Lodge after its formation.

One of the honors that new Order of the Arrow candidates received was to be recognized and set apart from their fellow campers at the closing campfires on Friday nights. A senior staff man would disappear from the Council Ring near the conclusion of the campfire, go to the Dining Hall, and over the loudspeaker announce himself as the "Voice of the Winds." He would summarize the purpose of the Order of the Arrow

and re-emphasize the honor that the units had bestowed by electing the new members. Then each new Arrowman and his unit number would be announced. They would go forward, lining up across the stage area, facing their fellow Scouts. After all had been summoned, an Arrowman would lead them from the Council Ring by a side trail that few Scouts knew existed. They would go to the Dining Hall, and after the campfire had been dismissed be joined by all the other Arrowmen in camp. All would enjoy a Cracker Barrel before returning to their campsites.

Robin Hood and Elliot cabins had more than one room. The doors on the cabin ends were entrances for kitchens which each contained an old fashioned cook stove, a refrigerator, and a dry sink. To the uphill side of these kitchens was a walk-in closet that was lined with galvanized roofing. This was used for rodent-proof storage of the mattresses. During the winter months, there were double-decker bunks in these cabins and the mattresses were stored after each weekend to be protected from rodents. Above these kitchen/storage rooms was what was referred to as the "Monkey Loft." A ladder was attached to the wall, to the right of the kitchen door. It led to an opening into the loft where bunks were built-in. This balcony was open to the remainder of the cabin, except for a railing. Many "royal" battles ensued between those who were allowed to sleep in the lofts and those who had to remain in the cabin proper.

The totem pole by the Director's Lodge was acquired by Del Bowers when he was Camp Director in 1968. A group of Northwest Coast Indians had been engaged by the Cattle Congress to carve a totem pole during their annual fair. There was a disagreement about payment between the Indians and the directors of the Cattle Congress; the Indians abandoned the carving they had begun, and left the grounds. Del was working at the Congress grounds and was given permission to take the unfinished totem (telephone) pole to camp. It sat under the porch of the Quartermaster that winter, and the following camping season it fell to the camp Chaplain (Gary Stattler) to complete the carving and painting. It

was erected as an Ordeal project.

There were five districts within the council. Waterloo was divided by the river into Sunrise and Sunset Districts. Grundy County and Cedar Falls comprised the Hawkeye District. The dividing line between the current North Rivers and Wild River Districts represents the original boundary of the Wakota (Bremer, Chickasaw, and Howard Counties) and North Star (Buchanan, Fayette, and Winneshiek Counties) Districts. Prior to that time there had been Grundy, Cedar Falls, Bremer, and Montega (Fayette and Buchanan Counties) Districts, plus East and West Waterloo.

Professional Scouters served as Camp Directors until 1962. Del Bowers of Waterloo served as the first volunteer Camp Director from 1962 through 1972. Lanny Zanatta succeeded him in 1973 - 1974, Gary Stattler 1975 - 1976 and Dee Dienst directed from 1977 - 1979, followed by Martin Dahl in 1980. Eric Branson was Camp Director in 1981, joining the Scouting profession at the close of that camping season. Since that time, Charlie Klinkenborg and David Speas and Jim Ehmen have served as non-professional Camp Directors.

Campsites that no longer exist at Ingawanis are Sun Valley (where a temporary Council Campfire ring existed during 1975 and 1976, while the current one was being constructed. (The current Council Ring was a project headed by Loren Leisinger.) Others were Dan Beard by the Cook's Cabin; Hawkeye, southwest of the Dining Hall; Hickory; Maple Ridge; Deer Trail (recent Scoutcraft area); Pioneer, on the hill behind the Director's Lodge and then behind that hill below the Health Lodge; and Elliot at Elliot Cabin (see appendix D).

Local service clubs and industries were very good to the Council over the years, especially in providing for the camps. Rotary had been instrumental in providing for Water Cress Camp, and of course the Kiwanis for Camp Ingawanis. In addition, the Lions Clubs of Waterloo and other communities contributed most of the boats and canoes for the camp, not to mention many thousands of man hours on the swimming pool and buildings. John Deere has accommodated the camp with

several tractors and mowers.



Mel Kubicek (Lions Club) presenting a check for the Jamboree to [L to R] Bill Winder, Tony Dehl, Steve Bushby (OA Chief)

The growth of the Wapsipinicon Area Council was not all due to the work of the professional leadership. Much was due to the hard work of volunteers, without whose constant help the Scouting movement might still be in its formative stages. Part of this volunteer leadership was provided by the Council Presidents. Their year(s) of service are listed below:

Burr Lighty	1920 & 21
C. V. Simmons	1922
Edmund Rausch	1923
C. D. Cass	1924
District Board of Governors	1925
Edmund Rausch	1926
Gus Thode	1927
Meryle J. Brown	1928
Bruce F. Gates	1929
Wapsipinicon Council organized	
Ed S. Estel	1930-43
Ray S. Paul	1944-46
Reno Reeve	1947-48
Roy M. Rook	1949-51
Ed Jochumson	1952-54
J. V. Rowe	1955-56
Craig Mosier	1957-58
Dr. Eugene Garbee	1959-61
John D. Donnell	1962-63
John Shields	1963-64
William Anthony	1965-66
Dr. F. Harold Entz	1966-67

MASON CITY COUNCIL

There was local interest in Scouting in Mason City as early as 1912. By the following year there were Boy Scouts camping along the shore of Clear Lake. In 1916 a Boy Scout camp was set up at Tanglefoot near Clear Lake.

The following are notes from a speech that was given about 1925 or 1926 in Mason City:

The first Scout Troop in Mason City was organized about 12 years ago by J. Royce Brown who was the Y.M.C.A. secretary at that time. The Methodist church was their meeting place. Dr. Desart was their scoutmaster. Scouting grew so rapidly that other churches and lodges decided to have a scout troop of their own and it was too much for Mr. Brown to handle in connection with the Y.M.C.A. The business men of M.C. decided that scouting was too large a problem for any local man to handle. Mr. John H. Piper of Kansas City Mo. Who was a scout executive for this district at that time was asked to come to M.C. and tell us something about scouting. The meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms. There was about 35 business men representing all religions. At this meeting scouting was really sold to M.C. Mr. Piper scout executive was authorized to secure for us a scout executive one recommended by the scout headquarters in N. York on a paid salary giving scouting his full time. Also, we were to be granted a charter for this district. At this meeting Dr. Egloff was made pres. Jay Decker Vice Pres. Hanford MacNider tres.

Twenty of our leading business men were members of the council. Dr. Desart was made scout commissioner. We had about 25 boys that were attending scouting. The Rotary Club of M.C. saw that their boys work committee saw the wonderful opportunity for service and the backed the boy scouts with their time and money to the limit.

The Rotary Clubs of Clear Lake and Mason City have purchased 21½ acres of land at Ventura Heights. They built a kitchen and mess hall to take care of one hundred boys. The various clubs of Mason City, Clear Lake, Garner, Nora Springs, Manly and Plymouth built nine cabins for the boys to sleep in which will hold a total of 72 boys. There is an investment of better than \$12500 given by these various clubs and towns for to show there support of the Boy Scout program.

We have the highest type of business and professional men in Mason City interested and supporting the Boy Scout movement, without any revenue themselves, who are doing this for the love of the work. Frank Bonner scout leader of troop #4 of Mason City is giving his time free, for the good of the boys. If he was offered a salary for his work he could not do better work. Thousands of similar men throughout the country are doing likewise to help the boys.

Our Scout Executive Mr. J. C. Underwood is the only paid Scout man in our community, and that is because he gives full time to the work. It is needless that he earns every dollar he gets and is well liked by the boy and the man of our community.

Having once served in scouting you are promoted the same as the boy scouts are. I've held the following positions: Member of the council executive board, finance comm. Tres. of camp comm.

The Pres. Of the Boy Scouts today is Chas. Patton. Vice Pres. Jay Decker, Tres. Hugh Shepard, Sec. J. C. Underwood, Comm. C.B. Sherman.

There are 78 of our leading business and professional man members of the council; 14 men on the executive board. 25 men on the diff. comm. beside every good citizen in M.C. We now have 16 troops in M.C. and 600 scouts.
The above quote is from cards in the Mason City Public Library archive.

The original charter of the Mason City Council was issued in 1917, and two years later the first Eagle Scout badge was awarded in the council to Allin B. Dakin – who went on to become president of the Hawkeye Area Council and a vice president of the State University of Iowa. In his honor, his name is to be the first read at the Lodge's annual "Gathering" and "Spreading of the Ashes."

By 1923, the Mason City Council had expanded to embrace a county-wide area and was then called the Cerro Gordo County Commission. There were 324 Scouts enrolled at that point. Under the leadership of Scout Executive Fred Thomas, a campaign was instituted for a marked increase in the enrollment -- with a goal of 440 members. In 1925, 70 boys from Worth and Hancock Counties joined the Council, and in the spring of the year, plans were made for construction of a Scout cabin at Camp Theodore Roosevelt near Ventura Heights on the shore of Clear Lake. Camp Roosevelt was twenty-five acres, leased to the Council by the Jaycees. Eventually there were nine cabins that housed eight boys apiece and a screen-enclosed dining hall. Boating and swimming facilities were a five-minute walk from the cabins.

