THE FIRST NINETY YEARS 1912 - 2002



FOUR LAKES COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The First Ninety Years

Four Lakes Council
Boy Scouts of America

1912 - 2002

Madison, Wisconsin
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This book is dedicated

To the many volunteer and professional Scouters who had the vision and leadership to deliver the promise of Scouting in the Four Lakes Council.

To the Scouts and Scouters who made the Scouting program come alive with adventure, service and values.



The History Committee: (l to r) Jean Petersen, Matt Levin, Mike Kleckner, Tony Lazewski, Rollie Krogstad, Terry Stewart, Mike Heitke and Kurt Hansen

The Four Lakes Council History Committee was formed in 1999 by a group of Council Scouters interested in collecting and preserving the history of Scouting in the area. This book is the culmination of the committee's efforts to present that Scouting history. The History Committee continues to actively collect, display and disseminate the history of Four Lakes Council. Together, the committee has hundreds of years of Scouting experience as youth, adults, volunteers and professionals.

The Four Lakes Council History Book Committee

Kurt Hansen, *chairman and editor*
Mike Heitke, *researcher and author*
Mike Kleckner, *researcher and author*
Roland (Rollie) Krogstad, *researcher and author*
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Acknowledgments

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The staff and volunteer archivists of Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, Christ Presbyterian Church, First Congregational United Church of Christ, St. Andrews Episcopal Church and Westminster Presbyterian Church provided valuable resources and photos to this history.

The events of Scouting in the Four Lakes Council were first reported and preserved by the local newspapers. We gratefully acknowledge these early Scouting reporters: *The Capital Times* (Madison); *The Wisconsin State Journal* (Madison); *Baraboo Evening News* and *Baraboo Weekly News*; *The Cambridge News*; *The Oregon Observer*; *The Chronicle* (Dodgeville); *The Columbus Democrat*; *Mineral Point Tribune*; *Reedsburg Times*; *Republican Observer* (Richland Center); *Portage Register-Democrat*; *The Lodi Enterprise*; *The Sauk County News* (Prairie du Sac); *The Weekly Home News* (Spring Green); *The Mount Horeb Mail*; *Brooklyn Teller*; *Waterloo Democrat* and *Waterloo Courier*; *Kilbourn Weekly Events* (Wisconsin Dells); *Stoughton Daily* and *Weekly Hub*; *Sun Prairie Countryman*; *Poynette Press*; *The Pardeeville Times*; *The Dane County News* (Black Earth); *Mazomanie Sickle*; and *Middleton Times Tribune*.

Four Lakes Council has retained official records since before 1920 which provided invaluable details of the Council history. These included *Annual Applications for Renewal of Charter for Local Council* (1919-2001); *Council Annual Reports; Applications for Renewal of Troop Charters*; Council Executive Board and Executive Committee meeting minutes; and the Council newsletters, *Streamliner* and *The Scouter*. Special thanks for the support of the Council office staff: Sharon Bishop, Vicki Daniels, Cindy Leatherman, Mary Tofte, Elaine Waraczynski, Judy Whiting, Nancy Leege-Woolley, and Scout Executive Chuck Dobbins.

The National Boy Scouts of America through their publications, *Boy's Life* and *Scouting*, recorded much of the history of the national movement as it was happening. Documentation of several Four Lakes Council events from these magazines have been used. Additionally, the nationally produced handbooks, *The Boy Scout Handbook*, *Order of the Arrow Handbook* and the *Scoutmaster Handbook*, provided background and reference information as well as some pictures. The national *Council Index* recorded membership numbers and comparisons with councils.

From its earliest years and throughout the last nine decades, Scouting has captivated the imagination and hearts of many. Numerous authors have recorded pieces of this fascinating history. We gratefully acknowledge these resources and encourage you to read them:

- Bezucha, R.D. *The Golden Anniversary Book of Scouting*, New York, NY: Golden Press, 1959.
- Davis, Kenneth P. *The Brotherhood of Cheerful Service: A History of the Order of the Arrow,* Third Edition, Irving, TX: Boy Scouts of America, 2000.
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- Morse, Edward R. *Councils of the BSA, Condensed and Updated Version*, Fourth Edition, Easly, SC: Streamwood, Inc., 1998.
- Murray, William D. *The History of the Boy Scouts of America*, New York, NY: Boy Scouts of America, 1937.
- Peterson, Robert W. *The Boy Scouts: an American Adventure*, New York, NY: American Heritage Publishing Company, Inc., 1984.

Diligence has been used to properly credit all sources and photographers when known. Written or verbal permission was sought for all previously published photos. We thank the many contributors of photos and apologize to any uncredited photographers whose information may have been inadvertently lost.

Jim Petersen Sr. provided invaluable help with typing and preparing lists. Finally, we thank the following Scouters who reviewed this manuscript and offered many helpful suggestions: John Tarr, Clarence Olson, John Jaeschke, Larry Kahan and Carl Baumann.

Foreword

The history of the Four Lakes Council of the Boy Scouts of America begins in 1911 in the cities of Baraboo, Madison, Portage and Stoughton. It continues through the next 90 years as the promise of Scouting was delivered to an estimated 180,000 youth in more than 75 communities. The Council faced many challenges as it strove to keep Scouting abreast with changing times. It has taken leaders with vision, dedicated professionals and thousands of volunteers, all working together, to meet these challenges and fulfill the mission of the Council.

For many boys and adults, Scouting was their first introduction to camping, hiking and nature study. They learned to live by the Outdoor Code and respect their environment. Others found their lifework or developed lifetime hobbies through their experiences in Scouting. Everyone, however, learned teamwork and leadership through the Patrol Method.

We hope this book will re-kindle your Scouting journey and bring back the memories of the good times and the good friends that made Scouting an important part of your life. The stories will make the past come alive and will acquaint you with Scouting as it used to be and how it became what it is today. Many Scouting stories have been written here while others linger only as memories. To those we name, we have made every effort to accurately describe their role. To the thousands who are unnamed, but who played an important role in this history, may they live in the memories of all who knew them. Thousands of Scouting experiences have yet to happen and you are invited to take up the task of adding to this story and thus contribute to the next version of the ***History of the Four Lakes Council.*** Start your scrapbooks now!

The History Committee

"B.-P's." LAST MESSAGE



Dear Scouts,—If you have ever seen the play "Peter Pan," you will remember how the pirate chief was always making his dying speech because he was afraid that possibly when the time came for him to die he might not have time to get it off his chest. It is much the same with me, and so, although I am not at this moment dying, I shall be doing so one of these days and I want to send you a parting word of goodbye.

Remember, it is the last you will ever hear from me, so think it over.

I have had a most happy life and I want each one of you to have as happy a life too.

I believe that God put us in this jolly world to be happy and enjoy life. Happiness doesn't come from being rich, nor merely from being successful in your career, nor by self-indulgence. One step towards happiness is to make yourself healthy and strong while you are a boy, so that you can be useful and so can enjoy life when you are a man.

Nature study will show you how full of beautiful and wonderful things God has made the world for you to enjoy. Be contented with what you have got and make the best of it. Look on the bright side of things instead of the gloomy one.

But the real way to get happiness is by giving out happiness to other people. Try and leave this world a little better than you found it, and when your turn comes to die you can die happy in feeling that at any rate you have not wasted your time but have done your best.

"Be prepared" in this way, to live happy and to die happy—stick to your Scout promise always—even after you have ceased to be a boy —and God help you to do it.

Your friend,

Baden-Powell of Gilwell

Preface

Lord Robert Baden-Powell, a retired British general and hero of the Boer War, founded the Boy Scout movement in England in 1907. He felt that there should be a program for developing character values in young men that would make them good and useful citizens. Baden-Powell had written a book in 1899 entitled *Aids to Scouting* that was designed for training men in the military. There was a plea to adapt it for boys. In August 1907, Baden-Powell gathered materials and decided to test the idea at a camp on Brownsea Island in the English Channel. A troop of 22 boys was enrolled in four patrols with himself as Scoutmaster. The experiment was successful, and Baden-Powell publicly inaugurated the Boy Scout movement in England on January 24, 1908.

There was similar interest among Americans in character building programs for boys. In 1901, Ernest Thompson Seton's outdoors-oriented book entitled "The Birch Bark Roll" was used by his "The Tribe of Woodcraft Indians." In 1905, Daniel Carter Beard founded the "Society of the Sons of Daniel Boone," which included an appreciation of our forests and natural resources in its program. Both Seton and Beard were skilled at living outdoors, had written books about camping and nature study, and both had developed their own outdoor programs for young people. These books and programs, as well as Baden-Powell's book *Scouting for Boys* became popular with churches, YMCAs and other groups wanting worthwhile activities for their members and families. The time was ripe for a new national youth organization, but it would take an anonymous "Good Turn" by an English Scout to lead to the founding of the Boy Scouts of America.

William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, while on a business trip to London, became lost in the fog. A boy approached and saluted him saying, "Sir, may I be of service to you?" Mr. Boyce told him where he wanted to go and the boy saluted and said, "Sir, come with me." When they arrived at the address, Mr. Boyce offered the boy a shilling. The boy promptly saluted and said, "Sir, I thank you. I am a Scout. A Scout does not accept tips for courtesies and good turns." Mr. Boyce, startled, said, "What did you say?" The boy again said, "Sir, I am a Scout, haven't you ever heard of Baden-Powell's Scouts?" After his appointment, Boyce had the Scout take him to meet with Baden-Powell. This opened the door to bring the Scout Movement to the United States, as Mr. Boyce returned with a trunk full of Scout literature, uniforms, and insignia.

After returning to America, Boyce and Colin H. Livingstone took steps to file incorporation papers for "The Boy Scouts of America" in the District of Columbia on February 8, 1910. He now had a name, but lacked any Boy Scouts or organization until leaders of several youth groups met on June 21, 1910 to form a Committee on Organization. This Committee's efforts were finally realized at a meeting in Washington, D.C. on October 25, 1910 when a Board of Managers and Officers was elected, and a set of By-Laws was adopted which became the first constitution. The purpose stated was as follows:

> "The object of the Boy Scouts of America is to organize the boys of the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States into units, and to teach them or cause them to be taught through duly designated leaders, discipline, patriotism, courage, habits of preservation and self-control and ability to care for themselves in all experiences of life."

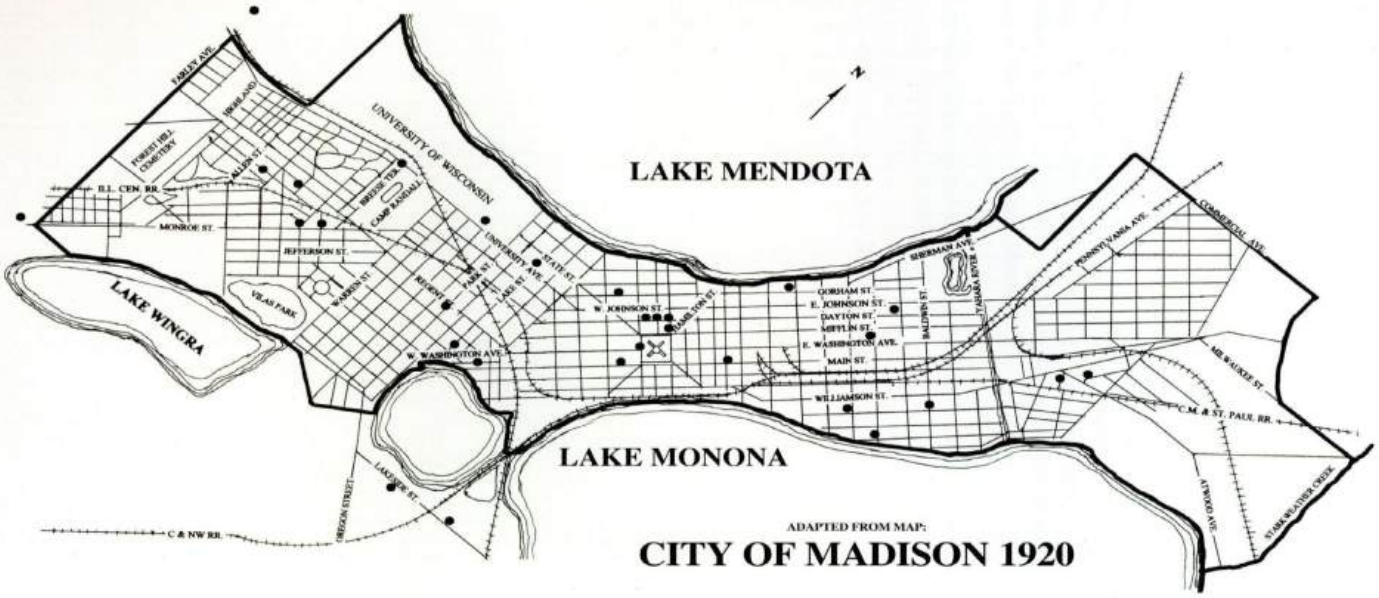
By the end of 1910, the Boy Scouts of America was unequivocally the front-runner in Scouting in the United States. President Taft accepted the office of Honorary President and Colin H. Livingstone was elected President. Before the close of the year an official uniform was adopted and the country notified of the new movement. The Boy Scouts of America was, at last, firmly established as a functioning, independent organization, dedicated to the welfare of the American boy.

Dr. James E. West, a Washington attorney, was employed as the first Chief Scout Executive in 1911. Ernest Thompson Seton became the first Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of America. The biggest task that lay ahead was to transform the Boy Scout vision of Baden-Powell into an American movement with a program acceptable to American boys, camping and a life in the outdoors being a common interest of most boys. The First Edition of the *Official Handbook for Boys* was approved in 1911. By 1912 the Boy Scout movement was well under way with Boy Scouts enrolled from every state of the Union.

As churches, schools, YMCAs and other groups chartered new Boy Scout troops, it quickly became apparent that local councils were needed to oversee the development and organization of Scouting in communities. Local councils were later made responsible for registration of Scouts and distribution of merit badges. J.C. Elsom organized community leaders in Madison into the Madison Council in 1912, making it Wisconsin's oldest council. By 1914, Elsom had become a member of the board of the National Council and contributed to the first *Scoutmaster's Handbook*.

Congress, recognizing Scouting's potential as an educational resource, granted a Federal Charter to the already incorporated Boy Scouts of America on June 15, 1916. Today, the Boy Scouts of America is part of the worldwide brotherhood of Scouting involving millions of youth in more than 100 countries. It remains true, however, to the basic ideals set forth by Baden-Powell in 1907.

MADISON COUNCIL #628
1912-1928



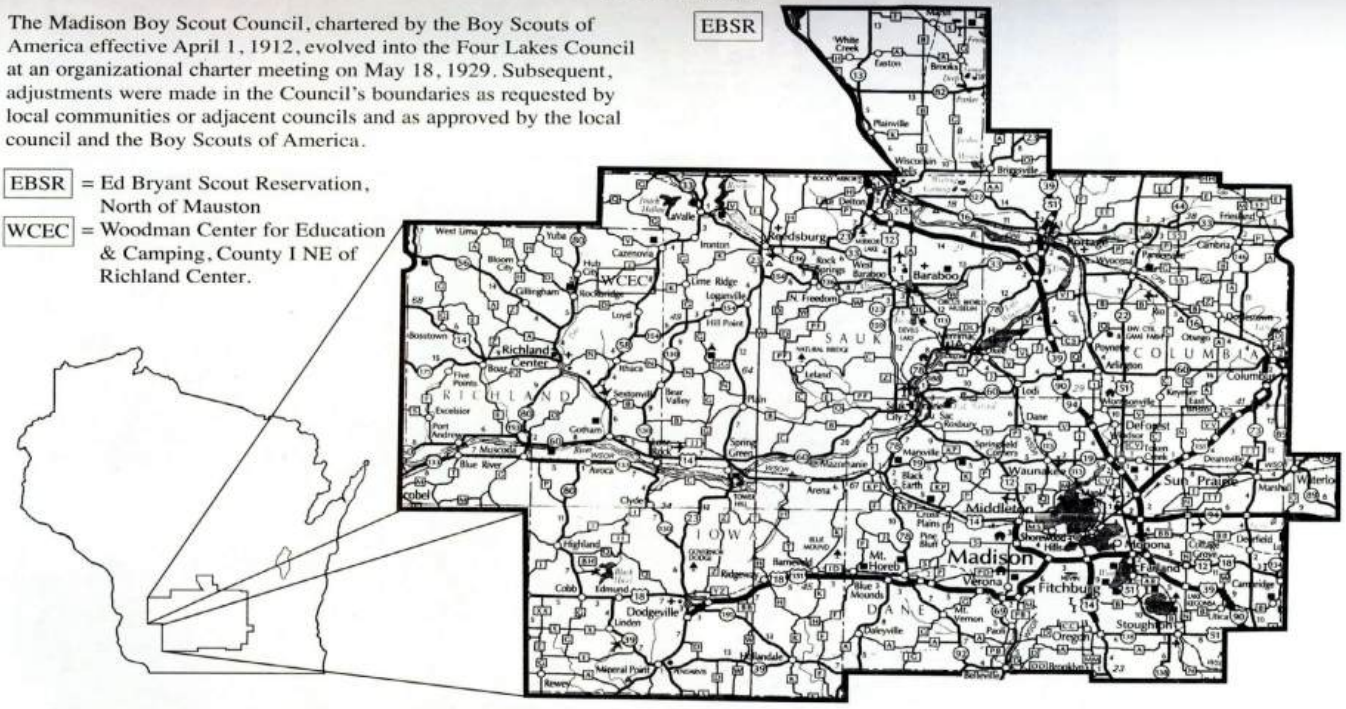
Note: Each dot represents an early chartered sponsor of a Boy Scout Troop in the Madison vicinity from 1912-1928. The dots are cumulative, totaling about 30 different organizations which sponsored a Troop during the 16-year period. Troops were organized from Nakoma School District and Shorewood Hills east to the Capitol Square and northeast to Atwood Avenue. Troops outside the Madison City Limits, such as on the South Side, Nakoma, and Shorewood participated in the Madison Scouting activities even before the City Limits expanded to include them after 1920.

FOUR LAKES COUNCIL #628
1929-2000

The Madison Boy Scout Council, chartered by the Boy Scouts of America effective April 1, 1912, evolved into the Four Lakes Council at an organizational charter meeting on May 18, 1929. Subsequent, adjustments were made in the Council's boundaries as requested by local communities or adjacent councils and as approved by the local council and the Boy Scouts of America.

EBSR = Ed Bryant Scout Reservation, North of Mauston

WCEC = Woodman Center for Education & Camping, County I NE of Richland Center.



Geographic Area Covered by the Four Lakes Council

IOWA and SAUK Counties; COLUMBIA County except city of Randolph; DANE County except Albion Township. Parts of following counties: ADAMS County (Dell Prairie, Easton, Jackson, New Chester, New Haven, Quincy, and Springville Townships, in 1939); GRANT County (Waterstown and Muscoda Townships, in 1943); JEFFERSON County (Waterloo Township, in 1945); LAFAYETTE County (Blanchardville School District, in 1988); MARQUETTE County (Douglas Township, in 1958).



Wisconsin State Historical Society - CF3781

Chapter 1

The FOUNDING of the FOUR LAKES COUNCIL (1910 - 1929)

by Roland Krogstad

Soon after the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) was incorporated on February 8, 1910, the news spread and interest in the Boy Scouts soared. Troops and councils began forming throughout the country. Scores of informative articles and editorials about the Boy Scout movement appeared in newspapers and leading magazines. An article by University of Wisconsin - Madison graduate Paul C. Foster appeared in the June 9, 1910 issue of the *Wisconsin State Journal* where he expounded the virtues of the Boy Scouts. Communities seemed plagued with youth vandalism, smoking, stealing, and breaking curfews. As Boy Scouts became recognized for their good turns and community service, churches, schools and other community groups virtually clamored for the use of the Boy Scout program. Most educators and parents welcomed Scouting as a wholesome influence on boys, and as early as 1911 Boy Scout troops were reported throughout south central Wisconsin.

Boy Scout activity in these early years tended to be somewhat inconsistent. Some of the first reported Scout activity in the Madison area came from Madison Troop 2, organized in Wingra Park and pictured in the January 6, 1911 edition of the *Wisconsin State Journal*. The Scoutmaster was R. A. Denslow. The Scouts in Troop 2 were Raymond Wise, Eddie Zwicky, Eyler Green, John Salaman, Harold Nelson, Rupert Kurtz, Deane Morgan, Fred Springer, Joe Zoch, Joe Schaub, Reinhard Mergen, Earl Bedwitch, Peter Staatz, Gabriel Soddy, Ray Esser, John Frey and Dewey Fuller. Some of the boys from Troop 2 received practical lessons in surveying and charting Indian mounds from the Chief of the State Historical Museum. They also participated in an extraordinary good turn. On a hike about two miles from Verona, while they were preparing to cook their dinner, one of the Scouts heard a low moan. Soon the sound was repeated. Some of the boys were a little frightened and were inclined to start for the tall timber. The assistant captain in charge of the hike, in words that echoed one of the core values of Scouting, said, "No, we are Boy Scouts and it is our duty to find out the source of these sounds." Upon finding a cow that had fallen into a pit hidden by grass and bushes on the side of a hill, the Scouts summoned help and a number of neighbors proceeded to pull the cow out of the pit. The animal could have died for want of food and water. Thus, they completed the first reported Good Turn in the area that would later become the Four Lakes Council.

Opposite: Stoughton's Troop 1 poses in the early 1910's. Scout troops were reported by 1911 in Baraboo, Madison, Portage and Stoughton. Some of these were undoubtedly organized in 1910. Other towns reporting Scout troops in the teens include Black Earth, Columbus, Kilbourn (Wisconsin Dells), Pardeeville, Oregon, Sun Prairie and Waterloo. Photos of some of these early troops are found in this chapter.

I hereby certify that at a meeting of the above mentioned Council held April 10 1912,
I was instructed by a vote of the Council to make formal application for a charter for the Local Council
of Madison, Wis
J C Elsom Secretary
Date Apl 10 1912
Approved
Charter issued 191 No.

Four Lakes Council Archives

J. C. Elsom signed the "Application for Charter for Local Council" on behalf of the Madison, WI Council, April 10, 1912. (see the Appendix for the complete application)

Madison Council Organization and Administration

The Scouting program captured the imagination of the youth, and troops were sprouting in many communities. During the early years, Boy Scout troops communicated directly with the National Council of the BSA in New York City. With its rapid growth, the National Council quickly recognized the need for a local organizational structure. Local councils consisting of community leaders and troops were necessary to further the Scout movement. The councils also provided a mechanism for extending the program and recruiting adults so that every boy in every community could benefit.



Submitted by Richard McVicar

J. C. Elsom, first Council Commissioner

The Wisconsin State Journal *reported in the January 6, 1911 issue that "Boy Scouts of Madison are organized and eager to start their rugged work." Scout Raymond Wise (right) was pictured in the article.*



Wisconsin State Journal, *January 6, 1911*

Wisconsin State Journal, *October 12, 1919, article extols the assets of the Boy Scout movement.*

SCOUT LAW SECRET OF SCOUT SUCCESS

Character Building Among Question of Proper Kind of Leadership, Says Dr. J. C. Elsom; Scout Oath Leads to Right Living

"DON'T let anyone get the impression that scouting is merely an easy and pleasant way of keeping a boy out of mischief," remarked Dr. J. C. Elsom, who is a past master in the art, having established courses for training of scout masters and executives in several universities, including Wisconsin. "Of course it's that, but it is also something vastly more worth while. The greatest asset of the whole Boy Scout movement is character building, and this applies not only to the younger lads but to the older men who direct them.

"Suppose you take the trouble to read over the oath that every Boy Scout must take and also the Scout law, which defines in more detail the ideals which are given him. There you get it all in a nut shell, and if it isn't pretty good stuff on which to build character and make for splendid citizenship, I'll miss my guess. I've seen the tremendous changes that have been wrought in the young men who have taken it up. When a fellow binds himself by a solemn oath to keep himself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight and then is given some pretty definite rules for bringing such a state of affairs about it's good training, isn't it?

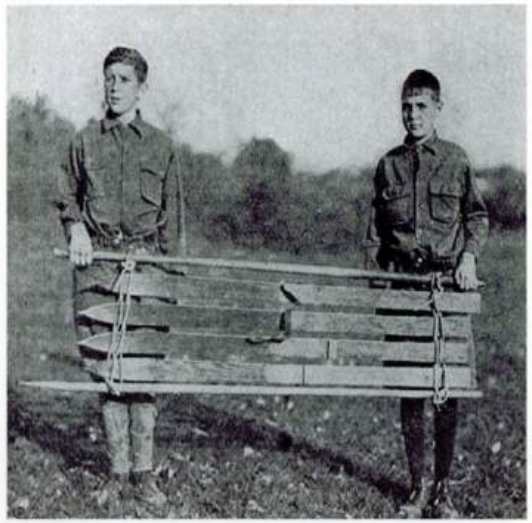
"Most men could be improved by living up to the Scout law themselves, and the way in which it gets the boys is simply marvelous. They don't get preached at. It's all a question of the right kind of leadership — leadership which embodies in the person of the leader the things which the Boy Scout is doing his best to attain. You can't talk goody-goody stuff to boys and get away with it, but you can give them an ideal of clean, straight forward manhood with plenty of fun mixed in and they'll grasp it eagerly."

Wisconsin State Journal, *October 12, 1919*

Much of the early impetus for organizing a council in the Madison area can be traced back to University of Wisconsin Professor James C. Elsom. When the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America was developing the first Boy Scout Handbook, copies were sent to 600 educators, colleges, and youth groups throughout the country, and one caught the attention of Dr. Elsom. He quickly took a train to New York to visit the National Council, and when he returned Elsom began to organize a local council. Local Boy Scout councils were chartered to stimulate and help local sponsoring institutions use the Scout program. Local councils did not and still do not directly operate troops in their area. There was already some Scouting activity in Madison and surrounding areas, but a council offered the ability to more effectively obtain financial support, locate sponsors, and recruit boys and volunteer leaders. In 1911 Dr. Elsom began to secure names of campus associates, neighbors, school and religious leaders, and businessmen who would support and back the Scouting program in Madison.

A year later, and after much hard work, the "Application for Charter for Local Council" was completed, signed by Dr. J.C. Elsom, Commissioner, and submitted to the National Council on April 10, 1912. The original charter application included Emerson Ela, President; Charles Brown, Vice President; W. B. Schulte, Secretary; and James Elsom, Scout Commissioner. The National Council issued a charter and this was the formal beginning of the Madison Council.

Another milestone for the Council came seven years later, in 1919. As the Madison Council grew, one of the needs that became apparent was the hiring of a professional Scout Executive. The Council had been chartered as a Second Class Council, which meant that it had a volunteer commissioner (Dr. Elsom for many of these early years). The advantages of a First Class Council, which employed professional Scout executives or commissioners, had been clearly demonstrated to the National Council. Plans for securing a full-time executive in Madison were discussed in October 1916, with his duties to consist of getting boys interested in Scouting, organizing new troops and maintaining a high level of activity. In 1919 R. A. Overholser was hired for the position.



Boy Scouts identified as being from Madison, Wisconsin, were pictured in the First Aid chapter of the first edition of the Handbook for Scout Masters, *Boy Scouts of America (1913 and 1914). The six pictures on these two pages are from that handbook, and the captions are identical to the ones it used.*

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ONE TYPE OF LITTER USED BY THE BOY SCOUTS OF MADISON, WISCONSIN

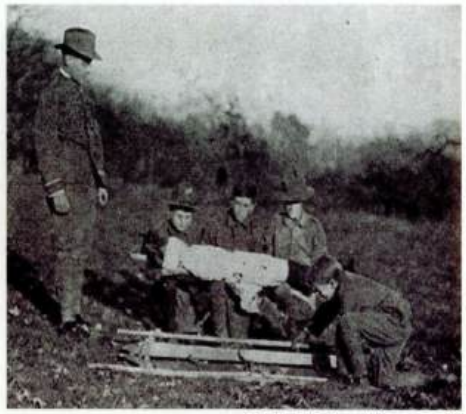
Handbook for Scout Masters, *page 292*

The first meeting of the new First Class Madison Council was held at the Madison Club on December 18, 1919. Along with the members of the Executive Board and the new Scout Executive, there were also five Scoutmasters and several visitors. At this meeting, 17 Boy Scouts received Liberty Loan and War Saving Stamp awards for participating in the Scout's National Good Turn during World War I. The president called the meeting to order with an update on the Scout movement in Madison, and the treasurer made a brief report on the budget, which included $661 for a Model T Ford. The Scout Executive made his report with remarks regarding the need for Scout work, which he illustrated with charts. Elected to office were L. M. Hanks, President; M. Rosenberry, Vice-President; R. S. McCaffery, Vice-President; W. S. Marshall, Treasurer; and J. C. Elsom, Commissioner. The National Council approved the "Application for Renewal of Annual Charter for Local Council" for 1919 as a First Class Council, listing 35 council members and 104 Scouts.



Handbook for Scout Masters, *page 285*

PREPARE TO ASSIST PATIENT, FIREMAN'S GRIP



Handbook for Scout Masters, *page 291*

CORRECT POSITION FOR THREE BEARERS IN LIFTING PATIENT AND PLACING HIM ON A LITTER

The organization that runs the Boy Scouts at the national and local level often seems complicated. Like other councils at the time, the Madison Boy Scout Council #628 was made up of representatives from each group that sponsored a unit plus some members at large. The Council had advisory, administrative and legislative responsibilities. It was organized and administered by officers, an executive committee and standing committees, all of which were elected or appointed at its annual meeting. Each part played an important role in planning and carrying out the various Council programs, activities and administrative functions. The Executive Committee brought together the central players in the Council and was responsible for many of the major decisions in the early days. Other committees were essential to the Council's smooth and effective running. Committee names and responsibilities changed over time, but in 1919, the committees included Organization and Field Work, Finance, Training and Education, Camping, Civic Service and Publicity. The basic committee functions of the early Council remain about the same today but have expanded to meet the needs and complexities of changing times.



Handbook for Scout Masters, *page 290*

POSITION FOR "HEAD AND FEET, POST" AND "PREPARE TO LIFT"



Handbook for Scout Masters, *page 289*

POSITION - "LIFT PATIENT"



Handbook for Scout Masters, *page 284*

POSITION TAKEN TO SUPPORT A PATIENT WITH A STRAINED ANKLE

The Scout Smile

MADISON COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA



CANTWELL BUILDING
BADGER 2

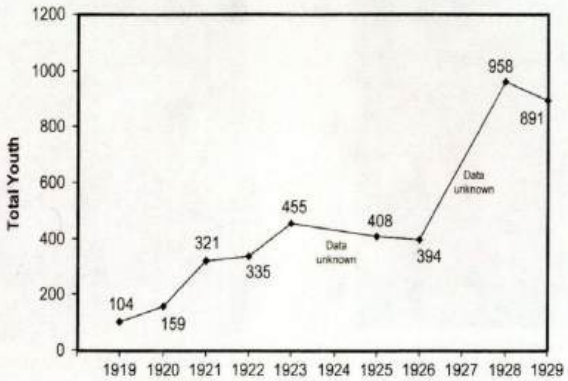
Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

One of the many functions of the Council was publicity, both in terms of getting the word to current Scouts and Scouters about upcoming events and in spreading information about the Scouting movement to the non-Scout community. This was usually handled through the Madison newspapers. In 1918, a "Boy Scout" column ran in the Sunday paper. "The Scout Smile" pictured above was published in mimeograph form in the early 1920s. In March 1925, the Wisconsin State Journal *began using "The Scout Smile" as a masthead for a regular Scouting column. Additionally, the Scout Executive would submit articles on the virtues of Scouting and updates of activity at the Council and National levels. In its entirety this network provided information to the community of what was happening among the various troops, as well as serving to inform Scouts of upcoming events and activities.*

During the early years of Scouting one of the most important tasks was to organize new troops. Interestingly, it was the boys themselves who frequently provided the motivation to form a Scout troop in an area by asking a man of their choice to become their Scoutmaster. (Professor Elsom was one of those men selected by boys to serve as their Scoutmaster.) It was always a challenge to find qualified leaders and develop good programs.

For many Scoutmasters, camping itself was a new experience, and taking a group of enthusiastic boys out of the city was no easy task. *The Boy Scout Handbook* and the *Handbook for Scout Masters* were available, but these were not always enough. Learning on the job was common, and it was evident that training adult leaders was necessary in order to keep Scouting successful in Madison. In 1918, the Council held a ten-week training school for Scout officials. In 1920, two training courses were conducted

Council Youth Membership 1919-1929

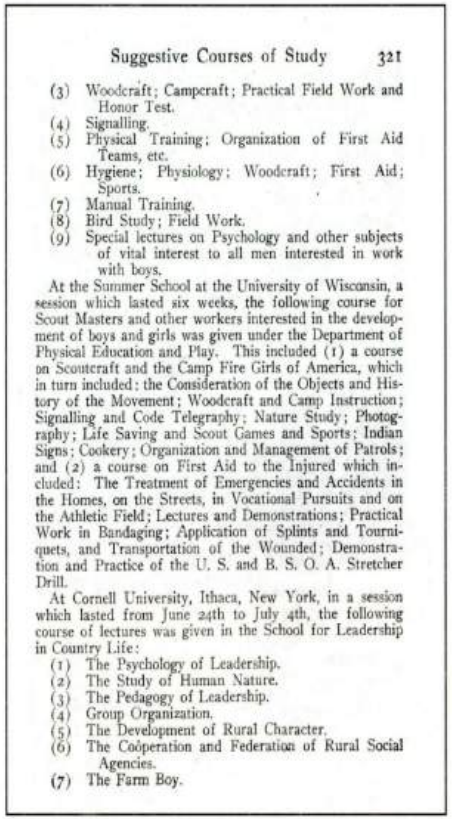


The membership of registered Scouts is compiled from the Annual Applications for Renewal of Charter for Local Council. (Data before 1919 is not available.) The number of Scouts increased from 104 in 1919 to 891 in 1929. During this same period the number of troops increased from 5 to 52. The large increases starting in 1928 and 1929 were due to the move toward area organization as outlying troops began registering through the interim Blackhawk Council headquartered in Madison.

with the University of Wisconsin offering credit to students doing Scout leadership work. Training covered many subjects including troop administration, expanding membership, finance, merit badge examination, and publicity. Over time the Council recruited and trained many Scoutmasters and other leaders to keep Scouting in Madison on a sound footing.

The Council provided direct assistance to troops in several ways. In 1919 the Executive Committee developed a plan to schedule themselves to "father" three to four troops on a more or less regular basis. This resembles the modern day Commissioner Service corps. A. Z. Mann of the YMCA was appointed Scout Commissioner. The Council also helped troops in program planning. In February 1925 a comprehensive monthly detailed program plan was presented in outline form. Included in the program plan were a membership drive, leadership training, hikes, camping, parties, and various contests. To assist units in alleviating the shortage of leaders the Council developed a plan in 1926 to pair senior Scouts to serve as Senior Patrol Leaders with troops that had no Scoutmasters (this plan was originally proposed by the Scouts themselves).

The advancement of Scouts was one of the requirements of Scouting which made it unique among the various programs for youth. When Baden-Powell founded the Scout movement, he felt that any boy who took the time and trouble to master certain Scoutcraft skills should be rewarded for his effort. So he came up with the idea that each Scout who passed certain tests was awarded a badge to wear on his uniform. This system of learning was different from all other learning systems. It allowed the Scout to move ahead in his own way and at his own speed. The Council Court of Honor was responsible for maintaining minimum standards and verifying that the Scout had put into practice in his daily life the ideals and principles of Scouting. Courts of Honor, to recognize Scouts' achievement, were held once and later twice a month at the city courthouse or the state capitol.



Suggestive Courses of Study 321

(3) Woodcraft; Campcraft; Practical Field Work and Honor Test.
(4) Signalling.
(5) Physical Training; Organization of First Aid Teams, etc.
(6) Hygiene; Physiology; Woodcraft; First Aid; Sports.
(7) Manual Training.
(8) Bird Study; Field Work.
(9) Special lectures on Psychology and other subjects of vital interest to all men interested in work with boys.

At the Summer School at the University of Wisconsin, a session which lasted six weeks, the following course for Scout Masters and other workers interested in the development of boys and girls was given under the Department of Physical Education and Play. This included (1) a course on Scoutcraft and the Camp Fire Girls of America, which in turn included: the Consideration of the Objects and History of the Movement; Woodcraft and Camp Instruction; Signalling and Code Telegraphy; Nature Study; Photography; Life Saving and Scout Games and Sports; Indian Signs; Cookery; Organization and Management of Patrols; and (2) a course on First Aid to the Injured which included: The Treatment of Emergencies and Accidents in the Homes, on the Streets, in Vocational Pursuits and on the Athletic Field; Lectures and Demonstrations; Practical Work in Bandaging; Application of Splints and Tourniquets, and Transportation of the Wounded; Demonstration and Practice of the U. S. and B. S. O. A. Stretcher Drill.

At Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in a session which lasted from June 24th to July 4th, the following course of lectures was given in the School for Leadership in Country Life:

(1) The Psychology of Leadership.
(2) The Study of Human Nature.
(3) The Pedagogy of Leadership.
(4) Group Organization.
(5) The Development of Rural Character.
(6) The Coöperation and Federation of Rural Social Agencies.
(7) The Farm Boy.

Handbook for Scout Masters *(1913 and 1914), page 321*

The first Handbook for Scout Masters (1913 and 1914), details some of the early Scoutmasters' training courses around the country. J.C. Elsom coordinated the training that was conducted at the University of Wisconsin - Madison.

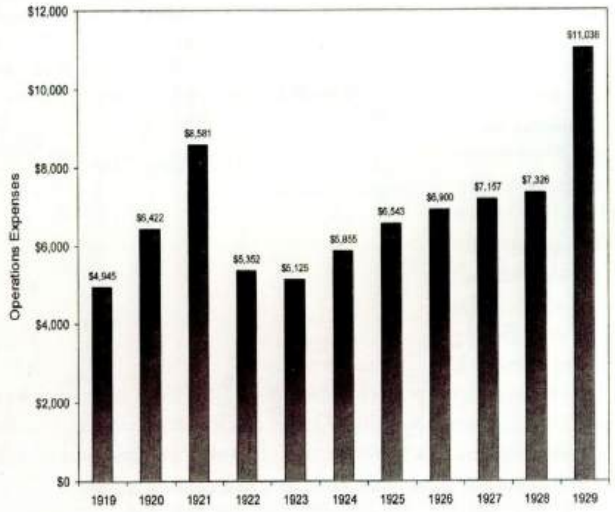
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One of the issues that dogged the Madison Council from its inception was financing. Funds for Scouting came from friends both inside and outside the Council, but obtaining adequate funds for administration, staffing, programs, and activities was always a challenge. At least part of the problem was that much of the money collected in Madison–all youth and adult registration fees, charter fees, *Boys' Life* subscription money—went directly to the National BSA office. The Madison Council received various services from the National Council, but no direct financial assistance.

Fortunately, many community organizations, like the Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, and Roxanna Clubs assisted in raising or providing money, and the Community Union (the predecessor to the United Way) contributed $7,500 in 1924 and similar amounts during the decade. Along with money from unit fund-raising projects, such as selling movie tickets, dog show tickets, or bird houses, the Council was able to maintain and expand its programming. Importantly, it was able to offer camperships so that needy Scouts could attend summer camp.

Helpful in promoting Scouting was the occasional visit of a field executive or commissioner from the National Council or its Regional Office. One of these was Ludwig E. Dale, a National Field Scout Commissioner and reportedly an interesting speaker. In Madison in April 1914 he talked to boys, teachers, pastors, and businessmen to promote Scout work. To the boys, he talked about duties and opportunities, proclaiming that "it's the little things (good turns) they do that makes them useful everywhere. . . . Advertise the fact you are a Boy Scout, let them know it is something to be proud of." When talking to adults, he explained that, "the Boy Scout movement is an outgrowth of the demand for increased efficiency and greater individual strength of character. The Boy Scout movement means, not only better boys with keener brains and cleaner hearts, but also means better citizens, better government, and a better state."

Operating Expenses 1919-1929



The Table on Operating Expenses for 1919-1929 indicates that operating expenses increased from $4,945 in 1919 to $11,038 in 1929 when the Council was expanded to five counties.


Wisconsin Weather

The Wisconsin State Journal

Journal Features

VOL. 130, NO. 50. 82nd Year. ★ ★ ★ CITY EDITION TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1922. SIXTEEN PAGES PRICE THREE CENTS

SCOUTS ENTER BABY HUNT

FATHER BELIEVES SON DROWNED IN YAHARA RIVER

4-YEAROLD BABE WANDERS FROM HOME

Body Of Baby Found Floating In Yahara River

LIMBS CRAMPED BY DEATH FIGHT; CLOTHES MUDDY

FUNERAL OF DROWNED BABY IS HELD TODAY

SERVICES HELD FROM HOME AND ST. BERNARD'S CATHOLIC CHURCH: INTERMENT IN

Wisconsin State Journal, *June 1922 articles.*

Boy Scouts Recognized for Good Turns and Community Service

Above: A series of articles in the Wisconsin State Journal *captures the community's concern and the Boy Scouts' role in the search for a missing child in June of 1922.*

Right: This photo was first published in The Capital Times *(April, 1934). The caption reads: "Remember when the Boy Scouts planted gardens to raise food for the soldiers during the World War? Their motto then was: 'Every Scout to Feed a Soldier.' This picture, taken on Sept. 29, 1917, shows the results of a summer's work for Troops 29, 30 and 31 of the Madison Boy Scouts. ... From left to right, those in the pictures are - back row: Bob Sole, Walter Ziske, Frank Weston, Harold Vitense, and Robert Rolfson; front row: Roy Wilgrub, Russell Wiese, Clarence Anderson, Ken Leiser and John Scherer." This photo is part of the Frank Carter collection held by the Wisconsin Historical Society.*



Wisconsin Historical Society: WHi-3148

Portage Had One of First Boy Scout Troops in U. S.

One of the first Boy Scout units in the country was formed in Portage in 1910, shortly after the Scouting movement was organized in the United Staes.

The late H. E. Andrews, a Portage attorney received the troop's charter from national Boy Scout headquarters. He soon sought help from Atty. H. B. Rogers who served first as a patrol leader, later taking charge of the troop.

Some veterans of the early organization recall that it was termed the Kangaroo patrol but at one time there were two eight man patrols, the same type of organization as used today.

Rogers and Harold Rupp who now resides at Beaver Dam, led the unit for a time with William Tanke later joining as a patrol leader.

During the winter months patrols met almost weekly at patrol leader's homes but during the summer, hikes and camping trips were held.

Rogers recalled an encampment of two to three weeks, held in the spring of 1917 at the Portage Country Club grounds. One cabin was used with most Scouts sleeping in tents supplied by Company F, the local National Guard unit.

Many of the troop's members were later to serve during World War I and a frequently heard slogan at camp was, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust, if the Army doesn't get you, the Navy must."

Scouting requirements have changed little during the past 50 years, according to recollections of the former Scouts. Use of the axe, hatchet and knife was taught with the Scouts also receiving training in fire building with two matches, flint and steel and the familiar twirling of wood on wood. Signaling was also taught along with observation and the familiar Scout run-walk style of pace.

There were no adult Scout training programs in the early days of Scouting "but we used to manage to stay a page ahead of the Scouts", Rogers recalled recently.

Among early Scouts here were H. E. Andrews, H. B. Rogers, Harold Rupp, William Tanke, Edward Kopplin, William Mohr, Ben Wells, John Swift, Ken Abell, Sam Peck, Lincoln Price, Joe Ware, Harry Berger, Kenneth and Lloyd Williams, Clarence Cleasby, Blaine Nashold, Miller Murison, Erwin Zastrow, Robert Ebert, William Stegman, Sidney Klenert, Bub Toal and Alonzo Winn.

Many members of the unit still reside in Portage. They will be honored as special guests Tuesday, February 9, at the noon meeting of the Portage Kiwanis club.



THE FIRST SCOUT UNIT in Portage, commonly referred to as the Kangaroo Patrol, was formed here in 1910. Among its early members are those shown on the above picture which was taken about 1911 at the Cook-Wisconsin street corner. From left, front row, Erwin Zastrow, Robert Ebert, William Stegman, Sid Klenert, "Bub" Toal, Edward Kopplin, and Alonzo Winn; second row, Harry Berger, Ben Wells, William Mohr, Lloyd Williams (almost hidden), Clarence Cleasby, Blain Nashold, Roy Williams and Miller Murison; back row, Ken Williams, Atty. H. E. Andrew and Atty. H. B. Rogers. The photo was supplied by Wells, a retired Naval Rear Admiral who now lives in Palm Springs, Calif. Kopplin furnished the identification.

Portage Public Library Collection: Portage Daily Register, *February 8, 1960*

This article was written for the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the first Scout unit in Portage, Wisconsin.

Boy Scout Troops Abound in South Central Wisconsin Communities

As Boy Scout troops were being formed in Madison, Scout troops were also being reported in the newspapers of towns and cities throughout the five-county area that would become the Four Lakes Council.

- In January 1911, Rev. S. A. Ross of the First Methodist Church in **Baraboo** had formed six patrols of about 35 Boy Scouts. In April, Scoutmaster Malone led a new troop of Boy Scouts to Devil's Lake on a practice hike where they received practical instruction on the care of gasoline launches. The second troop headed by Malone and assistant Scoutmaster S. M. Hawkins were given valuable instruction on the tracking of large game. A moving picture machine was taken along, and some of these pictures would be shown at the local theatre to help interest boys in the Scout movement. Other activities included a banquet for Troop 1 at the Presbyterian Church in 1917. Mayor G. T. Thuerer spoke

Area Organization

The move to form a larger council to serve Madison and the surrounding five county area came from the National Council as well as from local troops and communities. The effort to form an area council started in October 1926 when Scout Executive Siemers and Region 7 Deputy Commissioner Speer visited many small towns around Madison. They presented plans for the proposed council to service clubs and various sponsoring institutions and received very favorable consideration from Portage, Pardeeville and Stoughton. Siemers was in charge of making the area council happen on the local end. He continued to visit all prospective towns during the next one to two years in preparation for the new organization. Troops outside of Madison which were being serviced by the National Council in New York City would now be served by the local council.

At a special meeting of the Executive Board on April 13, 1928, the board voted to make formal application to the National Council for area jurisdiction of the five counties of Columbia, Dane, Iowa, Richland and Sauk. Approval was received, and the new organization was known as the Blackhawk Council. By October 1928, there were 32 troops in 29 towns from outside of Madison added to the Council. Baraboo

Scout Troops Outside Madison in 1928

Town	*Scouts*	*Town*	*Scouts*	
Albion	*12*	*LaValle*	*15*	
Albion Prairie	*12*	*Lodi*	*24*	
Barneveld	*9*	*Mazomanie*	*16*	
Black Earth	*9*	*Morrisonville*	*11*	
Brooklyn	*16*	*Pardeeville*	*20*	
Browntown	*8*	*Prairie du Sac*	*8*	
Cambria	*21*	*Reedsburg*	*38*	*(two troops)*
Cambridge	*15*	*Ridgeway*	*8*	
Cazenovia	*8*	*Rio*	*19*	
Columbus	*31*	*Sextonville*	*11*	
Cross Plains	*8*	*Spring Green*	*18*	
Deerfield	*14*	*Stoughton*	*67*	*(three troops)*
Dodgeville	*13*	*Sun Prairie*	*29*	
Fall River	*9*	*Wyocena*	*11*	
Highland	*13*			

Boy Scout Troops Abound in South Central Wisconsin Communities *(continued)*

very appreciatively of the work of the Boy Scouts in connection with the Liberty Loan program in which they sold $2,950 worth of bonds. Several pastors from nearby towns were present. In May 1923, Scouts explored the old Newport site on the Wisconsin River.

- In 1910, a troop was established in **Portage** with H. E. Andrews appointed as Scoutmaster.

- In August 1911, **Stoughton's** Boy Scouts were prospering under Reverend Justin G. Wade of the Universalist Church. They participated in the 1912 Memorial Day program. In June 1912, Boy Scouts from Troop 1 of **Monroe** were to take a two-day 44-mile hike and encampment at Lake Kegonsa. The tents and provisions were taken along in a wagon. When near Stoughton, the Stoughton Scouts with leader Rev. Wade were to meet them and accompany them to Lake Kegonsa. They were required to strictly obey the Scout Law. Any Scout disobeying would be shipped home from the nearest railway point. The two troops played an afternoon baseball game, and the Monroe Scouts were to be taken home by train.

- In May 1914, the **Oregon** Scouts led the Memorial Day parade from the Masonic Hall to the Opera House for a program. Afterward they reformed and marched to the cemetery where the soldiers' graves were decorated.

- In May 1914, the **Waterloo** Boy Scouts marched in uniform under their leader Arthur Set in the Memorial Day parade. In July 1915, they assisted with the annual Waterloo Homecoming celebration as messengers and guides. In July 1927, a former Boy Scout, Harold Starkweather, rescued Orville Yanke from drowning in the Mill Pond. Orville had been swimming with four other boys. He was the last one out and slipped and fell backward into ten feet of water. He sank to the bottom "for the third time." Frank Zimbrick, one of the group, saw Orville go down and called for help. Harold Starkweather was looking for minnows with a friend and heard the call. He took off his hip boots and dove in after the drowning boy. He brought him to shore and immediately directed the boys to give artificial respi-

and Portage were two of the first cities to ask to be included in a new area council. The local council now had the mission of expanding Scouting into rural areas where it was not already present.

The Railroad Scouting movement facilitated area organization in the newly enlarged council. Seven railroad companies throughout the country participated in this movement. The railroad companies felt that Scouting would cut back on vandalism to their property. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad linked over 40 communities in the Council. Boy Scout troops were formed in many of these communities. Mr. Siemers rode the rails many times to visit these towns. Eventually, over 75 towns in the Council had Scouts at one time or another.

Between 1912 and 1929 Council #628 went through three name changes. Originally named the Madison Council in 1912, it became the Blackhawk Council in 1928 as it expanded to include surrounding areas. It was renamed the Four Lakes Council in 1929. The name Blackhawk is used widely in local titles to honor Chief Black Hawk, a leader of the Sauk Indians in the 1830s. He led them in their struggle against the westward movement of settlers in Illinois and south central Wisconsin (the Black Hawk Wars). Incidentally, Council Executive A. W. Siemers and his wife were involved in the founding of Girl Scouts in the Madison area which later emerged as today's Black Hawk Girl Scout Council. The reason for the change from Blackhawk to Four Lakes may have been confusion with the nearby Rockford, Illinois council which was already named Blackhawk. Madison is frequently known as the Four Lakes area after the four lakes that the city is built around: Mendota, Monona, Waubesa, and Wingra.

The only Annual Meeting of the Blackhawk Council was held on December 11, 1928. It was determined that a representative from each of the five counties and four from Madison be appointed to form the Council Executive Board.

A Charter Meeting of the Four Lakes Council, which replaced the transitional Blackhawk Council, was held at the Park Hotel on May 18, 1929. The meeting was called to order by Scout Executive A. W. Siemers, acting as temporary chairman. Present were: R. McA. Keown, Madison; R. J. Kuhlman, DeForest, representing northern Dane County; H. V. Tenant, Portage, representing western Columbia County; F. E. Schultz, Baraboo, representing eastern Sauk



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Headquarters—200 Fifth Avenue, New York

This is to Certify

that Lloyd Olson Skaalen

Stoughton, State of Wisconsin

has satisfactorily met the requirements for a Tenderfoot Scout as provided in the Official Handbook of the Boy Scouts of America and is a member of Hippo Patrol of Troop No. 1, and has this 15th day of May, 1912, taken the Boy Scout's Oath as follows:

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

Signed [illegible] Scout Master.

A Tenderfoot rank certificate was presented to Lloyd Olson Skaalen in May 1912. The scout was a member of the Hippo Patrol in Stoughton's Troop 1. The scoutmaster was J. G. Wade.

Submitted by Michael T. Heitke



Wisconsin Historical Society - WHi-2727

Formal outdoor portrait of a Boy Scout band taken by Baraboo photographer Edwin B. Trimpey circa 1919.

Boy Scout Troops Abound in South Central Wisconsin Communities *(continued)*

ration. Although Orville showed all signs of a drowned person, he was restored to consciousness within a reasonable length of time. He was taken home and placed under a doctor's care. In a few days he was up and about. This was the third person that Harold had saved. One was on the Wisconsin River and another in Waterloo. He said he received his knowledge and practice in lifesaving as a Boy Scout while a school boy in Waterloo.

- On Memorial Day, 1917, the **Black Earth** troop of Boy Scouts volunteered for the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Post to decorate the graves of old soldiers.

- In May 1918, the **Columbus** Boy Scouts participated in the Memorial Day program by firing a salute for the grave of Captain Ira Ford. In May of 1919, members of the Eagle, Black Bear, and Badger patrols feted Harry Reeves, assistant Scoutmaster, who would enter West Point Military Academy in June.

- In 1919, the Boy Scouts of **Sun Prairie** marched from City Hall to the Park in the Memorial Day parade.

- In 1920, the **Pardeeville** Boy Scouts were listed in their Memorial Day parade from the school to the cemetery.

- In **Kilbourn (Wisconsin Dells)** the Boy Scout band led the parade on Memorial Day. During the summer the Boy Scout band presented several open-air concerts except when they were at summer camp. The Scouts also participated in the 1925 Memorial Day program, marching from the city to the Spring Grove and Calvary Cemeteries

- In July 1921, six **Brooklyn** Boy Scouts reported on the two weeks they spent at Camp Tichora on Green Lake. The daily program included reveille, calisthenics, flag raising, breakfast, Scout studies, swimming, dinner, games, hikes, supper, baseball games, campfire, songs, stunts, speeches, taps, and lights out. All attendees were initiated into the Order of the Rams with all its mystic signs.

County; T. C. Ninman, Reedsburg, representing western Sauk County; L. E. Bear, Mineral Point, representing southern Iowa County; and H. V. Pace, Assistant Scout Executive. The following officers were unanimously elected to the Area Board: R. McA. Keown, President; H. V. Tenant, Vice President; H. V. Pace, Secretary; and J. R. Kuhlman, Treasurer. A. W. Siemers continued as the Scout Executive of this Council and H. V. Pace as his assistant. Dr. J. V. McKee was voted as Commissioner and honorary member of the Board. Chairmanships were appointed for Finance, Leadership & Training and Educational Publicity committees, while the following were left open: Troop Organization, Camping, Civic Service, and Court of Honor.


"BE PREPARED"
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
This is to Certify that
CHARACTER BUILDING · AMERICANIZATION · CITIZENSHIP TRAINING
"DO A GOOD TURN DAILY"
TRUSTWORTHY · LOYAL · HELPFUL · FRIENDLY
COURTEOUS · KIND
OBEDIENT · CHEERFUL
THRIFTY · BRAVE · CLEAN · REVERENT

Troop 20 Archives

The Luther Memorial Sunday School receives its first charter for Boy Scout Troop 20 in January, 1917.

Madison Council Boy Scout and Troop Activities

During these early years Madison Scouts participated in many troop as well as Council-wide events and activities. Council planning and supervision were important, but just as important were the activities planned and carried out by the Scouts and troops themselves. A Madison Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps was started in the teens. It was pictured in *Scouting* magazine in 1918 as part of an article on war bonds. Programming options increased with the organization of a ship for Sea Scouting in 1925.

In 1913 the first Boy Scout activity reported after the Madison Council was formed was the "opening meeting" of the various patrols on a Friday evening in the Baptist Church., a kind of mini-rally. Dr. Elsom presented a talk about the Boy Scout movement. Patrol competitions included: signaling, knot-tying, and map drawing. Of course, there was the always popular exhibition of making a fire without matches.

The most appealing activity to boys in Scouting, then as now, was camping and outdoor life. The Council purchased Camp Tichora on Green Lake in 1920 as a permanent Council summer camp. But troops did a lot of other camping and activities throughout south central Wisconsin. Troop 2 from Luther Memorial Church in Madison held a 2-week summer encampment with over 20 Scouts on the shores of Lake Mendota in 1923. It was the same spot where Indians had camped many years before. Pine Bluff, west of Madison, was a popular place for overnight hikes. Many Madison Scouts also took an annual trip to Wisconsin Dells on the day after Thanksgiving. On the way to the "Dells" in 1924, Scouts went to Kilbourn by way of Prairie du Sac and the power dam. Although their main purpose was to see the Dells, hikes and stunts were also part of the program. While at Kilbourn, the boys stayed at the Hile Hotel, where a "campfire" program took place in the hotel lobby. However, not all was well on some camping trips, such as when Sneezer, the Council truck, stalled on the way to Durard's Glen on a Friday evening and had to be towed back to Madison!

A memorable place for camping was the Scout Forest, the forested land on Eagle Heights which is west of the University of Wisconsin. In 1925 through the efforts of E. E. Hubert, Deputy Scout Commissioner,



Submitted by Cindy and Steve McCann

This photo hangs in the basement of Bashford Methodist Church, chartering organization of Troop 29. The troop flag says Troop 18, Madison, Wis. An inscription on the back reads "Daddy's Boy Scouts at camp at Kilbourn" (1925).

Boy Scout Troops Abound in South Central Wisconsin Communities *(continued)*

- In March 1923, the 36 **Dodgeville** Boy Scouts of Troop 1, under the leadership of Rev. L. M. Kitzmiller, were complimented as progressing very rapidly in their Scout work with fine training and discipline. The troop in full uniform also marched in the 1923 Memorial Day parade when they served as an honorary guard for the Civil War veterans. In June, they joined in the parade from GAR Hall by auto to Spring Green Cemetery and St. Johns Cemetery to decorate graves and then to Post Cammack Theatre.

- In May 1925, **Mazomanie** Boy Scouts had a baseball team and wanted to play troops in Madison and elsewhere.

- In May 1925, the **Portage** Boy Scouts participated in the Memorial Day parade, and also again in 1926.

- In June 1925, the **Mineral Point** Boy Scouts accepted an opportunity to summer camp on Matt Steffes' farm where the first and second Pecatonica meet. After a two hour march to the camp site, the Scouts set up their tents. They caught many fish, unearthed many Indian relics, and witnessed an electrical storm. Over 20 Scouts attended. The Mineral Point Scouts also participated in Memorial Day programs in 1926, 1927, and 1928.

- Willard (Bill) Reese lived on a farm and attended Bloomfield country school near **Mineral Point** in 1926 where some of his friends were Scouts. His Sunday School teacher encouraged boys to join Scouts. He signed up as a **Lone Scout**, received his Scout Handbook, completed his first requirements, and soon received a Boy Scout pin and a card in the mail addressed to him. Bill said, "This made me feel very proud. I was the only one in my family to become a Boy Scout."

- In 1926, Ralph Cooper first heard about Boy Scouts from Stacy Calhoon, his teacher at the **Bloom City** one-room country school. Cooper and five friends signed up and were known as Pioneer Scouts. His Boy Scout card said he was in the Wolf patrol.

and other Scouters who worked for the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, the Council negotiated a plan whereby the Madison Scouts would have use of the land for ten years. This plan was approved by the Executive Committee and the UW Board of Regents. It was a fortuitous move, because this became a popular spot for hiking and camping. Troop 19 took the first official hike to make the first campsite in the Scout Forest in May 1925. The week beginning with May 31,1925 was Madison Scout Forest Nature Contest Week. Troops identified as many trees and wild flowers as they could that grew within the forest, and the winner received a spotlight from the French Battery Company (now Rayovac).

The Scout Forest also provided many opportunities for conservation work. Conservation was an important activity for Scouts, and they put in many hours improving the forest. A fifteen-day clean-up campaign took place in the fall of 1925. In 1926, Madison Scouts planted 1,400 seedlings, built two trails for pedestrians and built four fireplaces at the Scout Forest. A Council Jamboree was held there in June 1926. In addition to their work in the Eagle Heights area, Scouts built birdhouses, planted cans of brook trout in Sugar Creek (west of Pine Bluff) and completed a tree census (live and dead) for the city of Madison. In 1929, Troop 16 of Blessed Sacrament Church reported that their regular Saturday morning hikes helped them to understand where wild birds and animals live in the woods.

Scout shacks built by some of the troops starting in the late 1920s provided another way for Scouts to camp and enjoy the outdoors. The idea of a troop cabin or shack was first mentioned by the Scout Executive in the Council's 1922 annual report. The first one in the area was completed by Troop 11 in the marsh past Nakoma in 1927. A Scout shack project required that Scouts obtain a site, procure building materials and coordinate labor. These shacks provided excellent places for all-season camping. Troop 11 spent many enjoyable evenings at their shack. In 1929, the Troop 5 Flying Eagles Patrol built a new shack, Troops 32 and 33 built "Thunderbird Roost" in Piper's Woods and Troop 20 reported their plans to build a second shack. Most shacks were relatively simple, but one troop built an elaborate two-story shack with a meeting room, fireplace and kitchen on the first floor, and large sleeping quarters for the troop on the second floor. Many troops invited other troops in the Madison area to use their shacks during the day or evening or as part of a hike.



An early adult membership card

Submitted by Michael T. Heitke



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke, Wisconsin State Journal, *1924*

A photo of an early Drum and Bugle Corps on the steps of the Wisconsin State Capitol shows that early units were racially integrated.

Boy Scout Troops Abound in South Central Wisconsin Communities *(continued)*

His 1926 *Boy Scout Handbook*, which was used in school, 4-H, and Sunday School, listed merit badges such as blacksmithing, first aid for animals, path finding, and also instructions for building a log cabin. He rode his pony to school, Scout meetings and Sunday School.

- In April 1928, in **Mount Horeb,** a meeting was called by M. H. Hollingsworth, Special Field Scout Executive of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, for the purpose of organizing a Boy Scout troop in Mount Horeb. A committee from the American Legion was appointed.

- In May 1928, in **Sauk City/Prairie du Sac,** a fourth organizational meeting was held at the Sauk City High School. At previous meetings members of the Madison Council including A.W. Siemers, Scout Executive, had presented the organization and program of the Boy Scouts. Boys were to register at the two high schools.

- In May 1928, **Reedsburg** Troops 1 and 2 were both sponsored by the American Legion. Troop 1 under Scoutmaster Elwood Young was made up of older scouts. In Troop 2 under Scoutmaster Marden Phillips most Scouts had passed Tenderfoot tests. Even though some Scouts did not have uniforms, both troops marched in the 1928 Memorial Day parade. Both sold American flags to raise money for uniforms. They went on a hike to cook a meal without utensils. They also went on a hike in July 1928 to Hemlock Bluff, one mile northwest of LaValle.

- In 1928, the **Lodi** and **Middleton** Boy Scouts participated in their Memorial Day programs.

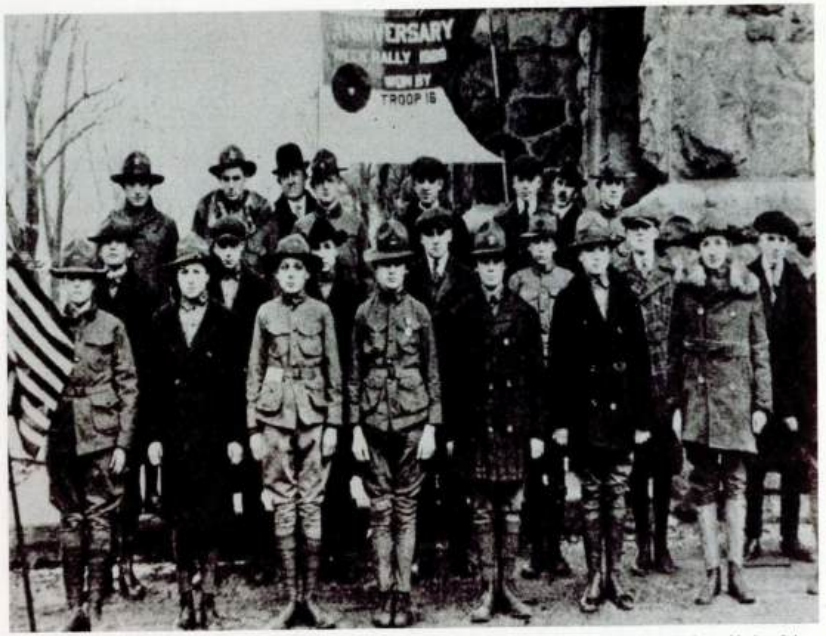
- In June 1928, **Cambridge** Boy Scout Troop 1 was comprised of two patrols and had regular meetings at the Methodist Church on Friday evenings.

- In October 1928, a new troop was organized at **Ridgeway** under Rev. A. R. Henry.

- In May 1930, over 30 **Richland Center** Boy Scouts planned to go to summer camp at Avoca Lake.

Troop banquets and picnics were common and often held to celebrate a special occasion. Madison Troop 1 celebrated its first anniversary with a supper for sons and fathers at St. Andrews Episcopal Church in 1920. Troop 33 hosted two father-son banquets and two mother-son meetings in 1922. Troop 33, one of the largest troops in the city, had an orchestra, which was directed by Paul Austin, the Senior Patrol Leader. In 1929, Troop 33 (called Troop Wakandya) had a family night and evening picnic at the Lowell School with an investiture for new Scouts. Troop 11 had their first get-a-Scout banquet, at which eight boys were invested.

In the 1920s rallies were particularly popular at the Council level. Rallies usually involved various demonstrations and competitive games and were held both indoors and outdoors. In 1922 over 300 Boy Scouts from 16 Madison troops came together for a rally at the UW Stock Pavilion. One of the first



Submitted by Joan Palmer

The banner in this photo indicates that Troop 16 won the 1920 Anniversary Rally.

Eagle Awards to a Madison Scout was presented by Governor John Blaine at this rally. Two years later at the rally celebrating the fourteenth anniversary of the BSA activities included first aid, axemanship, pioneering, signaling, fire by friction, and rope tying. The Madison Council celebrated its fourth Scout indoor rally at the University Stock Pavilion in February 1925. For this event the arena became a panorama of color as the Scouts with their bright neckerchiefs and flags entered to the strains of the drum and bugle corps. Each troop did a squads left and came into one long line stretching the length of the arena. A delegation of about 30 Scouts from Stoughton came by bus to witness the giant demonstration. Three years later a Council rally was held at Vilas Park.

In addition to camping, hiking, and competitions, Scouts have always been engaged in community service. The services they have provided to their communities, both local and national, were as much a part of the Scout program in these early days as they are now. Service to the community had the dual effects of building character among boys and bringing awareness of the Scouting movement to the public. One of the most important examples from this era had to do with World War I, as the Boy Scouts were firmly committed to the war effort on both the national and local levels. The following statement was released by the National Council for use by local councils, "Because of Scout training, we are prepared to do many things of practical value. We are not soldiers, but are trained for civic service. We are able to render first aid to the injured, to do signaling and serve as messengers. Some of us have bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles, motor boats, trek carts, tents, and other equipment, which are at your service and the service of our country."

Scouts in Madison were involved with the war effort in many ways but especially in the campaigns to sell Liberty Bonds that helped fund the war. Madison Scouts participated in four such campaigns, with 65 Scouts in 16 troops raising $37,200 in the first drive alone. In 1917, the Madison City Council designated the Madison Scouts as "Garden Guarders," a voluntary auxiliary to the police department. Each troop was responsible for a section of the city, and all damage and thefts were reported to the Scoutmaster, who would then report it to the chief of police.

Other civic service projects included: collecting clothes for the needy, distributing posters for fire and disease protection, visiting children and shell-shocked veterans in the hospital, assisting in a Bureau of Naturalization program to encourage immigrants to take citizenship classes, and helping in various ways with annual Memorial Day parades and activities. There were times when community service was more impromptu than planned. For example, when two Madison Scouts were on a hike in 1918, they found a top cover for an auto. When an advertisement appeared in the paper for the cover, one mother called the owner to let him know it was found. When the owner came to pick up the cover and offer a reward, the mother said, "the boys are Scouts and it is not customary for Scouts to receive rewards for any small service rendered."

Another Scout used his first aid training in saving his mother from bleeding to death. In October 1928, a Scout's mother was canning some fruit. She had ten hot steaming glass fruit jars with bubbling preserves simmering on the stove. While leaning over the stove and stirring the preserves, she accidentally broke a jar severing an artery and scalding herself. She slipped silently to a chair. Her son, standing nearby, immediately responded. Her blood was spurting out rapidly. The boy eased his mother from the chair to the floor. With deft fingers he tore her apron sleeve to the shoulder, wrapped a linen dish towel around her upper arm and twisted it tight with a knife that was nearby. When the flow of blood had stopped, he called the family physician and then went back to the task of making his mother comfortable. He placed her head on a pillow and applied a dressing and bandage which he had obtained from his first aid kit. This treated the burn properly. When the physician arrived, he voiced the opinion that the mother would have died had the treatment not been given by the boy.

COUNCIL LEADERS
1912-1929

Council Presidents

Emerson Ela	1912 *
L. M. Hanks	1919 *
Louis Hersig	1920-21
H. L. Geisler	1922-26
Dr. J. C. Elsom	1927-28
R. McA. Keown	1929

Council Commissioners

Dr. J. C. Elsom	1912-26
R. McA. Keown	1927-28
Dr. J. V. McKee	1929-30

Council Executives

R. A. Overholser	1919-25
A. W. Siemers	1925-33

* The Council has no records from 1913 - 1918

The Council and individual Boy Scout troops planned and participated in countless Scouting activities: camping, hiking, conservation work, civic service, good turns, banquets, picnics, Boy Scout rallies, and much more. With all these opportunities Scouts learned various Scouting skills, developed leadership, served their community and had fun.

Summary

Scouting in south central Wisconsin started with a flurry of enthusiastic troops shortly after its inception on the national level in 1910. J. C. Elsom immediately recognized the potential of the Boy Scout program and set about the task of organizing the first council to promote and support Scouting in the state of Wisconsin. The Madison Council faced challenges as it evolved from a struggling all volunteer council to one that employed multiple professional staff. It went through three names as it grew from serving Madison to serving five counties. With Council expansion came more challenges for its administration. Strong committees in the areas of troop organization, finance, training, civic service, camping, court of honor and publicity became ever more important during this period of steady growth. Thousands of boys in this era had the opportunity to experience a quality Scouting program due to the initiative and vision of the many volunteers involved.

Opposite page: One of the foremost functions of the early Council was Organization and Field Work, which refers to organizing new troops and cultivating new sponsors. To this end, community groups or organizations were, and still are, crucial to the Scouting program. The leaders of community organizations saw the value of the Boy Scout program and how it could benefit boys, the youth in their organizations, as well as the community as a whole. In order to sponsor a troop or ship, they had to recruit effective volunteer leadership, provide a suitable meeting place, and follow the ideals and principles of the Boy Scouts of America. The sponsors featured on the opposite page were pioneers in providing Scouting to boys. Available, but sometimes sketchy records, indicate these groups sponsored a troop or ship at one time or another during the period 1913-1929. Many of the units of these early sponsors established long and honorable traditions, and some are still chartered partners with the Boy Scouts of America.

Early Sponsoring Organizations



Churches have been very important in sponsoring Boy Scout Troops since the start of Scouting. Christ Presbyterian Church, seen here in about 1920, sponsored Troop 20 for many years. Congregrations move and populations shift, but the memories remain with the Scouts throughout their lives.

St. Andrews Episcopal Church
Westminster Church
Luther Memorial Chapel
St. Patricks Catholic Church
St Joseph Church
St. Raphael Church
First Baptist Church
First Methodist Episcopal Church
University Methodist Church
First Congregational Church
Plymouth Congregational
Pilgrim Congregational
Immanual Evangelical Church
People's Tabernacle M.E. Church
Christ Presbyterian Church
Grace Episcopal Church
Holy Redeemer Catholic Church
Italian Mission
Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church
St. Bernards Church
Southside Community Church
Parkside Presbyterian Church
Nakoma School District
Lowell School PTA
Wisconsin High School
Franklin School
College Hills School Board
Neighborhood House
C. F. Burgess Laboratories
Lion's Club
Yacht Club
Volunteers of America
Groups of Citizens

Dr. James C. Elsom

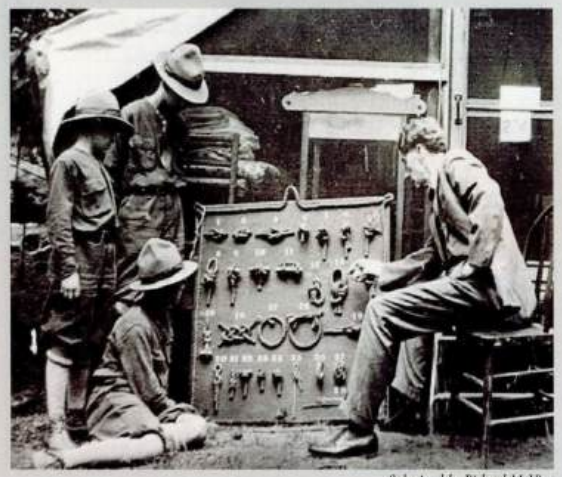


Submitted by Richard McVicar

Dr. Elsom is recognized as the founder of the Madison (later Four Lakes) Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He was born in Virginia in 1866. Receiving his medical degree from the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond in 1886, he served as Physical Education Director of the YMCA at Galveston, Texas and later in Minneapolis. He joined the University of Wisconsin faculty as Professor of Physical Education and Physical Therapy (1894-1936) and was the first U.W. Madison basketball coach (1899-1904) with a record of 25-14 (.641) in his six years as coach. Dr. Elsom retired as Professor Emeritus in 1936. He had also served the Army Medical Corps at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Walter Reed General Hospital and a U.S. General Hospital in New Jersey.

When the Boy Scouts of America was preparing the first Scout Handbook, copies were sent to 600 educators and colleges throughout the United States for critique and evaluation. It described, among other things, scouting skills, tests, merit badges, and uniforming. This book caught the attention of Professor Elsom, and off he went to New York by train to learn more about scouting. In 1911 Dr. Elsom began to secure names of campus associates, neighbors, school and religious leaders, and businessmen who would support and back the scouting program in Madison. He was instrumental in organizing the Council in 1911. On April 10, 1912, the "Application for Charter for Local Council" was completed, signed by Dr. J.C. Elsom, Commissioner, and submitted to the National Council of BSA. Dr. Elsom contributed a chapter on Scoutmaster Training to the first Handbook for Scout Masters, and he was one of a few contributors who were given special acknowledgement in the introduction to the book which was published in 1913 and 1914. He was instrumental in developing and offering a six-week summer school course for Scoutmasters and other workers interested in the development of boys and girls. This course was given under the auspices of the Department of Physical Education and Play at the University of Wisconsin.

During the summer months between 1914 and 1926 Dr. Elsom traveled to Culver Military Academy in Indiana where he was chief of a program designed to give young boys the outdoor experience they lacked. In 1917, he was director of a scouting training course at Lake Geneva. He co-authored a book on social games and group dances. He was Council Commissioner from 1919-1926, again in 1931-33, and was elected Council President 1927-1928. He was presented the Council's first Silver Beaver Award in 1934. Dr. Elsom died in 1949 at his daughter's home in Milwaukee from an apparent heart attack.



Submitted by Richard McVicar

J. C. Elsom instructs boys in the fine art of knots at Culver Military Academy. Notice how the uniforms of these students are similar to those worn by scouts.

iv Introduction

for advice as to how the meetings of their troop should be conducted, we have tried to meet them by our chapter on programs. These programs are intended to carry the troop progressively through the year, with indoor and outdoor activities. They are intended as suggestions and need not be followed in the order in which they are printed.