Some of these cabins were moved from Roosevelt to the new camp (Winnebago Scout Reservation) and are still in use. One served as a nature lodge south of Albrecht Cabin when there was Boy Scout camping there – it is now used for bicycle storage, and a companion cabin has been upgraded for camping.

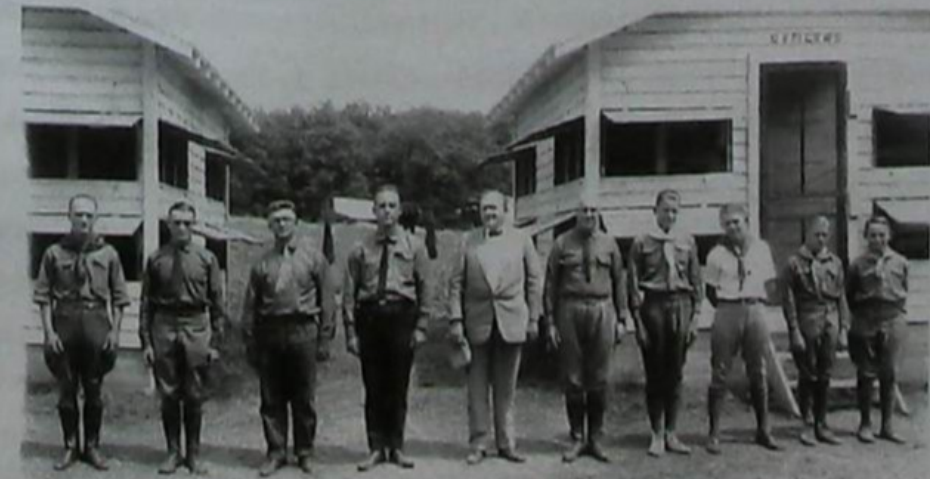
Under the leadership of Scout Executive J. C. Underwood the 1926 enrollment increased to more than six hundred boys with seventy adult volunteers. This widened scope resulted in adopting the name North Iowa Council. In 1928 nine counties -- Butler, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin, Hancock, Mitchell, Winnebago, Worth, and Wright -- were consolidated. The headquarters remained in Mason City.

A 1931 Camp Visitation notes that "a Budget of \$700 is available for the operation of the camp." It also recommended that the council make a study of its camping needs with a "view to its year-round camping program. Campsite ownership will develop the whole-hearted interest



1926 Camp Roosevelt campers and cabins
Photo courtesy Safford Lock archives at Mason City Public Library

on the part of all scouts and scouters because it will be their own not only through use but through title."



1926 Roosevelt camp staff
Photo courtesy Safford Lock archives at Mason City Public Library

From 1932 to 1937 there was a steady advancement in membership under the leadership of Scout Executive Charles B. Knouse. In 1935 there were 43 troops with 846 boys enrolled. During the year 1936 a total of 1,096 Scouts enjoyed Scouting in the North Iowa Council.



1931 Lifeguards from Camp Roosevelt
Photo courtesy Safford Lock archives at Mason City Public Library

WINNEBAGO COUNCIL

In January 1937, Earle K. Behrend assumed the duties of Scout Executive and served until 1944. During these years, the name "Winnebago Council" was adopted. The year 1937 marked the beginnings of what we now call "troop" camping. Twenty-three troops attended camp as units, with their own unit leaders who were called "Medicine Men." Prior to this, summer camp was done with provisional leadership. A total attendance of more than 375 scouts were at camp that year.

Safford Lock, who passed away in January of 1995, recalled: I have been an active scouter under every scout executive the Winnebago Council has ever had. Scout Executive Fred Thomas had a staff of one office girl. He had a model "T" Ford to drive.

The first office was a space in the southeast corner of the basement of the old red brick school located on the corner of East State St. and Pennsylvania Ave. Later the office was moved to the southwest corner of the second floor of the J. C. Penny building on S. Federal at First St. S.W. From there it was moved directly east across Federal Ave. to office space on the second floor of the building there. When Tom Albright gave the scouts the building on Second St. N.E. the office moved and was there until the two councils combined.



1926 Archery at Camp Roosevelt
Photo courtesy of Mason City *Globe Gazette*

The camp property in Ventura Heights that later became Camp Theodore Roosevelt was originally set up as a youth camp for youth groups both for girls and for boys. The only access was to drive on the lake shore to the property. Drinking water was available from one old pump. Tents were used for camping. Later the eight boy cabins were built. These were built using funds donated by various service clubs.

In the Depression years of the early thirties a scout without money to pay his camp fees could bring a sack of potatoes, a ham, or whatever to cover his costs. At that time usually one meal was served in the new mess hall and the others prepared at the campsites. Even in the thirties all swimming in the lake was done in the 'raw'. The camp was famous for its breed of large mosquitoes.

The scout troop at McKinley school in Mason City built a cabin in the woods now part of the Lime Creek Nature Center. There were no facilities. With their permission, other troops could camp there. Usually it was just an overnight or weekend camp-out.

I was in charge of organizing the first Eagle Scout orientation and the first Eagle recognition programs in the council. Pete DeJong was executive when these programs were started.

(Safford Lock was on Camp Staff at Roosevelt in the summer of 1933. His pay was approximately \$1 a week.)

During that time, records indicate there was a total of 1,567 boys and Cubs registered in 59 units. In 1941 a \$5,000 grant was received from the Frank Phillips Foundation for expansion of the council's programs.

From 1945 to 1949 James Norfolk served as Scout Executive. In 1948 it was estimated that 21,000 Cubs, Scouts and Scouters had enjoyed membership in the council since its inception. Peter DeJong became Scout Executive in 1953.



The council consisted of these five districts: Arrowhead District was Franklin and Wright Counties; Butler District was Butler County; North Star District was Cerro Gordo and Worth Counties; Pilot Knob was Hancock and Winnebago Counties; and Twin Rivers consisted of Floyd and Mitchell Counties.



Buddy Board at Camp Roosevelt beach
Photo courtesy Safford Lock archives at Mason City Public Library

Among the Mason City citizens who served as early presidents of the council were:

Ralph L. Jones	
M. C. Lawson	
Ray Barrick	
Dr. A. L. Miller from Charles City	
Dr. W. J. Egloff	1921-22
Charles Patton	1923-26
Horwood Reynolds	1927-29
Ralph Stanley	1932-33
William Butler	1933-34
A. J. Marshall	1935-36
Fred Heneman	1939-40
Dr. J. L. Pauley	1944-45
Jay M. Tubbesing	1949-50
Hughes Bryant	1952-53
R. G. Parks	1953-54
Milton Raizes	1954-55
Herb Ohrt	1955-56
Dr. J. B. Kerr	1956-58
Curtis Riehm	1958-59
T. H. Leaver	1959-62
Elgin Enabnit	1962-65

At an Executive Board meeting in March of 1954 it was determined to look for a new campsite within the council. A search would also be made outside the council, if needed. Arnold Staudt suggested an area north of Marble Rock which should be considered. Pete DeJong (Scout Executive), Arnold, and several board members toured the area the following week. Pete was wearing a pair of army pants with long, patch pockets on the legs. The pockets were always bulging with camera, film, notes, and other supplies and became his trademark. After about an hour of walking over the area, Pete exclaimed, "We have to have this land!"

Lowell Lines owned most of what was wanted ... keep in mind that other areas in the council were also being evaluated, and that options were being 'let' for all these tracts. Mr. Lines was contacted and a week later he agreed to sell to the Scouts for \$2,500 per year for ten years with no interest. Mr. Lines indicated that Maurice Milton had about forty-eight acres to the south, with a set of buildings on it, and that he might also be

interested in selling. Mr. Milton agreed to sell his land for \$13,500. Options were signed for both pieces of land.

Mr. A. J. Ackley owned some land bordering the "Old Mill Pond." It was a popular place to take children, as bullheads were readily caught. The Staudt brothers (Arnold and Clarence) and Rusty Ackley, the land owner's son, had built a log cabin near the pond. It was built of willow logs that had been felled at the site. The cabin was also used by local Boy Scouts and Scouts from Mason City who came with their Scoutmaster, Earl Behrends, who was a Council Scout Executive.



Old Trapper Cabin
Photo courtesy Carney Photography

Mr. Lines agreed to sell another fifteen acres adjoining the Milton farm if another two years were added to his contract. This land included two gravel pits. Gravel from them had been used to pave Highway 14 between Charles City and Allison. The pits remain south of the back entrance to WSR.

The next parcel desired lay north of the Lines property. It consisted of twenty-four acres owned by Mrs. Pat Frizell and had a livable house full of furniture. A county road came into this farm. That would allow an entrance in both ends of the camp and provide a camp the size desired.

Mrs. Frizell agreed to sell in consideration of what Scouting had meant to her son, Arlin. In 1949, when Mr. O. K. Conklin was Scoutmaster of Troop 28 (Marble Rock) the Scouts were registering for summer camp at Roosevelt. Arlin Frizell informed the leaders that he couldn't go as he had to help his mother. The next day ASM Arnold Staudt visited Mrs. Frizell concerning Arlin going to camp. She related that they could not afford to send him. The Staudt family gave her money to buy a Scout shirt and send him to camp. The next Scout meeting Arlin registered for camp. Mrs. Frizell indicated that for this reason she would sell, but only to the Scouts. A price of \$5,000 was to be paid, and with the money she purchased a house in Charles City and moved from the farm. Hers was the first contract honored after the decision was made to purchase the Marble Rock property.