We are glad to have this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the splendid services rendered by a host of friends in the preparation of the book; many of their suggestions have been incorporated in these pages. But we are especially anxious to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. John L. Alexander, formerly of our staff, Dr. Paul C. Philips, Dr. J. C. Elsom, Prof. Irving E. Vining, Mr. Samuel A. Moffat, Mr. Ormond E. Loomis, and Mr. George H. Merritt.

The task undertaken by the Boy Scouts of America is not an easy one. The appeal is made to so many different kinds of boys, and so much of our effort must necessarily be experimental, that we crave the indulgence and coöperation of the men, Scout Masters and others, who are working with us in our endeavor to help the boys of America into more purposeful lives and better citizenship.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.
WILLIAM D. MURRAY,
GEORGE D. PRATT,
FRANK PRESBREY,
Editorial Board.

The introduction to the first ***Handbook for Scout Masters*** *(1913 and 1914) acknowledges the contribution of Dr. J. C. Elsom. Copyrighted material © 1913 Boy Scouts of America, reprinted by permission*

Dr. Elsom regarded his participation in Scouting a significant part of his life. In a 1926 letter, Elsom provides a brief sketch of his career for publication in Culver Military Academy's "Woodcrafter":

Have been in Physical Education work for many years, 25 or more at the University of Wisconsin. Interested in Scouting since the beginning of the Movement in this country, and have just received a Veteran's gold badge for 15 years service with the organization. Have been a Scoutmaster, having one of the first Scout Troops in Madison; have been Scout Commissioner in Madison for fourteen years. Taught in the first Scoutmasters' training course ever held in this county, at Lake George, N.Y., in 1912; have given Scouting courses at Columbia University, N.Y., (1915) and at the University of Wisconsin. Am a member of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, and have directed recreational activities at the Scout Executives Biennial Conference at Blue Ridge, N.C., and Estes Park, Colo.

Was special instructor in games at the Woodcraft School at Culver in 1914, and have been back for a short period every year since except in 1919, when I was an officer in the Medical Corps of the Army, and in 1923, when I was in another boys' camp. Have taken many pictures of the Culver Summer Schools, many of which appear in the catalogues for the past ten years. Have always loved the outdoors, and especially nature study and nature photography, of birds, wildflowers, trees, etc.



Submitted by Joan Palmer

Chapter 2

The GREAT DEPRESSION and the ORGANIZATION of DISTRICTS (1930 - 1940)

by Roland Krogstad

The 1930s was an important, though often trying, decade for Scouting in the Four Lakes Council area. In 1928, the Council had been approved to expand the Scouting movement throughout a five-county area in south central Wisconsin. Extending from its mostly urban origins to the thousands of boys living in rural areas would not prove to be an easy task. With the Great Depression serving as the backdrop for almost everything that took place, the Council faced numerous obstacles. Scouts and Scouters did the best they could in tough times, but it would take most of the decade to fulfill the promise of the Four Lakes Council's founding—to coordinate the areas within the Council's jurisdiction and make the benefits of Scouting available to all boys.

Opposite: 1930 National Boy Scouts of America recruiting brochure

Effects of the Great Depression

The Great Depression brought the nation's economic life to a standstill. It affected everyone, as millions of people lost their jobs; banks failed and stores closed; factories shut down; and farm prices fell lower than ever before. In the Madison area the Community Union was unable to collect on many of its contributors' pledges, which meant less funds allocated to groups like the Four Lakes Council. Service clubs had to cut back on their financial support, and in 1931, the Madison City Council voted to eliminate its appropriation to send boys to camp. In turn, then, the Council office reduced salaries, cut back on travel allowances, and shortened office operations to part-time. Even with these cuts, it could not pay many of its bills on time. Individual Scouts were also impacted. As the financial burden for supporting Scouting came to rest more heavily on Scouting families, many could not pay their registration or camping fees. A sign of the times was that new uniforms became increasingly scarce and were replaced by the extensive use of hand-me-downs.

One of the most significant effects of the Depression on Scouting was its massive drain on adult leadership. The Scout Executive's report for 1933 indicated that many of the volunteer leaders were either worried about their financial incomes or were in need of work. Some Scoutmasters went looking for jobs in other towns, and even the Council Work Assistance Program, launched in 1933, did not stop the problem. The program did help a number of men find employment, but in nearly every case, their work took them out of the city or required that they work at night. All of this resulted in a serious turnover and shortage in leadership.

To make the problem even worse, many of the organizations that sponsored troops had to cut back as well. The cost of fuel, lighting and janitorial services were prohibitive, and the urgent need of churches and schools to reduce their budgets meant that some could no longer sponsor troops. Limited resources meant that priorities had to be established. Though the Council's executive committee expressed the opinion that the hard times made it even more important to build character and strengthen values among boys and young men (an opinion also held by the National Executive Board), many people complained that welfare programs, not character building, should receive what little money was available.

Council Organization and Administration

The depression proved to be a major obstacle in many ways, but this did not mean that the Council stood still. Although the Four Lakes Council had been established in 1929, the difficult work of piecing together an organization that could effectively serve the Council's five-county area was yet to be completed. It was to this end, then, that the Council set to work at the beginning of the decade.

Across the nation, most councils had initially formed in large cities where financing was more accessible. Despite the great movement of Americans into the cities during the 1920s and 1930s, a majority of the boys who became 12 years of age still lived in places with a population of less than 10,000. This was also true in the Four Lakes Council area. Many boys lived in rural areas, and even after the establishment of the Council, some continued to correspond directly with the national office.

To better organize the Council, a system had to be put in place to provide Scouting in the rural areas. Cooperation had to be developed between the city and the country. By 1929, the National Council had demonstrated the effectiveness of area district organization, and the Four Lakes Council adopted this model, which became the prevailing type of council organization. The districts, administered by volunteers along with the Council's professional staff, would be better able to organize local troops and carry out necessary training, camping and other Scouting activities. With the momentum created by the Council's founding, this seemed to be an attainable goal.

However, despite the desire by some to put districts in place and organize rural areas quickly, progress was slow. The crippling economic reality of the Great Depression proved a major impediment. Local community leaders were reluctant to join the Council and to provide financial support. As a result, re-organization went ahead in fits and starts. It would take nearly the entire decade for an effective district organization to come together.

Rather than moving ahead on its ambitious plans in the early 1930s, the Council actually took a few steps backward. At the beginning of 1931, Scout Executive Siemers reported that 19 towns were not renewing their troop registration, and at a meeting of the representatives from around the Council that same year there was general agreement against providing funds for a central office in Madison. Because much of the Council's funding at this point was coming from the Community Union of Madison, the Council's assistant field executive was instructed to apply his services in the city of Madison rather than working in rural areas. By 1933 there were more Madison troops registered with the Council than there were in all of the other parts of the Four Lakes Council's geographic boundaries.

continued on page 30



Submitted by Tony Lazewski; Duane Koenig's Pack 302 Scrapbook

The pictures on this page and others in this book come from a scrapbook kept by Duane Koenig of Pack 302 in the late 1930s. Pictured in both is Den Chief Henry "Hank" Bush with his den from Pack 302. Hank has been active in Scouting for decades and served as Council President. He was awarded the Silver Beaver in 1973 for distinguished service to youth at the council level. Hank continues in Scouting as an Executive Board member.



Submitted by Tony Lazewski; Duane Koenig's Pack 302 Scrapbook

The Depression's Effect on Council Membership



Late 1930s Wisconsin State Journal *photo, submitted by Tony Lazewski; Duane Koenig's Pack 302 Scrapbook*

The caption with this photo boasts: "Thirsty Cubs Endorse Kennedy-Mansfield Orange Drink - Cub Scouts, Pack 302, 100 hundred strong, thirstily endorse the goodness of Kennedy-Mansfield's Orange Drink. This picture was taken...when the pack hiked from Randall School to the Arboretum. The pack held a tree planting ceremony and were told the story of the Arboretum."

Increasing membership in rural areas was a strategic plan of the Council in the 1930s. The effect of the early years of the Depression, however, was actually decreased membership. Some boys who had wanted to become Scouts and who had partially organized their own troops were disappointed. There were not enough men who were able to serve as Scoutmasters because of their economic circumstances. In 1930, there were 909 youth in the Council, of which all were Boy Scouts except for nine Sea Scouts. By 1932 total membership had dropped to 381 but included the first three Cub Scout packs with 16 boys (Cub Scouts became an official part of the Boy Scouts of America in 1930). By 1940 Cub Packs increased to 17 while the number of Cub Scouts reached 449. Sea Scouts membership was 34 in 1940.

Council Youth Membership 1930 - 1940

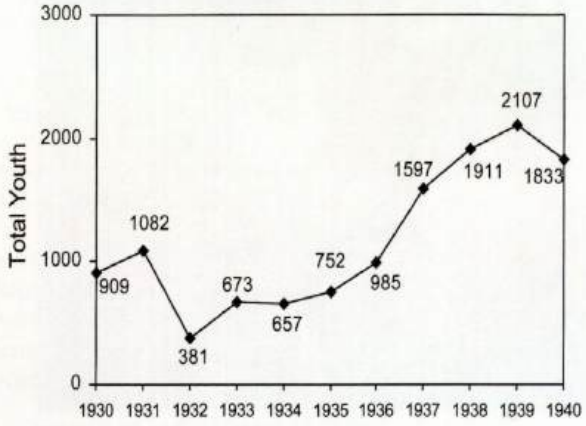


Table showing the number of total youth registered with the Four Lakes Council for the period 1930-1940. The first Cub Scout pack was organized in 1932. By 1940 there were 449 Cub Scouts. The Council records in the 1930s listed "Negro Troops" separately. There was one black troop identified in 1931, 1938, and 1939 with 8, 18, and 18 boys, respectively, which are included in this table.

The Depression's Effect on Council Finances

Many of the problems facing the Four Lakes Council stemmed from the belt-tightening made necessary by the Depression. The money available to the Council had increased throughout the 1920s and into 1930, but between 1930 and 1933, funds fell by more than half. The reluctance of some parts of the Council area to contribute funds for Council operations and the diminishing allocations from the Madison Community Union meant that the Council was in a precarious position.

Central to the Council's finances was the Madison Community Union, upon which the Council relied heavily for monetary support. Founded prior to 1920, the Union provided a vehicle for raising funds and distributing them to various charities and agencies. Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Marvin Rosenberry was instrumental in establishing the Union, but even though he was always an advocate of Scouting and served a stint as the Four Lakes Council's representative on the Union Board, close connections were not always enough to secure adequate funding. Several meetings to discuss finances involving representatives from the Four Lakes Council, numerous other member agencies, and the Community Union were held between 1930 and 1937.

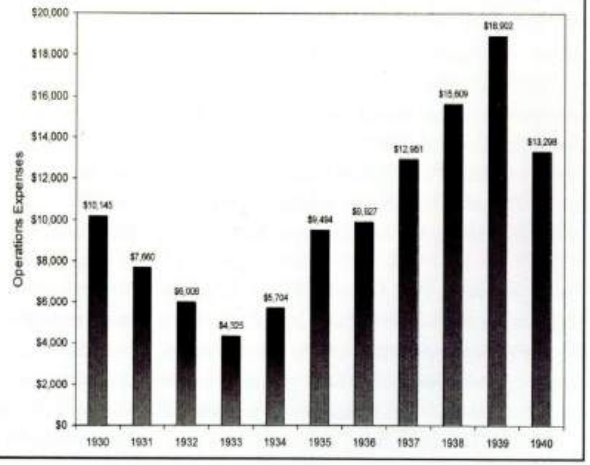
In 1933, it was revealed that funding for the Scouts had been cut by 50% while other groups funded by the Union had received cuts of only 20% or less. Some people connected to the Union questioned whether Scouting was worth the money which had been invested in it under the conditions brought on by the Depression. Others felt that a larger portion of the Council office expenses should be charged back to the area outside of the City of Madison.

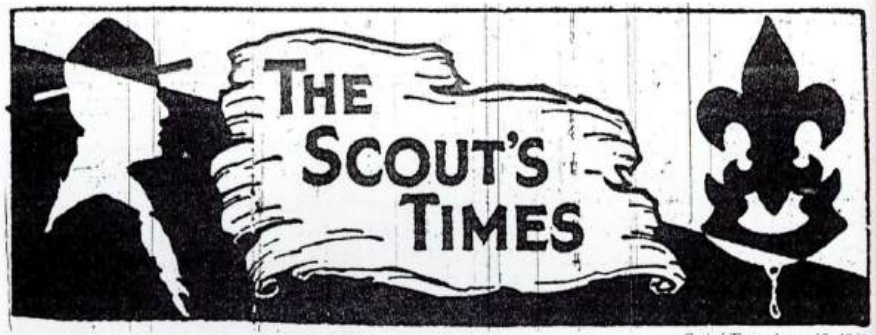
Another problem was that the Union was not always able to carry through on the money that it had allocated to the Council. In 1935, for example, the Council requested $6,500, the Community Union approved $5,500, but the Council eventually received only $4,500. The reality of the Depression meant that many of the Union's donors were not able to fulfill their pledges. As a result of these problems and issues, the Council's executive committee discussed severing relations with the Madison Community Union more than once. Despite the many frustrations, the Council decided to maintain its connection with the Union, and Council President Harold M. Wilkie encouraged continued cooperation. The Council needed to look elsewhere for funding and in 1937 held its first Sustaining Membership Campaign which raised $1,708.

Budgets during this period often required cutting and were quite variable. The operating expenses varied from $10,145 in 1930, to a low of $4,325 in 1933, and a peak of $18,902 in 1939. Capital expenses were over $12,000 in 1938 due to improvements at Camp Tichora.

In 1938, Frank Phillips, President of Phillips Petroleum of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, gave the Four Lakes Council a total of $9,200, of which $2,100 was for area extension. The remainder was used for improvements at Camp Tichora and to pay off the Council's debt mortgages. The Camp Tichora debt was retired in 1939.

Council Operating Expenses 1930-1940





Capital Times, August 10, 1941

Other aspects of the Council's administration included the Publicity Network, which carried over from the 1920s. The Wisconsin State Journal *and the* Capital Times *cooperated with the Scouts and published regular columns of "The Scout's Times" and later "The Scout's Journal" (opposite). Publicity was important and newspapers in local communities performed a valuable service by informing the public about the Scouting program. Another benefit from the publicity was the fostering of cooperation among the cities, towns and rural areas throughout the five-county Council area.*

Leadership Training Courses were redesigned in 1932 with less lecture and more troop and patrol structure and more practical activities centered around the troop and patrol structure. The new design could be called one of the forerunners to the present-day Wood Badge courses. When youth membership resumed growth in the later part of the 1930s, the influx of committeemen and unit leaders necessitated the Council to "train the trainers" to meet the increased needs for training.

Court of Honor sessions were also redesigned in 1931 with only two held per year in the Assembly Chambers of the State Capitol for the ranks of Star, Life and Eagle. The less frequent and more formal setting with more officials in attendance created more interest and a higher sense of achievement. The Rotary Shield was presented to the troop with the highest number of merit badges earned, and the Karsten Recruiting Cup was presented to the troop with the largest number of new Scouts since the last court of honor. Troops and districts were held responsible for examining, passing and awarding all ranks below Star.

During the April 1932 Court of Honor in the Assembly Chambers of the State Capitol, the Scout Mother's Pin was presented to Mrs. George Briggs. Mrs. Briggs was the first Madison woman to receive the Scout Mother's Pin, a recognition recently created by the National B.S.A.

Report of BSA Region 7 Evaluation Study

A crucial moment for the Four Lakes Council in the 1930s was the evaluation of Council operations by representatives from the BSA Region 7 office. This office supervised and provided assistance to councils in Wisconsin and other upper mid-west states. With reports of unrest in the field among volunteers and criticism of the Council administration, Region 7 officials came from Chicago in February 1934 to conduct a study of the organization and administration of the Four Lakes Council. A. F. Claude, Region 7 Deputy Scout Executive, interviewed members of the Executive Board, chairmen of committees, Scoutmasters, heads of various institutions and Council President Robert McA. Keown.

Claude's report was less than complimentary, to say the least. Speaking at the Council's annual meeting, he pointed out the low attendance of 40 people, claiming that there should be 700, and he bluntly told the Council that "Madison wasn't interested in promoting Boy Scout work." Local leaders tended to put the blame on operations at the regional or National level, but Claude insisted it was a lack of energetic local leadership that was at the heart of the problem. The study found that the Council and its committees had no program or objectives, in addition to many other deficiencies. This was particularly worrisome, since the National Council had been



emphasizing the importance of planning for years. It had also published a good deal of material to assist councils in precisely this enterprise. Further, Claude made numerous very specific recommendations for strengthening Council and committee organizational structure, administrative procedures and program development. He noted that despite the plans made by Council leaders years before, effective district organization was still lacking. He suggested that the Council give immediate effort to organizing the districts outside Madison, developing the necessary organization within the districts and recognizing the district chairmen on the executive board. The report and its recommendations contributed to the success of the Council in the latter half of the decade as did the start of the nation's economic recovery.

A new Council Scout Executive, Arthur N. Ekstrand, was hired in 1934. Real progress was evident within the Council by 1937, a large part of it due to a significant financial revival. While the executive board had been considering withdrawing from the Madison Community Union, officials from Region 7 had recommended that before the Council took any action, that it draw up plans and objectives and submit them to the Union. The idea was that the Union would be more willing to support an agency that made an earnest effort to fulfill its obligations to those it serves. As a result the Union was able to increase its allocation to the Council to $7,600 in 1939.

Better district organization also paid off. Troops in areas outside of Madison had been reluctant to register with the Council and financially support it, but that began to change. District committees were set up for the Dane, Richland, and Sauk-Columbia Districts by 1937 (Iowa District established a committee in 1939). Although some troops continued to operate independently, more and more were brought into the district organization and the Council. In 1937, 20 towns had troops as part of the Council and 7 shared in the Council's funding. By 1939, 30 communities had Scout units and 16 conducted finance campaigns.

It was clear that the Council had turned an important corner. At the 1939 annual meeting, Council President Arnold Jackson recognized that achievement and gave credit to the previous Scout Executive and president for putting Scouting on such a high plane in the Council. Noting that some people in the Council had favored a policy of slow expansion, Jackson stated that "teams of staff and volunteer leaders have traveled throughout the Council area to meet with local people to discuss problems, issues, and plans to move ahead. As a result, Scouting has shown a steady growth on a strong foundation. We are anticipating another fine camporee at Baraboo in 1940, which we hope will be even bigger than the one staged at Richland Center this past spring." He concluded with a call for even more energy and action: "We hope that all those interested in the movement will cooperate fully in attaining the objective of more and better Scouting and Cubbing for boys."



Undated photo of Boy Scouts participating in a ceremony on Bascom Hill, University of Wisconsin - Madison.

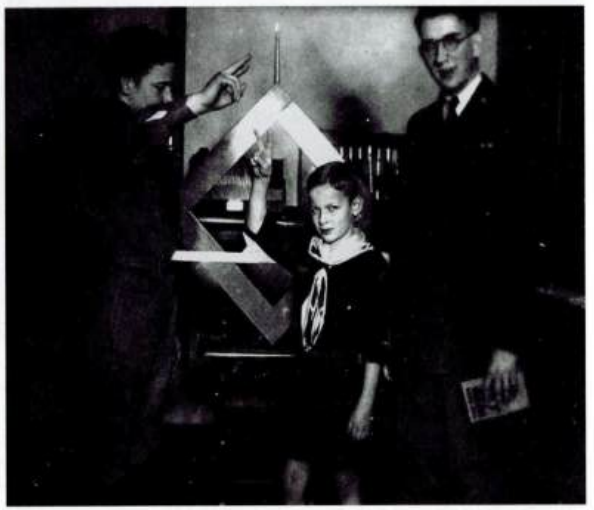
Scouting Activities

Just as they did for the Council, the 1930s offered a variety of challenges for individual troops and packs. However, even in the face of a widespread lack of adult leadership and a serious decline in membership, unit activities and programs continued. Camping, hiking, rallies, and community service built on the foundation laid in earlier years, and new activities like the Cub Scouts, inter-council camporals, and a summer program appeared. Council camporees and other activities in towns outside of Madison were impressive, and they gave boys a chance to meet other troops and Scouts. Similar to the popular Scout rallies in the 1920s which involved competition in games and Scoutcraft skills and were usually held indoors, camporals came on the scene in the 1930s and were usually held outdoors.

One of the exciting aspects of the slowly improving communication and organization among troops was that it became more common to hold events beyond one or two neighboring towns and even beyond the council boundaries. In June 1930, for example, the first statewide camporal, hosted by the Four Lakes Council, was held at Devil's Lake, and troops from all over the state competed in swimming, boat racing, first aid, kite flying, signaling, fire-by-friction, bugling, camping and cooking. There were demonstrations, a parade, and entertainment by an Indian Chief and his family. Considering that this was the first attempt at such an event, its success is particularly noteworthy. In 1936 an even larger gathering came together in Madison with Scouts from Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan. Over 700 Scouts and Scouters competed in this camporal.

Also new in the 1930s, Council camporees were held in areas outside of Madison for the first time. The first Four Lakes Council Camporee was held at Portage in the spring of 1938 and was organized primarily by the Columbia-Sauk District Committee. About 400 Scouts and their leaders attended, and the weekend included a campfire program presented by a speaker from the Indian Agency House in Portage, as well as various competitions. During the day, patrols demonstrated Scoutcraft skills at different stations throughout the campground and were awarded points depending on how well the patrol performed its tasks. The second Council Camporee was held at City Park in Richland Center the next year, with a Court of Honor that awarded two Eagle Badges and a parade through town led by the Drum and Bugle Corps. It is interesting to note that it rained on Scouts at both of these camporees—Wisconsin weather has always provided an interesting challenge for Four Lakes Council Scouts.

A Cub Scout rank advancement ceremony at West High School in Madison on December 6, 1938. The Cub Scout leader is Duane Koenig, Assistant Cubmaster of Pack 302. The Cub Scout is Billy Munkwitz of Den 11 and the Den Chief is Wardell ("Bucky") Pike. Bucky Pike has been active in Scouting since he was a youth. As an adult, Bucky served as Council President and was awarded the Silver Beaver and Silver Antelope awards for distinguished service to youth at the council and regional levels, respectively.



Submitted by Tony Lazewski; Duane Koenig's Pack 302 Scrapbook



Wisconsin State Journal, *December 7, 1936*

Four Lakes Council Boy Scouts participated in the Wisconsin State Journal's annual Empty Stocking campaign. Shown (l to r) are John Statz, John Hanchette, Ralph Stothard and Louis Beaudette as they distributed milk bottles to Madison businesses in December 1936. Money donated during this campaign brought Christmas cheer to Madison's needy children.



Submitted by Don Schleicher

The Columbus Scout Cabin was built during 1938-39 and was dedicated on September 29, 1939. The practice of building Scout cabins or shacks started in the late-1920s. These troop projects provided the Scouts opportunities to learn about building materials, obtaining a site and labor coordination. The shacks provided a meeting place, storage space and sometimes sleeping quarters for the Scouts. This cabin was renovated with a new roof and foundation in 2001-2002. Columbus citizens provided donations, and Jennifer Harmon and Don Schleicher led volunteers in the refurbishing of the cabin for future generations of Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

Nationally, the Cub Scout program was established in 1930. Initially a program for boys ages 9 to 11, the Cub Scout program centered around the home and family. The first three packs were formed in Madison in 1932 at Plymouth Church, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and Christ Presbyterian Church. Cub Scouts had the opportunity to attend Camp Tichora beginning in 1934, where they were housed separately and had their own program tailored for younger boys.

Another option for boys age 15 and older was Sea Scouting, which began in the 1920s and continued during the 1930s. Sea Scout sponsors included the Madison Yacht Club, Kiwanis Club, and the First Congregational Church. They turned a naval cutter into a sailing ship and took cruises through the four lakes. Even after the "Sea Scout Ship Wisconsin" was caught in a storm and wrecked in 1936, it was repaired, and the Sea Scouts continued their activities, including demonstrating water rescue at Vilas Park during the city's 4th of July celebration in 1938.

Scouts had no problem keeping themselves busy during these years. In addition to the larger council-wide activities, many smaller and lesser-known programs were planned and conducted. For example, an international hand of friendship was extended to Troop 31 of Oslo, Norway when it camped at Olin Park in Madison in July 1936. A Wisconsin state flag, territorial centennial medallion, mementos and shared picnic lunches were among the gifts given to the Norwegian Scouts. Troops held parents' banquets, Scout alumni homecomings and camper reunions. Scouts participated in Memorial Day parades, patrol contests, and investitures of new members. Scout talks on subjects like first aid and safety were broadcast over WHA radio. In 1940, many Scouts observed Reverence Sunday (BSA's 30th Anniversary) in recognition of the unknown London lad's good turn which resulted in the founding of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910. Camping, of course, remained popular.

A highlight of the decade was a four-day adventure by Madison Troop 20 to the 1933 Chicago World's Fair. Sponsored by Christ Presbyterian Church, the troop demonstrated Scoutcraft and handicraft and served as guides on the fairgrounds. More than 45 Scouts were accompanied by their adult leaders, including Milo Beran, C. H. Beebe, Carl Bays, and John Hanchett. The mayor designated the troop as the official Scout delegation from Madison.

The First National Jamboree in 1937

A new experience for Four Lakes Council Scouts was the first National Jamboree, held in Washington, D.C. from June 30 to July 9, 1937. A contingent from the Council took a Northwestern train to Washington and, along with other Scouts from across the country, set up camp on Columbia Island and along the Potomac River. Taking birch logs and other materials with them, the Four Lakes Scouts erected a teepee at the entrance to their camp, along with a sign that read "Camp in Wisconsin."

The Jamboree was a significant event for Scouting, and it was also recognized by an address from President Roosevelt, who acknowledged the importance of Scouting in the nation's life. Roosevelt's words serve as an important reminder of the value of Scouting and the reason why so many boys and adults have devoted themselves so fully to the Scouting movement:

I have expressed the conviction that there are many thousands of men throughout our country who are better citizens today because in boyhood they had enjoyed affiliation with the Boy Scouts. And so I like to think that the ideals of Scouting are not simply ideals for boys...Honor, honesty, straight forward dealing with a spirit of helpfulness toward others are ideals for men; and there is a better prospect that we shall find these characteristics in the men of the future if they are inculcated in boyhood through membership in the Boy Scouts. I firmly believe that few influences are more helpful in teaching self-reliance than in the influence which surrounds the youngsters enrolled in the Boy Scouts—and preliminary training in self-reliance is surely an invaluable asset to those, who a few years hence will assume the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship.

-Franklin Delano Roosevelt



Wisconsin State Journal, June 27, 1937

Secretary of State Theodore Dammann presents the state flag and a letter of credentials to the Scouts attending the 1937 National Jamboree. First row (l to r) Leaders Duane Koenig and Charles Parker; Scouts Bob Kuenning, Bill Heronemus and Louis Beaudette; Secretary Dammann. Additional members of this contingent were Scouts Mickey Lovell, Bob Wilbur, Dick Mueller, Davis Mueller, Thomas Paterson, James Bower, Roger Swanson, Jim Kuenning, Bob Jackson, Arthur Parr, Charles Iltis, Dick Mautner, Bob Teckemeyer, Stuart Stewart, William Rennebohm; Leaders J. Malcolm Torrance and Dr. A.C. Edwards.

FOUR LAKES COUNCIL

(Dane, Iowa, Sauk, Columbia and Richland Counties)

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA



ANNUAL WINTER RALLY



UNIVERSITY STOCK PAVILION

Saturday, March 13, 1937

7:30 P. M.

PROGRAM

EVENTS	HOW JUDGED	AWARD
1. Contest of Orderlies	By Service	Ribbons
2. Grand Entry and Review	Appearance, Execution, Attendance, Flags	Ribbons
Demonstration By Cubs: Randall Pack No. 302 Den Mothers, Den Dads, Den Chiefs Games, Songs, Cheers and Living Circle		
3. Tent Pitching	Time, Neatness, Rigidity	Ribbons
4.*Signalling	Time, Accuracy	Simon Bros. Plaque,
a. Semaphore		Ribbons
b. Wig-wag		
5.*Wood Paper-knife Contest	Appearance, Usefulness	Ribbons
6.†Fire by Friction	Time	Kennedy Dairy Plaque, Ribbons
7.†Fire by Flint and Steel	Number of Fires	Ribbons
8. First Aid	Time, Transportation, Accuracy	Lincoln Life Plaque, Ribbons
Musical Interlude: Racine Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps (National Champions) Wm. L. Peterson, Director		
Breeches Buoy Demonstration: Sea Scout Ship No. 501 Max Kliefoth, Skipper, C. Drewes, E. Garner, Ted S. Holstein, Mates		
9. Knot Tying Relay	Time, Accuracy	Ribbons
10. String Burning Contest	Time	Ribbons
11. Tilting	Elimination Game	Ribbons
12. Tomato Can Race	Elimination Game	Ribbons
Award of Plaques and Honors Chief Judge A. F. Claude, Deputy Regional Executive, Chicago		
Finale: Racine Drum and Bugle Corps and Assembly Scout Benediction		

(*) (†) These two contests are to be started simultaneously. In addition to the awards listed, points will be given to the troop winning, in each event: first place 10, second 8, third 6, fourth 4, fifth 2, and sixth 1.

The troop obtaining the greatest number of points is the rally champion.

"DO A GOOD TURN DAILY"

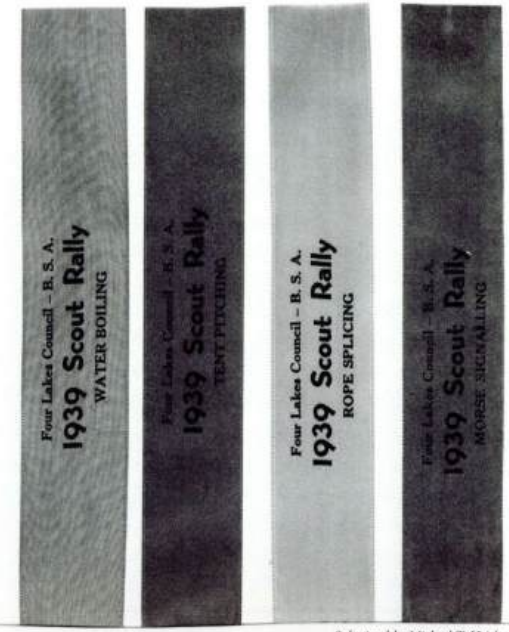
"Wanted: A Man To Lead"—Call Badger 2

Submitted by Tony Lazewski; Duane Koenig's Pack 302 Scrapbook

The program flier for the Annual Winter Rally held at the University of Wisconsin - Madison Stock Pavilion. The Racine Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps traveled to Madison to entertain the participants; a result of this was the organizing of the Madison Drum and Bugle Corps, later known as the Madison Scouts, in 1938.

Even as all these activities went forward, the Depression lingered in the background. The tough economic times impacted all types of Scout activities and programs. For example, Hank Bush, Jr., who joined Troop 2 of First Congregational Church, Madison in 1935, recalled that his "troop didn't do much camping in those days because they didn't have enough tents and couldn't afford to purchase new ones." Rather than giving in, though, they found other ways to enjoy the outdoors. Hank remembers frequent hikes around Lake Wingra, through the Arboretum, and up to Sunset Point near Hoyt Park. Scouts also found creative ways to fund their activities, like those Scouts who built and sold bird houses to pay for camp, and beat rugs and cleaned basements to pay for other expenses.

The Depression meant many opportunities for Scouts to provide service within their communities. In addition to the many good turns that Scouts always undertook, such as helping the Kiwanis plant 800 seedling spruces on Hwy 51 in 1931, much of their community service was aimed at relieving some of the economic pressures of the Depression. In 1934, President Franklin Roosevelt issued a plea to the Boy Scouts to help with the national emergency relief campaign. The President recommended that during the balance of the month, every troop and every Scout do everything possible to collect food, clothes, bedding and other household furnishings for those who needed them. In Madison, eight troops collected several carloads of goods for distribution through local welfare agencies. Scouts did their part to offset the effects of the Depression in other ways as well. They prepared Thanksgiving and Christmas food baskets for distribution to the needy and grew vegetable and flower gardens in their back yards for food and for beautification.



At Scout Rallies Scouts competed for ribbons like the ones to the right. Scouts could earn ribbons for fire by flint and steel, knot tying, first aid, woodcarving, dressing, flag raising, water boiling, tent pitching, rope splicing and signalling.

Submitted by Michael T. Heitke



Middleton Boy Scouts assemble outside the Middleton Village Hall as they prepare to distribute rat poison to infected areas for a service project.

Wisconsin State Historical Society

For those who couldn't go to a jamboree or attend summer camp, a comprehensive program of summer activities was planned and coordinated by four agencies of the Madison Community Union. These summer activities started in 1930 and continued through most of the decade. They included team sports (baseball, golf, track, tennis and swimming), field trips in the community (manufacturing plants, hospitals, radio stations and police stations), summer camps (Camp Tichora, YMCA Camp Wakanda, YWCA and Girl Scout camps), weekend camps at Scout shacks, hikes through Eagle Heights and around Lake Mendota, and many other activities.

Summary

The newly formed Four Lakes Council entered the decade facing the paralyzing effects of the Great Depression and the challenge of providing Scouting in the outlying rural areas. It exited the decade with organized districts in place, a reviving economy, and a spirit of cooperation among all communities. It took time, money, staff and a definitive plan to achieve a fully functioning council during the trying economic times of this decade. By 1940 the Four Lakes Council was providing program support for boys in every community it served.

COUNCIL LEADERSHIP 1930-1940

Council Presidents

R. H. Hommel	1930
J. P. Butler	1931-33
R. McA. Keown	1934
Harold M. Wilkie	1935
Henry A. Robinson	1936
Harry Kleuter	1937-38
Arnold S. Jackson	1939-40

Council Commissioners

Dr. J. V. McKee	1929-30
Dr. J. C. Elsom	1931-33
Prof. L. H. Kessler	1934-38
L. G. Kuenning	1939-40

Council Executives

Dr. A. W. Siemers	1925-34
A. N. Ekstrand	1934-38
Clayton M. Chatters	1939-40

Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry

Justice Rosenberry was born in Medina County, Ohio in 1868, attended public schools in Michigan, and obtained his law degree from the University of Michigan. After teaching a short while, he moved to Wausau, Wisconsin, to set up a law practice in 1893. In 1916, he was appointed to the Wisconsin Supreme Court by Governor Emanuel Philip, and enjoyed a long and distinguished career on the bench. He retired in January 1950 at age 82 and died in 1958.

Rosenberry was a strong supporter of the Boy Scout movement from 1910 until his death. While in Wausau he organized three Boy Scout troops and served as a Scoutmaster. After moving to Madison, one of his earliest forms of community work was with the Madison Boy Scout Council, serving on the Executive Board for over 30 years. In 1918, he was elected First Vice President of the Board. In the early 1920s, he and Louis Hersig represented the Boy Scouts on the Madison Community Union board. During this period Scouting in Madison expanded as new troops were organized, a full-time Scout Executive was employed and Camp Tichora at Green Lake was purchased. He was elected and served as Honorary President of the Council for over 30 years and was awarded the Silver Beaver in 1937. He was elected to represent the Four Lakes Council on the National Boy Scout Council in the 1930s and 1940s and was unanimously elected as a Member-at-Large of the National Boy Scout Council at its meeting held in Cleveland, May 13-14, 1938. For his work at the regional level of the Boy Scouts he was awarded the Silver Antelope in 1943.

Justice Rosenberry was very active in civic affairs at both local and state levels. He helped with the youth program of the Madison Rotary Clubs, strengthening and broadening the movement and befriending the youngsters in need of it. He was a warden in his church for 20 years. He was state chairman of the finance committee of the United War Camp Community Service in 1918 and was responsible for raising the Wisconsin quota of $3,390,000 during the fall of 1918. He was one of the organizers of the Madison Community Union, serving as its president in 1922-24 and drawing up its articles of incorporation which were widely copied in other sections of the country. Other civic endeavors included president of the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work in1926 and head of the State Bar Association in 1925-26. Justice Rosenberry was also a 33 degree Mason.



Judge Rosenberry, wearing his Silver Beaver and Silver Antelope, poses with two Boy Scouts and a Cub Scout

Wisconsin State Journal, *submitted by Michael T. Heitke*

1939 SPONSORING INSTITUTIONS & UNIT LEADERS

(Source: 1939 Council Annual Dinner Program)

DANE COUNTY

Troop 1	**St. Andrews Episcopal Church** John J. Jenkins	Troop 33	**East Side Business Mens Club** J. M. Torrance
Troop 2	**First Congregational Church** Charles S. Parker	new	**St. John's Evan. Luth. Church** Irving Braun
Troop 3	**First Methodist Church** William Gersbach	Troop 35	**DeForest Commercial Club** C. A. Carlson
Troop 4	**South Side Men's Club** Howard Rohr	Troop 36	**Union Congregational Church**, Windsor R. A. Parsons
Troop 5	**Lakewood School** Harvey Jones	Troop 37	**Sunnyside School** Clemeth Risley
Troop 6	**Volunteers of America** Paul Bau	Troop 38	**Fall River Community Club** Willard W. Hancock
Troop 7	**Shorewood Hills** Carl E. Mohs	Troop 39	**M. Mickelson Post 313** Nordahl Knudtson
Troop 8	**Highland-Mendota School** F. B. Lynaugh	Troop 40	**Middleton Grade School** Edward Kromrey
Troop 9	**Parkside Presbyterian Church** Alfred O. Gray	Troop 41	**Cambridge High School** M. L. Pierce
Troop 12	**Pilgrim Congregational Church**, Black Earth Russell Goodman	Troop 43	**Lions Club**, Sun Prairie Charles Wetmore
Troop 13	**Nakoma School** W. W. Engelke	Troop 45	**Group of Citizens**, Stoughton I. A.Fagerland
Troop 15	**First Congregational Church** William D. Russell	Troop 46	**Group of Citizens**, Stoughton H. Cummings
Troop 16	**Blessed Sacrament Church** J. F. Oesterlie	Troop 47	**First Lutheran Church**, Stoughton Norman Stensaas
Troop 19	**Bethel Lutheran Church** William Hughes	Troop 48	**First Methodist Church**, Stoughton Revilo C. Wilson
Troop 20	**Christ Presbyterian Church** W. F. Glagow	Troop 52	**Group of Citizens**, Waunakee Gerald J. Jeffords
Troop 21	**Neighborhood House** Clarence Brown	Troop 53	**Firemen of McFarland** Al Larson
Troop 22	**Neighborhood House** Ken Orchard	Troop 55	**Lodi Mens Club** W. T. Hatter
Troop 23	**Holy Redeemer Church** Adelite Thornton	Troop 59	**Martin Luther Children's Home** Arthur Bragstad
Troop 24	**Nichols School** August J. Gabriel	Troop 99	**Columbus Rotary and Kiwanis** Lowell Larson
Troop 25	**Allis School** Leon E. Edman	Pack 302	**Randall School PTA** A. J. Shaper
Troop 26	**Sherman Park School** J. E. McKierman	Pack 305	**Lakewood School PTA** T. H. Rickets
Troop 29	**East High School** Roy Jamison	Pack 306	**Volunteers of America** Paul E. Bau
Troop 30	**Glenwood Moravian Church** John R. Weinlich	Pack 307	**Shorewood Hills PTA** Duane Koenig
Troop 31	**Trinity Lutheran Church** Sam Anderson	Pack 308	**Highland-Mendota Beach School PTA** Francis B. Lynaugh
Troop 32	**Latter Day Saints Church** Carl Wirth	Pack 313	**Nakoma School PTA** Fred Disstelhorst

Pack 317	**Lincoln School PTA** Ford S. Whipple	Pack 334	**St. Bernard's Church PTA** Norbert P. DePray
Pack 329	**Emerson School PTA** A. R. Schumann	Pack 345	**West Side School PTA**, Stoughton Jens J. Vander Groff
Pack 330	**Dungeon School PTA** E. M. Oscar	Pack 346	**Central School PTA**, Stoughton E. K. Broughton
Pack 331	**Hawthorne School PTA** Frederick J. Goff	Pack 350	**Chamber of Commerce**, Columbus Roy McCabe
Pack 333	**Lowell School PTA** Casper M. Nash	Pack 355	**Lodi School PTA** H. I. Peterson

IOWA DISTRICT

Troop 37	**Kiwanis Club**, Mineral Point Leslie Rohr

RICHLAND DISTRICT

Troop 54	**Spring Green Public School** Donald N. McDowell	Troop 86	**Odd Fellows Sextonville** Carl Klinzing
Troop 80	**Methodist Church**, Richland Center A. C. King	Pack 380	**Kiwanis Club**, Richland Center Tom Strang
Troop 82	**St. Mary's Catholic Church** Francis Sneesby	Pack 383	**Kiwanis Club**, Richland Center Orla Nutter
Troop 83	**United Brethren Church** E. E. McCollum		

SAUK-COLUMBIA DISTRICT

Troop 42	**American Legion**, Reedsburg Clyde Baley	Troop 77	**St. Joseph's Church**, Baraboo Andrew McGuan
Troop 44	**Kiwanis Club**, Reedsburg Roy Holzmiller	Troop 78	**Lyon Church of God**, Baraboo Bernard Kinney
Troop 51	**Group of Citizens**, Pardeeville Herbert Rausch	Troop 79	**Elk's Lodge**, Baraboo Richard Gust
Troop 56	**Baptist Church**, Wyocena T. G. Anderson	Troop 84	**Group of Citizens**, Friesland Samuel Cupery
Troop 65	**Citizens Grove**, Lake Delton Chris Bhend	Troop 85	**Sacred Heart Church**, Reedsburg Peter Daley
Troop 66	**Kiwanis Club**, Wisconsin Dells Ed Brown	Troop 90	**Kiwanis Club**, Baraboo Merle J. Hanley
Troop 68	**Poynette Men's Club** Bud Trierweiler	Troop 91	**Knights of Pythias**, Baraboo Henry Ferber
Troop 70	**Presbyt., Episco. & Meth. Church** W. B. Bowen	Pack 342	**Monday Study Club**, Reedsburg Paul M. Loofbord
Troop 71	**St. Mary's Troop Committee** Frederick James	Pack 356	**Baptist Church**, Wyocena Gordon W. Cowles
Troop 72	**Presbyt., Episco. & Meth. Church** H. V. Peterson	Pack 370	**Elks Club**, Portage Maurice Goodman, Jr
Troop 73	**Knights of Pythias**, Prairie du Sac Sam A. Chesley	Pack 371	**St. Mary's Church**, Portage Henry Denzien
Troop 74	**Business Club**, Sauk City Kenneth G. Hall	Pack 377	**Third Ward School**, Baraboo Frank Marquardt
Troop 75	**Cambia High School** M. E. Kausler	Pack 378	**Second Ward School**, Baraboo H. L. Wyatt
Troop 76	**Parent Teachers**, North Freedom Frank L. Habich	Pack 379	**First Ward School**, Baraboo James H. Hill



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Chapter 3

WORLD WAR II: SCOUTING on the HOME FRONT and the DAWN of a NEW AGE (1941 - 1951)

by Roland Krogstad

World War II and its aftermath dominated the 1940s. The Four Lakes Council cooperated with the World War II effort by carrying out many supportive Home Front projects. After the war the Boy Scouts of America set out to bring a greater awareness of the importance of Scouting to the American people. This awareness, in return, had a profound effect on the Boy Scouts of America and was a prelude to the "Golden Age" of Scouting in the following decades. There was a steady growth in membership in the Four Lakes Council throughout the 1940s, especially in Cub Scouts. Additionally, new program options were developed for older boys.

Opposite: In 1941, prior to the US entry into World War II, Scouts from Four Lakes Council were pictured in Life *Magazine as part of a feature of a county aluminum collection drive. Pictured are Mrs. Philip Lafollette, wife of the past governor, making a donation to Malcolm McVicar of Troop 20. The background photo is her father-in-law and former governor "Fighting" Bob Lafollette.*

Scouting's Service on the Home Front

World War II was the most destructive and widespread war in history, encircling the globe. The United States played a major role in the war by providing war materials, planes, tanks and other military equipment and became directly involved following the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941. American troops fought on two major fronts in the South Pacific and European Theatres.

The lives of Americans were altered by the war whether they joined the military or remained on the Home Front. Boys, upon reaching the age of 18, were required to register with the nearest draft board for classification of service in the armed forces. Ration boards were set up to conserve and control materials vital to the war effort such as automobiles, gasoline, tires, sugar, fats and meats. Strategic raw materials

such as aluminum, steel, tin, platinum, rubber, silk and cork were stock piled. Industry converted from civilian to war production with amazing speed. Factories turned out airplanes, engines and tanks. As men went into the armed forces, women took their place in the work force. Families relocated as work opportunities changed, and the U.S. government conducted war loan campaigns to raise funds.

The Home Front became "the great arsenal of democracy" and Home Front Service became the focus of Scouting. Nationally, the BSA pledged full support for the war effort. At its 1941 meeting the National Council reaffirmed a Scout's oath to do "my duty . . . to country," but decided that technical military training and drill should not be included in the Scout program. Scouts would be trained in Emergency Service and be available for community civic service.

Four Lakes Council was well organized by the start of the 1940s after struggling during the Great Depression and was prepared to help in the war effort. The Council had always participated in civic service projects, but responding to service on the Home Front in World War II became the major focus of activities for all Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and leaders from 1941 to 1945.

Even before the United States formally entered the war, Scouts in the Four Lakes Council area were collecting scrap metals. The Office of Production Management (OPM) conducted an experiment in Dane County in June 1941 to demonstrate an all-out civilian defense effort. The OPM asked the citizens of Dane County and Madison to give up all the old pieces of aluminum articles that they could spare. In four days, Dane County's 130,000 citizens piled up nearly 50,000 pounds of aluminum in front of the State Capitol in Madison. This effort was featured in the June 16, 1941 edition *LIFE* magazine.

Efforts at recycling continued throughout the war years. Everything that was recyclable was collected. People dropped off old tires by the railroad tracks and Scouts loaded them on the open train cars. Many



"Six hundred Boy Scouts plus Legionnaires and Veterans of Foreign Wars rallied in 47 volunteered trucks for a house to house canvas in Dane County, Wisconsin's aluminum roundup. The drive was well-publicized and most citizens had contributions waiting on their front porches." Caption from Life *magazine.*

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Clarence H. Beebe and Scouts from Troop 20 are shown above loading a railroad car as part of a World War II recyling effort. The table below summarizes the efforts of Scouts from Four Lakes Council during the last two years of World War II, as recorded in Council Annual reports.

Council War Time Service

Salvage	**1944**	**1945**
Waste Paper Collection	>1,000,000 lbs.	2,154,688 lbs.
Scrap Metal Salvage	26,800 lbs.	42,200 lbs.
Tin Can Salvage	25,000 lbs.	43,970 lbs.
National Clothing Collection		3,800 lbs.
Scrap Rubber Salvage		800 lbs.

Other Service	**Participants**	**Effort**
Red Cross Posters	120 Scouts, 15 Units	1500 distributed
Forestry Department Tree Planting	65 Scouts, 5 Units	10,000 planted
Conservation Clubs Tree Planting	26 Scouts, 3 Units	5,000 planted
Circulars Distributed	210 Scouts, 20 Units	8,800 distributed
Posters Distributed	250 Scouts, 16 Units	4,240 distributed
Service in U.S.O. Centers	45 Scouts, 5 Units	2,000 hours
Victory Loan	264 Scouts, 18 units	
War Loan Campaign	260 Scouts, 20 Units	
Blood Banks	25 Scouts, 6 Units	
Victory Gardens	100s of Scouts	
Food for Victory (farm work)	100s of Scouts	
Milkweed Pod Collection	Several Units	



In 1945, Scouts could earn two medals to recognize their participation in the war effort. The Eisenhower Medal (upper) was given to Scouts who collected at least 1000 pounds of paper in the March and April campaign. The MacArthur Medal (lower) was awarded to Scouts who planned and diligently cared for a garden of at least 400 square feet. Pictures used with permission of Mitch Reis.

of these tires had water in them which made them heavy and miserable to handle. The U.S. War Production Board requested paper drives. Advance teams of Scouts were sent out to canvas door-to-door alerting the people to get paper ready for the trucks that would follow them. Communities were competitive in their recycling efforts. In 1944, Stoughton Scouts collected 15 tons of paper, Black Earth Scouts collected 70 tons and Sun Prairie Scouts were recognized as having collected the most paper tonnage in Dane County. Overall, Scouts of the Four Lakes Council collected over 1,500 tons of paper in 1944 and 1945.

Scouts helped in other ways as well. They did service projects for a variety of community organizations who were short of adult volunteers including the Tuberculosis Society, Easter Seals, Wisconsin Society for Disabled and the University of Wisconsin. Scouts also helped with food production. In 1943, Troop 65 of Cobb was recognized for changing an "eye sore" into a Victory Garden. Scouts in Belleville worked on truck farms, dairy farms and other odd jobs. Fifty Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts were awarded MacArthur Medals for gardening in 1946.

Many future leaders of Scouting vividly remembered their service on the Home Front as Scouts during the war. Theodore (Ted) Iltis, Council President in the 1980s, was a Boy Scout in Troop 2 at the First Congregational Church in 1941 and recalled his picture being taken with a big kettle upside down and sideways on his head. Tom Towell, a Cub Scout in 1941 with Pack 13 at Nakoma School, remembered knocking on doors while wearing his Cub Scout uniform. He collected aluminum pots and pans, and even aluminum balls made from cigarette packs. They used a variety of sacks and bags to carry small items to the waiting vehicle. Terry Stewart, future Scoutmaster of Troop 103, was in Troop 58 in Mazomanie in 1943 which was very active in the war effort. Stewart recollected the troop's use of his father's tractor and trailer to haul the collected aluminum, scrap metals and newspapers to a local "junk dealer."

From 1941 to 1945, the Boy Scouts of America had responded to 69 requests for help from the government. A letter of thanks was received from General Dwight D. Eisenhower in June 1945, to the Boy Scouts of America:

> *"When we depended on soldiers in the field to win the battles, we also depended upon supply lines and the people at home to produce paper for packaging equipment needed by the soldiers. It makes me both proud and happy to realize that the Boy Scouts of America backed up our Allied military operations so effectively. In behalf of those who won the victory in Europe, and those who will in the Pacific, let me thank each and every Scout and Scouter who participated in the special waste paper drive".*

continued on page 52

Sacrifices Remembered

Hi Scouts:

The seventh camporee of the council is underway, and my thoughts are with you. Many of you fellows may be called to action before the war is through and you'll be mighty glad to have had scouting training. Over half of our barracks were former scouts, and we sing scout songs and even recite the Oath and Scout Law. While walking night guard duty, it was certainly nice to have the acquaintance of Leo, Cassiopeia, and other twinkling friends in the sky, and so too, the early morning birds chirping away. Best wishes for a very pleasant camping season.

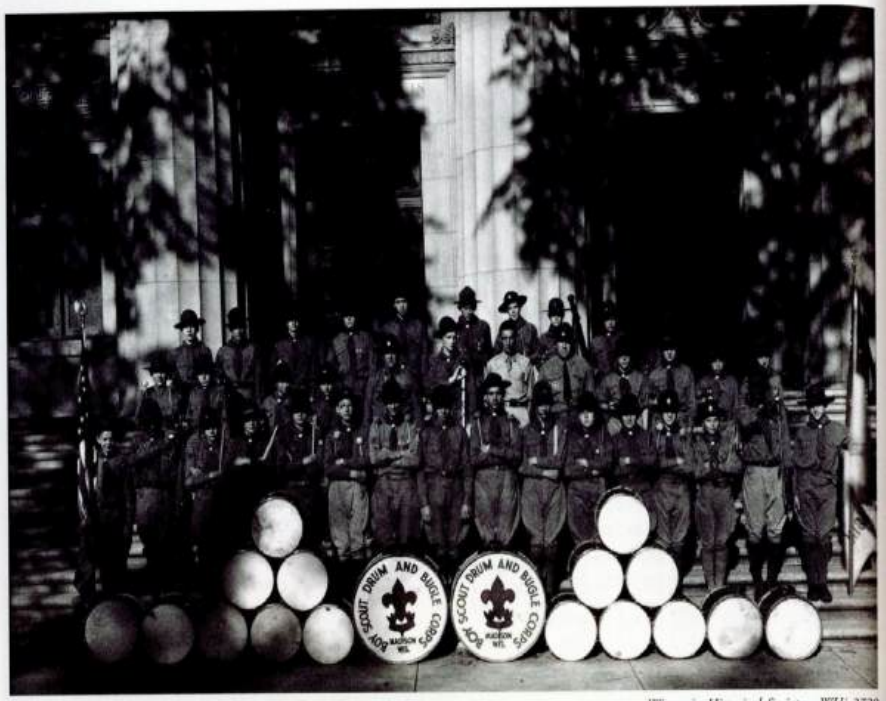
Scoutingly yours,

Pete Rice

Not only were Scouts active on the home front, but Scouting's influence was significant on the war front. Peter Rice was a fun-loving, outstanding Scout in Troop 1 during the late 1930s. He had a full Scouting career including positions as Den Chief, Patrol Leader and Senior Patrol Leader. He was elected to the Order of the Arrow and earned his Eagle rank in 1939. Peter served on Camp Tichora staff in 1940 and 1941. He enlisted in the military during World War II and wrote the letter at left to Scouts from his army camp on May 18, 1943. Peter later lost his life in the South Pacific defending his country. The memory of Peter Rice was preserved at Camp Tichora by the building of a lodge on the beach. When Camp Castle Rock was developed, a new Peter Rice Building was erected and dedicated by his parents as the Administration Building. The shadow box below, containing the medals earned by Peter, remains above the fireplace in the Peter Rice Building.



Submitted by Jean Petersen



Wisconsin Historical Society - WHi-2729

The newly organized Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps from Madison pose for this 1938 photo taken by Melvin E. Diemer. The corps was the forerunner of the Madison Scouts.

Madison Scouts Drum and Bugle Corps

Taken from "Madison Drum and Bugle Corps Historical Highlights 1938-1999"

In 1937 a group of Madison businessmen watched a performance by the Racine Scouts Drum and Bugle Corps at the University of Wisconsin Stock Pavilion. Impressed by the possibilities of a top notch, entertaining youth activity, they decided that Madison should have a drum and bugle corps as well. The men, led by E. J. Hess, organized the Madison Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps and held its first rehearsal on February 8, 1938. It was a relatively inauspicious beginning for what was to become one of the nation's premier youth organizations, as well as one of the most renowned drum and bugle corps in the world.

The corps started with a bass drum, snare drums, tenor drums, army issue G bugles, and a broomstick for a drum major's baton. Members wore their official Boy Scout uniforms. E. J. Hess was the first director, but shortly thereafter Clarence H. Beebe, Scoutmaster of Troop 20, was appointed quartermaster and executive director. Beebe was to become the inspiration and driving force behind the Corps for the next 30 years.

From the beginning the Madison Scouts emphasized showmanship, flash, and audience appeal. At first this was provided by a succession of talented, baton-twirling drum majors who attained almost celebrity status among Madison and Wisconsin audiences. The drum line then got into the act with twirling tenor and bass drum sticks.

During the 1930s and 1940s, the Madison Scouts were essentially a parade unit, although they also had



Submitted by Terry Stewart

In February 1946, the Drum and Bugle Corps played a "Victory Concert" in honor of the 105 members or former members of the Corps who served in World War II, all of whom returned home. The list at the right and the reflection below by Eagle Scout George Schuetze appeared in the program for that concert. Don Manthe is pictured above. In addition to being a member of the Corps, he was also the first lodge chief of Tichora Lodge, Order of the Arrow, when it re-formed in 1945.

Roll Call of Service

Robert Schwartz
Donald Oscar
John Batiace
Kenneth Hesse
Abbott Rickette
Pat Upton
Donald Williams
Bruce Walker
Ronnie Youngs
Donald Olson
Jack Cleasby
Kenneth Bruckelmeyer
John Renda
John Mueller
Robert Hansen
James Seehafer
George O'Connell
Floyd Springer
Wallace Larson
Delmar Dhein
Daniel Barnhardt
Merlin Miller
Bruce Watson
Robert Fleury
Jolly West
Donald Jaquish
Earle Imhoff
Daniel Devendorf
Ellsworth Hemingway
Norman Anderson
Wilbur Sorenson
George Powers
Edward Topelman
John Statz
Edward Doyle
William Zamzew
James Wilson
Donald Lunsden
Roy Sheldon
Leon Stephens
Stanley Davenport
Jack Hodgson
Harold Ibach
Lucian Schlimgen
Calvin Harris
Theodore Haspell
Loren Hatch
Jeffrey Quin
Robert Herman
Wayne Hepola
Charles Quinn
Leonard Nilsson
Charles Seibold
George Brinton
Robert Dexter
Douglas Hatfield
Thomas Ryan
Jack Waidley
Tim Osterle
Kenneth Harris
Edward Mathews
Richard Lord
Fred Hallway
Francis Dempsey
Thor Sederholm
John Hanchette
John Jakovich
Giles Bowman
Richard Goldberg
Robert Jones
Walter Mintz
Duane Block
Rolland Endres
James Hyalop
Dale Nordeen
Len Nordeen
John Blumenfeld
Robert Flugum
Roy Hanson
Donald Harris
Robert Mattison
Thomas Runstrom
Thomas Hines
Wayne Grant
Allan Price
Robert Burmeister
Paul Johnson
William Smith
Paul Smith
Louis Rosen
Harry Ruben
Robert McGeever
William Parsons
Merrill Cruse
Donald Roth
Richard Hamilton
Don Manthe
William Meisekothen
Bruce Falk
Fred Seibold
Gerrard Cleary
Harold Mitchell
Howard Soderholm
Bruce Owens
Robert Peterson

V-J Day

by Eagle Scout George Schuetze

At 6 pm, Aug. 14, 1945, President Truman announced the end of World War II. Less than five minutes later, all of Madison had turned out to celebrate, blowing auto horns, firecrackers and shouting. Capitol square soon became one huge traffic jam.

Thanks to Mr. Beebe's list of addresses and phone numbers of the Corps, the greater part of the Drum and Bugle Corps was assembled at the Armory before 7 o'clock and the Corps was on the square escorted by a squadcar and three policemen at 7:10.

A National Guardsman, who came down immediately expecting to parade, told a few of us what had been happening up on the square. He had been parked there listening to the radio when he heard the good news.

The fun didn't really start until we reached the square. Cars were parked like sardines, edging their way along, tooting their horns. I couldn't see how we could ever get through. Instead of marching on the street, Chuck led us up the steps of the Capitol, where we marched around a few times.

Whenever we stopped the crowd, which was at our heels, would close in so that once the rear rank was lost in the crowd. We played the same pieces over and over, but the crowd, mostly kids, didn't notice, and sang along as we played.

I don't know who made more noise, the Corps or the crowd. While we were on the Capitol steps, Lieut. L. T. Leon Stephens, a former Corps member, led On, Wisconsin. Another ex-Corps soldier, Lieut. Jack Wordley, played a baritone bugle for a while.

After playing the Star Spangled Banner we marched back to the Armory.

1947 World Jamboree - France



Submitted by Donald Cottom

The World Brotherhood of Scouting was exemplified by the World Jamboree of Peace held in August 1947 near Paris, France. Forty thousand Scouts and leaders from 32 nations held center stage in their celebration of peace and friendship. The American delegation totaled over 1,000 of which 32 Scouts and four leaders were members of the Madison Scouts Drum and Bugle Corps. After returning to Madison, the Corps presented programs to over 30,000 persons in 125 audiences.

Left, a picture postcard captures Donald Cottom at the World Jamboree. Below, the Corps contingent poses in front of the Madison Masonic Lodge just prior to their departure to the World Jamboree. The following Scouts and leaders attended: Clarence Beebe, Stanley Ashby, Charles Hemingway, James Seehafer, Reese Walker, Leon Petterson, Robert King, Philip Ashby, Charles Harris, Richard Feldt, Edgar Poore, Jack Brissee, Freddy Fleury, Charles Grelle, Lester Mack, Daniel Imhoff, Thomas Williamson, Richard Johnson, Robert Brustman, Don Olson, Don Nelson, James Berray, Harold Lewis, Donald Martin, Leon Edmunds, Donald Cottom, Lee Little, Jack Hilden, Duane Bredeson, Neil Kempf, Marvin Stitgen, Stanley Stitgen, Robert Gesteland, James Brandenberg, George Koehler, and Milford Van Gilder.



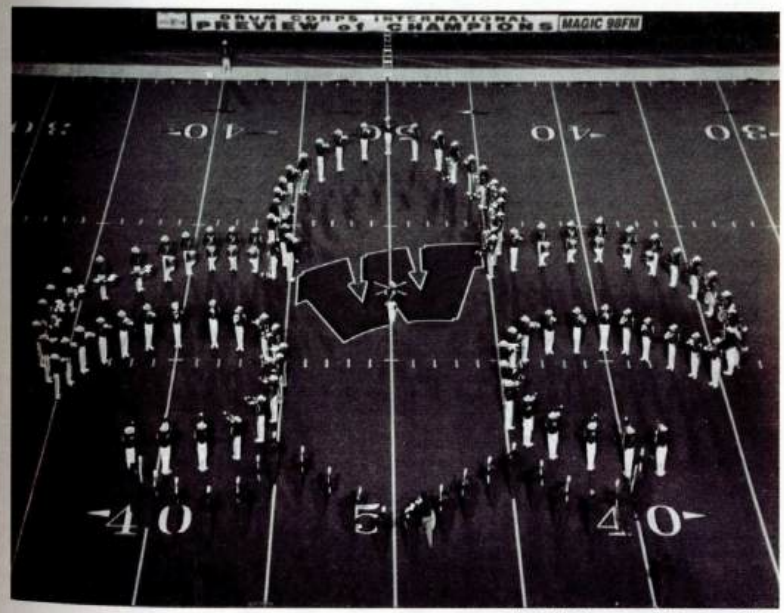
Submitted by Donald Cottom

a field show. They took their show to communities all over Wisconsin and northern Illinois, where they gained a reputation for their showmanship and entertaining style. For fifteen years they performed an annual show at Camp Waubeek for the developmentally disabled. They were a prominent feature at Scout functions like the Four Lakes Council annual camporees, and during World War II they helped promote the sale of war bonds. One hundred five alumni of the Madison Scouts served in the armed forces during World War II.

In the beginning the uniform of the day was the official Boy Scout khaki shirt, short pants, knee socks, red neckerchief and the traditional wide-brimmed campaign hat. They were "Boy Scout" all the way. In 1945 there were eighteen Eagle Scouts in the Corps and by 1947 twenty had attained the highest rank in Scouting. In 1947 thirty-two members of the Madison Scouts Drum and Bugle Corps attended the World Jamboree in Moisson, France, the only musical Scout unit representing the United States at the Jamboree.

Organizational change began in the 1950s. The Madison Scouts divided into an Explorer Corps and a Boy Scout Corps. The Boy Scout Corps became the Junior Scouts and were eventually dropped in the 1990s. In 1954, the Explorer Corps competed in their first VFW national championship. As they evolved this Corps became less and less associated with Scouting and became more of a competitive drum and bugle corps.

There is now a fulltime executive director of the Madison Scouts, and their budget is almost equal to that of Four Lakes Council. The organizational strength of the Madison Scouts is great and they have hosted the World Championships in Madison on multiple occasions. Twice they have won the championship, in 1975 and 1988, and they have placed in the top ten since 1973. Although their relationship to traditional Scouting is limited, the Madison Scouts remain registered as the largest Venture crew in the Council and they carry the Fleur de Lis and name "Madison Scouts" throughout the country each summer.



Submitted by Karen Sunmark, Drum Corps World

The modern Madison Scouts still open their performances with a Fleur-de-Lis formation shown here at Camp Randall.

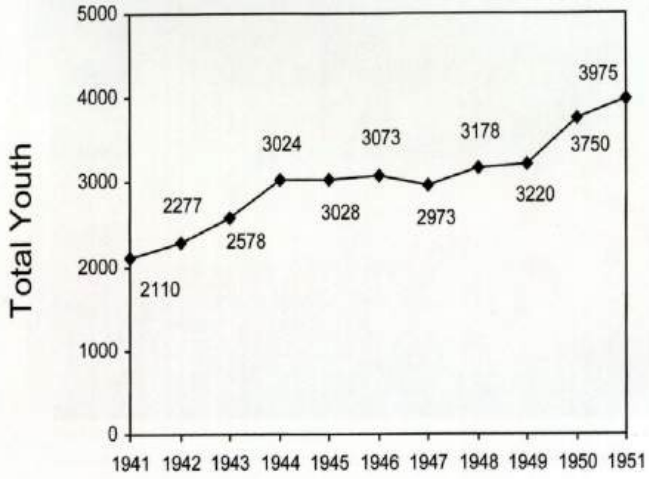
World War II affected the operation and function of all community organizations including the Boy Scouts. Council President Frank Holaday reflected, "The all out war is draining the manpower from the community and we must train boys to take their places. Boys must be trained and led in carrying out salvage projects, first aid, civilian defense, and other jobs vital to the war effort." President Holaday called on all council-level committee chairs to meet with their respective district committees and plan how to carry out their respective programs of work.

The 1942 Annual Report of the Four Lakes Council indicated that the Council at its annual meeting elected 33 members to the Executive Board from 13 different towns. Officers were Chief Justice Marvin Rosenberry, Honorary President; Frank Holaday, President; E. R. Togstad, Executive Vice President; John Duer, Vice President; William Schmidt, Vice President; James Hamilton, Treasurer; and E. J. Hess, Commissioner. The Council committees in 1942 were Finance, O.L. Hetzel chair; Advancement, John Esch chair; Leadership Training, William Marsh chair; Camping, William Ziock chair; Organization and Extension; Activities and Service; and Publicity. The executive staff were Scout Executive James H. Gelwicks and Field Executives Edward Newton and Carl Martin. The Council had five districts reflecting the five counties served: Columbia, T. C. Kammholz chair; Dane, H. C. Nicholls chair; Iowa, K. S. Daley chair; Richland, Loren L. Kay chair; and Sauk, Dr. John Moon chair. Because of the manpower drain of the war, many council and district positions remained unfilled.

The importance of Scouting remained despite world events. Scout Executive Gelwicks said, "It is true we can prepare a statistical report of numbers, but there is another value which cannot be so measured, and that is human relationships between man and boy throughout the year, constantly developing character and citizenship wherever they may be together in Scouting."

The Council's boundaries saw some changes during this decade. In 1943, the U.S. Grant Council asked Four Lakes Council to take over the Waterstown and Muscoda townships, which it did. The Charter Application of 1944 also indicated that the Four Lakes Council included Waterloo Township of Jefferson County.

Youth Membership 1941-1951



This graph shows that between 1941 and 1951 the total youth membership grew from 2,110 to 3,975, almost doubling. Growth occurred in all programs but especially among Cub Scouts where membership tripled from 651 to 2,011 and the number packs grew from 21 to 38. The total number of all units increased from 91 to 121, a 30% increase, while the total number of all registered adult leaders grew from 508 to 1,363, an astonishing 167% increase.

Funding the Council operation was difficult during World War II. O. L. Hetzel, the Finance chair, reported that the Council faced critical issues during the war: "The resources of the community agencies working for the common good have been heavily taxed. Those responsible for the financial operation of the Four Lakes Council have employed every means to keep within an established budget. This has been very difficult."

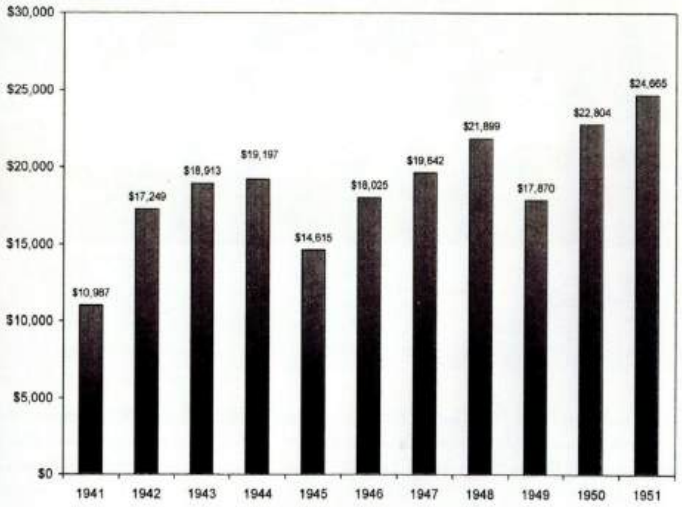
The Organization and Extension committee was vested with the special responsibility of making the Scouting program available to boys throughout the Council. During World War II the shortage of male adults was a key issue in unit leadership, but membership growth continued. Council youth membership almost doubled in ten years of war and recovery. In 1949, membership age requirements were lowered to 8 years of age for Cub Scouts, 11 years for Boy Scouts and 14 for Explorers.

The Health and Safety Committee was responsible for monitoring Scouts' health and overseeing the safety concerns in the Scouting program. In 1945, the committee reported doing camp physical examinations, inspecting camp and inspecting 15% of the meeting places. By 1951, this committee's accomplishments included a safer camp, improved sanitation facilities and an increased number of meeting room inspections.

Leadership training continued as a council-wide function for most of the 1940s. Courses included Fundamentals of Scouting, Elements of Scout Leadership, Elements of Cub Leadership, The Troop Committee, Standard First Aid and Emergency Service. In 1944, over 300 men and women took some type of formal training. In 1948, districts began an informal type of training through roundtables. They were set up in six centers, one in each of four counties with Dane County having two sites. Roundtables included courses such as Skippers Course, Scoutmastership, Scouting Fundamentals and Cubbing. In 1950-51, Cub Pow-Wows, Camporee Clinics, Explorer Leaders Training and Scoutmaster Training, were offered. Woodbadge courses began at the regional level at the Region 7 Canoe Base.

Operating Expenses 1941-1951

Operating expenses extracted from Council annual reports are illustrated in the table at right. They show an overall upperward trend but also year-to-year variability. Allocations from the Madison Community Chest increased from $8,000 in 1941 to $21,736 in 1951, roughly 80% of the operating budget.



Advancement for Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts remained an important and unique feature of Scouting. Scoutmasters, Cubmasters and their assistants contributed much effort in encouraging the advancement program. In 1942, the number of advancements awarded improved in the majority of the districts. In the first 10 months of that year, over 460 Boy Scout ranks (including 17 Eagle Badges) and 1,048 merit badges were awarded. Cub Scouts advanced 872 ranks and 51 Cub Scouts graduated into Boy Scouts.

At the start of the decade, the Council Advancement Committee was responsible for Boards of Review and Courts of Honor. Boards of Review were set up to examine Scouts on their skills before ranks were awarded. Professor Aldo Leopold of the University of Wisconsin - Madison, nationally recognized author and conservationist served as an examiner for Scout conservation work. As membership grew, advancement and Courts of Honor were delegated to the district and unit committees. By 1947, Courts of Honor were conducted by the troops and records show that they were held at the Blue River community building, Blessed Sacrament Church, Christ Presbyterian Church, Hoyt Park and Olbrich Park.



Submitted by Dick McVicar

Prior to the early 1940s, Eagle Courts of Honor were the responsibility of the Council Advancment Committee. As membership grew this responsibility was turned over to the units such as this 1943 Eagle Court of Honor for Richard (Dick) McVicar. Pictured are (l to r): Burmeister, Bill Grimm, George Morris, Louis Rosen, Dick McVicar, Harold Mitchell, Tom Olson, Carl Hatfield, Glenn Wilcox and C. H. Beebe.

The Council commissioner staff consisted of 28 men with each providing support to four sponsoring institutions. Sponsoring institutions could have three units: a pack, a troop and a post. The commissioner staff was organized to work with this whole "family" of Scout units on a neighborhood basis. In addition to providing direct service to units through visitations and unit reorganization, the commissioners also served on Courts of Honor and Boards of Review. Commissioners averaged from two to four visits per month and used a card report system that they had developed.

Publicity for troop and Council news continued to be published in the *Wisconsin State Journal* and the *Capital Times* in the 1940s, but to a lesser degree than it had received during the 1920s and 1930s. The *Capital Times* published The Scout's Times column. In addition to a variety of newspaper articles, the Sea Explorer Ship published a three-page log of activities in June, 1950 consisting of cruises, maintenance and participation of crew members in other activities.

A guest editorial by Council President Harlan C. Nicholls appeared on Scout Sunday, February 8, 1948 in the *Wisconsin State Journal*. He wrote an "Invitation to Adventure": "The Scouting organization reaches into every corner of our country, giving boys the choice of doing useful interesting and worthwhile activities in the betterment of themselves and the communities of which they are a part. Scouting knows no race or creed or class."

DIES OF INJURIES



Leroy C. Arndt

Leroy Arndt, Scout Official, Killed In Crash

Dies of Injuries After Train, Car Collide At Poynette Thursday

Leroy C. Arndt, 36, of 526 Holly ave., assistant Scout executive of the Four Lakes Boy Scout council, died Thursday afternoon at a Poynette hospital of injuries received when the car he was driving was struck by a Milwaukee road train a block from Poynette's main street.

A witness to the accident, Jasper Tomlinson, said Mr. Arndt was waving to two boys standing in the highway to clear the road and apparently did not see the train approaching. He was thrown through the rear window of the car.

The accident happened while Mr. Arndt was driving to meet Milton Kerr, Poynette Scoutmaster.

Mr. Arndt received his high school education in Ironwood, Mich., and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1935. A veteran of five years service with the army tank corps, Mr. Arndt served 42 months in the Pacific theater during World War II.

Mr. Arndt became interested in scouting at Ironwood and continued his scouting activities while at the university. In November, 1947, he was made field executive on the Four Lakes council staff and later was made assistant executive of the council.

Survivors include his wife; a son, Richard, 3; a daughter, Diane, 17 months; and his stepmother, Mrs. H. F. Arndt, Madison.

He was a member of the Lions club and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 10 a.m. at the Gunderson funeral home here, with the Rev. John Cochrane, pastor of the Westfield Presbyterian church, officiating. Burial will be in the Russell Flats cemetery, Westfield.

Friends may call at the funeral home after Saturday noon.

Submitted by Steve Holl, Troop 70 Scrapbook

Tragedy struck Four Lakes Council in 1949 when its assistant Scout Executive was killed in a motor vehicle accident. There are no Council records of Mr. Arndt's death while in service to Scouting, but this obituary was found in a troop scrapbook.



Wisconsin Centennial Canoe Trip - 1948



Wisconsin Centennial - Prairie du Chien Adventure. *In August, 1948, senior Boy Scouts from all over Wisconsin traveled the routes of early traders and explorers in celebration of Wisconsin's Centennial year. Contingents from each council began their journeys in local waterways with plans to rendezvous at Prairie du Chien. Groups of Scouts paddled the Chippewa, Kickapoo, Wisconsin, Fox and Mississippi Rivers towards their destination. Four Lakes Council Scouts met other contingents at Portage and continued with them. Above, the Scouts have all met and are approaching Prairie du Chien together. Upon arrival and setting up camp at the municipal golf*

As always, camping was a hallmark activity in the Four Lakes Council during this decade. Reports from August 1941 indicate the Council had the most successful season to date at Camp Tichora. Over 30 percent of the registered Scouts in the Council attended summer camp in 1941 compared with 10 percent the previous year. It was reported that more merit badges were earned at camp during 1941 than during the entire twelve months of 1940.