Another eighteen acres owned by the Reuben Losees of Northwood bordered the pond to and across the river plus was bordered by the Ackley and Lines properties. The council was granted an option for \$2,300, but some members of the board erred and offered a contract of \$2,700. The contract had been signed, and Mr. Losee had died of a heart attack before the error could be renegotiated. Before his passing, he had agreed to sell other land on the south side of the pond for an additional \$400. It included some land across the river that was a popular public fishing area.

Ed Lines owned about twenty acres west of the Frizell property. He also agreed to sell to the Scouts for \$125 per acre. It was listed in the name of Ike Chamberlain, as Mr. Lines was buying it from him at the time. This land contained the canoe basin.

The next step was for the National engineers to recommend camp sites. The Campsite Development Committee would tour these and recommend their choices to the Executive Board for the final decision. After options were taken on all the lands within the council, an engineer was requested of National. Elmer Ogrin arrived the first week of May in 1956 to inspect all the properties. The Marble Rock Lions Club arranged a boat trip on the river and a picnic lunch by the mineral springs. This was a

very popular camping area for local Scouts as the spring water was available. The committee thought this a valuable asset, but Mr. Ogrin wished it were not on the proposed property, as water that did not taste of chlorine was not acceptable to him. However, he was pleased with the area and the hospitality of the locals.

The three properties that the National engineer recommended to the Campsite Selection Committee were Pilot Knob (Goody Ranch), Marble Rock, and the Idlewild property near Floyd. On May 22, 1956, the committee met and voted unanimously, without a motion, that the committee would submit Marble Rock as the recommended campsite. The Campsite Selection Committee consisted of Leonard Cramer and R. G. Wolf of the Arrowhead District, Harold Allison from Butler, Dr. A. L. Miller and Max Handley from Twin Rivers, and Harold Gorbett, chair, as Dr. John R. Camp of Britt was unable to serve as chairman. Mr. Ogrin, who was also the Deputy Regional Executive, and Pete DeJong were in attendance. Council President Herb Ohrt was requested to call an Executive Board meeting for the following Monday night to provide an opportunity for the committee to report to the board.

On August 12, the Executive Board met to consider the recommendation of the Campsite Selection Committee. The meeting was held in the south end of an open field at the Marble Rock site to provide board members an opportunity to look over the property. The Marble Rock Lions Club conducted tours of the area. At 2:30 Pete DeJong rang the old Charles City fire bell for fifteen minutes to call the members to the meeting. Arnold Haller's flatbed truck was used as a platform for the officers. K. B. Kerr, who was then president of the council, called the meeting to order. After weighing the pros and cons the vote was called. There were only two negative votes, and one of those was out of nostalgia for old Camp Roosevelt. It was suggested that a plaque be placed and an evergreen tree be planted at the spot to commemorate the decision. Pete DeJong planted the tree, but the plaque was never developed.

The engineering firm of Wallace and Holland of Mason City agreed to

survey all of the boundary areas at no cost. The local Lions Club removed all the old fences, and the steel posts were taken to Tom Albrecht's shop at Greene where he straightened and painted them for the camp's later use.

The properties that were finally purchased, and the prices paid, to form the new camp are summarized below:

Milton	\$13,500
Losee	\$2,100
Ackley	\$3,000
Frizell	\$5,000
E. Lines	\$2,500
L. Lines	<u>\$30,000</u>
	\$56,100

The Camp Development Committee's name was changed to the Reservation Development Committee to signify that the new property would be used not only for camping but as a training and development grounds as well.

One of the first jobs of the Executive Board was to raise money for the new reservation. The council had \$80,000 as a camp fund on hand. After exploring several possibilities, Ketchum and Company, a fundraising firm, was hired to assist in raising \$250,000. Ray Rorick of Mason City was to be the general chairman. The capital fund kick-off was held on March 31, 1958. The goal was reached, but many felt that had the fundraisers been more familiar with rural settings, the quarter-million-dollar objective would have been exceeded.

In October of 1959 it was determined that the county road leading into the north end of the camp was not adequate to handle the flow of traffic on busy days. Nellie Randall agreed to sell 12.6 acres to the Scouts for \$3,255. With that purchase a new entrance road was developed and the old county road became the exit from camp.

Kenneth Heft transferred title to an island at the north end of camp. The Scouts called it Goat Island and frequently used it during camp sessions.

In March of 1964, forty acres which were owned by Carl Rex about eighty rods east of the camp's boundaries came up for sale. Tom Albrecht,

with the cooperation of the Greene Limestone Company saw that the land was purchased and given to the council. Greene Limestone reserved the mineral rights for ten years. At the east end of this land, Troop 28 of Marble Rock owned a ten-acre island which had been given to them by Ray Land and Nellie Randall. It was being used as an outpost camping spot during summer camp. The troop deeded this land to the council. With these two additions the acquisition of land for the camp was completed and totaled approximately 325 acres (see appendix F).

Possession of the land was in March of 1957, but the first Scouting activity held was a Council-wide Camp-O-Ree in the fall of 1956. The L. Lines and Ackley properties were used.

Tree plantings were held on April 6 and 13 of 1957. Some 369 boys and 79 leaders planted 2,500 hardwood trees and 5,000 red and white pines. In 1958 Earl Ferris donated 1,330 trees, and Sherman Nursery of Charles City donated some additional. These were planted by the Marble Rock Lions with the help of Scouts from Butler and Floyd Counties. The planting of pines east of the "Old Trapper's Cabin" provided a source of conservation projects in the seventies for Scouts working on their Environmental Merit Badges, under the leadership of Marty Dahl.

The first Ranger's house was the farm house located on the Milton property at the south end of camp. It was used until the new house was built at the north end of camp in 1963-1964. The Milton barn remained in use for storage until 1971 when it was sold to a local farmer for salvage.

Leonard Cramer provided plans of a Council Ring to the Executive Board, which they approved. One weekend about eighty volunteers from the Arrowhead District worked on what would be the Council Ring. Posts for seats were furnished by Interstate Power Company from Mason City and were hauled to camp by Nielson Excavating Company. As this was a natural bowl that had been suggested by Pete DeJong, very little earth had to be moved. The backdrop was built by Scouters of Wright County.

Some "Old Timers" say that the lettering of the Scout Promise on the backdrop was made by reformatory inmates. This was confirmed by



Safford Lock photo of the Council Ring at WSR, courtesy of Carney Photography

Richard Heft during the camp visitation of 2006. He was a camper at that time and recalled that the letters were made at Anamosa. He commented that there was considerable debate if it was setting a proper example to have the letters made by criminals. On either side of the backdrop were placed two mill stones that had been used to grind wheat by water power. One was given by the Bob Lohr family of Rockford, from a mill which still stands on the banks of the Shell Rock River. The other stone came from a mill that had been on an island the Scouts now own. It was found in Aureola, a little town upriver from Marble Rock, by the tip of the camp, where it was being used as the doorstep of a house owned by Raymond Leider. Arnold Staudt asked for the stone, and it was given to the camp.

The Arrowhead District also installed the original water lines and hydrants. The well east of the pool is 155 feet deep and pumps 250 gallons of water per minute with no drop in water level. Leonard Cramer and his son did all the plumbing to make the well operable. Glen Eickels and his

son assisted them in laying a water main from the well to the pool.

Henkle Construction Company of Mason City was contracted to build the Warehouse. Rockford Brick and Tile, Sheffield Brick and Tile, and the Mason City Brick and Tile companies furnished the hollow tile for the building. As the three companies did not make the same kind of tile, it was all purchased from Sheffield, and the three companies split the price. The two arched sections of the roof were purchased from the salvage railroad yard warehouse in Chicago. Each section cost \$2,940. An engineer from Chicago was hired for \$30 a day to see that everything purchased was loaded without damage. The truckers carrying the beams arrived without notice and were in a hurry to get back to Chicago. They tied a chain to a tree and dragged the beams from the truck beds causing some damage.

The bell and tower on the northeast corner of the Parade Ground was originally the Charles City Fire and Curfew Bell. It was purchased by Arnold Staudt at a salvage yard in Charles City where it was to be cut up and sold as scrap. When the dealer learned it would be used at a Scout camp, he sold it for 1½¢ a pound (1500 pounds). The Lions Club, in turn, bought it from Arnold and gave it as a permanent donation to the Scout camp. In 1974 during a regular Monday fire drill one of the clapper balls broke free and plummeted to the ground as the Camp Clerk walked beneath the tower. The Camp Director stood transfixed by the knowledge that a warning could not be heard over the bell, and he was too far away to reach the staffer. Luckily the ball missed the boy's head by about a foot, driving itself nearly an inch into the ground.

Arnold Haller's father, Ernie, was an engineer for the Charles City Western Railroad. He obtained five sixteen-foot railroad rails for the Lions Club on which to mount the bell. Smith Welding of Marble Rock designed and built the tower. Henkle Construction Company put it in place while building the warehouse.

The Marble Rock Lion's Club put signs on Highway 14 to promote the camp. The signs depicted a Boy Scout in uniform with a back pack. The wording was "Welcome to Marble Rock, Home of Iowa's Finest Scout



Bell Tower at WSR
Photo courtesy of Carney Photography

Camp" with an arrow pointing that said three miles. One of the signs can still be seen in the Rural Life Building of the Marble Rock Historical Society.