The Madison Scouts Drum and Bugle Corps was one of the most visible and prominent symbols of Scouting in Four Lakes Council in the 1940s. Under the leadership of Clarence H. Beebe and sponsorship of the Madison Optimist Club, they performed many times throughout the state. The Corps brought their music to Portage, Wisconsin Dells, Sauk City and Prairie du Sac. They were invited by the Elks to play for their 1941 convention in Sheboygan and they also performed at the State Fair in Milwaukee. The Corps supported the war effort by playing for Bond campaigns and supported Council Scouting by playing at Courts of Honor, camporees and camp-o-rals. In appreciation for civic service, Madison's Mayor Halsey Kraege presented a large silk flag to the Corps .

Community service projects shifted after World War II and included collecting clothes, planting trees and protecting wildlife. Hospitals, churches and sponsoring institutions benefited with Thanksgiving and Christmas Good Turns. The Red Cross, Public Libraries, State Employment Service and Community Chests/United Giver Funds relied on Scouts to distribute their posters. In 1950 a diabetic survey for the Dane County Medical Society was conducted and 20,000 homes were contacted.



grounds near Villa Louis, the Scouts toured the town and visited Wyalusing State Park. The Madison Scouts Drum and Bugle Corps led the Scout parade on Saturday afternoon. The evening program featured the Corps who gave a concert and marched in formation for the campfire program.

The Milwaukee Journal, *September 19, 1948 taken by Milwaukee Journal staff photographer Clarence P. Schmidt.*



Scout shows continued in the early 1940s in University of Wisconsin - Madison facilities. These Scouts display a pioneering tower built for the show.

be Sea Scouts, Senior Scouts, Air Scouts, or Explorer Scouts in troops. Those program options ended in 1949 when all boys age 14 or older were designated Explorers (not Explorer Scouts). Sea and Air Explorers continued their activities as before, but those in Boy Scouting could either stay in troops as special patrols called crews or join all-Explorer units called posts. In either case their program was one of advanced activities.

Sea Scouts frequently participated in regattas such as the annual one in Fond du Lac. When they could not attend the 1943 regatta, they held their own at Camp Indianola on the north shore of Lake Mendota. The regatta included canoeing, sailing, rowing, swimming and family picnics. The Sea Scouts were kept active maintaining their 16 foot cub class boat, the "Bilge Bug."

A World Friendship Fund was started to aid Scout Associations in war-torn countries following World War II. Scout Troops and Cub Scout Packs in the Four Lakes Council contributed nearly $400 to the World Friendship Fund in 1946. Clothing was collected and care packages and were sent overseas by several units. Units were still contributing to this fund and "Shirts off the Back" projects in 1947. Nationally, over $100,000 was collected and Scouting moved forward in many countries.

More program options were designed during this decade for older Scouts. For years, wise Scoutmasters had been using their older Scouts in leadership positions within the troop. Their choices were increased in 1941 when Air Scouting became available. By the end of World War II, older boys could



Submitted by Kurt Hansen

Felt patches were common in the 1940s. The same patch was given out at each district camporee. The 1946 and 1947 patches were red on white; the 1948 patch was white on red.

Camporees



Distict camporees were popular and well attended during this era. In 1945, each of the five districts held its own district camporee. Attendance grew each year with 861 Scouts attending the 1945 camporees and nearly 1000 by 1950. Shown above and right are Scouts from Portage Troop 70 at the 1946 Columbia District Camporee.



Submitted by Steve Holl, Troop 70 Scrapbook







Submitted by Michael T. Heike

The 40th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America was recognized in the Wisconsin Assembly Chamber in 1950. The poster depicts the National Council program "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty."

Foundations of Growth

In the 1949 Annual Report, Council President Harlan Nicholls reported that the BSA was on the threshold of a great two-year crusade to "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty": "Its main purpose is to make Scouting even more of a program for boys and parents to use together. As parents you have just so much time to put into the causes beyond your own home and livelihood. We would like you to feel with us that there is no better way for you to invest that time than in the strengthening and enriching of the family life in America. Through Scouting you are building strong home ties, deep family traditions, and a wholesome attitude toward the home. When you do this, you are working at the very core of things. Is there anything you might do with your time that could be more important?"

The National Council challenged local councils and units to improve the quality of their programs through the "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty" campaign and established "The Ten Tests of Successful Scouting". Measures included the number of Scouts advancing at least one rank during the year and the percentage of troop members who were First Class rank. The Four Lakes Council met the national objective that Tenderfoot Scouts should represent 50 percent of membership and First Class should represent 25 percent of membership.

In comparative reports with other councils in 1950, the Four Lakes Council ranked in the top 15% for Cub Scout membership and in the upper 35% for Scout membership (based on total available youth). In train-



A fifteen foot Statue of Liberty replica, cast in bronze and on a stone base, was presented to Four Lakes Council by the Madison Rotary Club in 1951. It was dedicated on June 14 as part of the city's Flag Day ceremonies and placed on the corner where Sherman Avenue feeds into E. Gorham Street. Later, Christ Presbyterian Church purchased the property and the statue was placed in storage. It was rededicated at Warner Park and is currently a part of the five-mile Madison Heritage Trail. This trail was developed by Rollie Krogstad, Joe Corbin and John Frey to help Scouts learn about significant city landmarks. It runs from Warner Park to the State Capitol and includes 26 historical points of interest .

Ten Tests of Successful Scouting	Percent of Goal Achieved 1951
1. Number of units with at least two leaders	166%
2. Number of unit leaders having had basic training	103%
3. Number of assistant unit leaders having had basic training	100%
4. Number of units participating in	
a. Summertime program (cubs) or	100%
b. Hiking, Camping, High Adventure	100%
5. Number of boys advancing at least one rank during year	101%
6. Number of troop members of First Class rank, Dec 31st	100%
7. Number of *Boy's Life* Subscriptions	79.5%
8. Number of new units	33.9%
9. Number of dropped units	39.9%
10. Total number of boys enrolled	99.5%

Four Lakes Council began setting goals for itself as part of the National Ten Tests of Successful Scouting program. The table above shows how the Council performed relative to the goals that it had set in 1951. Variations of this reporting continued through 1976.

Clarence H. Beebe

Clarence Beebe was born in Omaha, Nebraska. He was handicapped by the loss of a leg at age 12 when, as a newspaper boy, he ran to catch a streetcar, missed the iron bar and fell underneath the moving streetcar. He came to Madison to help start up Mautz Paint & Varnish Company. In 1932, still in his forties, he lost his wife and job. He was left to care for four children during the depression. He would later find work as an agent for National Guardian Life.



When he was down and out, Reverend Milo Beran of Christ Presbyterian Church recruited him to become involved in Scouting. Beebe became a Troop 20 committeeman and later was a Scoutmaster of the troop for eight years. Shortly after the Madison Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps was organized in 1938, Beebe became its executive director. The Corps grew to worldwide acclaim under the direction of Beebe, and he was nationally known as a pioneer leader in drum and bugle corps work for boys. In 1947, Beebe led 32 members of the Corps to the 6th World Jamboree near Paris, France. In 1945, Beebe was recognized by Four Lakes Council with the Silver Beaver Award, and, in 1965, he was elected as the first member of the Madison Scouts Drum and Bugle Corp Hall of Fame.

Beebe died in January 1968 at age 78 after more than 30 years of service to youth in the Madison area. His funeral was said to be one of the largest ever seen in Madison with more than 5000 people in his funeral procession. At the 2002 Drum Corp International World Championship held in Madison, he was inducted into the DCI Hall of Fame.

COUNCIL LEADERS - 1941-1951

Council Presidents

Frank Holaday	1941-42
K. R.Togstad	1943-44
William Ziock, Jr.	1945-46
Harlan C. Nicholls	1947-48
Edwin Bryant	1949-51

Council Executives

James H. Gelwicks	1940-43
Peter H. Norg	1943-53

Council Commissioners

E. A. Fagerland	1941
E. J. Hess	1942
William Marsh	1943
Jack Gill	1944
Leo B. Levenick	1945-47
John A. Raymond	1948-50
Wakelin McNeal	1951-53

Chartered Organizations and Unit Leaders - 1951

(Source: 1951 Council Annual Dinner Program)

Unit	Sponsor	Unit Leader
	COLUMBIA DISTRICT	
Troop 38	Community Club, Fall River	Thomas Seaton
Troop 52	Cambria Chamber of Commerce, Cambria	Freeman L. Stalker
Troop 55	American Legion Post & Rotary Club, Lodi	Paul J. Dalton
Troop 68	American Legion, Poynette	M. J. Kerr
Troop 69	St. John's Lutheran Men's Club, Portage	J. H. Rathjen
Troop 70	First Methodist Church, Portage	Franklin A. Maas
Troop 71	St. Mary's Catholic Church, Portage	Robert Dexter
Troop 84	Friesland Group of Citizens, Friesland	Eldon Gaffney
Troop 98	Rio Lutheran Men's Club, Rio	Rev. W. A. Smith
Troop 99	Rotary Club, Columbus	Rev. Paul H. Smith
	DANE DISTRICT	
Pack 335	Lutheran Brotherhood, DeForest	Robert H. Hahn
Pack 339	Black Earth PTA, Black Earth	Frederick W. Jaeger
Pack 343	Lions Club, Sun Prairie	Robert H. Woerpel
Pack 348	Central School PTA, Stoughton	Darwin Larsen
Pack 370	Elks Club, Portage	Maurice Goodman III
Pack 399	American Legion Auxiliary, Columbus	Rev. J. R. McAliley
Troop 35	American Legion Post, DeForest	Clare E. Newell
Troop 39	American Legion Post, Black Earth	Donald A. Bergum
Troop 40	Middleton State Graded School, Middleton	Edward G. Kromrey
Troop 42	American Legion Post, Waterloo	James Jordan
Troop 43	Lions Club, Sun Prairie	Ray K. Estervig
Troop 45	Lions Club, Stoughton	Raymond Gullickson
Troop 48	Brotherhood of Our Saviors Lutheran Church, Stoughton	H. Overland
Troop 49	Chamber of Commerce, Verona	Rev. Flessner
Troop 50	Oregon Group of Citizens, Oregon	Glen Campbell
Troop 53	McFarland Lutheran Brotherhood, McFarland	Homer Vick
Troop 56	American Legion Post, Deerfield	Elmer Torgerson
Troop 59	Christ Lutheran Brotherhood, Stoughton	Henry Benschop
Troop 60	American Legion Post, Belleville	J. J. Hofmaster, Jr.
Troop 61	American Legion Post, Cross Plains	Donald M. Thompson
Troop 62	Rotary Club, Mount Horeb	Trygve E. Thoresen
Troop 67	American Legion Post, Marshall	Victor Dall
Post 435	Commercial Club, DeForest	Clare E. Newell
Ship 500	South-East Waubesa Community Club, McFarland	Albert E. Hinz
	IOWA DISTRICT	
Pack 337	Independent Members of Odd Fellows, Mineral Point	Delwin R. Howe
Troop 36	Rewey Mothers' Club, Rewey	Orville W. Popp
Troop 37	Kiwanis Club, Mineral Point	Harold Maynard
Troop 63	Barneveld Advancement Assoc., Barneveld	Monard G. Sanford
Troop 64	American Legion Post, Highland	Robert E. Doeschler
Troop 65	Cobb High School, Cobb	Leonard C. Schmitz

MADISON DISTRICT

Pack 302	Randall School PTA, Madison	Etlar L. Nielsen
Pack 303	Sunnyside PTA, Madison	Lowell Wagner
Pack 304	St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Madison	Elton Garner
Pack 305	Lakewood School PTA, Madison	Fenton Kelsey, Jr.
Pack 307	Shorewood School District #7, Madison	Dick Miyagawa
Pack 308	Highlands-Mendota Beach School PTA, Madison	Perry J. Armstrong
Pack 309	Lapham School PTA, Madison	W. R. Gersbach
Pack 310	Washington School, Madison	John W. Peckham
Pack 313	Nakoma School PTA, Madison	Stuart S. Forbes
Pack 314	West Side Business Mens Assoc., Madison	Hugo Hessman
Pack 315	Our Lady Queen of Peace Catholic Church, Madison	Richard M. Myers
Pack 316	Blessed Sacrament Church, Madison	Al J. Decker
Pack 318	Lincoln School PTA, Madison	Elmer LeGrey
Pack 319	Marquette School PTA, Madison	Hugh V. Richter
Pack 321	Longfellow School PTA, Madison	Joe Gervasi
Pack 325	Frank Allis School PTA, Madison	Edwin O. Bereth
Pack 326	Sherman School PTA, Madison	C. J. Meinzer
Pack 327	Lakeview Lutheran Church, Madison	H. C. Hawke
Pack 328	Badger School PTA, Madison	Elmer A. Guetschow
Pack 329	Emerson School PTA, Madison	H. J. Toynton
Pack 330	Dudgeon School PTA, Madison	Marshall B. Hanks
Pack 333	Lowell School PTA, Madison	William Fagerstrom
Troop 1	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Madison	H. J. Enlow
Troop 2	Mens Club First Congregational Church, Madison	John G. Thompson
Troop 3	First Methodist Church, Madison	William Marsh
Troop 4	South Side Men's Club, Madison	W. E. Starkweather
Troop 5	Lakewood School PTA, Madison	J. J. Feeney
Troop 6	Bethel Lutheran Church, Madison	Walther R. Thompson
Troop 7	Shorewood Hills School Board, Madison	James B. Grove
Troop 9	St. John's Lutheran Church Brotherhood, Madison	M. E. Schmelling
Troop 10	Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Madison	Carl F. Rochlus
Troop 11	The Salvation Army, Madison	Norman Dembeck
Troop 12	Calvery Gospel Church, Madison	Owen G. Wysong
Troop 13	Nakoma School PTA, Madison	Robert H. Paddock
Troop 14	West Side Business Mens Association, Madison	Hugo Hessman
Troop 15	Our Lady Queen of Peace Catholic Church, Madison	Gordon C. Stich
Troop 16	Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, Madison	H. N. Wachwitz
Troop 17	St. James Holy Name Society, Madison	Reven B. Marshall
Troop 18	Westmorland & Sunset Village Comm. Assoc., Madison	R. E. Zimmerman
Troop 19	Luther Memorial Mens Club, Madison	Jack Gasdorf
Troop 20	Christ Presbyterian Church, Madison	Richard D. McVicar
Troop 21	St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Madison	Herford E. Ehman
Troop 24	PTA of Nichol's School, Madison	Clemens F. Baime
Troop 25	Blooming Grove Firemen's Assoc., Madison	Paul Payne
Troop 26	Sherman School PTA, Madison	Dwelton E. Peterson
Troop 27	Mendota Civic Improvement Assoc., Madison	Charles E. Campbell

Troop 28	Badger School PTA, Madison	John L. Adams
Troop 29	Bashford Methodist Church, Madison	H. J. Toynton
Troop 30	Glenwood Moravian Church Mens Club, Madison	R. G. Baas
Troop 31	Trinity Lutheran Church Brotherhood, Madison	J. M. Torrance
Troop 32	East Side Business Mens Assoc., Madison	William J. Marcouiller
Troop 33	Sunnyside School PTA, Madison	Harold Mitchell
Troop 34	St. Bernard's Catholic Church, Madison	Lawrence Reilly
Post 400	United Commercial Travelers of America, Madison	L. V. Ketchum
Post 405	Lakewood School, Madison	J. M. Torrance
Post 432	East Side Business Men's Assoc. Madison	R. R. Griffin
Ship 501	First Congregational Church Men's Club and The Mendota Yacht Club, Madison	George Howe
Ship 502	Madison Elks Club, Madison	W. E. Entwistle
Sqd 700	Aviation Enthusiasts, Madison	Donald M. Thompson

RICHLAND DISTRICT

Pack 380	Kiwanis Club, Richland Center	Robert C. Fleming
Troop 81	Kiwanis Club, Richland Center	Stuart M. Stewart
Troop 82	St. Mary's Catholic Church, Richland Center	Charles K. Davis
Troop 86	American Legion Post, Blue River	Donald J. Connor
Troop 87	Evangelical Lutheran Brethren Church, Viola	William Wylie
Troop 100	St. John's Lutheran Brotherhood, Richland Center	Roy H. Dingle

SAUK DISTRICT

Pack 344	St. John's Lutheran Church, Reedsburg	Hilbert Pierce
Pack 354	American Legion Auxiliary, Spring Green	Ken Clowes
Pack 373	Presbyterian Church, Prairie du Sac	A. E. Kohlman
Pack 377	First Presbyterian Church Men's Club, Baraboo	Kenneth E. Hanson
Pack 378	Lyons Church of God, Baraboo	Roger S. Howard
Pack 391	First Methodist Church, Baraboo	John H. McGann
Troop 44	American Legion Post & Kiwanis Club, Reedsburg	Richard L. Kelly
Troop 54	American Legion Post, Spring Green	R. E. Richardson
Troop 66	American Legion Post, Wisconsin Dells	Merlin O. Gray
Troop 73	Knights of Pythias, Prairie du Sac	Lavern Mueller
Troop 74	Business Men's Club, Sauk City	Carl Simonson
Troop 75	Badger-Christian Fellowship, Badger	John V. Shultz, Jr.
Troop 76	Merrimac Community Assoc., Merrimac	Lawrence J. Rajchel
Troop 77	First Presbyterian Church Men's Club, Baraboo	Maurice S. Jones
Troop 78	Lyons Church of God, Baraboo	Lester D. Watkins
Troop 91	First Methodist Church, Baraboo	Wm. Crossett
Troop 92	Evangelical United Brethren Brotherhood, Baraboo	E. R. Moedinger
Troop 93	Knights of Columbus, Baraboo	Cecil N. Lowe
Troop 94	Chamber of Commerce, Rock Springs	Harry R. Bortel
Ship 573	Knights of Pythias, Prairie du Sac	D. W. Kyle



Chapter 4

A GOLDEN AGE of SCOUTING (1952 - 1972)

by Roland Krogstad

The end of World War II brought an era of growth and prosperity to both the United States and the Boy Scouts. Millions of American servicemen returned home to marry and start families. People who had grown up during the Great Depression and rationing of World War II found themselves able to achieve the American dream of owning a home with two cars and a TV. Seventy-six million children were born in the United States from 1946-1964. It was the "Baby Boom" and a "Golden Age" for Scouting.

Four Lakes Council faced new challenges in the rapidly growing and changing American society in the decades following World War II. America's advancing technology provided Scouts with freeze-dried food, improved camping gear including "Space Blankets," and new opportunities for merit badges. It was also an era of political turmoil with the Civil Rights Movement and the Viet Nam War.

Despite the turbulent 1960s and the rebellion against traditional values towards the end of this period, Scouting nationally showed growth in membership every year from 1952 to 1972. Scouting didn't face the competition for youths' time that it does today. Membership growth was an annual objective, and there was an expectation in Scouting that every year would outdo the previous one. Enrollment soared nationally to 7 million members in 1972, and Four Lakes Council recorded its peak that year with 9,686 youth members. Staffing, facilities, and budgers had to be expanded to meet the growing needs.

Opposite: A popular feature in Boys' Life *is "Scouts in Action" which highlights the heroic efforts of Scouts. Troop 8 Scout Ronald Streich was awarded the Certificate of Merit for his actions in saving his friend during a swimming outing in Madison. Used with permission* Boys' Life, *Boy Scouts of America.*



A Scout from Troop 20 shows Wisconsin's Governor Walter Kohler, Jr. a 1954 poster displaying the National Slogan "Onward...For God and My Country".

National BSA Programs

The National Council worked through twelve regions as they prepared to meet the needs of this new generation of Scouts and volunteers. They revised the Cub Scout and Boy Scout programs and developed the Exploring program. They provided support to local councils by furnishing training and manuals on all aspects of the Scout program, spearheading service projects through National Good Turns and leading special membership recruitment campaigns. The National Council also maintained high adventure bases such as the Region 7 Canoe Base in Wisconsin, the Charles L. Sommers Canoe Base in Minnesota and the Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico. National Jamborees, which started in 1937, resumed in 1950 and became a showcase of Scouting every three or four years.

National Good Turns were another way that the National Council connected with local Scouts and Scouters and frequently called on its members for service during these decades. In 1952, Scouts hung millions of door knob hangers and posters to remind citizens to vote. Ten years later, Scouts focused on conservation projects by planting 6.2 million trees in the nation's parks and displaying 41,000 exhibits to educate Americans on the need for conservation. The national environmental movement was born in the 1960s and Gaylord Nelson, a Wisconsin Governor and then U.S. Senator, founded Earth Day in April 1970. Conservation became a national priority and in 1970, the National Council launched Project SOAR (Save Our American Resources) as an ongoing campaign of environmental awareness.

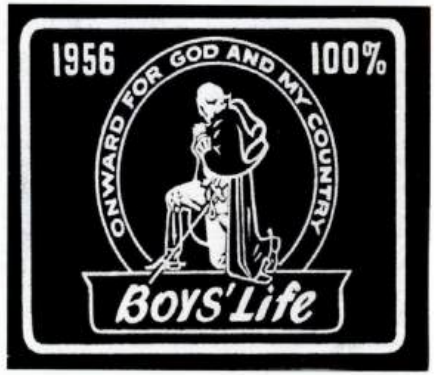


This patch shows the National Slogan "Follow the Rugged Road" and was used as a promotional tool for Scouting.

National Slogans helped councils by providing a framework for membership recruitment and program themes. Slogans included "Forward on Liberty's Team," "Onward for God and My Country," "Breakthrough for Youth," "Follow the Rugged Road," "Scouting Rounds a Guy Out" and "Boypower '76" (which began in 1969 and ended in 1976). In addition to the major program themes, communication slogans were developed for marketing such as the "Wonderful World of Scouting."

The National Council continued to compare councils as part of the above campaigns. Membership, training, and advancement statistics gave councils a benchmark against similarly sized councils. The three year "Forward on Liberty's Team" membership program encouraged councils to increase the total number of boy members. Four Lakes Council ranked 3rd in a group of seven comparable councils and 3rd among the 16 councils in Wisconsin. The "Breakthrough for Youth" program involved setting youth advancement goals which focused on program quality. Four Lakes Council exceeded the National and regional averages for number of rank advancements per 100 Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts.

Programs provided special recognition to successful councils and units. The "Boypower '76" campaign included the "National President's Boypower Unit Award" as special recognition to units that met minimum quality program requirements. Council President Wardell Pike reported that Four Lakes Council was one of the few councils honored at the National Meeting in Atlanta for achieving the 1970 Boypower goals.



A 1956 white on red cloth banner recognized units who had 100% of their membership subscribing to Boys' Life. *This banner featured the National Slogan "Onward for God and My Country."*

the Council Cabinet



Shown above are the officers of the Council Explorer Cabinet, elected at the 1st meeting held January 28. Left to right, they are: Bob Chlsen, Prairie du Sac, Secretary; Neil Lappley, Oregon, Chairman; John Westmas, Cambria, Vice-Chairman. John Jaeschke, Madison, represented District 4 until the District holds its elections.

The Cabinet heard Jack Raymond, former President of the Council, tell of the Council's expectations of the group, and Dr. Walter Jaeschke explained the development of the program in the Council.

Plans are under way for the Council Explorer program to kick off with the Explorer Ball, to be held in Madison April 4. A Camp Development project is planned for Castle Rock on May 16. The Cabinet will meet again on March 30 to extend the planning into the 1959-60 program year.



Council Cabinet plans the year's activities.

★ ★ ★

Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

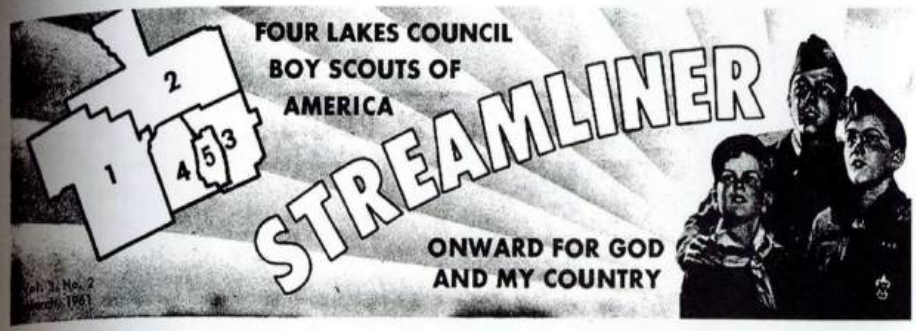
The Council Explorer Cabinet was featured in the Council newsletter in 1958.

Several program changes occurred during this period. "Explorers" was replaced with the Exploring program in 1959. This change was based on an extensive study of the needs and interests of youth conducted for the Boy Scouts in the 1950s. Advancement was removed from the new Exploring program. It now concentrated on the social and career interests of teenagers. Sea and Air Explorers remained separate programs until 1965 when they were absorbed into Exploring. Girls began to participate first as non-registered members of special-interest Explorer Posts, and by 1971 as full members.

The Cub Scouting advancement program was overhauled in 1967 with discontinuation of the Lion rank and the expansion of the Webelos program. Ten-year olds became Webelos Scouts after two years in Cub Scouts. The Webelos program centered on 15 activity badges in career fields, sports, and other interests. Webelos Scouts also prepared for the outdoor life of Boy Scouting including overnight campouts with their parents.

Four Lakes Council Organization and Administration

The geographic boundaries of Four Lakes Council remained unchanged during this period and included the five basic counties plus some parts of Adams, Grant, Jefferson, and Marquette counties. To improve service, districts were reorganized several times. In 1952, there were six districts named for the counties that they served: Columbia, East Dane, West Dane, Iowa, Richland, and Sauk. By 1961, the rural counties were combined into River Bluffs and Lake Wisconsin districts, while Dane County became three districts: Yahara on the eastside, Mohawk on the westside, and the downtown Capitol district. The population shifts in Madison mirrored the national shifts as families with children moved from the central city to more suburban housing. Scout units followed, and by 1967, the Capitol District was dissolved, and the remaining units were absorbed by the Mohawk and Yahara districts.



LEWIS, LEIFER, AND WASHBURN RECEIVE SILVER BEAVERS

The Silver Beaver Award for distinguished service was presented to three veteran Scouters by their sons at the Annual Appreciation dinner of the Four Lakes Council. All three spent the first five years of their Scouting careers working for Scout units. Two of them were Scouts as boys.



Wayne C. Lewis, Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 7 of Shorewood and Commissioner of the Four Lakes Council. The award was presented by Glen Lewis, second son of the Lewis' who is a member of the Castle Rock Camp staff. Wayne entered Scouting as a boy in 1928 as a member of Troop 11 of Madison, and spent three years with that troop. He re-entered the program with his oldest son Dave, in troop 7 in 1948 and has been connected with that unit ever since. He became a Neighborhood Commissioner in 1951, District Commissioner of West Dane District in 1954, and Council Commissioner in 1959. Last summer he was the Chairman of the Jubilee Camporee, and is currently the program chairman of the first Four Lakes Council Circus.

Wayne in his few non-Scouting moments, is a Volunteer Fireman in Shorewood, a member of the Zor Shrine, Advisor to the DeMolay, and an active member of the Covenant Presbyterian Church. He is employed as a research engineer by the Forest Products Laboratory, and was a representative of the United States Government in the International Food and Agricultural Association, in 1956 and '57.

The Council extends its sincerest congratulations to those men on attaining the most coveted Scouter' Honor, the Silver Beaver.



Lorenz A. Leifer, Chairman of the Council Camping and Activities Committee started his Scouting 11 years ago as a member of the Troop Committee of Troop 5, a capacity in which he still serves. He became Institutional Representative and then active as a member of the District Training Committee. For the past five years Larry has led the Council Camping and Activities Committee as the Council made the difficult transition from Camp Tichora to the new Castle Rock Scout camp. In this capacity he has also served on the building committee and prior to that on the Camp Development Committee.

Larry is research engineer at the Gisholt Machine Tool Co. He is past chairman of the American Society of Tool Engineers and an active member of the Immanuel Lutheran Church in Madison. The Leifers have three children: Richard, and Eagle Scout who spent several seasons on the Camp Tichora Staff, Tim, a member of Troop 5, and Nancy who is a Girl Scout.



Walt Washburn of Portage is one of the original Scouters of his community, having assisted in the organization of Troop 71, in 1934. He served as Institutional Representative, Chairman of the Committee, and member of the troop committee. He became District Chairman and served for several years in that capacity in the Columbia County District. He has been a member of the Executive Board for 12 years. Recently he has been Chairman of the District Camping and Activities Committee, a member of the Finance Committee, and has assisted in the organization of many units in his county.

Walt has been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Portage for 55 years, and is currently serving as a trustee. He served his country in World War I and is a veteran member of the American Legion having been Commander of the Portage post. A Kiwanian, and 32nd degree Mason, Walt was also a successful businessman in Portage for 25 years before retiring five years ago.

His Beaver was presented to him by his son Dr. Walter L. Washburn of Madison former Scout of Troop 71.

EXPLORER ELECTED DELEGATE CONFERENCE

Designed to supplement the work of the Local Councils are the Explorer Elected Delegate Conferences being held in each of the nation's 12 Regions this spring. Ours in Region 7 will be held at Great Lakes NTS on May 5, 6 and 7. East Post, Ship, and Squadron is to conduct an election to name the official delegates from that Post. Each Cabinet is to elect one of its members as its delegate. The Units are to pay for the Explorers trips — at this writing it looks like something between $14 and $16 per boy. The fee for the conference, including meals, housing, and materials to be issued to each boy [books, patches, etc.] is $10, and transportation will come to somewhere between $4 and $6, depending on the total number who go. We will arrange a chartered bus for the entire group — this last at the request of the Navy.

The Conference is to be held of, by, and for Explorers, with little adult interference. Adults are to be limited to one to every 15 boys, and will attend their own sessions on Exploring while at Great Lakes. It has been thoroughly planned by a Committee of Explorers with guidance from the Regional Staff and Regional Executive Committee, so it should be just what the boys want. You'll be getting a specific announcement in the mail very soon now, with an application for participation--please watch for it and **USE IT.**

Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

The Council newsletter "Streamliner" featured in its masthead a map of the districts: (1) River Bluffs, (2) Lake Wisconsin, (3) Yahara, (4) Mohawk and (5) Capitol.



Submitted by Rollie Krogstad

In the 1960s, during the Golden Age of Scouting, large troops were common and many troops built garages to store the camping gear needed to support their size. It was not unusual for single troops to bring 40 or more Scouts to week-long summer camp. This is Troop 120 from Bethany United Methodist Church, Madison. Back row far left is Rollie Krogstad and back row far right is Clarence Olson.

It became obvious to the leaders of Four Lakes Council early on that when the baby boomers became of Scouting age, the Council had to be ready to enroll them into quality programs. A Long Range Planning Committee was formed in early November 1954 with D.W. Tyrell (Chair), Ed Bryant, Lorenz Leifer, Henry Benhke, L.K. Pollard, William Marling, Charles Fenske, J.A. Raymond, Carl Forseberg and Scout Executive William Corder. The committee was asked to consider the period 1957-1967 for membership, council budget, office staff, office and camp facilities, unit service, volunteer leadership and district organization.

One of the immediate concerns was that the anticipated membership growth made the 42 acres of Camp Tichora too small, and there was no room for expansion. At the November 1954 Executive Board meeting, Roy Nichols reported on a trip to evaluate potential camp property on the Castle Rock Flowage near Mauston, Wisconsin. An ideal tract was found at the entrance of the Yellow River into the Wisconsin River owned by the Wisconsin River Power Company and three subsidiaries. In June 1956 a deed for 205.38 acres and a lease for 8.25 acres for $1 plus $1 per year were received from the Wisconsin River Power Company. Within a week a Camp Castle Rock Development Committee was appointed with Roy Nichols as Chair. Camp Castle Rock was formally dedicated with a ceremony and open house attended by more than 3,000 people on June 26, 1960.

In January 1960, Region 7 conducted an evaluation of Four Lakes Council. Region-Executive Leslie Nelson stated that the Council was strong in many areas, but that strengthening the commissioner staff, the district committees and fund raising efforts would improve the Council record immeasurably during the coming year. He also reported that the Council was deficient in the number of staff needed to serve the Council's youth. In February 1960, the Executive Board voted to hire one more staff person.

Committee work at the Council and district levels became crucial during this Golden Age of Scouting. There were six council standing committees and their district counterparts: Organization and Extension (Membership), Finance, Health and Safety, Leadership Training, Advancement, and Camping and Activities.

Why? How Come? Recollections of a District Executive

by Truman Anderson

In my home town of Becker, Minnesota, I was the only boy of my age. All the boys that I knew were either older or younger than me. My interest in Scouting began because our shop teacher (also a Scoutmaster) had the personality and enthusiasm which caught the interest of boys. By my 12th birthday, I knew most of the requirements for Tenderfoot and Second Class through association with the older boys who were already Scouts. Being in a family of three children with two sisters much older than me and having a father who owned a grocery store where the store hours were 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., this Scoutmaster really became a positive influence in my life. I rose over the next few years to the rank of Star and almost Life. When the Scoutmaster moved away to take another teaching position, the troop disintegrated, but the Scout Oath and Law had become a part of my philosphy of life.

I was soon off to the University of Minnesota, four years in the Marine Corps, a Bachelor's Degree in education, and my first job in the small town of Upsala, Minnesota. Would I also consider being the Scoutmaster there? A troop of seven boys soon grew to 35. On a trip to Camp Tonkawa in Minneapolis, Exploring was explained to me. Back in Upsula we soon split the troop into Troop 36 and Explorer Post 36, and then added a Cub Pack to the growing Scout family.

After six years, I guess I felt that a career in the Scouting profession was for me. I was the district camping chairman, on the council executive board, and was active in helping other Scout troops get organized. After several interviews with Scout officials, I was hired by the Sioux Council out of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. In two months I was off to New Jersey for 45 days of intensive training in becoming a successful professional Scouter. It was then back to my first district in Brookings, South Dakota, where, with the help of six great businessmen, we organized 16 Scout units.

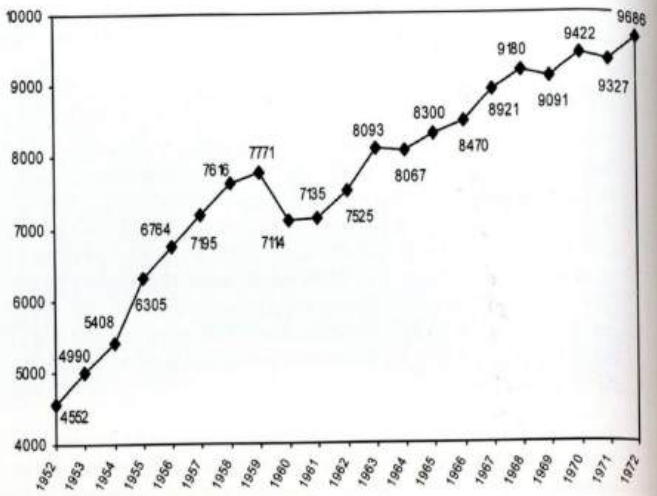
My career took me to Pipestone and Duluth, Minnesota, before going to St. Louis as a district executive. After two years I was asked by the council executive to be director of finance for the council. I did fundraising and was office manager for 40 men and 42 women. Council-level positions never interested me as I preferred the satisfaction and enjoyment in working where the action was closer to the youth and volunteers at the unit and district levels.

In my next position I returned to being a district executive in the "Mighty Mohawk" District of Four Lakes Council, a truly great experience. Starting in 1968 I worked with a large group of dedicated volunteers for the most memorable 11 years in my life. My days were filled with new unit organization, training courses for leaders, roundtables, Cub Scout Pow-Wows, expositions, circuses, camporees, Klondike Derbies, summer camp, raising funds, and personal counselling – all with wonderful leaders who made my job enjoyable. Lots of friendly competition between units and between districts created a positive atmosphere in the Council.

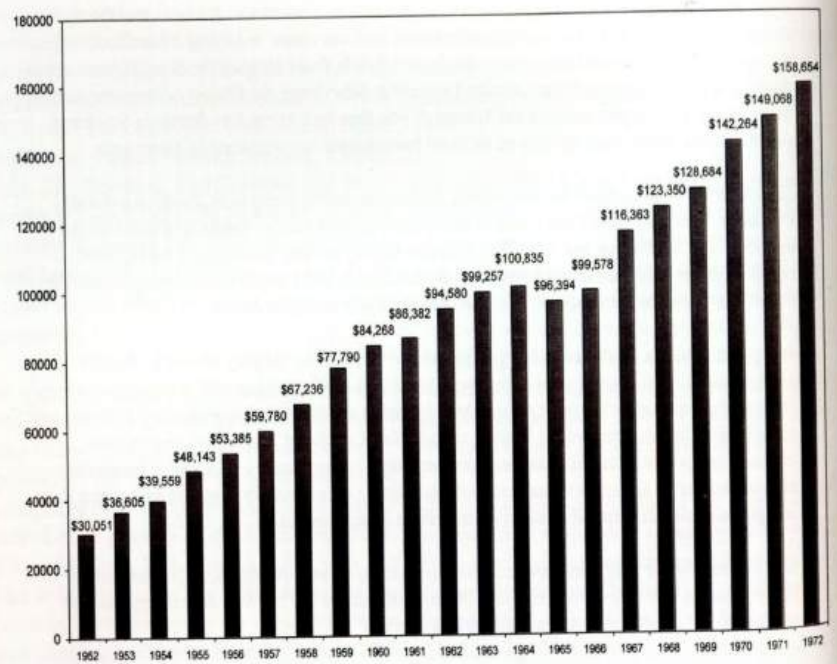
One can readily see that a professional Scout as in many other professions, travels around the country quite a bit. One of the great joys of this profession is the life-long friendships that are made with the great leaders in the councils that I served.