During the winter of 1959 the name of the camp was finalized. Three names had been presented: Camp Roosevelt, Camp Da-Shon-Ugh (the Winnebago Indian name for "otter" which is what they called the Shell Rock River), and Camp Winnebago. It was decided to use the council and the Indian tribe's name. At this time the term "camp" was dropped for the broader implications of the designation "reservation." As late as 1972 a sign that read Camp Da-Shon-Ugh stood east of the Director's Lodge.

The main entrance gate was built by the Charles City Junior Chamber of Commerce. All the Legion Posts of Floyd County built the base and erected the pole for the U.S. flag to be used at camp.



Main Entrance to WSR

Willard Nielsen was hired as a full-time Ranger for camp and moved into the Milton house in late July of 1957. Willard worked at camp until his retirement in 1983. The Nielsens moved into the new Ranger's house at the north end of camp in May of 1964. Leonard Roland was Scout Executive at the time it was built. Nielson was succeeded by Steve Bently, who was followed by Dave Charleson who served until October of 1994. Cortney Webber is the Ranger at this time.

The Order of the Arrow built a Chapel south of the Council Ring. It was constructed in a natural bowl, which is located just north and west of what is said to be a year-round campsite of the Winnebago Indians. Several weddings have been held at the Chapel. Many burial mounds line the valley from the Chapel toward the river and may still be seen if one looks carefully. They were cored at the turn of the century by the Smithsonian, so there is a depressed area in the center of each one.



Winnebago Scout Reservation camp patch

The Director's Lodge was funded by Tom Albrecht and was built by his men. The Kinney-Lindstrom foundation gave the money to build the Canteen and Trading Post. It was later enlarged and used as the Commissary and Quartermaster.



WSR Director's Lodge

The story is told that while driving in Mason City, Dr. Kinney of the Kinney-Lindstrom Foundation had a flat tire. Two boys fixed it for him, and when he offered to pay them, they told him that they were Boy Scouts, and that it was their "good turn" for the day. This deed kept the foundation favorably disposed toward the Boy Scouts.

When the two councils merged, it was decided that as WSR had no Dining Hall it would become a patrol cooking camp. The first year of the merger, breakfast and dinner were served in the old Warehouse. The Ranger or Camp Director delivered lunch to the campsites. The next summer the Commissary had been added to the old Trading Post, which became the Quartermaster. The Scouts picked up their food items before each meal from the Commissary and returned to their campsite to prepare the meal. At this time the OA Handicraft lodge was enclosed to become the new Trading Post. It had originally been enclosed only on the south end for the lodge to store their costumes and ceremonial equipment. The remainder was a porched area with benches around the perimeter.

A swinging foot bridge to the Rifle Range was designed and built by Wallace and Holland. The bridge was prefabricated in their office in the winter of 1962. It, along with the Chapel were dedicated in June of 1963.



WSR Swinging Bridge

The newest buildings at camp are the winterized cabins, Albrecht, south of the Trading Post, and Norris, west of the swinging bridge; also the cabins in Staudt Hollow and the bunk houses and Archery shelter.

The Rifle Range was built by Scouters from Cerro Gordo County under the direction of Bill Walker of Clear Lake. Three-inch bridge planks from Butler County were used as a backstop for the range.

The firm of Bergland and Bianco, Mason City architects, designed the pool. Rowat and Murray of Belmond were the engineers.

When the new camp was established, Tom Albrecht made a provision which stated that if the Scout Office were ever sold, the money secured would be placed in trust exclusively for the Winnebago Scout Reservation, and only the interest from the trust was to be used for camp maintenance and repairs. The office had cost \$25,000 and there was a maintenance fund of \$21,000. It was sold for \$30,000.

The Oliver Tractor Company of Charles City leased the camp a new tractor (No. 55) in September of 1957. It was to be leased for one dollar per

year. After five years a new tractor was requested. The council was informed that they were four years behind on their lease payments. They paid \$4.00, and a new No. 550 was given outright to the camp.



The 'new' Tractor
L to R. Barney Barnett, Francis Holland, Unknown, Max Handley, Willard Nielson, Jim Langridge,
John Roach in tractor.
Photo Courtesy Herb Curren

Plans were made to have tent floors for all the campers and staff at the new reservation. Twenty floors were brought down from Roosevelt and repaired, and Ranger Nielsen made all of the staff platforms. Tom Albrecht made his shop available for any troops that wanted to work in the winter and make more. Explorer Scouts from Shell Rock made twenty. Scouts from New Hartford built ten, and the Marble Rock Lion's Club built ten at the Haller Lumber Company in Marble Rock.

The Clear Lake Jaycees, who still owned Camp Roosevelt, gave the council permission to sell it and use the money for the new camp. The sale was finalized on June 1, 1959, to the Central Division of the Open Bible Standard, Inc., of Des Moines.

The words to the camp Winnebago song were:

"Where the rolling plains of Iowa
Meet the Shellrock stream
Stands our dear Camp Winnebago
High in our esteem
Camping, hiking, Scouting always
May they never die
Hail to thee our Winnebago
Keep our campfires bright."

In 1958, at the Order of the Arrow Gathering of the Ashes Ceremony, Camp Roosevelt was closed. Bob Ray of Mason City was in charge. A narrative of the ceremony follows:

Back in the year 1919 a group of Mason City Boy Scouts, members of the Cerro Gordo County Council, together with their leaders, established the first organized camp at the Camp Roosevelt site on the shores of Clear Lake. Because this was such a memorable camp it was decided to do something special in the way of commemorating the experience. After some discussion the following plan was adopted: Ashes would be collected from the final campfire, carefully preserved over the winter months, and then spread on the newly lit fire the following season. Thus the new fire would symbolically link the new and the old.

This ceremony was carried on for several years and the name of the Old Guard became attached to the group of honor campers who had the responsibility of gathering and spreading the ashes and preserving them in a special bucket.

As time passed the number of honor campers grew. In the earlier days of the Old Guard all new members were voted first into a New Guard. After a year's probation they became eligible for election into the Old Guard. This election was held among the members of the Old Guard present at Camp Roosevelt each camp period. Only members whose experience had been gained and honors won at Camp Roosevelt were considered to be eligible for membership in the Old Guard.

As years passed the Cerro Gordo Council became the North Iowa Area Council and finally the Winnebago Council. Membership in the Old Guard continued to increase. For many years the ashes were spread on newly lighted campfires at the beginning of each camp period and gathered from the dying embers of the last campfire of each period, as the roll call of members was heard on the still of the night. Eventually it became impractical to call the entire roll. Only active members were called and then only at the first and last campfire of each camping season. However the ashes were spread and gathered at the first and last campfire of each period by those Old Guard members that were present in camp.

In 1952, recognizing that this group of honor campers was limited only to those who had camped at Camp Roosevelt, and wishing to honor others who had camped elsewhere, as well as desiring to become affiliated with an organization of honor campers recognized nationally, it was voted

to start a chapter of the Order of the Arrow in the Winnebago Council. Thus was born the Aiaouez (Iowa) Lodge. All Old Guard members so desiring were invited to become members of the Order of the Arrow simply by the transfer of membership. Because the ceremony of the ashes had become such a hallowed tradition of the council the ceremony became part of the Aiaouez Lodge tradition, also. In 1956 the Winnebago Council established a new reservation of the Shell Rock River. In July of 1957 the ashes were gathered for the final time at camp Roosevelt and in August of that year they were spread over a newly lighted campfire on the new reservation. Thus the fires of scout camping continued to be linked to the first campfire in 1919. This tradition was carried on at the Winnebago Scout Reservation for many years and then on December 19, 1971, the Aiaouez Lodge of the Winnebago Council and the Wakosha Lodge of the Wapsipinicon Council merged, as a first step in joining the two councils. The merged lodge was called the Sac-N-Fox Lodge, to honor the Native American peoples of the Tama Settlement. Today the Sac-N-Fox Lodge continues the tradition which started in 1919, each season spreading the old ashes at the beginning of the season and gathering them again in the fall.

Today the roll call of all active members in camp are called as the ashes are either spread or gathered; symbolically linking all the campfires past and present. Member's names are called by the years in which they entered either the Old Guard or the Order of the Arrow. Allin Dakin (the first Eagle Scout from Mason City) in the year 1922 is always first, followed by Lawrence Mead for the year 1929. Ashes have been carried to all the National and World Jamb-o-rees, as well as Council Camp-o-rees. At the conclusion of those events ashes are gathered and mixed with those in the sacred urn. While their names are called, those present circle the campfire, either gathering or spreading ashes, while humming the tune "Round the Blazing Council Fire Light". As all names are called the song is sung once and then the humming continues until the Arrowmen leave the campfire. The ceremony was often concluded with the Scoutmasters' Benediction: "And now may the Great Scoutmaster of all Order of the Arrow members, be with us until we meet to gather (or spread) the ashes of our campfire again."

The Order of the Arrow had a stockade at the North end of the camp, made of telephone poles. It is an enclosed area with a heavy gate and ceremonial altar. The altar was built of native limestone by John Stewart of Cedar Falls in 1973. The limestone was trucked in from the quarry on the former Rex property. John was a summer camp staff member who worked at the Aquatics staff. He worked by lantern light, after program hours, to lay up the stone for the altar.

The council did not have the funds to build a dining hall for the first years. The troops prepared their own breakfasts, and the other two meals were cooked at the Marble Rock School, hauled to camp, and served in the Warehouse. In 1962 a two-stall garage with an enclosed breezeway was built on the north end of the Warehouse. This garage became the kitchen.



Moving a Roosevelt cabin at WSR
Photo courtesy of Carney Photography

Beginning in 1994, the east half of the Warehouse was remodeled, and finally became a Dining Hall with a real kitchen and serving line.



An Order of the Arrow chapel service at WSR

Bruce Mead of Greene, who was on the summer camp staff of WSR the first several years, carved a small totem figure on a 4x4 post and painted the names of the staff on the lower part. This was placed along the perimeter of the circular drive east of the Director's Lodge. This custom

has continued. Men, young and old, may often be seen gathered around these poles reminiscing over their staff days. For many years Dr. Gene Garrett of Mason City carved each year's new totem as well as repaired and repainted the old posts. This tradition has also been carried on at Ingawanis since 1993. The Staff Totem Poles are currently displayed on the north side of the Dining Hall facing the driveway.

In 1982 the Council Properties Committee decided to reestablish a native prairie area on the reservation. Under the direction of Dennis Strabe of the Soil Conservation Service, the slope and meadow known as the Winter Sports Area (about eight acres) was chosen. Half was left as it was and half was plowed. Larry Hickcok of Rockford and his sons prepared the soil and sowed eighty native grasses and wild flowers. To maintain the prairie, the area has to be burned about every three years to control cool season grasses. The seed, at \$400, was the only cost to the council.

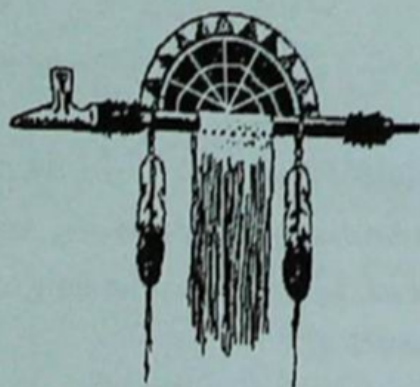
NEW WINNEBAGO COUNCIL

In 1971 the Wapsipinicon and the Winnebago Councils merged. This joining had been proposed at a Regional meeting where it was suggested that the Northeast Iowa Council of Dubuque be included. They declined. Earl Buram was Scout Executive of the Wapsipinicon Council and Woody Nehrung was the Executive of the Winnebago Council at the time. Craig Mosier of Waterloo and Robert Campbell of Mason City presented the concept of consolidation to the Executive Boards of their respective councils. Many discussions were held in each council. Eventually a coordinating committee, composed of representatives of both councils, was established to develop a plan. After extensive discussion at the Winnebago Council meeting, it was decided, based on the plan, to proceed with the merger. The Wapsipinicon Council also agreed to the plan.

The Scout Office in Mason City had been a gift to that council from Tom Albrecht and was owned free and clear. The Wapsipinicon Council Office was rented space in the Community Services Building on University Avenue in Waterloo. The Mason City office was sold with the new council

office to be located in Waterloo, the dominant population center of the new council.

The name of the new council was to be the Red Cedar Council. That was rejected by the National Council as too similar to the Cedar Valley Council. It was then determined that the name of the Winnebago Council would be maintained. Gary Stattler was requested to submit designs for the new council strip (shoulder patch). The design chosen depicts an Indian peace pipe ... a symbol of the two councils coming together.



Men who have served as Presidents and Executives of the consolidated council are:

<u>President</u>	<u>Executive</u>	<u>Year(s)</u>
Evan Hultman	Earl Buram	1971-73
"	"	1974
Francis Holland	James Langridge	1975-76
Keith Lovejoy	"	1976-77
"	John Kemper	1977-78
Ed Paulsen	"	1978-80
John Roach	"	1980-82
David Greene	"	1982-84
Marvin Klepfer	"	1984-86
"	Tom Stovall	1986-97
Albert Duroe	"	1987-89
Marvin Schumacher	"	1989-92
Harry Sullivan	Steve Rankin	1992-94
Wayne Magee	"	1994-98
Dennis Clark	Todd McGregor	1998-00
Scott Jordan	"	2000-02
JoAnn Headington	"	2002-05
Mark Collet	Todd Wordel	2005-

In December of 1971, the two OA lodges held a mutual Father and Son Banquet at the Waterloo Recreation Center. They were to set the tone for the consolidation of the two councils during the coming year by being the first organization to merge. It had been determined that the old Wakosha Lodge number would be retained, as it was lower, therefore more meaningful for patch trading. The name chosen for the new lodge was Sac-N-Fox in honor of the tribes that currently inhabit this section of the country.



Aiaouez Lodge "Tap-Out"
Photo courtesy Mason City Public Library Archives



Original Aiaouez and Wakosha flaps



Original Sac-N-Fox lodge flap

The Aiaouez Lodge's totem had been a green thunderbird. The Wakosha's totem was a fox head. Gary Stattler was asked to submit designs for the new lodge's patch. The one chosen by the OA Executive Board depicts two Indians exchanging a peace-pipe (the new council's symbol) over a council fire (which was the totem for the new lodge). Also depicted are the Thunderbird and Fox totems of the two old lodges ... they are shown represented as shields on poles behind the two chiefs.

The first set of patches produced had the arrow piercing the three W's, pointing the wrong way. Later, all Scouting patches were required to include the fleur-de-lis. It was included in the smoke of the council fire.

It had been determined, for political reasons, that the first chief of the new lodge should come from the old Aiaouez Lodge. Greg Bell was the candidate, and all went well until someone from the floor nominated Kirk Doan (Wakosha). There were some fast caucuses of the old lodges, and Kirk reluctantly declined the nomination. The chiefs of the Sac-N-Fox Lodge have been:

1972	Gregg Bell	1990	John Richards
1973	Jim Bahls	1991	Kyle Peterson
1974	Steve Lidd	1992	Todd Gephardt
1975	Martin Dahl	1993	Mike Schroeder
1976	Steve Bushby	1994	Mike Schroeder
1977	Steve Campbell	1995	Bobby Streich
1978	Anthony Dehl	1996	Mike Fries
1979	Randy Bartels	1997	Mike Fries
1980	Stu Martin	1998	Luke Harms
1981	Greg Anderson	1999	Wes Even
1982	Jeff Helland	2000	Wes Even
1983	Charlie Zimmerman	2001	Dan Hubbard
1984	Charlie Klinkinborg	2002	Greg Buehner
1985	Any Woljter	2003	Russ Even
1986	Terry VanWyk	2004	Alex Staudinger
1987	Robert Schima	2005	Matt Fox
1988	Brian Streich	2006	Grant Stevens
1989	Brian Streich	2007	Matt Even

Barney Barnett and Bob Marshall had been the advisors for the Aiaouez Lodge and Bill Winder for the Wakosha. The three became co-advisors of the Sac-N-Fox Lodge. 1974 was Barney's last year; Gary

Stattler was asked to assume the duties and served until 1982. The lodge established camperships in Barney's name as an honor to his years of service. Bill remained the main advisor until 1986, when Loren Leisinger, who had taken Stattler's place, became advisor. Loren served until 1989 when Bob Hagarty became advisor. Francis McElroy became advisor in August of 1995 and Scott Toppin served from 2002 to present.

The first chief, Greg Bell, served as the Voyageur Leader that next summer at camp. The Voyageurs were Scouts age fourteen and older who left WSR on Monday in canoes and paddled down the Shell Rock. Sometimes they were met at Black Hawk State Park, after paddling upstream on the Cedar from where it merged with the Shell Rock. Other times they paddled all the way up the Cedar from the juncture of the Shell Rock to Ingawanis. They were in Ingawanis by Thursday evening, each week. On Wednesdays they were met along the route, usually at the Rotary Reserve downstream from Janesville. Greg would be taken to WSR while another adult stayed with the boys. At WSR he would preside over the Tap-Out at that camp. The next morning he returned to the Voyageurs and that evening was chief at the Ingawanis Tap-Out. Friday morning Greg and the Scouts from WSR returned to Marble Rock. The Scouts rejoined their troops while Greg prepared for the next week's Voyageurs. Scouts from Ingawanis who were part of the contingent had been taken to WSR on Monday mornings and stayed with their home troops from Thursday night to the end of the week.

The Voyageurs were the new council's response to the Ranger program that had been conducted at Ingawanis for several years. The Rangers were an older boy program in which Scouts left their troops during the day on Monday and made their way into the South End, across Wakota Creek. They lived on dehydrated food, often changing campsites each day. Some weeks they canoed down the Cedar to Black Hawk State Park. A point of pride for the Rangers was not to be seen by any of the younger campers until they returned to their troops for the Thursday evening Tap-Out. To swim and shower they often came back into base

camp at after midnight to use the pool area, although an individual Ranger would return to base camp for Merit Badge classes. Many of the younger staff took it as a personal challenge to locate the Ranger campsite, even when it changed daily. This program had been initiated by Gary Stattler in the mid sixties. Each Ranger received a special neckerchief at the Friday night closing campfire.

The Aiaouez Lodge had made a practice of recognizing those awarded the Vigil Honor by placing a hand-carved wooden triangle around their necks at their Call-Out. These triangles were worn by all Vigil members whenever they were in uniform. The tradition was maintained by the Sac-N-Fox lodge for several years, with the wooden triangles later being replaced by red Formica with etched, white arrows that were only worn until the actual Vigil was completed.