Youth Membership 1952-1972

Total units more than doubled from 1952 to 1972 going from 127 to 263 units (packs, troops and posts). Total youth membership also more than doubled from 4,552 in 1952 to 9,686 (peak) in 1972. Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Explorers all increased. Total Rural Youth and Rural Units also increased.



Operating Expenses 1952 - 1972



Net operating expenses increased over five times from $30,051 in 1952 to $158,654 in 1972. The operating budget did not include revolving funds such as registration fees, camping fees or sale of supplies.

The Organization and Extension committee was busy with the phenomenal membership growth. Volunteer committees and district executives worked hard to bring ever greater numbers of youth into the Scouting programs. Membership promotional programs included Spring and Fall Roundups with School Night for Cub Scouts, Troop Rally Night for Boy Scouts and First Nighters for Explorers. Many units were much larger than what is typical today. One example was Troop 47 chartered by Lakeview American Lutheran Church in Madison. In 1966, the troop registered 99 boys and 22 adult leaders.

There was a constant need to form new units as the population grew and new neighborhoods were built. Each year there were also a few packs and troops that needed help in reorganizing in order to keep going. In May 1959, the Board recognized that "The biggest jobs we have now are reorganizing some of the dropped units, and bringing Scouting to the communities that have no Scouting at present."

Scouting didn't face the competition for youths' time as it does today. In 1964, 35% percent of boys who were of Cub Scout age were active in the program in Four Lakes Council. This was above the national average of 32%. Thirty one percent of boys ages 11-14 were in Boy Scout troops, which was comparable to the national average. Only five percent of high school age youth were in Exploring. Overall, one in four boys was active in the three Scout programs.

The expanding Council membership required additional resources. This created a financial need greater than what the Community Chests and United Ways were capable of providing. Consequently, it became necessary for the Four Lakes Council to raise additional revenue. The Council looked to parents, leaders and friends in the business community. The main financial support program was SME (Sustaining Membership Enrollment, the precursor to Friends of Scouting). The effectiveness of the SME campaigns did much in determining the impact of Scouting in the Council.

Membership Maverick: Earl Brandt

Earl Brandt was assistant Scout Executive in Four Lakes Council in the late 1960s. He grew up in central Wisconsin where he joined Boy Scouts at age eleven in 1942 (a year early as the age requirement was then twelve) and has remained continuously registered ever since. He became an Eagle Scout and joined the ranks of professional Scouters in 1955.

He moved to Madison in 1965 when he replaced Wally McGill as the assistant to Scout Executive Ray Matoy. He arrived just as the Council office was moving from its Atwood Avenue location to its location above Marine Bank, where it remained until the Bassett Scout Service Center was built in 1980.

Although membership was nearing its peak, there was still only one district executive per district and the Scout Executive and assistant Scout Executive on the Council's professional staff to served the more than 9000 youth members. Brandt remembers the push for membership by executives. He thrived on organizing new units and would ask the district executives where they needed units. Brandt would then go and organize them. In one two month period he organized 13 new units. Brandt once tried to organize a new pack, troop, and post in Spring Green all in one night. He was able to bring in charters for two out of three of them to the office the next morning.

Brandt was once advised that there were only three positions in professional Scouting that he should consider serving: district executive, Council Scout Executive and Chief Scout Executive. Although he never attained the last position, Brandt spent his career working directly with volunteers in district and council positions throughout the midwest.



Submitted by Terry Stewart

Training for adult Scout leaders included overnight camping and hands-on learning. The Old Goat patrol, pictured, work on their cooking skills during a leader training weekend in 1970. Terry Stewart is seated on the right.

The Health and Safety Committee was responsible for ensuring the wellbeing of the ever larger group of active boys in Scouting. Keeping Scouts safe whether camping, traveling or on the water was a constant concern, and specific policies such as the Safe Swim Defense were established during this era to promote safe Scouting.

With the doubling of membership from 1952 to 1972, leadership training was vital for maintaining a quality program. Ongoing training programs included: roundtables, Cub Scout leader training, Boy Scout leader training, University of Scouting, coach-counselor training, junior leader training, Wood Badge and Explorer advisors' meetings.

Training sessions focused on the responsibilities of the respective positions held by the volunteer. Adult leaders were taught how to work with youth, how to plan programs and activities, and how to manage their units. Leadership skills were emphasized for both adults and youth. The Council Junior Leader Training has been conducted at Camp Castle Rock since 1957. In 1960 the Council conducted 52 training events including the first Council Showando.

Scouters from the Council also attended national training events. These included training sessions at Philmont Scout ranch in New Mexico and Woodbadge courses held at the Region 7 Canoebase at Boulder Junction in northern Wisconsin. Camp staff attended National Camp Schools prior to summer camp which were held around the region.

The Council Advancement committee provided overall leadership to the Council advancement program. New merit badges introduced by the National Council in the 1960s reflected advances in technology and included Atomic Energy, Communication, Computers, Electronics and Space Exploration. In 1972, the peak membership year, Cub Scouts earned 2,561 rank advancements and 5,926 Webelos Activity Badges. Boy Scouts earned 2,631 merit badges and 1,115 rank advancements. Forty-one Scouts achieved the top rank of Eagle Scout.



MADISON **Wisconsin State Journal** SUBURBAN

SECTION 2 MADISON, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1965 DIAL 255-3111

Four Scout Leaders Win Top Awards

Wisconsin State Journal: *photo by John Kreissler*

These four Council volunteers were recognized for their service with the Silver Beaver Award at the Council's 1965 annual dinner. They are (l-r) Harold J. Schantz (Madison), Chester Frederick (Madison), John S. Martell (Dodgeville) and Laverne M. Mueller (Prairie du Sac). At this particular dinner, which was held at the Dane County Arena, 1200 Scout leaders attended from a five-county area.

Percent Top Leaders Trained 1964

	Percent Trained		
	National	Region 7	Council
Top unit leaders with basic training	64.1	65.3	78.6
Top unit leaders with full training	35.2	40.9	53.3
Den Mothers with basic training	42.8	na	40.8

The above table documents the 1964 training comparisons between National, Region 7, and the Four Lakes Council in several categores. Top Leaders were defined as the Cubmaster, Scoutmaster or Explorer Adviser from each unit. The data indicate that the Four Lakes Council ranked well when compared with National and Regional data.

Council and Unit Activities

The Fiftieth Anniversary of Scouting in 1960 provided an opportunity to celebrate the accomplishments of Scouting and Four Lakes Council. In February, the Boy Scout anniversary month, there were four activities: (1) Scout Sunday on February 7, 1960; (2) window display competition; (3) an open house or court of honor for each Scout troop; and (4) the first Council Eagle Scout Banquet. The Fiftieth Anniversary Observance was also a part of the Council Annual Meeting on May 26, 1960 and the dedication of Camp Castle Rock on June 26, 1960 which was attended by more than 3000 people.

Highlights from the Four Lakes Council Annual Report for the 50th Anniversary of Scouting in 1960

* *Membership reached 7,771 boy members, more than any previous year*
* *Camp Castle Rock was newly opened with a summer camp attendance of 75 units, 1,111 boys, and 114 leaders*
* *Seventy-seven units earned National Camping Award*
* *Camp Tichora was sold*
* *Four troops from the Council attended the National Jamboree with 166 boys and leaders*
* *Wisconsin Dells and Richland Center were first time host cities for Scout-O-Ramas*
* *There were more Eagle Scouts than any previous year*
* *First Council Eagle Scout banquet was held*
* *The Council conducted 52 training events*

The soaring membership in Scouting precipitated the arrival of large Scouting events. Individual unit activities of packs, troops and posts remained the cornerstone of the program, but frequent district events with hundreds of participants or council activities with several thousand attendees became common. Camporees, klondike derbies and Scout shows were similar to events from earlier times with the exception of size. For example, over 10,000 tickets were sold for the Council Scout-o-rama in 1972. Council and district activity committees were kept very busy.



Not long after Four Lakes Council celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, individual troops began celebrating their golden anniversaries, too. Long time Scouter George Morris from Troop 20, Christ Presbyterian Church in Madison, is congratulated by Governor Warren Knowles on the Golden Anniversary of Troop 20 in 1966. Morris served in the Order of the Arrow as lodge adviser and is recognized at Camp Castle Rock with a lookout tower on the boating beach.

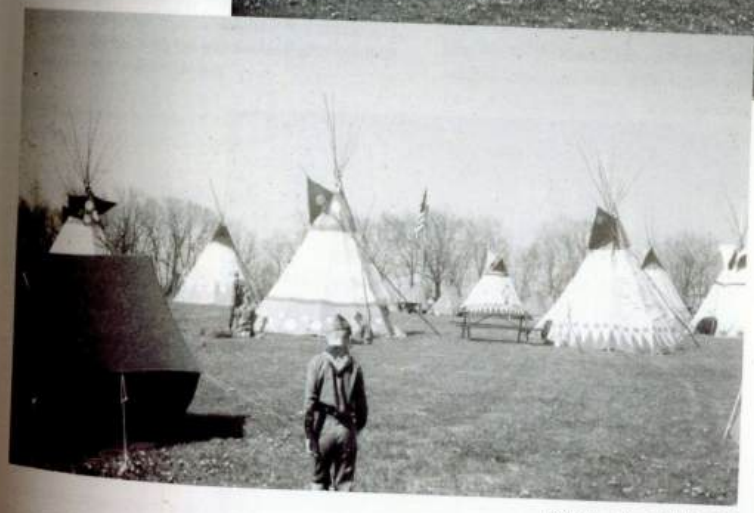
Camporees gave every troop and patrol a chance to show what its Scouts could do as well as the opportunity to see other troops and enjoy a special kind of outdoor weekend. These events were held annually and sometimes twice a year by districts or the Council. The weekend program usually included patrol competition in Scoutcraft skills, campcraft, fire building, signaling, map and compass work, wildlife identification and water rescue. Sometimes camporees involved conservation work such as planting trees or repairing damages caused by soil erosion. The highlight was the evening campfire where awards from the day were presented and troops shared their favorite skits and songs.

Camporees were sometimes held on Council properties such as Camp Castle Rock or Camp Red Bird. A variety of other locations hosted camporees including Camp Grey, Sauk Prairie's Camp Pyess, Grassy Lake Wildlife Refuge, Governor Dodge State Park, Devil's Lake State Park, Upham Woods, county parks and Madison city parks. In 1965, 92 troops and 2,013 Scouts participated at camporees.

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Camporees, in contrast to troop campouts, gathered many troops together for shared adventures and competitions. The weekend was sometimes organized around a theme. This Council Camporee was held at Blue Mound State Park in 1966. The tepees belonged to Troop 27, Lakeview Lutheran Church, Madison, and were used by them on outings for 20 years.





Both pictures submitted by Jack Heady

Camp Red Bird

By Don Kreul

For a period of almost 20 years, from the 1960s to the 1980s, Camp Red Bird was the site of many troop outings and Council-wide fall camporees. West of Highway 12 near the Ski Hi apple orchard, Red Bird's nearly 80 acres sat atop the Baraboo Range and overlooked the scenic Wisconsin River.

The camp was initially accessible only from the east and only through private property. Because the area contained livestock it was necessary to cross several fences by means of stiles. After negotiating these obstacles the ascent began over a rocky and wooded trail. The trek culminated atop the range which exposed a somewhat flat, open meadow majestically lending itself to a spectacular activity area as well as a natural setting for staging the ever intriguing evening campfire.

At the annual camporees the troop sites selected were most often located in the woodlands near the periphery which provided easy access and convenient tree limbs for erecting two-man type shelters or tarps. Part of campsite setup was the pooling of resources for establishing cooking pits and latrines, and the gathering of wood for fuel and camp handicrafts.

Camporee activities were tailored to enhance basic rank requirements for Tenderfoot and Second Class. A goal of the outing was for every Scout to complete one or more rank requirements. Scoutcraft skills in first aid, map and compass, knots and whipping, and knife and axe were highlighted. Scout leaders covertly observed Scout spirit, those behaviors that seemed to underscore the great 'esprit de corps' so commonly exhibited among all participating at the camporees.

Cooking featured kabobs, foil dinners and Dutch oven specialties. Biscuit or bread twists baked on a stick were familiar "state of the art" at Camp Red Bird. Typically, their pungent odor drifted through the wooded campsites and tempted appetites.

After dinner all of the troops filed to the nearby campfire. It was a sight to behold the lighting of the pre-built fire. As the campfire's intensity grew so did that of the participants. The mood of the Scouts matched the campfire's blaze: a build up with troop songs and skits to a crescendo followed by a more subdued mood as the campfire ebbed. The finale typically featured an inspiring story of Native American folklore such as that of the camp's namesake, Chief Red Bird.

Chief Red Bird, a Winnebago chieftain, although peace loving and noted for his friendly relations with the white man, shared with his people a natural resentment of the white man's encroachment of Indian lands. The Chief was particularly resentful of the lead mining regions around Mineral Point, WI. He was pronounced guilty of complicity near Prairie du Chien and several companies of U.S. militia were assembled to quell fear of an Indian uprising. The government asked for Chief Red Bird's surrender and, in return, promised future protection and clemency for his people. Upon hearing the news, Chief Red Bird came out of hiding. The Chief approached his white captors singing his death song and was ceremoniously dressed in white elk skin and adorned with heavy blue wampum necklaces. The Chief carried a white flag in one hand and a peace pipe in the other. He picked up a piece of dry earth, and while blowing it away declared: "Like that, I have given up my life - it is gone." He was taken to Ft. Crawford as a prisoner although not in irons at his request. He died soon afterward. The cause of his death is unknown, either from a rampant epidemic or of a broken heart. The Chief's arrest saved his people from the possibility of a disastrous war.

(The above passage was adapted from The Marquette Trail *a pamphlet that was written by Dorothy G. McCarthy.)*



Surrounded by nature, Scouts found fellowship and fun at the top of Camp Red Bird. They would also learn camping skills, and these Scouts appear to need a lesson in campfire safety.

Submitted by Don Kreul



The journey up the trail was somewhat arduous, especially for the smaller Scouts as they toted their back packs filled with personal gear, food and an ample supply of water. It was common to see the younger Scouts sucking on their canteens and to hear the familiar bark of a leader, "Don't use all your water before we even set up camp." It was also common to see jackets that had been shed litter the trail, although they were usually retrieved by older Scouts and leaders.

Submitted by Don Kreul

Tradition has it that the site of Camp Red Bird was one of the Chief's favorite retreat areas. From a geographical point this seems very logical given its many advantages. It overlooked the Wisconsin River Valley waterway and provided a perfect vantage spot, transportation by either water or trail and ample small game and fishing. Scouts liked to imagine that their campsite could well have been the spot where Chief Red Bird held out until his surrender.

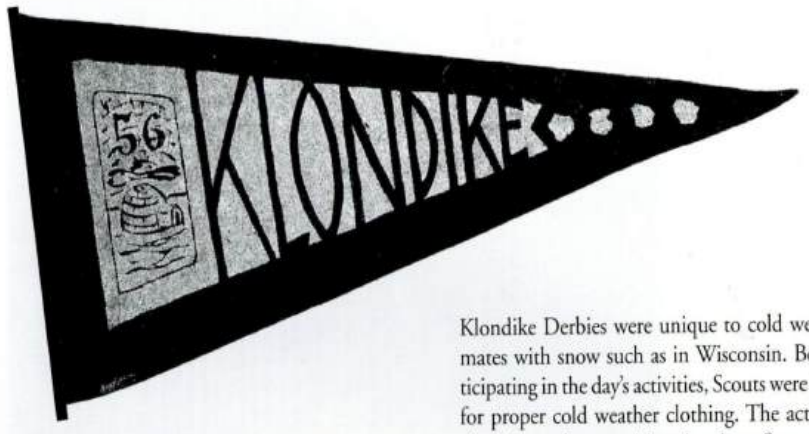
After the retelling of the Chief Red Bird story, an ingrained stillness settled over the crowd. The Scouts filed back to their campsites with only the moon light shining through the trees and an occasional flashlight beam to show the way. Everyone was thoroughly exhausted and quiet quickly spread over the entire camp, as tired Scouts fell asleep.

Scout leaders awakened at dawn to the usual sounds of nature. The aroma of coffee and cooking food filled the woodlands. Overwhelming the senses were the sounds of busy Scouts: talking, yelling, chopping, sawing and clanging cookware.

On these Sunday mornings, having satiated the desire of hunger, attention turned to the twelfth point of the Scout Law: A Scout is Reverent. Before heading home, Scouts took time to reflect, to give thanks, to appreciate the beauty of their surroundings and to rejoice in their coming together. What a great time to be ALIVE: Adventure, Learning, Integrity, Vivaciousness and Ecstasy.

After these reflections, the homeward bound Scouts began the downhill descent, perhaps tired but a little more prepared in many aspects of life. What were the rewards of this camporee? Inner satisfaction; physical, mental and moral growth; and a small tangible keepsake, a patch depicting a beautiful Indian bustle as the central figure.

Use of the camp became more and more infrequent over the years. In September 1996, the property was sold to the Nature Conservancy as part of their effort to preserve the largest block of upland forest remaining in southern Wisconsin.



1970 Mohawk District Klondike. Scouts participate in patrol competitions on the Klondike Trail. Here a patrol from Troop 103 attempts to cap the garbage can.

Klondike Derbies were unique to cold weather climates with snow such as in Wisconsin. Before participating in the day's activities, Scouts were inspected for proper cold weather clothing. The activities included patrol competitions in winter Scoutcraft such as ice rescue, making winter shelters, sled races, first aid and fire building. Patrols pulled their home-made sleds (sledges) hauling the necessary supplies to participate in the competitive events. The day ended at the Klondike soup "kitchen" with crackers and a cup of hot soup. Each Scout would bring a can of "non-cream" soup that was collected at the start of the day and heated in a large community caldron.



Submitted by Terry Stewart



Submitted by Terry Stewart

Mohawk District Kondike 1971 . Patrols walk the Klondike Trail to various patrol competition challenges. The patrol sledge carries all the equipment the Scouts will need during the day.



Submitted by Terry Stewart





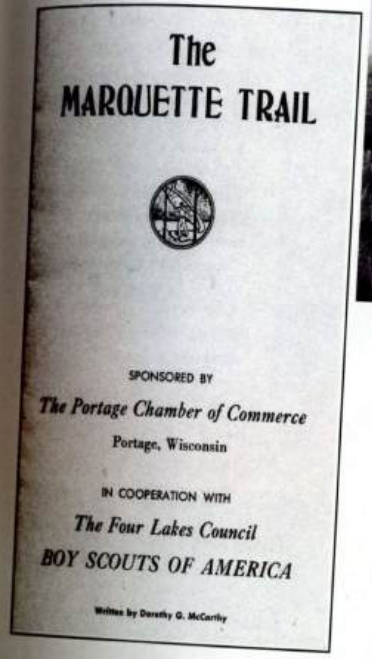
Submitted by Michael T. Heitke, photo by Carmie A. Thompson

Scout-o-ramas were usually held indoors, but that didn't stop Scouts from showing their Scoutcraft skills. Pioneering towers were always popular and Scouts enjoyed climbing on their projects after they were completed. The tower on the right proudly displays the flag of the 1960 National Jamboree Troop 67, which was one of four Council contingent troops that year.

Scout Shows and Scout-o-ramas were exhibitions of Scoutcraft put on for the general public. Scouts demonstrated their skills by building signal towers, pitching tents and doing cooking demonstrations. Sometimes the show featured pageantry such as Indian dancing or performances by the Madison Scout Drum and Bugle Corps. Tickets or souvenir buttons were frequently sold to raise money. These events were organized by districts or the Council and held at many different locations to increase Scouting's visibility. Sites included Richland Center, Wisconsin Dells, Mineral Point, Monona, Sun Prairie, Stoughton and in Madison shopping malls and the Dane County Coliseum and Fair Grounds. In 1965, there were Scout-o-ramas in the five districts which included 159 unit and 2,976 Scout participants.

Explorers participated with Scouts in camporees, jamborees and Philmont Scout Ranch, but they also planned and carried out their own activities such as canoe derbies, road rallies and rendezvous activities. A canoe derby was held on the Wisconsin River in 1954 with canoes rented from Camp Tichora. In 1957, a career conference, an Explorer encampment, a regatta and a district canoe derby was held. In 1963, Explorers participated in a rendezvous with 44 boys and four regattas with 60 participants. In 1966 and 1967, tours were conducted by 8 different posts with 99 Explorers. Explorer rendezvous were held around the state which included drill team competitions with other councils and evening dances with Girl Scouts.

Submitted by Don Kreul





Submitted by Holly Brassington

In the 1960s and 1970s the Marquette Trail was a popular destination for troop outings. Headquartered in Portage, the trail followed the canal that connected the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. The booklet that is pictured contains a map and descriptions of many of the historical sites that Scouts would pass, as well as tales and legends that are unique to this area. Above, a Scout from Troop 2 is seen crossing one of the many bridges. Below, in April 1967, Scouts from Troop 120 proceed cautiously over the remains of the former locks between the Fox River on the left and the canal on the right.



Submitted by Troop 120



High Adventure bases like Philmont use small crews where Scouts survive by using the Patrol Method they were taught in their home troops. Despite thousands of Scouts attending Philmont each summer, the vastness leads to feelings of seclusion. This crew consisting of Tichora Lodge arrowmen selected an aggressive trek and were led by former Philmont Ranger Roger Sunde.

Submitted by Michael Kleckner



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke; Philmont Scout Ranch official photo by Dan Sheehan

The Four Lakes Council contingent to Philmont Scout Ranch in 1961.

The 137,493 acre Philmont Scout Ranch in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains of New Mexico offered backpacking high adventures for older Scouts and Explorers. Council-wide Scout contingents to Philmont were organized periodically. John Jaeschke of Troop 6, Bethel Lutheran Church, Madison, recalls attending Philmont as part of contingent 702G from Madison and Sheboygan by way of the Milwaukee Road Zephyr in 1956. He remembers the archeology trek along the Santa Fe Trail, a mule stampede, gold mining, torrential mountain storms, horseback riding, and a rattlesnake challenging coffee rights with a Scoutmaster. Although units now usually attend Philmont on their own, the Council still organizes contingents from time-to-time. Over the years Scouts and Explorers from Four Lakes Council have also served on Philmont staff.

The Region 7 Canoe Base in northern Wisconsin and the Charles L. Sommers Canoe Base at Ely, Minnesota, have hosted innumerable crews from the troops and posts of Four Lakes Council. These wilderness canoe trips allowed Scouts to use the skills they had developed on troop outings. Individual Scouts also attended the Eagle Scout Forestry Camp adjacent to the Region 7 Canoe Base where specially selected Eagle Scouts spent their summer doing conservation projects on the public forest land in northern Wisconsin. The Region 7 Canoe Base was eventually closed in the 1980s as the area became built-up and the wilderness experience was lost. The Sommers Canoe Base on the edge of the permanently preserved Boundary Waters Canoe Area remains a popular destination for Council youth.



Submitted by Roland Krogstad

Troop 120 (Bethany United Methodist Church, Madison) canoe trip to BSA Region 7 Canoe Base in July 1972 on White Sand Lake near Boulder Junction, WI. Front row (l-r): Allan Pechman, Steve Greve, Kevin Krogstad, Pete Glassen, Dave Calhoon, Mike Osborne, Bob Holtshopple (Scoutmaster), Jeff Holtshopple, Mike Browning and Fred Dick. Back row (l-r) two unidentified staff trainers for canoe base, Mark Koletzke, Kevin Schaefer, Evan Davies, Truman Anderson (Mohawk District Scout Executive), Roland Krogstad (Assistant Scoutmaster and Mohawk District Chairman) and Gary Greve (Assistant Scoutmaster).



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke; photos by Deits brothers.

Four Lakes Council sent a contingent of four troops to the 1960 National Jamboree which was held in Colorado Springs. This Jamboree celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. Two of the troops are pictured here. A giant muskie served as one of the troop's gateway.







A Four Lakes Council Scout reminds citizens of their duty by placing "Get out the Vote" door hangers on front doors in 1952.

Four Lakes Council has participated in National Jamborees since their inception in 1937. After a hiatus for World War II, National Jamborees resumed in 1950 and have been held every three or four years since then. In 1960, Four Lakes Council sent one of the largest contingents to the jamboree with four full troops and 166 Scouts and leaders. Individual Scouts and Explorers also attended World Jamborees throughout this era.

A key part of Council activities has been organizing units to participate in national Good Turns. In the 1950s, there were "Get out the vote" campaigns and conservation projects. Thousands of Four Lakes Council Scouts participated. The most successful civic service event in 1958 was the distribution of Civil Defense Booklets.



THE CAPITAL TIMES
State and Community News Page

★★ MADISON, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1962 17

Cite Blind Scout

The Capital Times *articles reads: "A blind Cross Plains Boy Scout, Mike Bollig, foreground, reads with his fingers in a new Braille Scout handbook presented to him Monday night during court of honor proceedings at St. Dennis church hall in Madison. Watching his progress are his mother, Mrs. Katy Bollig, and two Scout officials, John Courchane, scoutmaster of Troop 149 at St. Dennis, and Francis Leonhard, a Yahara District assistant commissioner. Leonhard, Sun Prairie, presented the Braille handbook to Bollig on behalf of the Sun Prairie Lions Club. Teaching Mike the rudiments of scouting has been a special project of the St. Dennis troop. The Cross Plains youngster has gone on several hikes and cook-outs with the troop."*

The Capital Times, *staff photo by David Sandell*



Troop 120 was responsible for planting most of the trees around the church for their chartered partner Bethany United Methodist Church in the late 1960s. (l-r) Gary Krogstad, Scoutmaster Clarence Olson, Dave Olson (hidden), John Villemonte, Corwin Mack and Pastor Gomer Finch work on the landscaping project.

Submitted by Clarence Olson

The developing environmental movement of the late 1960s, combined with the Boy Scouts' long-term commitment to conservation, led to the launch of Project SOAR (Save Our American Resources) as a National Good Turn in 1970. Scouter Al Nelson of the State Department of Natural Resources was recruited as Council Chairman of the SOAR conservation project. Project SOAR addressed environmental issues with the response of tree planting, erosion control and habitat improvement. Additionally, conservation of materials was addressed with the collection of wastepaper, aluminum cans, glass and plastics for recycling. Unlike previous National Good Turns, Project SOAR was not limited to a span of a few weeks or months; the SOAR campaign continued for several years and was coordinated each year with Keep America Beautiful days and later Earth Days. Boy Scout literature started including words like ecology, ecosystem and biosphere.



Troop 102, St. Maria Goretti Catholic Church, recycled paper on a monthly basis in the 1970s. Troops adopted recycling projects as an ongoing fundraiser and Good Turn.

Submitted by Michael Kleckner

A long standing tradition of Troop 29, Bashford Methodist Church, Madison, is their annual Chili Supper. Here a chili crew in the 1960s prepares to serve their hungry customers.



Submitted by Cindy and Steve McCann



Submitted by Jack Heady

Cooking over an open campfire is one of the classic activities on troop outings. Left: Leaders from Troop 39 taste the results of a Scout's cooking efforts at a camporee at Blue Mound State Park. Below: A Scout from Troop 2 uses a tripod to cook his supper on a troop campout at Mud Lake in 1965.



Submitted by Holly Brassington

In National Council statistics, Four Lakes Council was usually above average in most quality measures. The professional staff and volunteer leaders worked hard to provide quality programs for the expanding youth enrollment which almost reached 10,000 in the peak year of 1972. The Scouts of this period would become an experienced and passionate supply of volunteers and professional Scouters in the 1970s and beyond.

The Four Lakes Council responded to the challenges brought about by the tremendous increase in youth membership that dominated this era. The Council acquired and developed Camp Castle Rock for summer camp, hired additional staff, and developed additional financial resources. There were no limits envisioned as the Scout movement sought to enroll more and more youth. However, the future would bring a different set of challenges.



Submitted by Michael Kleckner

Scouts from Tichora Lodge enjoy their supper around the campfire at the end of the day on a mountainside at Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico.

UNIT LEADERS 1970

(Source: 1970 Council Annual Dinner Program)

River Bluff District

Pack 54	**Tauno Puskala**, Spring Green
Pack 63	**Henry E. Oertel**, Black Earth
Pack 81	**Paul Fowell**, Richland Center
Pack 97	**William Kirchstein, Jr.**, Merrimac
Pack 117	**Carl J. Anding**, Arena
Pack 152	**Leslie Broadbent**, Muscoda
Pack 240	**Tom Henning**, Middleton
Pack 340	**Lambert Lasecki**, Middleton
Pack 373	**William Hart**, Prairie du Sac
Pack 374	**Rodney Hutter**, Sauk City
Pack 440	**Linus Acker**, Middleton
Pack 540	**Donald Lange**, Middleton
Troop 10	**Edward Smith**, Sauk City
Troop 38	**Gerald M. Simon**, Middleton
Troop 40	**Meredith Ostrom**, Middleton
Troop 54	**Edward J. Brauner**, Spring Green
Troop 58	**J. Barry Pope**, Mazomanie.
Troop 63	**Donald Bergum**, Black Earth
Troop 73	**LaVern Mueller**, Prairie du Sac
Troop 74	**Jim Berchem**, Sauk City
Troop 81	**Rufino Licos**, Richland Center
Troop 85	**Terry Richardson**, Lone Rock
Troop 97	**Dale Singleton**, Merrimac
Troop 117	**William Akins**, Arena
Troop 140	**William J. Wenger**, Middleton
Troop 152	**Douglas Froh**, Muscoda
Troop 181	**James Boelman**, Sextonville
Post 400	**Benjamin F. Detroy**, Middleton
Post 800	**Norman Brewer**, Sextonville

Lake Wisconsin District

Pack 23	**David E. Snyder**, Mendota School
Pack 26	**Ronald O. Dorr**, Sherman School
Pack 44	**Kenneth Parkhurst**, Reedsburg
Pack 46	**Dennis Feldbruegge**, Waunakee
Pack 66	**Orrin Anderson**, Wisconsin Dells
Pack 71	**Darrell Landerman**, Portage
Pack 84	**Lawrence Hahn, Jr.**, LaValle
Pack 98	**Keith Epps**, Rio
Pack 110	**Herman Hehenberger**, North Freedom
Pack 123	**James P. Schmiedlin**, Central Colony
Pack 124	**Thomas E. Seversin**, St. Peter Cong.
Pack 157	**Joseph Meyer**, St. Mary of the Lake
Pack 171	**George J. Blair**, Our Master's Meth.
Pack 270	**Fred Scheidegger**, Lakeview School
Pack 327	**Bernard Main**, Lakeview Luth.
Pack 351	**Burl Ostrander**, Pardeeville
Pack 355	**Merwyn Hamilton**, Lodi
Pack 367	**Raymond L. Rogers**, Portage
Pack 368	**Delmer Keilman**, Poynette
Pack 371	**Jan R. Van Ness**, Portage
Pack 391	**Alvin Zipsie**, Baraboo
Pack 393	**James L. Browne**, Baraboo
Pack 470	**Donald Gabbei**, Reedsburg
Troop 27	**Ira Fredricksen**, Lakeview Luth.
Troop 44	**Roger Krueger**, Reedsburg
Troop 46	**Robert Bernards**, Waunakee
Troop 51	**David Hayes**, Pardeeville
Troop 52	**Warren Williams**, Cambria
Troop 55	**Calvin Capper**, Lodi
Troop 66	**Charles Simonitsch**, Wisconsin Dells
Troop 68	**Mark Tomlinson**, Poynette
Troop 70	**Franklin Maas**, Portage
Troop 71	**Clarence Heitke**, Portage
Troop 72	**Robert Christianson**, Portage
Troop 77	**William Harder**, Baraboo
Troop 78	**Lyman Trachsler**, Baraboo
Troop 91	**Donald Wolterstorff**, Baraboo
Troop 93	**Kenneth McNevin**, Baraboo
Troop 96	**John Ramer**, Sherman Ave. Meth.
Troop 99	**Kenneth Bartz**, Rio
Troop 110	**Thomas Lynch**, North Freedom
Troop 113	**Richard McVicar**, Waunakee
Troop 123	**Ronald Brantmeyer**, Central Colony
Troop 157	**Leonard Swenson**, St. Mary of the Lake
Troop 367	**William Wagner**, Portage
Post 66	**Lee Thompson**, Wisconsin Dells

Yahara District

Pack 11	**Kermit Marty,** Schenk School
Pack 12	**Richard DeRauf,** Kennedy School
Pack 14	**Harold Risberg,** Shrine Club
Pack 25	**James Buros,** Allis School
Pack 32	**Robert Miller,** Monona Lutheran
Pack 33	**Keith Smith,** Sandburg School
Pack 34	**Michael Grurake,** St. Bernard's Catholic Church
Pack 35	**Duane Sigursid,** DeForest
Pack 39	**Marvin Bakken,** Elvehjem School
Pack 43	**Richard Rogers,** Sun Prairie
Pack 53	**Joseph Franklin,** McFarland
Pack 56	**Thomas Morris,** Glendale Baptist Church
Pack 64	**Lyie Suchomel,** Sun Prairie
Pack 76	**Jerome Belanger,** Marshall
Pack 88	**Dennis Ward,** Deerfield
Pack 95	**Everett DeGroff,** Group of Citizens
Pack 99	**Frederick Kraft,** Columbus
Pack 141	**Jerome Teubert,** Cambridge
Pack 144	**Bernard Mixtacki,** Immaculate Heart of Mary
Pack 145	**Carroll Radloff,** Cottage Grove
Pack 146	**Robert Von Allmen,** St. Stephen's
Pack 149	**William Guess,** St. Dennis Catholic
Pack 154	**Robert E. Jones,** Glendale School
Pack 155	**Ken Fay,** Windsor
Pack 156	**Eugene Schultz,** Hawthorn School
Pack 161	**Martin Parish,** Stoughton
Pack 162	**Donald Ball,** Stoughton
Pack 309	**Robert Neupert,** Lapham School
Pack 311	**Gordon Freischmidt,** Schenk School
Pack 319	**Joseph Harris III,** Marquette School
Pack 324	**Richard Litchfield,** Maywood School
Pack 329	**Douglas O'Neill,** Emerson School
Pack 333	**James Bennett,** Lowell School
Pack 342	**Gene Call,** Waterloo
Pack 343	**Dan Greenwood,** Sun Prairie
Pack 350	**Francis Cleary,** Oregon
Pack 394	**Arden Krakow,** Fall River
Pack 424	**Ronald Bredeson,** Nichols School
Pack 525	**Robert E. Lewis,** Brooklyn
Troop 5	**John C. Bock,** Lakewood School
Troop 9	**Jerry Tilton,** Monona Methodist
Troop 14	**John Thompson,** Shrine Club
Troop 20	**Carl Hatfield,** Christ Presbyterian Church
Troop 24	**Thomas King,** Nichols School
Troop 29	**James E. Rowsam,** Bashford Methodist
Troop 31	**Michel Sullivan,** Trinity Lutheran
Troop 33	**Merle Baker,** Sandburg School
Troop 34	**Fred Hoffman,** St. Bernard's Catholic
Troop 35	**Ray Steventon,** DeForest
Troop 41	**Lloyd Dillon,** Cambridge
Troop 43	**Billy Briggs,** Sun Prairie
Troop 45	**Richard Lock,** Stoughton
Troop 47	**Ken Hammond,** Sun Prairie
Troop 49	**Daniel Benson,** Stoughton
Troop 50	**Ralph Kreutzer,** Oregon
Troop 53	**Homer Vick,** McFarland
Troop 64	**Roger Reichert,** Sun Prairie
Troop 67	**John Courchane,** Queen of Apostles
Troop 76	**Fred Loewen,** Marshall
Troop 88	**Robert Frutiger,** Deerfield
Troop 99	**Daniel Slupski,** Columbus
Troop 109	**James Cleasby,** Lakeview Moravian Church
Troop 116	**James Gilbert,** Lake Edge Lutheran
Troop 132	**Alan Wagner,** Messiah Lutheran
Troop 144	**Roy Ambrecht,** Immaculate Heart of Mary
Troop 146	**Eugene Copenhaver,** St. Stephen's Lutheran
Troop 148	**Donald J. Kreul,** St. Patrick's Congregation
Troop 149	**John Thompson,** St. Dennis Catholic Church
Troop 150	**J. Dale Wilson,** Lakedge Church
Troop 154	**Louis Albrecht,** Glendale School
Troop 155	**Fred Rabensdorf,** Windsor
Troop 156	**Dale Johnson,** Hawthorn School
Troop 164	**Bruce J. Enders,** Stoughton
Troop 167	**John Hamilton,** Stoughton
Post 5	**John Reynoldson,** Lakewood School
Post 19	**Henry Bauman,** Sun Prairie
Post 53	**Arnold Vollmer,** McFarland
Post 160	**Robert Theel, Jr.,** Four Lakes Yacht Club
Post 456	**Tim Mangan,** Frickelton School of Aeronautics
Post 545	**Gil Kuhlman,** Stoughton

Mohawk District

Pack 1	**Edmund Schluter,** Rewey
Pack 7	**Robert Borcherding,** Shorewood Hills
Pack 8	**William Steinbach,** Crestwood School
Pack 13	**Robert Kimbrough,** Nakoma School
Pack 15	**Oscar Dittrich,** Queen of Peace Parish
Pack 30	**Herb Stanford,** Dudgeon School
Pack 36	**Oren Hammes,** Kiwanis Club
Pack 61	**William Smith,** Belleville
Pack 62	**Richard Peterson,** Mt. Horeb
Pack 65	**Robert Martin,** Cobb
Pack 80	**Daniel McGuire,** Highland
Pack 101	**Jerald Ensign,** Latter Day Saints
Pack 106	**Richard Andersen,** First Baptist Ch.
Pack 114	**Thomas Strutt,** Ridgeway
Pack 118	**Trygue Thoresen,** University Hill Farms
Pack 121	**Phillip Hart,** Cherokee Heights School
Pack 170	**William Zimdars,** Silver Springs School
Pack 228	**George Tholo,** Orchard Ridge Community Club
Pack 302	**Elmer Keller,** Randall School
Pack 312	**Edward Hommel,** Odana School
Pack 320	**Donald Percy,** Muir School
Pack 328	**Donald Berryman,** Orchard Ridge Community Club
Pack 331	**Joseph Calvano,** Badger School
Pack 337	**Thomas Mielke,** United Church of Christ
Pack 349	**Tilman Christianson,** Verona
Pack 402	**Rodney Vandeventer,** Midvale School
Pack 419	**Raymond Bates,** Spring Harbor School
Pack 420	Glenn Stephens School
Pack 428	**Charles Boruff,** Meadowood Comm. Club
Pack 628	**Roger Attoe,** Huegel School
Pack 828	**Jack Tremblay,** Greentree Community Club
Troop 1	**Gary McVay,** Rewey
Troop 2	**Allen Spencer,** First Cong. Church
Troop 6	**Franklin McNally,** Bethel Lutheran
Troop 7	**Pat Fitzpatrick,** Shorewood Fire Dept
Troop 8	**Floyd Hovarter,** Crestwood School
Troop 11	**Mark Musolf,** Trinity Methodist
Troop 13	**Wayne Osterlie,** Nakoma School
Troop 15	**Howard Heusinger,** Queen of Peace Catholic Church
Troop 16	**Ralph McLaughlin,** Blessed Sacrament
Troop 18	**George Hoeveler,** Optimist Club
Troop 28	**Ronald Poff,** Orchard Ridge Congregation Church
Troop 36	**Keith Wheeler,** Kiwanis Club
Troop 37	**Donald Powell,** Mineral Point
Troop 48	**Robert Evenson,** Verona
Troop 61	**Paul Ziehli,** Belleville
Troop 62	**Ralph Baumeister,** Mt. Horeb
Troop 101	**Dennis Tolman,** Latter Day Saints
Troop 103	**William R. Thompson,** Westwood Church
Troop 104	**Edward Sherman,** Midvale Lutheran Church
Troop 105	**Warren Kenney,** Westminster Presbyterian Church
Troop 107	**Lane Bacon,** Christ Memorial Lutheran
Troop 114	**Rev. Charles Walters,** Ridgeway
Troop 118	**Donald Fugere,** Van Hise School
Troop 119	**Harry Karis,** Dale Heights Presbyterian Church
Troop 120	**Max Koletzke,** Bethany Methodist Church
Troop 122	**William Marvin,** Covenant Presbyterian Church
Troop 128	**Carmie Thompson,** Good Shepherd Lutheran
Troop 201	**Carl Hatfield,** Latter Day Saints
Troop 349	**James Westergard,** Verona
Troop 420	**John Lussier,** Glenn Stephens School
Troop 600	**Milo Lee,** Associated Optimists Clubs
Post 8	**Lee Fassbender,** Crestwood School
Post 15	**Henry Curran,** Queen of Peace
Post 28	**Annin Krohn,** Orchard Ridge Church
Post 101	**James Nickels,** Latter Day Saints
Post 120	**Paul M. Smith,** Bethany Methodist Church
Post 122	**Frank Zuerner,** Covenant Presby. Ch.
Post 134	**W. P. Birkemeier,** Memorial High School
Post 201	**C. Omar Bjelde,** Latter Day Saints
Post 500	**Richard Walker,** CUNA Mutual
Post 600	**William Howard,** Associated Optimist Club

Ed Bryant



Submitted by Janet Bryant

Six months after his birth, Ed Bryant's family moved to Madison. He lived there and in nearby Stoughton for the rest of his life. Ed's father served on the committee for Troop 7, Lincoln School, and young Ed was reviewed by J.C. Elsom for his Second Class rank. Bryant completed high school, but that was the end of his formal education. This was unusual for someone whose father was a doctor and whose grandfather was the Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Bryant's employment began in 1924 with C. F. Burgess Laboratories and Burgess Battery Co., where he worked in research and development, engineering, production and sales during his 15 year career. In 1939, Bryant, along with C. E. Nelson and Oscar Gusloff, founded Nelson Muffler Corporation, a firm specializing in equipment to quiet or muffle industrial machines. Following an inauspicious start in the basement of a Main Street Stoughton garage, the firm prospered and expanded to much larger quarters and an international clientele. Upon the death of Nelson in 1956, Bryant was elected President of the Nelson Muffler Corp. He held that position along with Chairman of the Board and General Manager designations until his death in 1972. The success of the company contributed considerably to Stoughton and the other small communities where plants were located.

Bryant's business success did not go unnoticed by his peers. He served on countless professional organizations and corporate boards in advisory and leadership positions. He was selected Man of the Year in 1970 by the Wisconsin Small Business Association and was inducted into the Stoughton Hall of Fame in 1998.

Even though Bryant was immensely successful in the business world, business would never eclipse his true love - the outdoors. Bryant was an active member of local, state, regional and national conservation organizations. He was an avid hunter and collected trophy animals in Alaska, Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as the continental US. Ed Bryant was as much at home anywhere outside as he was in his Stoughton home or business.

Bryant extended his outdoor interest to support of the Boy Scouts and their outdoor program. He served the Four Lakes Council for over 30 years, most of that time on the Executive Board, of which he was President in 1949, 1950, and 1951. In recognition of his many contributions to Four Lakes Council Scouting Bryant was awarded the Silver Beaver in 1954.

Bryant was a member of the Long Range Planning Committee that evaluated the Castle Rock property and negotiated with the Wisconsin River Power Company for its acquisition in 1956. This property became Camp Castle Rock in 1959 and has served as the Four Lakes Council summer camp ever since. One of the first buildings erected at Camp Castle Rock was the Nelson Shelter, donated by Bryant's Nelson Muffler Corp.

Bryant's Scouting activity extended beyond Four Lakes Council to Region 7, one of the Boy Scouts of America's twelve regional administrative units. For his contributions as a voluneer at the regional level he was awarded the Silver Antelope in 1971.

The continuing commitment of the Bryant Family to Scouting was demonstrated by the 2001 Bryant Foundation contribution to Four Lakes Council. This $1.5 million donation is committed to the capital development of Camp Castle Rock, including the remodeling of the Nelson Shelter Bryant donated 40 years earlier. Fittingly, Camp Castle Rock was renamed Ed Bryant Scout Reservation in 2001. Because of Bryant's commitment to Scouting his legacy lives forever in the youth that participate in the program.



Ed Bryant is recognized in 1971 with the Silver Antelope.

COUNCIL LEADERS 1952-1972

Council Presidents

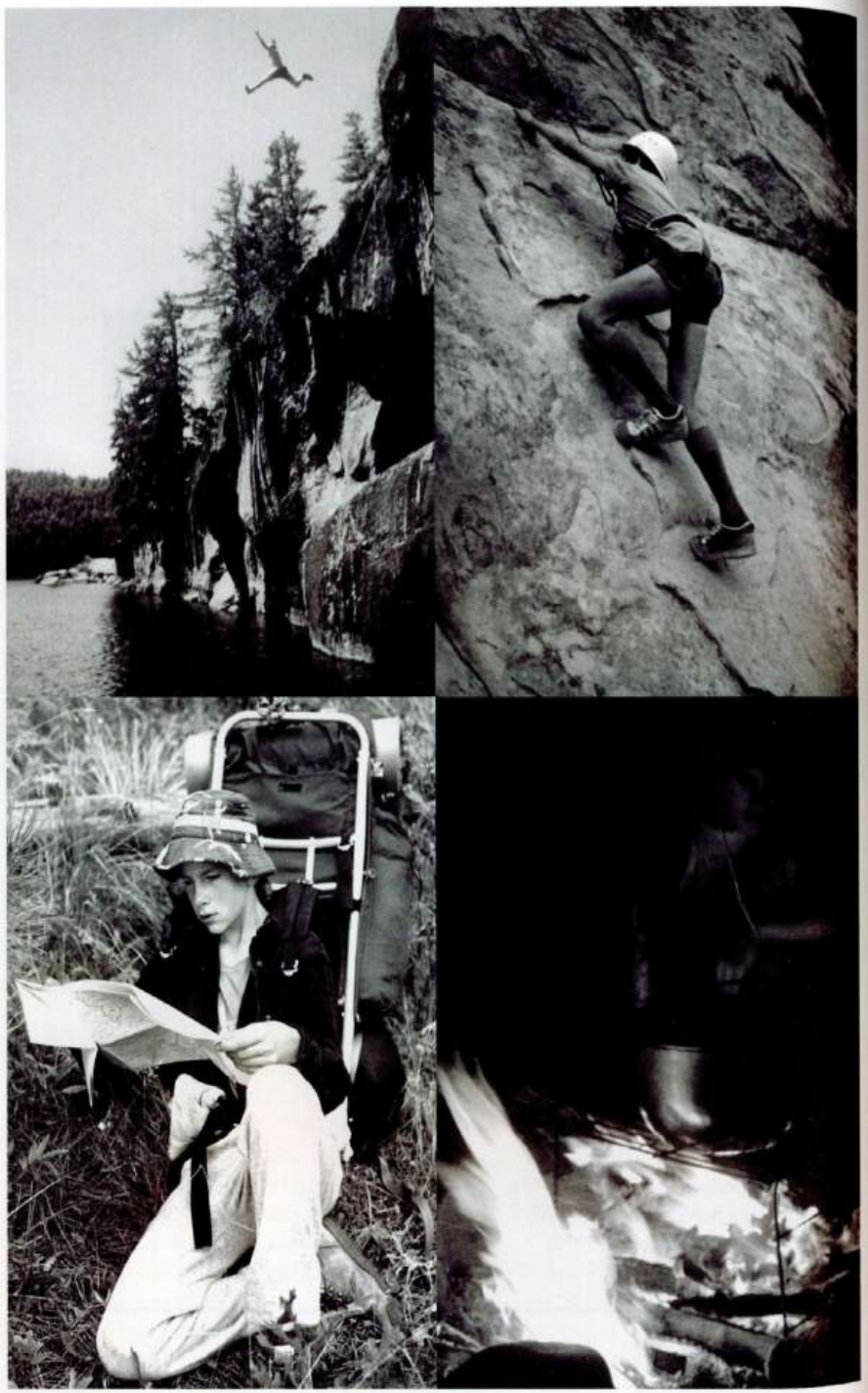
Vernon Hamel (1952-53)
John A. Raymond (1954-56)
Dr. Wade R. Plater (1957-59)
Charles N. Goulet (1960)
Robert R. Holland (1961-63)
Philip Q. Swain (1964-66)
Theodore M. Meloy (1966-69)
John A. Raymond (1969-70)
Wardell H. Pike (1970-72)

Council Commissioners

Wakelin McNeel (1951-53)
William Marsh (1954-57)
Wayne C. Lewis (1958-66)
John A. Raymond (1966-69)
J. Tod Meserow (1969-71)
Robert H. Paddock (1971-74)

Scout Executives

Peter H. Norg (1943-53)
William Corder (1954-58)
Arnold R. Schenk (1959-64)
Ray R. Matoy (1964-80)



Chapter 5

MAINTAINING RELEVANCE in a COMPUTERIZED WORLD (1973 - 2002)

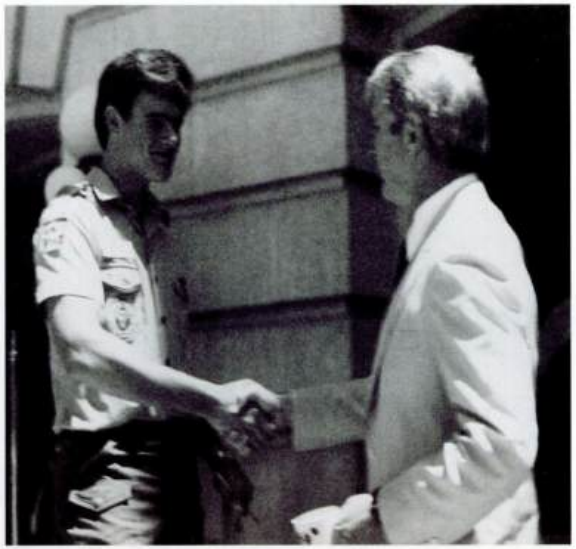
by Roland Krogstad

"Times and challenges change, yet the values of Scouting will never change. Scouts of any era would recognize every word that you live by today, because those words have always defined Scouting."

This statement, uttered by President George W. Bush in a message to the National Boy Scout Jamboree at Fort A. P. Hill, VA in 2001, is particularly relevant to Scouting in the last few decades of the 20th century. It was during these decades that the rate of change in American society accelerated profoundly. Americans no longer grew up in the world in which they were born, no longer worked in the world in which they grew up and no longer retired in the world in which they worked. Even as Scouting constantly adapted to this change, it sought to retain its bedrock values and principles. In doing so, it established continuity between Scouting's past, present and future.

Opposite: Outdoor adventures and camping are the cornerstone of Scouting. The technological advances in the last 90 years have brought many changes, but cannot replace the lure and challenge of the out-of-doors. Clockwise from upper left: a Scout from Troop 640 is captured in mid-air cliff jumping in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area; a Scout reaches for his next hand hold while rock climbing at Philmont; Greg Goar checks a map while hiking at Philmont; Tom Kollasch tends a fire on a campout. Upper left photo by Chris Klinge, remainder by Kurt Hansen.

The Baby Boomers of the "Golden Age of Scouting" were the parents of this generation of Scouts. They repeated the life cycle of their parents, but had smaller families and experienced greater mobility as they sought career advancement. Both parents often worked to "make ends meet," and rates of separation and divorce soared. During the 1970s and 1980s, the use of marijuana and other drugs increased, along with crime, gangs and teenage pregnancy. Computers, VCRs and cell phones became the norm with the dawning "information age." If Scouting was to remain vital, it would have to remain relevant to the lives of youth and their families, and this would take both intensive study, hard work and forward thinking.



In 1985, Governor Tony Earl greets Ron McGown on the Capitol steps as he delivers the annual Report to the Governor *on Scouting in Wisconsin.*

Submitted by Kurt Hansen

In 1969 the Boy Scouts launched "Boypower '76" with the slogan, "America's Manpower Begins with Boypower." It involved setting ever larger membership goals, program quality goals and finance goals through 1976. It was the long-range plan of the Boy Scouts of America to serve one-third of all boys by 1976 regardless of race or economic status. Membership, however, peaked both locally and nationally in 1972 and began a precipitous decline as the Baby Boomers graduated from Scouting, and other youth activities such as Little League baseball, basketball, hockey and soccer competed for Scout-age youth's time. The Golden Age of Scouting was over and a period of reorganization was at hand. Scouting would face no shortage of challenges between 1973 and 2001.

Scouting Strives for Relevance

Changes in national programs directly affected Scouting in Four Lakes Council. The National Council commissioned periodic studies to assess the quality of its program as well as the needs of youth, and a study in 1970 resulted in a major overhaul of the Scouting program called the Improved Scouting Program (ISP). Launched in late summer of 1972, it placed less emphasis on outdoor skills and more on home and community. Part of the reason for this revision was to appeal more to inner city youth. Skill awards with attractive belt loops were offered in the first three ranks. Despite the overhaul, the program received mixed reviews from Scout leaders in "traditional" units. The BSA found itself scrapping the ISP Scout Handbook in the late 1970s. It was replaced with *The Official Boy Scout Handbook* by William "Green Bar Bill" Hilcourt which re-emphasized traditional outdoor skills, while retaining many urban-oriented skills.

In its quest for relevance, the word "boy" was eased out of "Boy Scout" and "Scouting/USA" was adopted in 1976 as the movement's label for most communication purposes. This logo was thought to be more descriptive for an organization that included girls in Exploring programs and women in leadership positions. Within a decade, "Scouting/USA" was dropped and the name "Boy Scout" returned at the urging of volunteer leaders.

The Cub Scout program progressed during the late 1970s and through the 1980s. There was an introduction of new programs and a shift in the Cub Scout ranks and their grade levels. Cub Scouts originally served boys in the third through the fifth grades. The Tiger Cub program, introduced in 1982, expanded Cub Scouts to second grade boys. A few years later Tiger Cubs moved to the first grade and a second year of Webelos was added as each rank moved down one grade. There were now five levels in Cub Scouts: Tiger Cubs (first grade), Wolf (second grade), Bear (third grade), Webelos I (fourth grade) and Webelos II (fifth grade). Bobcat remained the recognition rank for joining Cub Scouts in any grade. The Arrow of Light award culminated the Cub Scout experience and was typically earned by boys just prior to their crossing over into a troop.

The Explorer program was also redefined. Career Awareness Exploring was started as an in-school program for high school age youth. In 1981, Four Lakes Council formed a new Exploring Division headed by Ed Baranowski, President of the UW Credit Union, and all Explorer Posts were now served at the Council level rather than in the districts. Kurt Hansen was hired as the Exploring Executive in January 1983.



Cub Scouts meet for a Pinewood Derby championship.



James "Harry" Barger, Verona police officer and Explorer Post 368 advisor, instructs Susan Holets in the proper technique of gathering finger prints for evidence.

Photo by Bill Schroeder, used with permission Verona Press

Exploring

National Exploring Leaders

Four Lakes Council has worked hard since its founding to increase participation in its programs by older boys and, since 1971, older girls. These programs have evolved through the years as the Council and national organization have tried to meet the needs and interests of older teenagers. Four Lakes Council has organized units for Sea Scouts, Air Scouts, Senior Scouts, Explorers and Venturers. Two national Exploring leaders have emerged from Explorer posts in Four Lakes Council in the last 30 years.

The first was Dick Davies, a Boy Scout and Explorer from Baraboo. Dick attained the rank of Eagle and worked one year on staff at Camp Castle Rock. His real passion, however, was for the Exploring program. He was president of his local Explorer post and was then elected Exploring chairman for the larger Boy Scout "Area" which included most of the state of Wisconsin. He attended the National Explorer President's Conference every year from 1973 to 1977, and after a first run for national office in 1975, primarily for name recognition, he made a serious effort in 1976. He campaigned hard during the week of the conference and was elected National Explorer President for 1976-77. Taking the year off from his studies at the University of Wisconsin so he could travel the country as a representative of Exploring, Davies met with the President of the United States and was one of two youth representatives to the National Committee of the Boy Scouts of America.

Dick ultimately married the girl who had been his campaign manager for Explorer President. He now has a son in Cub Scouts and lives in New York City where he is a member of the executive board of Queens Council.

NATIONAL EXPLORING LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE



Submitted by Dick Davies

Dick Davies from Baraboo was the 1976-77 National Explorer President. Here he is sworn in by Sen. Joseph R. Biden (D-Delaware).



photo by John Maniaci, used with permission Wisconsin State Journal

Ginger Anderson, Verona Law Enforcement Explorer Post 368, practices checking traffic records on a police ride-along. She was elected the national leader of all Law Enforcement Explorers in 1998.

Ginger Anderson was the second Explorer from Four Lakes Council to attain national office. She belonged to Verona Police Explorer Post 368 where she was an active member and eventually its chief. In addition to shadowing officers their program has included training events and competitions with other Explorer posts in such skills as simulated crime scene work, accident investigations and crime reduction. Explorers from Verona have attended every meeting of the biennial National Law Enforcement Explorer Conference since 1988. In 1998, Ginger announced her intention to run for National Explorer Representative at the conference that year. She was one of three candidates for the office and gave a speech before the national gathering after which she was elected by her peers. Her experiences over the next two years are described in the adjacent column.

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPLORER CONFERENCE

July 20, 2000
The Verona Press

Guest Column

Reflections on two years



by Ginger Anderson

Where have two years gone? It seems like only yesterday since I took office as the National Youth Representative for Law Enforcement Explorer in College Park, Maryland, in July 1998. Now, here it is July 2000 and I am off to Atlanta, Ga., to culminate the most rewarding two years of my life so far.

Being chosen Youth Rep has been an exciting, rewarding, and great learning experience. Meeting people from every branch of the government, hearing people I only see on television and actually working with them has been wonderful.

I have traveled thousands of miles in my two years, from Salt Lake City, Utah, Colorado, Maryland, North Carolina, Washington, D.C., and now Atlanta, Ga. I had my work cut out for me. For a young person to be appreciated and accepted by the top officials in our government for the things that I bring to conventions and committee meetings, was overwhelming. They actually listened to what I had to say. They treated me with respect, dignity and honor. As I attended dinner receptions for over 400-500 invited guests, they discussed issues and programs being changed and made better for the future of our youth.

I published on the website many short messages to the other youth of this nation upcoming programs they could join and scholarships available. I attended and graduated from the FBI Academy in Washington, D.C. That was an experience of a lifetime. I visited places at the White House and surrounding area that you only hear about and the general public never sees.

The Learning for Life program is full of great opportunities for young adults to take advantage of. It opens a lot of doors to the future in the fields of government. Learning for Life programs, scholarships, funding, budgets, new programs that are needed were all discussed and are being acted upon. Thousands of dollars are donated by federal agencies to support these programs. The FBI, CIA, ATF, DEA, and many others contribute to these programs.

When I started out five years ago as a young Explorer, in Hometown USA, little did I realize that I would be the national leader for over 75,000 young people from all over the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands. I worked hard to achieve that goal and my dream came true.

Now as I look back, I am glad that I used every opportunity I could to achieve every position attainable in being an Explorer. I was captain and chief of my local post for five years, obtaining the Gold Award, the highest award possible for an Explorer.

My advice to the youth of this community is to go for your dreams; they will come true. Reach high and hold your head up. You can achieve anything you set your mind to. The experiences I gained in the last two years have shown me that anything is possible, if you work for it.

Thank you to my parents and grandparents for their love and support, and being my guiding light.

Used with permission Verona Press

During this time other programs were developed. For older boys, ages 14 to 17, a sports-focused program called Varsity Scouting was started in 1984 and the Council organized its first three Varsity teams. Learning for Life was introduced in 1991 as an in-school program.

Venturing became a part of the program in 1998 and emphasized outdoor activities. Explorer Posts whose primary focus had been high adventure became Venturing Crews. Career-based Explorer Posts, frequently chartered by municipalities and schools, became part of the Learning for Life subsidiary of the Boy Scouts and the requirement of a religious belief for members in these groups was dropped. By the end of the 1990s, the Boy Scouts of America had a continuous Scouting program from First Grade (Tiger Cubs) through age 20 (Exploring and Venturing).

The complexities of modern society were reflected in other new Boy Scout programs. In 1971, the National Council launched "Operation Reach," a drug abuse prevention program. The objective was to show how the superficial highs of drugs could be replaced by relationships with parents, friends, and belonging to something bigger than oneself. Dr. Henry Peters headed up the Council Operation Reach Committee. Training was conducted at roundtables, and adult leaders were asked to train their youth in drug prevention. A "creed" for Operation Reach was adopted:

REACH

* *for the real highs instead of going for a poor substitute like drugs*
* *for real friends and stand by them*
* *for warm and open relations with my parents, other members of my family, and friends*
* *an understanding with myself by taking an open stand against drugs*
* *toward others by telling them about "Operation Reach"*

Four Lakes Council enthusiastically participated in another national program dealing with social issues called "The Five Unacceptables." It was launched in 1987 and targeted child abuse, drug and alcohol abuse, hunger, illiteracy and youth unemployment. Child abuse was a matter of great concern for parents throughout the country. The Council launched an aggressive awareness and prevention effort to educate children, parents and leaders in the recognition of child abuse and techniques to thwart it. Youth Protection training also became mandatory for unit leaders.



State Senator Fred Risser addresses Scouts in the State Capitol. Many Four Lakes Council Scouts, because of their proximity to Madison, have had the opportunity to meet state leaders.



From the Four Lakes Council Annual Report, 1989



Four Lakes Council has sponsored an annual food drive since 1989. Working together, Scouts and adults collect donated items for local food pantries during the Scouting for Food Good Turn.

To combat drug and alcohol abuse, the Council, with service club support, distributed materials to all school districts in the state of Wisconsin. Included was a large colorful poster of the human skeleton that depicted the effects of various drugs on parts of the body, as well as a booklet, "Drugs - a Deadly Game." Bert Grover, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Eagle Scout and a member of the Council Executive Board, facilitated this work.

Perhaps the largest National Good Turn since World War II is "Scouting for Food," which was in response to the third Unacceptable - hunger. Working with local food pantry officials, the Council launched this Good Turn in April 1989. Over 102,000 food items were collected the first year. This Good Turn continues annually each spring.

Illiteracy, the fourth Unacceptable, was addressed by the Council's promotion that each unit has 100% of their members subscribe to *Boys' Life*. The Council addressed the last Unacceptable, youth unemployment, in a number of ways including merit badges on various vocations, career awareness Exploring and the Learning for Life program.

Changes were also evident for leaders. With the realities of equal opportunity, affirmative action and women's rights, the National Executive Board changed its policy on adult leadership requirements several times. In 1976, women were allowed to become Cubmasters and commissioners. Gender requirements for all leadership positions were removed in 1988. Judy Bunge became the first woman to serve as Scoutmaster in the Four Lakes Council when she was chosen to lead Troop 628 that same year. The Council subsequently registered numerous female Scoutmasters, Cubmasters and Webelos leaders. Four Lakes Council also developed a brochure, "Opportunities for Women," which described the many ways in which women could serve in the Scouting program.

Even with these changes, other matters continued to challenge the organization. Three especially contentious issues faced by BSA in the 1990s were girls in Scouting, gay adult leaders and atheism. All three involved litigation and received national media attention. Locally, the Freedom from Religion Foundation requested in 1993 that the Madison School Board deny Scout units free access to school facilities. The issue was resolved by allowing Scout units to use public facilities by paying a rental fee similar to that paid by other groups. In 2002, Four Lakes Council withdrew from the Dane County United Way over the issue of gay Scout leaders.

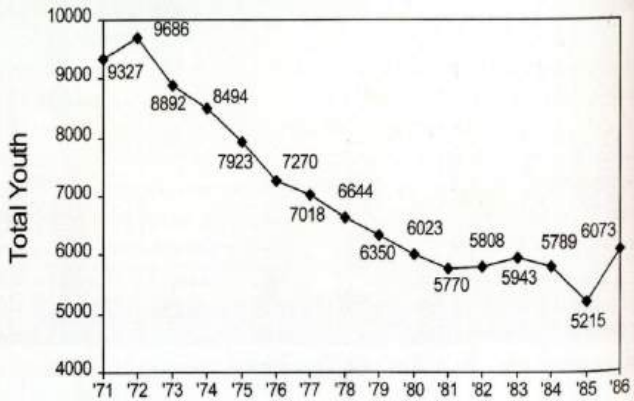
Four Lakes Council Organization and Administration

The declining membership in this era accelerated the consolidation of service areas as the Boy Scouts sought to become more efficient. The twelve national regions that had provided support to local councils since the 1920s were reorganized into six. In 1992 they were further consolidated into four. Council mergers reduced the 16 councils in Wisconsin down to nine, but Four Lakes Council retained its traditional boundaries after Sinnissippi Council declined a proposed merger in 1992.

To streamline local service, the National Council identified the Four Functions of Council and District operations: membership/relationships, finance, unit service and program. To meet these functions, the Four Lakes Council adopted a new BSA recommended organizational chart in 1975. The chart depicted seven vice presidents for Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting, Exploring, District Operations, Administration, Finance, and Manpower Resources. The districts had similar organizational charts. Minor changes in the organizational structure took place as Council Presidents and Scout Executives changed and as needs were identified.

Recruiting youth members has been a focus of the Council's purpose since 1912. After phenomenal growth in the 1960s, membership saw a sustained decline after its peak in 1972. The Council constantly searched for ways to recruit more youth. Although recruitment was a year round effort, it was especially evident at spring and fall roundups. These had themes like "Spring into Action" or "Spring Forward" to recruit Cub Scouts for summertime activities. Spring was also when fifth graders crossed over into Boy Scout troops in time for summer camp. Fall was the beginning of a new "program year" with fall camping and winter activities.

Council Membership 1972-2001



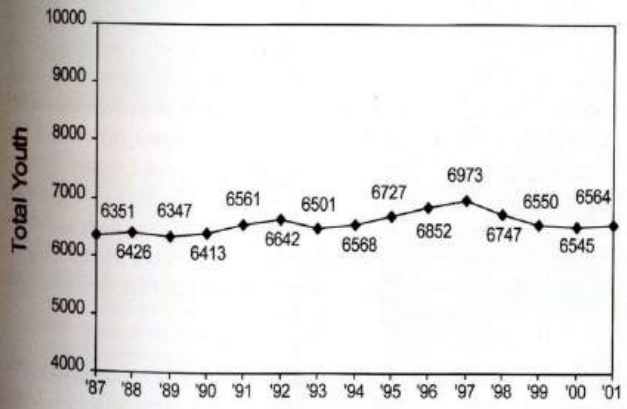


Submitted by Lew Harned

The Eagle Scout rank is the highest award in Scouting and represents a great achievement. Only two percent of boys who join Scouting in the United States will earn the Eagle Scout award. Three generations of Eagle Scouts celebrate their newest member. Lew Harned (2nd from left), long-time executive board member, reflects on the Scouting tradition with his son Ric Harned, and grandsons, Eric Vandehaar and Jason Vandehaar.

For the most part, membership recruiting was delegated to the districts where the district executives worked with adult volunteers. Unique to the Mohawk District, boys and parents were invited to Scouting Funfests. They participated in songs and games and watched films such as *Let's Go Cub Scouting* or *Let's Go Boy Scouting*. After the introductory boy and parent activities, the boys continued with games while the parents met separately to discuss the need for adult volunteers and how to get their unit started. By the mid 1980s over thirty Funfests had been conducted in Madison and outlying areas with the result of many new and reorganized units.

Various recognition programs have been used to support recruitment. In the mid-1970s, a RAM (Registration and Membership) Award was developed in Mohawk District and consisted of a streamer and coffee mug awarded to units that gained membership over the previous year. A Lamplighter Recognition program was inaugurated in 1981. Borrowing from the early American lamplighter who lit lamps to illuminate pathways, a modern-day lamplighter would light the spirit of Scouting. Volunteers who organized a new unit were awarded a working replica of an early American oil lamp. A "Plus Two" program began in the late 1990s and recognized units that gained two or more members over the previous year's high point in membership.



Four Lakes Council total youth membership reached an all-time high of 9686 in 1972. Following a national trend, Council membership declined for the next decade reaching a nadir of 5215 in 1985. The decline was primarily due to fewer available youth. The "baby boomlet," as well as the Council's redoubled efforts to attract youth, led to a gradual membership increase in the 1990s, but it never neared the 1972 peak.



Scouts from Bayview Troop 601 participate in Handicap Awareness exercises at a camporee at Camp Carlson near Sauk City in the mid-1980s.

Submitted by Roland Krogstad

The Council sought to help districts increase membership by establishing good relationships with diverse groups in south central Wisconsin. To this end, the Council formed committees and associations such as the Lutheran Association of Scouters, the Catholic Committee on Scouting, the Mormon Relationships Committee, the Hispanic Committee for Scouting and the Afro-American Association on Scouting. An example of their activities was a "Bishops Banquet" hosted by the Methodist Committee on Scouting at the First United Methodist Church in Madison. Here, church representatives from throughout the Council were invited and encouraged to charter a Scout unit.

Art Braatz, a longtime Scouter in Four Lakes Council and onetime Council President, worked extensively with the Lutheran Association of Scouters and formed a local chapter in 1982. At the local level they promoted the use of Scouting in the Lutheran Church, tried to recruit a chaplain for summer camp and encouraged Scouts to earn their religious awards. Braatz has served for many years as the chairman of the National Lutheran Association of Scouters in the Central Region of the Boy Scouts.

As part of its membership efforts, the Council reached out to traditionally underserved groups. In 1983, a recruiting booth was set up at the Spanish Fair on Madison's capitol square in the hopes of attracting Hispanic youth. As a result, Troop 601 was organized in the Bayview Triangle area. Rollie Krogstad served as Troop 601's Scoutmaster for a number of years. A Cub Scout Pack was started in this neighborhood in 2002 serving mostly Hmong boys. Roger and Dee Nicolai are serving as leaders of this unit. In the 1990s a Kwanzaa unit serving African-American boys was formed at the South Madison Neighborhood Center.

A Cub Scout pack to serve homeless boys was established in 1991 with funds from the Jack Taylor trust. Chris Bugg, administrator of the trust and Council executive board member, has given much vision to this project. Joe Nosek has been a long-term adult leader to this special group of boys from the beginning. The pack started in Emerson School and has been extended to Marquette and Lapham elementary schools. University of Wisconsin students Eric Thomasgard, Nicholas Pellitteri and Andy Lichtleau have been Cubmasters at the three schools. Up to 60 homeless boys have participated in the Cub Scout program each week.

The Council made efforts to serve handicapped youth as well. For many years the Central Wisconsin Center in Madison sponsored a Cub Scout Pack and a Boy Scout Troop for developmentally disabled boys. Jerry Robertson was a key volunteer as Cubmaster for the pack, and Dick McVicar served as Scoutmaster of Troop 123 from 1967 through 1976. Seven to ten boys participated in each unit. Mainstreaming handicapped youth in traditional units is now preferred.

It was often a key district volunteer that gave leadership to membership efforts in a particular community. For example, J. Ray Otis, who had been a Boy Scout himself starting in 1921, moved to Baraboo in 1956 and became active in Cub Scout Pack 391 where he served as Cubmaster. In 1959, he became Scoutmaster of Troop 91, a position he held for ten years. In the 1970s and 1980s, Otis served in a variety of key positions for the Lake Wisconsin District including district chairman and district commissioner. He was not only successful in maintaining his own units, but was also instrumental in re-organizing other dropped or struggling units in the Baraboo area.



Photo by Mike DeVries

Kwanzaa Scout Joseph Jackson and leader Ken Hendree of Panther Troop 777 check out sports cards for work on a merit badge.



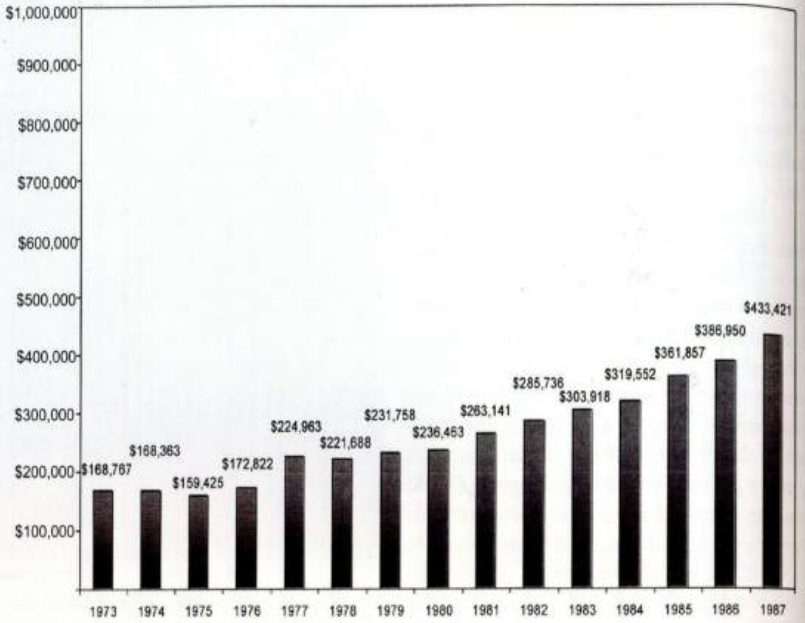
Submitted by Rollie Krogstad

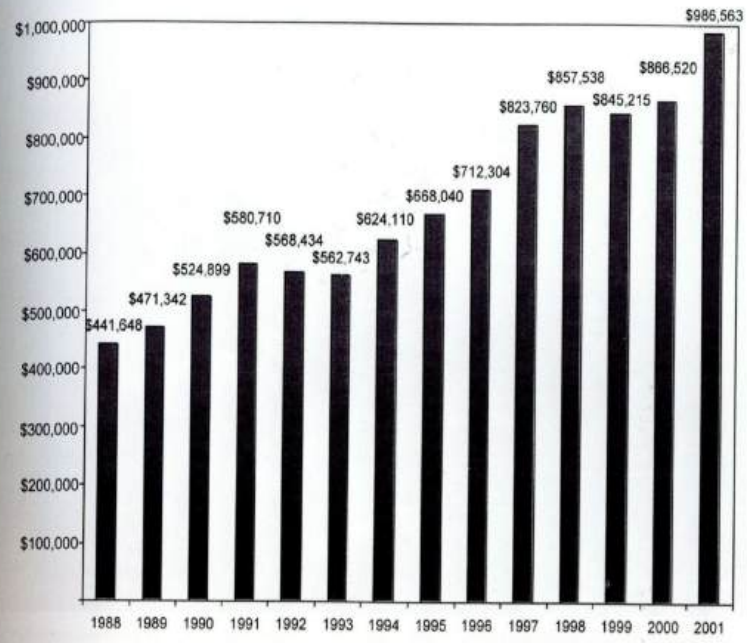


Above: Scouts from Troop 601 celebrate a Court of Honor. Rollie Krogstad (far left), Scoutmaster, and Greg Bollom (third from right) provided leadership in the 1980s. Right: Cub Scouts from Pack 776 prepare for their maiden Pinewood Derby in 2002. Both units have served youth in the Bayview Triangle neighborhood.

Submitted by Tom Bannon

Council Operating Expenses 1973 - 2001





Council expenses increased more than five-fold from 1973 to 2001. Raises paid to staff represent a large portion of this increase. Staff salaries have always been a major component of the Council budget, and starting in the 1980s there was a determined effort to pay executives a competitive wage. Salary charts were provided to councils by the National Council. This was part of a plan by the National Council to encourage executive retention and allow talented young men and women to make a career in professional Scouting. Kurt Hansen reports that when he was first hired in 1983 he was paid $12,000 which had increased by 50% to $17,900 in 1985.