For the first three years of the consolidation, each camp operated during the summer. Cub camping was introduced in 1973. Del Bowers remained the Director at Ingawanis through 1972 and then was followed by Lanny Zanatta from 1972 through 1973. Gary Stattler was the Director at WSR. One of the biggest changes that occurred during this period was the transition to patrol cooking at WSR. Another was the separation of the Environmental Studies area from Scoutcraft, which had been previously known as Nature-Scoutcraft. In an attempt to stay current with trends, Scoutcraft changed its name to Wilderness Skills. Most of this programming change was a result of the increased emphasis on environmental awareness across the country. Environmental Studies became the most heavily used area of summer camp, surpassing even Aquatics.

By 1974 summer camp attendance had begun to decline, and it became more and more difficult to justify maintaining two summer camp operations. WSR was running only four sessions in 1974; Ingawanis five. During the spring of 1974 the Council Executive Board determined that the original agreement of the council alliance would be honored; Ingawanis

would be closed as a summer camp. This part of the merger agreement had not been general knowledge to the volunteers of the council. Its being made public resulted in prolonged and heated debates, producing many bitter feelings. Several attempts were made by various volunteers to reverse the decision, but the Executive Board remained adamant. Finally, in March of 1975, there was enough pressure brought to bear, and the Institutional Representatives forced a meeting with the Executive Board. It was held at Nashua. The following motion was made by Max Crandall, Institutional Representative of the First United Methodist Church in Cedar Falls, as a conclusion to his remarks as a representative of the "Save Ingawanis Committee": "We, the members of the Winnebago Council, Boy Scouts of America, recommend that the Executive Board establish sequential long-term camping at the Winnebago Scout Reservation and Camp Ingawanis, for those boys who elect to use the respective camps, such camping shall be available in 1975; and in support of this action, each of us pledges his continued personal coordinated support to raise and meet the total financial needs of this council and to eliminate the present deficit." The motion was seconded by Craig Mosier. The vote was 108 to 44 in support of the motion. The summer camp and council program staffs would be given twenty-four hours to close at WSR, move, set up, and open at Ingawanis.

The transfer was accomplished by a super-human effort on the part of the staff. Whenever staffers had a few minutes of time during the WSR season, they drove to Ingawanis and worked on program areas. That final Saturday at WSR, as program areas were closed, the staff loaded the material into a semi-trailer, and by the middle of the afternoon everything and everyone were on the way to Ingawanis. The Cub Camp and Scout staffs literally met each other on the road between camps. Many of the staff had not slept Friday evening as they prepared to move and worked through Saturday night setting up program areas at Ingawanis. At 10:00 Sunday morning Ranger Ozzie McCullers took the staff on a walking tour of

the camp. Many did not know the campsites, as they had worked at WSR all of their staff careers. It was so hot and muggy that their uniforms were soaked before they had completed half the hike, yet they met the incoming troops at 1:00 that afternoon.

A one week break between WSR and Ingawanis was instituted in 1976. Even so, there was considerable wear and tear on materials. Camp opened at WSR each summer and closed at Ingawanis, so everything had to be moved back to WSR in the spring and then returned to Ingawanis again at season's close.

Summer camp continued to move back and forth between the camps until about 1987. At that time it was determined that Ingawanis would be the Boy Scout camp and WSR would be the camp for Cubbing. With that decision, several themes for Cubbing were introduced at WSR as permanent features. The tepees for the Indian Village were followed by Fort Duroe, and the Conestoga Wagons were started in 1990. In 1991 the cabins from old Camp Roosevelt were moved once again. They became Mountain Man cabins, and the Order of the Arrow grant helped provide the remainder.



Mountain Man cabins in Staudt Hollow

For many years the waterfront was located below the swimming pool

on the east bank of the Shell Rock River. A large slab of concrete is still located at the spot. It served as an anchor for wooden docks that extended into the river for the row boats and canoes. The concrete slab has served as an ideal place for Scouts to fish for many years, even though it no longer serves as the base for the docks. During the sixties a basin was dredged further upstream to serve as the waterfront. Unfortunately, it was situated at a bend in the river in precisely the right location for a sand bar to form across the basin's mouth. Compounding this problem was the silt that washed down the dry creek bed from the Warehouse and filled up the basin. It was bulldozed open in the late seventies but has since silted in again. When the basin was in its prime there were pilings driven into the south edge that anchored the wooden docks. The docks were the same ones that were used at the old waterfront and consisted of sections of planking about 4'x8' bolted together end to end. These were supported on barrels. They extended from the shore into the basin at least three sections, in two rows.

Through 1972 there was a group of Scoutmasters that referred to themselves as the "Dirty Dozen." This group always came to the first session at Winnebago with the avowed purpose of "breaking in the staff." They did everything they could to make life miserable for the camp staff, but the change to a patrol-cooking camp seemed to take the steam out of them. 1972 was the last time they all came to camp at the same time, and when they did come, their attitude had changed to seeing that their Scouts got the best possible program by finding out what they could do to help the staff.

One of the first lessons learned by the new Camp Director after the merger was the Friday night campfire structure. He was used to the old Wapsipinicon Council procedure where all the camp-wide campfires were organized and conducted by the camp staff. Proceeding on that premise, the Friday night campfire was organized by the staff that first summer. However, at the first session the Camp Director was informed by the

Scoutmasters that the plan was not acceptable ... the troops would conduct the closing campfire as they had always done. The idea was an excellent one for a council that was trying to move to a more patrol-oriented summer camp operation and was adopted for both camps.

At the opening of the 1973 season, charcoal stoves had been manufactured for the patrol-cooking operation at WSR. Pack frames with plastic waste paper baskets attached to the frames by bungee cords were in the commissary. These were used to transport the food items to and from the campsites. During staff week the Marble Rock maintenance tractor with a backhoe came to the camp to dig the holes for the grease traps in the campsites. 2"x12"x10' rough-cut native lumber from the saw mill by Clarksville had been delivered to the loading dock at the Warehouse. Everything was ready for the switch-over to patrol cooking except grease traps in the campsites. After the opening campfire of the first session, the staff went to the loading dock and with chainsaws began to cut the lumber and assemble it into the vaults for the grease traps. Each trap was two feet wide by three feet long and had a solid top. A hole about six inches square was cut into each top. The next morning the Ranger began the process of delivering the vaults, one campsite at a time, in the front end loader of the tractor. Each troop placed an eight-inch tile upright over the hole in the top of the vault and then shoveled the dirt back into the hole to cover it. Careful exploration of some of the sites will reveal some of the tile openings still present.

During the first years of the merged camp operation, the front porch of the Director's Lodge served as a natural gathering place for the staff during their off-duty hours. Each evening about 10:30 the staff would begin to gather, and many discussions were held, solving all the problems of the camp, the council, and the world. This became a daily ritual, providing camaraderie and an *esprit de corps* that made for a very unified staff. It also led to several magnificent water fights ranging from cups of water and squirt guns to Indian Back Pack pumps. Water fights were not

the only games the young men could dream up. The Program Director's wife was the Health Officer so they lived in the Health Lodge. One night, after they had retired, the rest of the staff moved all of the Program Director's section of the camp office to the roof of the Director's Lodge and re-assembled it there ... right down to the Smokey Bear hat on his desk.

Several Wood Badge and Junior Leader Training courses have been held on the south ends of both camps over the years. The first Wood Badge course conducted in the council was in 1975 when NC-30 was held at the south end of WSR. That area around the Old Trapper's Cabin had been used for JLT prior to that and continued to be used until the tree harvest in 1978 or 1979. Too much slash was left lying in the campsites for the area to be mowed, making it unusable. Several Wood Badge courses have been held at Ingawanis since 1975; the last one to be in the south end was in 1976.

In 1979 A new Scout Office was built on Airport Boulevard in Waterloo. The council had outgrown the office space on University Avenue, plus it was felt that the rent was an unnecessary expense.

In 1992 a study committee was appointed by the Executive Board to determine the uses of the two camps. At the September meeting of the board, the committee reported that Ingawanis should be used for short term camping and training only; WSR would become the council's long term camp for Scouts. This recommendation was approved by the Executive Board and was to be implemented by the summer of 1993. This recommendation had been part of the original agreement in the consolidation of the two councils. However many of the council's Scouters felt the decision was not properly made. A Save Our Council Camps Committee was formed and became very public and active. The vote was reconsidered at the next Executive Board meeting, but the decision held. A special Executive Board meeting was called in December to exclusively reconsider the two previous votes. The decision was rescinded. Thanks to

the continued action of the S.O.C.C., many physical improvements have been made at Ingawanis in the ensuing years, including two shower houses for campers and a new staff shower house and a lounge.

Ozzie McCullers had been the Ranger at Ingawanis for more than twenty five years. His predecessor had been Bob Merrill and before him, Tom Webber. Ozzie had cared for the property and knew it as few others have had the opportunity, babying along a reluctant dishwasher, fixing a water line, moving troop trailers to and from sites, plus the many other problems that would crop up season after season. He became a favorite of the men and boys of the council. During the years his hands had gently helped guide many young men as well as keep the property together. He retired in October of 1993, and will be sorely missed. It just doesn't seem like we're really in camp if Ozzie isn't there to stop by for a chat and cup of coffee. In the following years the position of Ranger has been held by Lynn Balvanz and Tim Cook.

In 1993, Camp Sacagawea was returned to the council. It had been under a 99-year lease to the Waverly Girl Scouts, who had maintained their own council, never joining the Conestoga Council. Mrs. Lampe of Waverly had been the prime leader for the Waverly Council and through her efforts Sacagawea had been maintained. As her and her husband's health failed, the local leadership waned, and the Waverly Council was dissolved; the property was relinquished to the Boy Scouts. It has been developed as the base for Low and High C.O.P.E. courses and as an all-weather training and meeting center. Dan Foreman of Waterloo headed the C.O.P.E. Development Committee.

Many changes have taken place in the Scouting program in the years since it first came to northeast Iowa. The lives of many thousands of boys were touched by the program. Hundreds of thousands of hours of fun and enjoyment have been enjoyed by the youth of the area, but part of that fun has resulted in the development of character, citizenship, and physical

fitness for those boys. These have always been the goals for Scouting, and it is fervently hoped that the program will continue to be a positive influence on young men's lives in the years to come.

The hours that men and boys have spent in the Scouting program since 1910 are countless. So are the adventures and challenges that have been met and mastered along the trails of our camps, Philmont, Jamborees, unit campouts, National Order of the Arrow Conferences, and all the Camp-O-Rees. As with all organizations, not all the trails taken have been smooth or had happy endings, but Scouting has been a positive influence on most of the people that it has touched. The hills of Ingawanis and trails of WSR have witnessed many boys traveling the path to manhood. The songs and yelps of pleasure echo through their valleys. The perfume of wood smoke from a thousand campfires lingers among the trees. On a moonlight night perhaps you can still see or hear the spirits of these Scouts of days gone by.

When you hear the whoops and screams of joy, remember that the signs for wolf and scout are the same in Indian sign language. Of course there are a lot of people who will declare that the sounds are only the wind blowing through the branches of the trees.

AN ALBUM FROM THE PAST

SOME MEMORIES FROM DAYS GONE BY



Cooking at Roosevelt
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy Mason City Public
Library



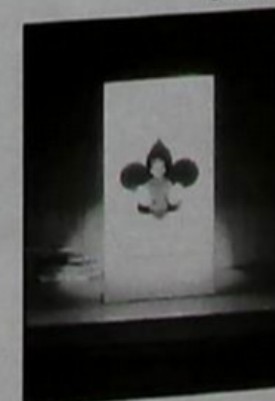
Indian Lore M.B. at WSR
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy Mason City Public Library



Troop 21 1928 at Roosevelt
Photo by S. Locke
Courtesy Mason City Public Library



Troop 31 — Fayette



Scout-O-Rama at Mason City
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy Mason City Public
Library



Camp Roosevelt swimming beach
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy Mason City Public Library



Camp Roosevelt campfire
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy Mason City Public Library



Memorial to Arnold Staudt at Staudt Hollow, WSR



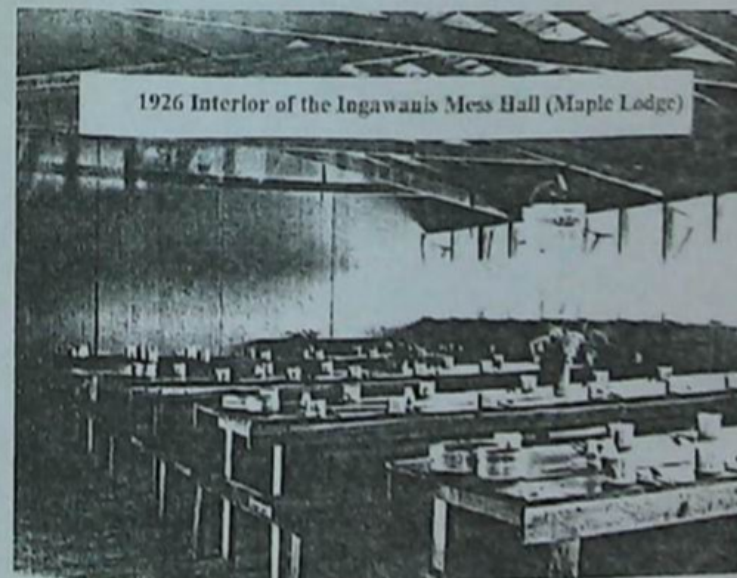
Camp Ingawanis Staff 1958
Photo courtesy of Richard Austin



1957 National Jamboree
Photo courtesy of Richard Austin



Washing dishes at Roosevelt
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy Mason City Public Library



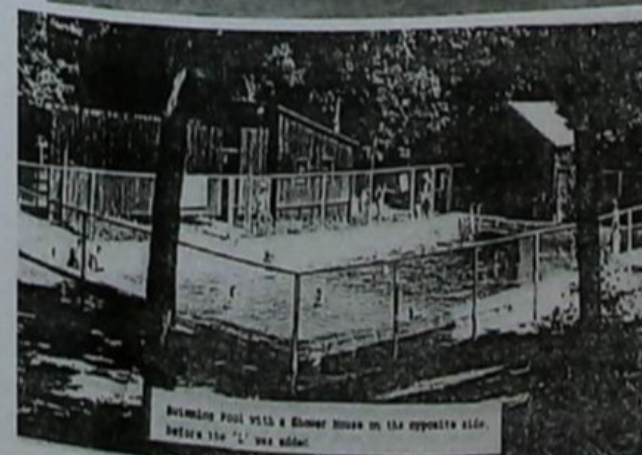
1926 Interior of the Ingawanis Mess Hall (Maple Lodge)



Signal Tower pioneering project at Ingawanis



< Last reunion of the Old Guard at Roosevelt — 1957
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy Mason City Public Library



Early swimming pool at Ingawanis — note the shower house on the opposite side and no non-swimmers section



Scouts serving as City Officers in Mason City
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy Mason City Public Library



Early campout at WSR
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy of Mason City Public Library



Eagle Scout Ceremony at Grundy Center



Campsite at WSR prior to 1970
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy of Mason City Public Library



Leaving for Jamboree
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy of Mason City Public Library



Maple Lodge at Ingawanis when it served as the Dining Hall



Aerial view of the south end of WSR
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy of Mason City Public Library



Clarksville Troop circa 1950
The SM is believed to be Harvey Poppe who was the SM in Clarksville for almost 30 years
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy of Mason City Public Library



Mason City scouts in 1944 — may have been leaving for a Jamboree
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy of Mason City Public Library



NOAC 1973 at Santa Barbara, California. Sac-N-Fox contingent meeting with Dr. Goodman and Col. Edson. David Hammelman (seated on left) was on the National OA Committee



Wapsipinicon Scouts leaving for Philmont circa 1962



Old Guard at Roosevelt
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy of Mason City Public Library



Indoor Scout Expo in Mason City
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy of Mason City Public Library



Echo Ridge campsite at Ingawanis circa 1955
Photo courtesy of Waterloo Courier

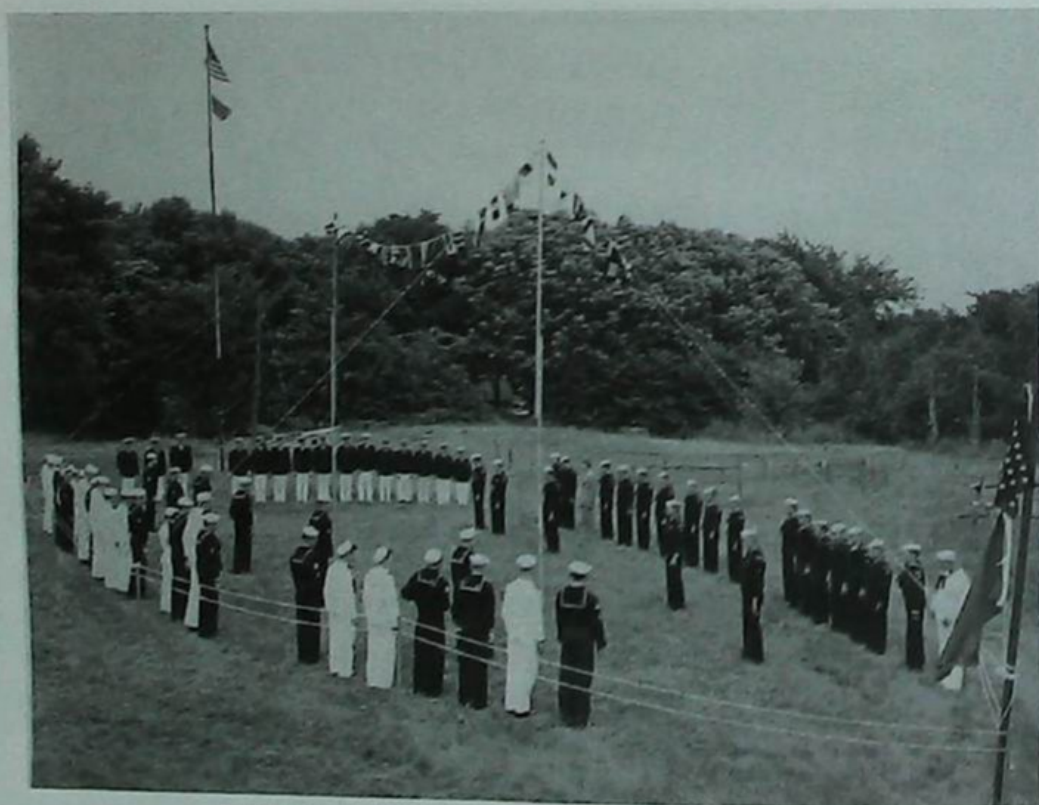
SCOUTING FOR ALL BOYS



THE EXPLORER SCOUT

* Specialized phases of the Boy Scout Program have been developed for boys on three age levels. Cub Scouting is designed for boys 9, 10 and 11. Scouting in the Troop is for boys 12 to 15 and older. The Senior Scout Program, which includes Sea Scouts, Explorers and Air Scouts, is designed for boys and young men 15 and older. Since 1910 more than 12,500,000 boys and men have been members of the Boy Scouts of America.

Recruiting ad in the Mason City newspaper, 1947



Sea Scout regatta at Camp Roosevelt 1946
Photo by S. Lock
Courtesy of Mason City Public Library



1947 Sea Scout morning assembly and in Dining Hall at Camp Roosevelt
Photos by S. Lock
Courtesy of Mason City Public Library



Indian Dancing at the Hippodrome



Ingawanis chapel



Order of the Arrow ceremony



Dedication of the Order of the Arrow bridge



Alaouez Order of the Arrow Tap-Out ceremony



1970 Wapsipinicon Council Philmont contingent.



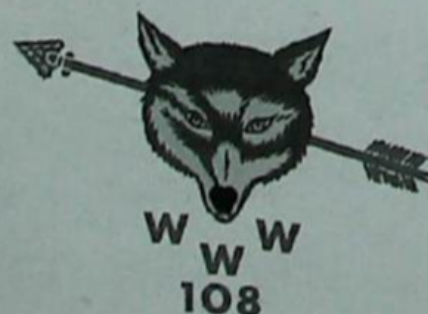
Order of the Arrow Indians



Canoeing on the Cedar River



NOAC at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 1976



Wakosha neckerchief design



1975 Order of the Arrow Executive Committee meeting

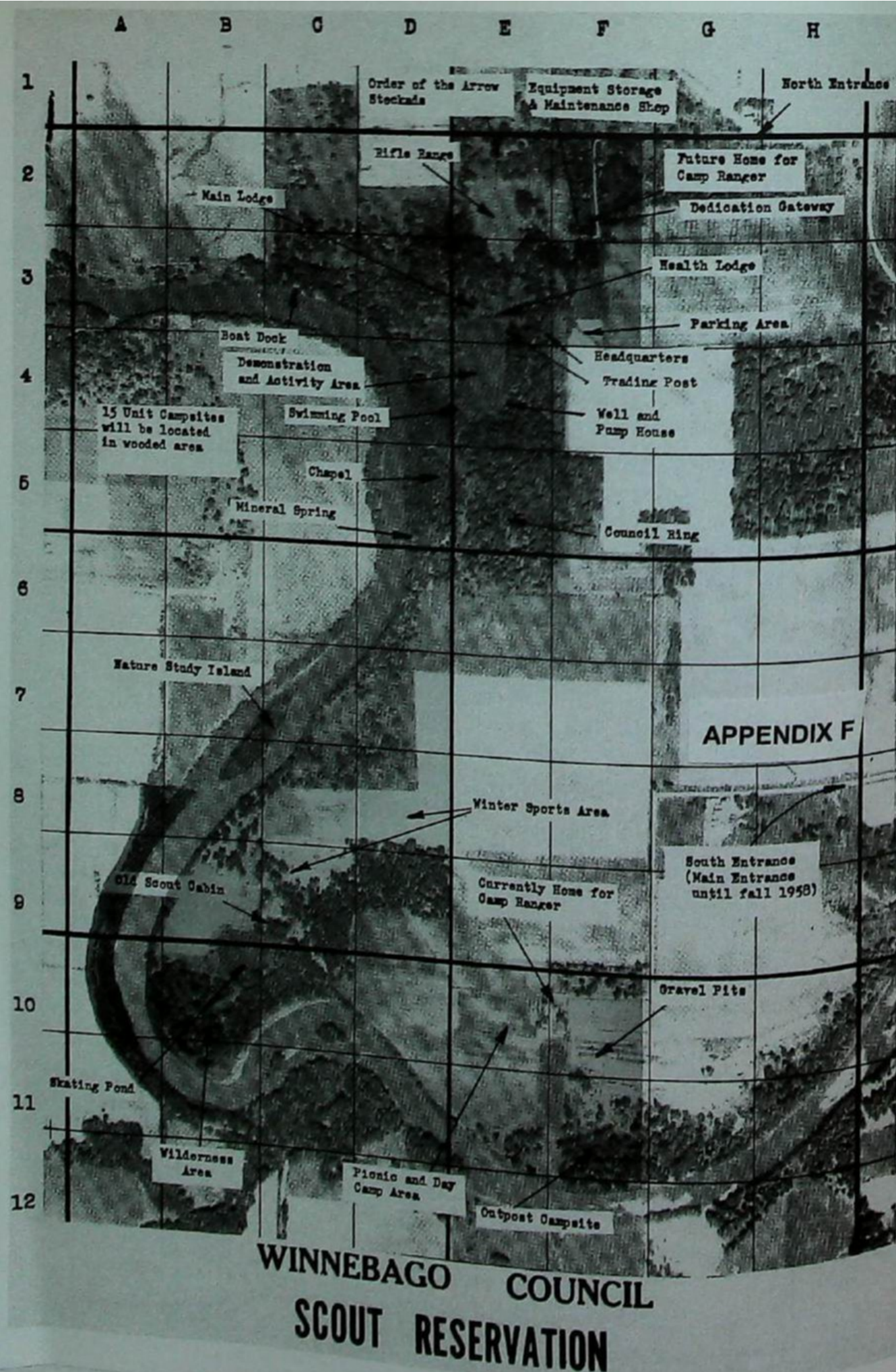
COME TO THE WATERLOO BOY SCOUT RALLY

OCTOBER 19, 1923

HIPPODROME

Program to Start at 8 o'clock Sharp

1. Grand entry and parade led by Scout Band. Each troop will carry its National and troop flags. Judges will credit on general appearance. Entry (not less than 16 Scouts), 10. Credits, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2.
2. Flag Raising and Allegiance to the Flag.
3. Knot Tying Contest. Relay. Teams of six scouts equipped with two ropes each six feet long (about 1/4-inch rope). At signal No. 1 runs to horizontal bar and ties first rope with timber hitch to left side; touches off No. 2 who ties rope to other end of staff with a clove hitch. No. 3 is touched off and ties bowline in left rope; No. 4 follows and ties halter in right rope; No. 5 ties both ropes together with square knot, leaving enough in the ends for No. 6 to tie them together with the sheet-bend or weaver's knot. Speed event. One wrong knot disqualifies. Entry, 7. Credits, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2.
4. Staff Throwing Contest. One scout from each troop. Regulation Scout staves provided. Entry, 5. Credits, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
5. Equipment Race. One scout from each troop in full scout uniform, with hat, neckerchief, belt with ax, knapsack and blanket roll. Scouts will leave hat at starting line, proceed to given point, remove neckerchief, blanket roll, knapsack and belt with ax, return for hat, proceeding back to re-equip complete, crossing starting line again for finish. Speed event. Disheveled appearance at finish will disqualify. Entry, 5. Credits, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
6. Rescue Race. Two Scouts from each troop. Runner leaves starting line, approaching victim who lies on back, with hand raised, and head toward starting point. Use fireman's carry, finishing at starting line. Entry, 7. Credits, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
7. Litter Carry Race. Three Scouts from each troop. Two runners are equipped with uniform coats and staves. May run to victim, make litter of coats and staves, place patient and return across starting line at a walk. Running on return will disqualify. Entry, 8. Credits, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
8. Semaphore Signaling Contest. Four scouts from each troop: Reader, sender, receiver and recorder. Message will be supplied. Speed event. Sender to furnish own flags. Wrong letters will disqualify. Entry, 10. Credits, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2.
9. Selection by Boy Scout Band.
10. Horse and Rider Relay. Six scouts from each troop: one rider and five horses. Horses will be placed at intervals along course. Rider must change from one horse to the next and proceed. Any rider whose feet touch the ground in changing horses, or whose horse falls, will be disqualified. Speed event. Entry, 7. Credits, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
11. Stilt Race. One scout from each troop. Stilts to be made by contestant. Foot rests to be 30 inches from ground and with no straps. Fifty yards. Speed event. Entry, 7. Credits, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
12. Antelope Race. Teams of eight scouts from a troop. Form single file, grasp belt of scout ahead with both hands. Run to given point and return. Losing grip with either hand will disqualify. Entry, 10. Credits, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1.
13. Charlot Race. Teams of six scouts from each troop. Three scouts in front, standing. Two scouts cover the intervals and stick heads through arms of scouts in front. Sixth scout acts as driver standing with one foot on the back of each of the two, thus forming the charlot. Speed event. Entry, 10. Credits, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2.
14. Tag o'War. Teams of twelve scouts. This will be an elimination contest. Entry, 10. Credits, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2.
15. Wall Scaling Contest. Teams of eight scouts. Teams will make their trials in order of drawing. Run ten yards to wall, and finish over line ten yards beyond wall. Entry, 10. Credits, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2.
16. Bagging Contest. One entry from each troop. Reveille, To the Colors, Retreat and Taps. Entry, 8. Credits, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
17. Massed Bagging demonstration by Bugle Corps.
18. Presentations of 1922-23 Efficiency Awards, and Announcement of Rally decisions.
19. Flag Lowering.
20. American. Led by Scout Band.



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ISBN: 1-888461-12-8



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