Finance was another one of the four functions that required determined effort and innovation in order for the Council to continue its success. Annual operating expenses increased steadily from nearly $169,000 in 1973 to over $986,000 in the year 2001. The main source of revenue for Scouting in the Four Lakes Council area had traditionally been United Ways, but this would change during these decades. In 1978, more than half of the operating budget came from United Ways or Community Chests. By 2001, these groups would provide only 14% ($138,516) of the operating budget.

To raise the additional needed revenue, the Council developed a variety of other sources of income. It expanded the Friends of Scouting (FOS) program, that in 1978 had made up less than 10% of the operating budget. By 2001 FOS supported more than 25% of the operating budget. The Fleur-de-Lis Club was established in the mid 1980s to recognize donors of $250 or more. A major FOS donor has been the local alumni chapter of the National Football League. They have sponsored an annual charity golf outing with half the proceeds designated for Four Lakes Council.

Although units have raised funds for many years with product sales such as Christmas wreaths, the Council had historically avoided product sales. However, in the early 1990s, following the lead of the National Council, Four Lakes Council embarked on a council-wide sale of Trail's End Popcorn. The Council and particpating units have shared in the popcorn profits. Each year since its inception, sales have grown and provided a greater portion of the Council budget.

The National Council has encouraged and supported local councils to establish endowment funds as a stable source of long-term income. Four Lakes Council founded the Harlan C. Nicholls Society to recognize donors of $10,000 or more to its endowment



Council President Terry Shockley presides over the 2002 annual meeting. Along with Shockley, Council Commissioner Larry Kahan (in uniform far left) and Council Executive Chuck Dobbins (front right) make up the Council Key 3. Seated next to Dobbins is Stephen Rudolph, Executive VP of District Operations.

Submitted by Terry Stewart



Scouts work together building a campfire.

fund. Harlan Nicholls was a volunteer who became involved in Scouting in 1937 when his oldest son was ten years old and Harlan started Cub Scout Pack 329. All three of his sons eventually attained the rank of Eagle and Harlan served as Council President in 1947 and 1948. He was an active volunteer in Four Lakes Council for nearly 60 years.

Unit Service, the third of the four functions, has been important in maintaining quality units and has been carried out by the commissioner staff. Commissioners work directly with the adult leadership of units, coaching them on how to succeed, but not running the units themselves. Commissioners have been trained by experienced Scouters at district and council conferences in the charter renewal process, new programs, counseling and coaching techniques, and identifying and solving unit problems. According to Clarence Olson, a former Council Commissioner, "The strength of commissioner training lies in the sharing of experiences by veteran commissioners."

During the early 1990s, a multi-council Five Star College of Commissioner Science was established by Four Lakes, Sinnissippi, Milwaukee County, Potawatomi Area and Southeast Wisconsin Councils. Jack Stevenson was Four Lakes Council Commissioner at this time and key leadership to the development of this college was provided by Bob Birrenkott and Bruce Dewey.

One measure of the success of the commissioner staff has been whether their units attain "Quality Unit" status by meeting requirements such as trained leadership and appropriate programming. Just as successful units have been recognized as Quality Units, so too, the Council has been recognized for delivering quality service to its units. For a council to be recognized as a Quality Council, at least 60% of its units must have achieved Quality Unit status, there must have been a gain in units and total membership, and the council must have a balanced budget. Four Lakes Council attained "Quality Council" status in 1987, 1988, 1990, 1996, and 1997.



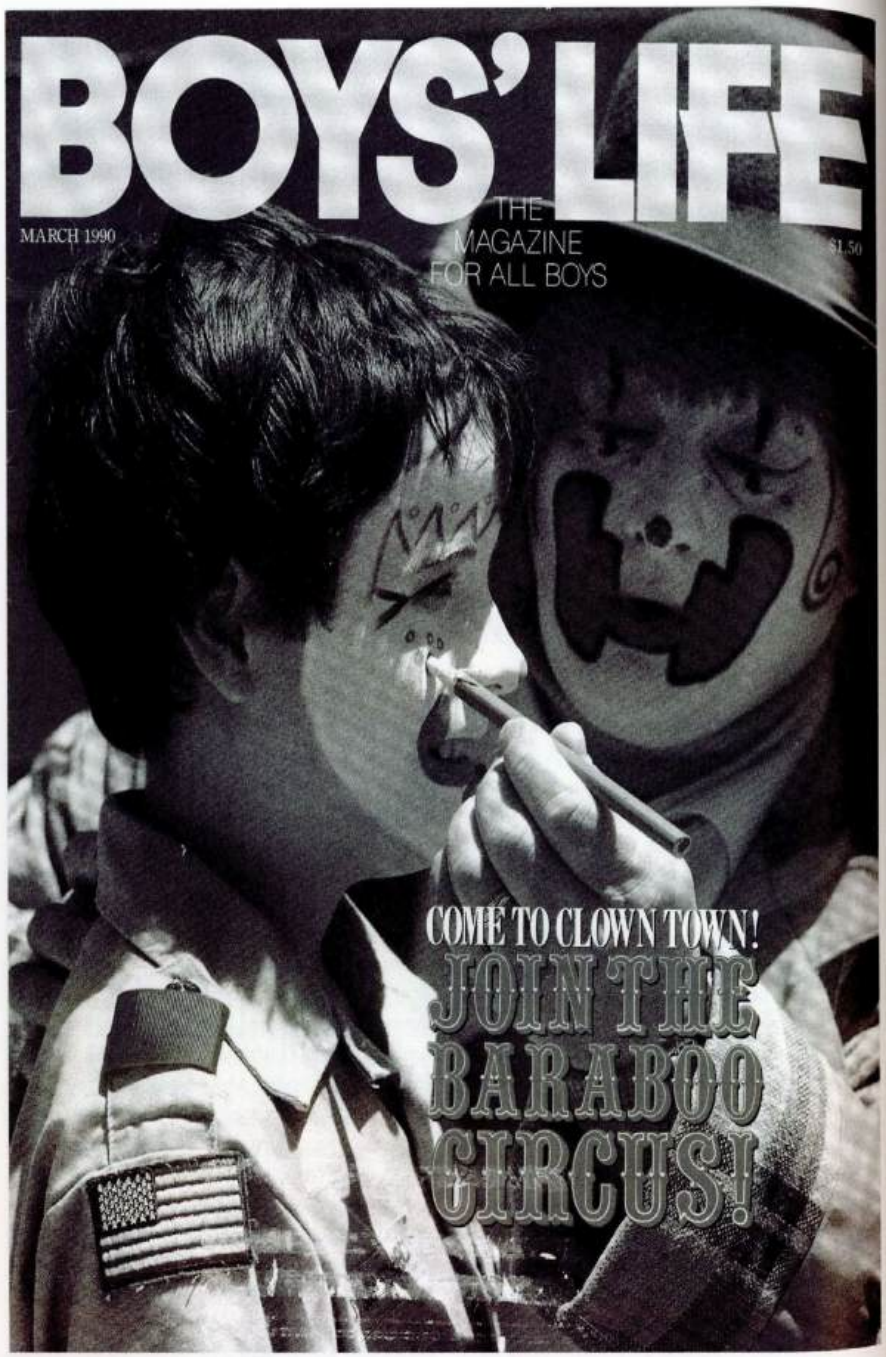
New and old communications meet as a Scout from Troop15 practices Morse Code on a computer.

Planning has always been an important function of the Council and considerable time and effort was spent by Council leaders in the 1990s developing a Council Strategic Plan as required by the National Council. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the Council's support and service to units, communities, chartering organizations, leaders, youth and families. Some of the questions that Council leaders asked were: Where are we now? Where do we want to go? How will we get there? How will we know if we are successful?

A strategic planning team and advisory group were formed in 1994, and study committees were established to investigate the Council's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. This extensive process examined administration, community relationships, district operations, finance, membership, properties and all program areas. The strategic planning committees mailed questionnaires, conducted interviews, talked to consultants, held numerous brainstorming sessions and used a variety of other techniques. Council leaders looked for feedback on Scouting through "fireside chats" held in various communities. Among other things, this major effort identified two immediate needs: to update the Council's computer capabilities and to improve and expand the Council's marketing function.

A major project to update the Council's computer system had occurred in 1988. The rapidly advancing communications technology, however, made it necessary for continual updating. The National Council introduced ScoutNET 2000, a hardwire network that connected local councils with the National Council. This new system allowed for continuous inventorying and requisitioning of Scout merchandise, managing registration and advancement, the issuing of unit charters, updating rosters and membership reports, and council bookkeeping. The Council also launched a website in 2000, thanks to the work of leaders like Dave Kilps, chairman of the Civic Service Committee; Steve Rudolph chair of the Website Committee; Peter Hartmann and Michael Smith, advisors; Alex Nepple of Troop 2; and others who volunteered their time and expertise.

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The Barboo Circus Heritage was the March 1990 Boys' Life *cover story. Used by permission of Wm. Franklin McMahon and* Boys' Life *published by the Boy Scouts of America.*



Baraboo Circus Heritage

by John Whitney

The Baraboo Circus Heritage began as a brainstorming session at a camporee at Token Creek Park in the mid-1980s. Many in the group were frequent participants at the annual Grant Pilgrimage (Galena, IL), and the discussions centered on the facilities and opportunities in Baraboo and at the Circus World Museum. Inspired by Galena – and certainly influenced by a competitive spirit – the volunteers held numerous meetings over the next year to consider the possibilities.

A trial version of the event was held as the Lake Wisconsin District Camporee in 1986 by using camping facilities provided by the Circus World Museum. In spite of absolutely terrible weather that year, the decision was made to go all out in 1987. With the cooperation of the Circus World Museum, the Sauk County Fair Board, Four Lakes Council of the Boy Scouts, and with $300 in funding from both the Baraboo Rotary Club and the Baraboo Area Chamber of Commerce, Baraboo Circus Heritage was born.

The first year saw some 900 participants enjoy a very warm and dry weekend. Over the years the participation of Cub Scouts and Girls Scouts has increased, and the overall attendance has varied from 1300 to almost 1900 at the 10th Anniversary Heritage.

The Baraboo Circus Heritage occurs annually in May on the weekend after Mother's Day. Most units arrive Friday night and camp for the weekend at the Sauk County Fairgrounds. Some units, primarily Cub Scout Packs, will attend just for the daytime activities on Saturday. Saturday begins with a formal flag ceremony after which units have a number of choices: a visit to the Circus World Museum, an historically themed three mile hiking trail which includes a visit to the Sauk County Historical Society Museum, and games by Order of the Arrow Lodge members in a field near the fairgrounds.

On Saturday afternoon the fairgrounds are filled with activities called the "Side Show." Boys and girls can see and participate in archery, Indian lore, beadwork, leatherwork, rope-making, screenprinting, blacksmithing, biking, and ham radio broadcasts. Llamas and buffalos are displayed and there are demonstrations of radio-controlled airplanes. Cub Scouts have Pinewood Derbies and Raingutter Regattas. The Dutch Oven Dessert Cook-off is popular with adults and older Scouts. A special competition challenges dens and patrols to build and bring model circus wagons mounted on coaster wagons. The grandstand at the fairgrounds is filled on Saturday night for the stageshow. It includes comedy, juggling, magic, music, and storytelling. After an early ecumenical service on Sunday, units depart for home.

The Heritage is supported by many volunteers from Scouting and the community. Local Baraboo troops host a food stand and there is a trading post. Council Explorer posts provide first aid and security. Many of the founders from the original Heritage Committee are still active.



Submitted by Joan Palmer

Cub Scouts from Pack 340 learn about "A World of Scouting" during the 1996 Mohawk District Day Camp at Festge County Park.



Submitted by Kurt Hansen

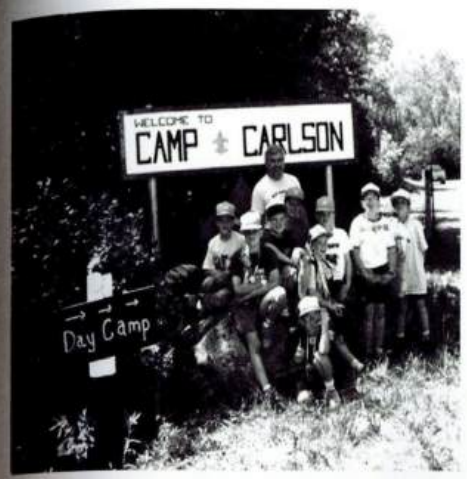
Jim Tobakos helps Cub Scouts finish a giant ice cream sundae at a Cub Scout Day Camp in Brigham County Park in 1985.

Program - Council and Unit Activities

The last of the four functions of the Council, program, has included camping, activities, training, advancement and community service at all levels of Scouting. This has always been the most visible role of the Council and the favorite part of Scouting for both boys and leaders. Summer camp, camporees, Klondike Derbies, Scout-o-ramas, high adventures, monthly unit campouts and new Cub Scout camping programs filled the calendar.

This era saw a rebirth of Cub Scout camping with National Council approval of the Summertime Award in 1964, the expanded Webelos program in 1967 and Cub Scout day camps in 1968. District Cub Scout summer day camps did not begin in Four Lakes Council until the 1970s but became immensely popular. A day camp in 1977 attracted 62 packs and 1,492 Cub Scouts and Scouters. Another at Token Creek County Park in 1978 had 1,548 boys, 239 leaders, and more than 160 volunteer staff members in attendance. Day camp programs would revolve around themes such as pirates, Wild West and Scouting around the world. A unique one-day Day Camp was organized by John Jaeschke and held at the Dane County Junior Fair in 1992. In the morning the Cub Scouts participated in several fun "thinking cap" challenges and in the afternoon they rode the Fair rides.

Parent-child camping in the Cub Scout program was encouraged prior to Webelos Scouts crossing over to Boy Scouts. A Webelos Day at Camp Castle Rock was held as early as 1960. Overnight camping was first held on Webelos Weekends and later became a part of Cub Scout day camps as the Webelos Overnight campout. Mary Tofte chaired the Webelos Overnight program for many years.



Submitted by Joan Palmer

Cub Scout Day Camp



Submitted by Joan Palmer

Above: Camp Carlson located near Prairie du Sac has been the site of countless Scouting events for decades. The property is privately owned but generously made available to Scouts by Lloyd and Myrna Carlson and their Eagle Scout sons, John and Dennis. These Cub Scouts have just enjoyed a fun-filled adventure at the Lake Wisconsin District Day Camp in 1993.

Center: Special guests visited with Cub Scouts during the noon program at many of the day camps. A Cub Scout and parrot from Henry Vilas Zoo see eye-to-eye at the Mohawk District Day Camp, "It's a Jungle Out There," at Festge County Park in 1995.

Right: An obstacle course was one of the main attractions during a Cub Scout Day Camp held at Brigham County Park in 1985.



Submitted by Kurt Hansen



The "Blue and Gold Meet the Blue and Grey" was the theme of the Cub Scout Heritage Days in 1995 at Camp Castle Rock. Re-enactors from both Northern and Southern companies helped Cub Scouts understand the Civil War.

Submitted by Joan Palmer

In October 1991, the first Cub Scout Heritage Days was held at the Woodman Center. This one-day program was conceived by Joan Palmer, Tom Crawford and Tom Fernow to impart to Cub Scouts Wisconsin's rich history. The first year it was held at the newly acquired Woodman Center and Cub Scouts learned the role of the early pioneers in settling Wisconsin. Subsequent Cub Scout Heritage Days have been held at Camp Castle Rock and have featured Civil War and Rendezvous themes. A hallmark of these events has been the living history stations in which Cub Scouts actively participate.

In 1993, a Cub Scout resident camp committee was formed to develop a two-night, three-day camp for Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts. Originally, resident camp was held at Camp Castle Rock and delivered by the Boy Scout summer camp staff. The Woodman property is now being developed as the permanent site of Cub Scout resident camping in Four Lakes Council. The Cub Scouts "most favorite" activity was shooting sports where they could earn either their BBs or archery belt loop.

In 1999 a Family Camping committee was established to encourage families to camp at Camp Castle Rock and the Woodman Center. Family Camping weekends, typically during Memorial Day and the Fourth of July, have been organized by Diane Ramos and Warren LaDuke.

For Boy Scouts, camporees continued to be well attended. In 1973, 82 troops and 1,058 Scouts participated in a camporee. In May 1979, at a camporee at Indian Lake County Park, Rollie Krogstad arranged with the University of Wisconsin Flying Club to add realism to his teaching of the emergency preparedness merit badge. He taught three methods to attract rescue planes: placement of three points of a large triangle on the ground, spelling out SOS on

Scouts participate at the September 1974 Mohawk District Advancement Clinic near Mazomanie. This clinic was held in cooperation with the Madison Battalion of the 84th Division (Training), U.S. Army Reserve. Here the Scouts learn about communication with a teletype.



Submitted by Terry Stewart

the ground with material such as logs and using a double-faced mirror with a hole in it to focus the reflection of the sun at the plane. Members of a plane crew dropped pre-planned messages and took photos of the ground rescue signals.

Many Scouts have participated in outdoor winter events like Klondike Derbies. The re-established River Bluffs District started a Polar Prowl event in 1996 and it has become a hallmark of their district. Boy Scout troops run activity stations for Cub Scouts and every unit in the district participates. Tom Bannon, River Bluffs first district executive, brought the Polar Prowl with him to the new district and explained, "The Polar Prowl fills a niche for kids with cabin fever and is always very popular."

Scout shows and Scout-o-ramas have highlighted the best of Scouting to the community. As part of the Bicentennial Celebration in October 1976, an outdoor Council Scout-o-rama was held at Token Creek County Park. It featured a circle of historical United States flags and 10-foot banners telling about the Boy Scouts of America. There was also a performance by Madison Scouts Junior Drum and Bugle Corps. Many packs, troops and posts had outdoor or tent displays and demonstrations of scoutcraft. One troop offered "trolley" rides in a basket with wheels operating on a tight rope stretched over a small stream below. Other events have included an indoor Scout-o-rama in 1977 where an estimated 40,000 people saw Scouting exhibits at Madison's East Towne Mall, a Council-wide Scout show at the UW Stock Pavilion in 1980 and a Scout-o-rama at the Dane County Fairgrounds in 1985 with booths in the coliseum and camping around the lagoons. Although absent through out the 1990s, the Scout-o-rama was revitalized in 2002 under the leadership of Jim and Sharon Newlun when it was held at the Monona Grove High School.



Damone Wade and other Scouts from Troop 601 take the challenge of crossing a rope bridge over the lagoon at the Dane County Junior Fair in late 1980s. The bridge was built by the Scouts of Troop 628, Divine Savior Methodist Church, Madison.

Submitted by Rollie Krogstad

In 1985, Four Lakes Council became an active participant in the Dane County Junior Fair. Rollie Krogstad represented the Council on their board for 14 years. Participation has varied from year-to-year. A Scout-o-rama was held at the fair one year and took over the entire lower level of the coliseum. A booth selling ice cream donated by Schoep's has been a nice fundraiser for the Council for many years. In 1998, in honor of the Wisconsin sesquicentennial year, the Council ran a "Wisconsin Scouting Heritage" booth. Over 450 fair-goers visited the booth and identified on a large timeline chart when and where they first joined Scouting. They then drew a line on a large map to indicate from where their ancestors came and where they ultimately settled in the United States. Interestingly, two visitors had been Lone Scouts in the 1920s in the Mineral Point and Richland Center areas.



Scouts demonstrate the art of making a totem pole at a Scout-o-rama.

Explorers have frequently participated in traditional Boy Scout events, but have also had their own activities. The level of organization and participation in Council-level Exploring activities has waxed and waned over the years. Some years a very enthusiastic Explorer Presidents Association has held multiple events such as road rallies and built a real esprit de corps among posts. Other years, the posts have primarily run independent programs.

In the 1980s, the statewide Area Conference on Exploring was frequently held in Madison with Four Lakes Council serving as the de facto host. Wally McGill served as the professional advisor for the event. McGill lived in the Madison area and was a former Four Lakes Council district executive who had advanced to be an area director for the East Central Region. Explorer presidents from every council in Wisconsin would plan the event that was held at a hotel. Delegations would arrive for a weekend filled with training and social activities.

VENTURING · BSA

With the advent of the Venturing program, Council-level activities for Explorers and Venturers reemerged with the newly formed Exploring/Venturing Association (EVA). Under the leadership of EVA's first president, Dan Guerra, and advisors, Joan Palmer and Dan Heindl, the EVE'n'T was created. This Exploring/Venturing training event was first held in 2000 at the Bishop O'Connor Center in Madison. Workshop sessions featured Marine tactical communication programming, drug-searching police dogs and martial artists. Local businesses supported the activities with scuba divers from Fontana in the pool and backpacking by REI. Crews shared their expertise with Crew 420 teaching kayaking and Crew 149 showing winter survival skills. At the end of the day, the EVA held their annual meeting and elected Nathan Weier their new President.



Submitted by Kurt Hansen



Facing challenges and developing safety skills are key to the older youth programs. (Above) Tim Ross, far right, uses a rope to help other Scouts enter a cave at the start of a spelunking adventure. (Right) Tom Kollasch from Troop 640 takes a jump in stride on a ski trip in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.



Submitted by Joan Palmer

This picture is the Troop 420 father-son 100-mile Philmont expedition trek in June 1992. The group posed on the Tooth of Time Ridge to wait for an auto-timed exposure which was set-up by Matt Heindl. Front row (l-r): Al Holmquist, Andrew Meyer; Middle row (l-r): Max Holmquist, George Meyer, Bob Meredith, John Meredith, Matt Heindl; Far back: Dan Heindl.

A hallmark of Scouting in Four Lakes Council has been well-organized troops, crews and posts who could carry out their own high adventures. Units have taken great pride in their exploits. It has not been unusual for single troops to offer up to three different weeklong trips for their Scouts in addition to regular summer camp. These have included winter adventures such as Okpik at the canoe base in Minnesota, ski trips to Colorado or scuba diving at the Florida Seabase. The variety of summer trips offered by units has been so extensive it could fill a book by itself. For many Scouts in Four Lakes Council, canoeing the wilderness of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area or the adjacent Quetico Park in Canada was their most unforgettable experience in Scouting. For others, it was hiking at Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico, Isle Royale National Park in Lake Superior or on the Appalachian Trail. Scouts have returned home profoundly affected by these experiences. They've been tested physically, emotionally and spiritually. High adventures have kept older Scouts interested in Scouting, and Four Lakes Council has been a leader in the nation in units running their own high adventures. No adventure has been too much, and our Scouts have traveled across the nation as well as around the world.



The training programs for volunteers and youth were modified as the needs of both changed. Personalized training for new leaders began in the 1970s when "Cornerstone Training" was developed by the National Council. Leaders were quickly prepared to work with boys after working through their cornerstone boxes, complete with audiotapes and written resources. A trained coach-counselor often assisted them. With the advent of videotapes, Fast Start Training was developed as its replacement.

The 1990s saw many syllabus changes in the basic leader training courses. Courses were modified in both content and style of presentation. Many of the courses began using videotapes to maintain consistency and to shorten the training time. Youth Protection training became mandatory for adult leaders and they were expected to renew their certification every couple of years. The Council Training committee, chaired by Ken Hammond, spent much of its time coordinating the new courses and monitoring the number of trained leaders. Basic training for Cub Scout, Boy Scout and Venturing leaders was offered multiple times each year in every district.

The annual Cub Scout Pow Wow evolved into the All Scouter Pow Wow in January 1996 with Chris Showers and Sharon Newlun as co-chairs. The Outdoor Webelos Leader (OWL) training was first held at Camp Castle Rock in September 1996 chaired by Diane Ramos. It was an overnight training designed to help leaders get their Webelos boys camping and crossing over into Boy Scouts. A national emphasis on Cub Scout camping led to the development of a new training course for Cub Scout camping leaders, Basic Adult Leader Outdoor Orientation (BALOO).

Many old programs like the University of Scouting, Wood Badge and Junior Leader Training continued, but the content and methods were continually up-



Submitted by Joan Palmer; photo by Larry Kahan

The Council's week-long Junior Leader Training course is named "Brownsea" after the first such course offered by Baden-Powell on Brownsea Island. Scouts from throughout the Council attend and learn leadership skills. The training staff are youth who prepare for the course a year in advance. The 1996 staff is shown above: front kneeling (l-r) Ben Zeier, Jim Newlun, Jon Langsdorf, Dave Smith, Will Kiefer; standing (l-r) Jim Petersen Jr, Allison Miller, Jason Guenther, Bill Dieck, Max Schneidewend, Cary Semsar, Cory Dobson, Eric Thomasgard, Eric Maly, Courtland Martens, Judy Bunge and Ken Knowles.



Long before Eagle Scout Neil Armstrong stepped on the moon in 1969, technology and space had captivated Scouts' interest. Merit Badges in Space Exploration and Computers, first introduced in the 1960s, have remained popular. Over 200 Scouts in Four Lakes Council earned Space Exploration between 1999 and 2002 while another 150 earned Computers. One of the requirements for Space Exploration merit badge is to make and launch a model rocket. Activities such as this bring alive the principles of Newton and Galileo. Scouts reinforce their learning as they put into practice the fundamental laws of Physics. (Left) Scout Sam Iacullo of Troop 120 connects the controller to the solid fuel engine of his model rocket. Jeff Lorence and Ken Iacullo watch closely and help in the count down to lift off.

Submitted by Rollie Krogstad

dated to reflect the changes faced by Scouts and Scouters. Ken Hammond has served as the Council Wood Badge coordinator for many years and the Four Lakes Council has hosted six courses since 1970. The Scoutmasters for these courses were Harry Van Tuyl (1971), Lowell Fjalstad (1982), Ted Tweed (1987), Bob Birrenkott (1991), Bill Steckelberg (1996) and Mike Smith (2001). The 2001 course was significant in that it was the first time the Council used the new "Wood Badge for the 21st Century" syllabus. This course was opened for the first time to leaders serving all of Scouting's programs: Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and Venturing. The focus of the course was on the development of leadership skills.

Just as training has been an important part of the Scouting and Four Lakes Council since their inception, so too has advancement. Much of the time at den meetings and troop meetings has continued to be devoted to teaching skills and recognizing Scouts for mastering them. As a Council, Four Lakes has had a tradition of well-run troops with programs oriented towards the goal of helping Scouts achieve Eagle. Council and National records indicated that greater than 2900 boys have have earned their Eagle rank since 1917.

Good Turns and civic service have also continued to be fundamental to the Scouting program. In the 1980s, the State of Wisconsin started an "Adopt a Highway" program. Participating Scout units committed to pick up litter two or three times per year along a two-mile stretch of a specific highway that they had adopted. This program continues today and signs along the highway identify the responsible units and advertise Scouting.

Natural disasters also provided the opportunity for Scout service. In June 1984, the city of Barneveld was leveled by a tornado. Scout units helped the citizens with the massive clean up. Later that fall, area farmers requested help in harvesting their corn after a prolonged wet summer. Muddy fields were widespread and the corn needed to be handpicked as machinery could not get into the fields. Again, Four Lakes Council Scouts answered the call for help.

Scouts were not always bound by the usual approaches to community service. Explorer Post 121, chartered by Madison Water Ski, Inc., received recognition for using water skiing as an unusual approach to alcohol and other drug abuse prevention.

The Post worked with 34 youth, half of whom were minorities or disadvantaged children. This program provided skiing lessons and drug abuse education. As an alternative to drugs, water skiing provided the risks and thrills that teenagers crave. The youth reported an increase in their self esteem and confidence as they became successful skiers.

Good Turns do not end with graduation from Scouting. The "Silver Fox" Patrol of retired Scouters has met since the late 1980s to help with office work such as affixing labels and bundling the Council newsletter, *The Scouter*, for mailing. Carl Baumann, Lew Harned, John Hicks, Dan Holloway, Al Johnson, Ralph Kreutzer, Rollie Krogstad, Jon Langsdorf, Del Nemec, Clarence Olson, Bob Paddock, Wardell (Bucky) Pike, Ralph Tarr, and Paul Tofte have served as "Silver Fox" patrol members.

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Hiking is another favorite Scout activity and in 1985, the Madison Heritage Trail was established from the Capitol Square to the Statue of Liberty replica in Warner Park. The trail was developed by Joe Corbin, John Frey and Roland Krogstad. It includes 26 historical points of interest and Scouts earn an attractive patch for completing the trail which can be hiked, biked or traveled by vehicle.



Submitted by Jean Derengowski

Winter Aquatics staff 2001: front row (l to r) Michael Quakenboss, Dee Nicolai, Margaret Williams, Kitty Tyson, Jean Derengowski, Andrea Schaefer, Virginia Green, Matt Vande Sande, Kevin Gustafson; back row (l to r) Don Derengowski, Wayne Blue, Ken Schaefer, Matt Watrud, Al Watrud, Ken Derengowski



Scouts climb a tower built by a troop from Oregon, WI, at the Jambo-Camporee at Fort McCoy in September 2000.

Submitted by John Jaeschke

Jambo-Camporees

By John Jaeschke, Todd NcMahon, Judy Rowell, and Roger Rowell

The concept of inter-council activities in the Dane County area dates back to the early days of Scouting. In 1912 a troop from Monroe camped with a Stoughton troop on Lake Kegonsa. Over the next couple of decades an innovation in camp-o-rals occurred when some Wisconsin city-wide rallies developed into inter-council events. The State Camp-o-ral held at Devil's Lake in June, 1930, included troops from all over Wisconsin. In August, 1936, Four Lakes Council hosted the Region 7 Camp-o-ral and over 700 Scouts and leaders from Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin participated.

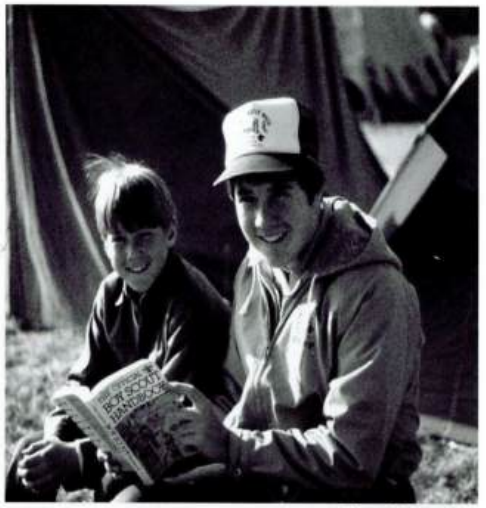
More recently, the Four Lakes Council has been involved with other councils on two Jambo-Camporees. Relatively few Scouts have had the opportunity to experience a World or National Jamboree. For them Jambo-Camporees have provided an exciting alternative. Scouts have been part of something big where they have made new friends and seen troops from other councils in action.

Four Lakes Council hosted the first inter-council Jambo-Camporee April 22-24, 1983, at Governor Dodge State Park near Dodgeville: The Council was proud to host the Jamboree-Camporee on the heels of its 70th anniversary. Co-chairs were John Jaeschke, Judy Rowell and Roger Rowell. Attendance was about 2,200 Scouts and Scouters which included troops and representatives from over ten councils.

Local history was part of the program. It was near this location that lead miners learned to survive the fierce Wisconsin winters in the early 1800's by digging shelters into the hillsides. These dugouts appeared like large badger holes. Hence, the miners were nicknamed "Badgers" and Wisconsin became known as the Badger State.

Daytime events at the Jambo-Camporee included cross-cut log sawing, cooking, arrowhead making, water-witching, mining, geology, rifle shooting and other skills. The evenings were filled with troop campfires, naturalist presentations, an amphitheater show and a thundering fireworks presentation.

The second inter-council Jambo-Camporee was cosponsored by Four Lakes Council and Gateway Area Council based in LaCrosse. It was held September 29 to October 1, 2000 at the Fort McCoy Military Reservation near Sparta, Wisconsin. The event commemorated the 90th anniversary of Scouting and over 1,000 Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, Venturers, Explorers and adults attended. The parade field was covered with colorful tents. Fire restrictions prevented campfires and outdoor cooking, but the cooks in the dining hall more than made up for it. Branding, hatchet throwing, wilderness survival, frisbee golf, Wisconsin archaeology and other activities filled the day. The evening program included juggling with Cheney and Mills, Reid Miller "The Songster Story Teller," and "Meet Lord Baden Powell."



Submitted by Kurt Hansen

Ken Langsdorf takes a moment to teach a younger Scout at the 1983 Jambo-Camporee.

Staff from Fort McCoy and personnel from the Wisconsin Military Academy and the Wisconsin National Guard played key roles in providing the site and program support. A long list of Scouters were involved in the planning, physical arrangements, and program delivery: Todd McMahon, Ken Hammond, John Jaeschke, Steve Rudolph, Dan Butz, Jim Petersen, Jean Petersen, Mike Bormett (and his crew), Mark Taylor, Dave Kilps, Art Braatz, Scott Johnson, Steve Zipsie, Merle Zimmerman and a host of others. Without their cooperation and dedication this event would not have happened.



The 1983 Jambo-Camporee included a cross cut saw competition. Bob Birrenkott, sitting on the log, supervises the Scouts while John Hicks looks over Birrenkott's shoulder.

Submitted by Kurt Hansen

Campfire Cuisine

One part of camping, hiking, canoeing, and other trips was planning a menu. This was always a challenge, but became more difficult as Scouting in the Four Lakes Council attracted more and more youth from differing cultural backgrounds. Troop 601 chartered by the Bayview Foundation in Madison between 1984 and the early 1990s, included African-American, Southeast Asian, and Hispanic boys. Menu planning was a complicated process. Boys planned their meals but had to make sure that every meal had something from each of the four food groups, regardless of whether it was for an overnight at Devil's Lake or a rafting trip down the Wolf River. At a planning session for one outing, a patrol leader brought his list to Scoutmaster Rollie Krogstad, who thought it looked good except for one thing: "Why is there candy on the list? What food group is it in?" The Scout piped up: "You know what? We just discovered a new food group."





Submitted by Kurt Hansen

Above: To help with menu planning, a Council cookbook, "When do we eat? What are we havin?" was compiled by Bruce Dewey and Wally Weber of Troop 140 in Middleton in 1983. It included favorite outdoor recipes collected from Council Scouters. Left: Rollie Krogstad tends the Soup Kitchen at a Klondike Derby as a member of Breakfast Optimist Club in the mid 1980s. The Breakfast Optimist Club provided this service for many years.

Opposite page: top (l to r) Dan Butz, Peggy Peterson, Mary Butz, Harvey Bastian and Al Koch attend to a cauldron of stew at the 1997 Cub Scout Heritage Days at Camp Castle Rock. Bottom left: Merle Gjertson and Dan Hoffman make a giant pancake at a Jambo Camporee in 1983. Bottom right: Nick Drozdowicz, a Scout from Troop 420, demonstrates cooking bite sized pancakes to Cub Scouts at Cub Scout Heritage Days in 1995.



Submitted by Jean Petersen





Submitted by Joan Palmer



National Jamboree troops take special pride in their campsite gateway. Shown is the Four Lakes Council gateway for the 1997 Jamboree.

Submitted by Michael Kleckner

National and World Jamborees

Four Lakes Council has been well represented at both National and World Jamborees. Although the Council has never sent as many Scouts to a Jamboree as it did in 1960 when four troops attended, the Council has always had a good attendance. The largest National Jamboree was held in 1973 when 64,000 Scouts attended two simultaneous Jamborees, one in the western United States at Farragut State Park in Idaho and one in the eastern United States at Moraine State Park in Pennsylvania. Since 1981, the Jamborees have been held at Fort A.P. Hill in Virginia.

Volunteer Scouters have served as organizers and leaders of the Council troop. Scoutmasters have included Carel C. Koch, Jr. in 1977, Mark Musolf in 1981, Merle Gjertson in 1985, Richard Schwedrsky in 1989, Mike Plavcan in 1993, Craig Sherman in 1997 and Michael Heitke in 2001.

The Council troop for Jamborees is made up of Scouts from throughout the Council. The Jamboree troop works together at least nine months in advance of their trip in fundraising, training and shakedowns. The trip to the Jamboree includes side trips to area attractions. Since 1981, the Council troop has toured Washington, D.C., before heading to Fort A.P. Hill.

Jamborees are a national showcase for Scouting. Fellowship is a key part of Jamborees. Friendly sports competitions between troops and patch trading allow Scouts to make friends from around the country. Additionally, Scouts fill their days participating in a myriad of activities. At the Action Centers Scouts can SCUBA dive, sailboard, ride dirt bikes, climb, and much more. At the Merit Badge Midway Scouts can sample the smorgasbord of available badges and choose to complete some. There are demonstration areas including an Indian Village and a re-creation of Brownsea Island, the first Boy Scout camp. The Order of the Arrow has presented inspirational shows, Scoutopia and the Odyssey of the Law. Grand opening and closing ceremonies with all the Scouts and staff attending are highlights and frequently have included national leaders and entertainers.

Scouters from Four Lakes Council have frequently volunteered to be on staff for Jamborees, even though they have to pay their way. Ron Berman has worked on staff for four National Jamborees and three World Jamborees. Merle Gjertson died of a heart attack while serving on Jamboree staff in 1993.



Submitted by Kurt Hansen



Above: Four Lakes Council Scouts compete against another troop from their subcamp in a game of volleyball at the 1985 National Jamboree. Left: Jason Guenther, Jim Petersen Jr. and Dan Williams present a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier during the 1997 National Jamboree. Below: Steve Jaeschke and Jeff Ersig view the White House during the 1985 National Jamboree.

Submitted by Jean Petersen



Submitted by Kurt Hansen



The opening and closing shows are much anticipated by Scouts attending both National and World Jamborees. These Scouts are at the 1985 National Jamboree where First Lady Nancy Reagan addressed the gathering and the Beach Boys entertained.

Submitted by Kurt Hansen



Submitted by Tom Bannon

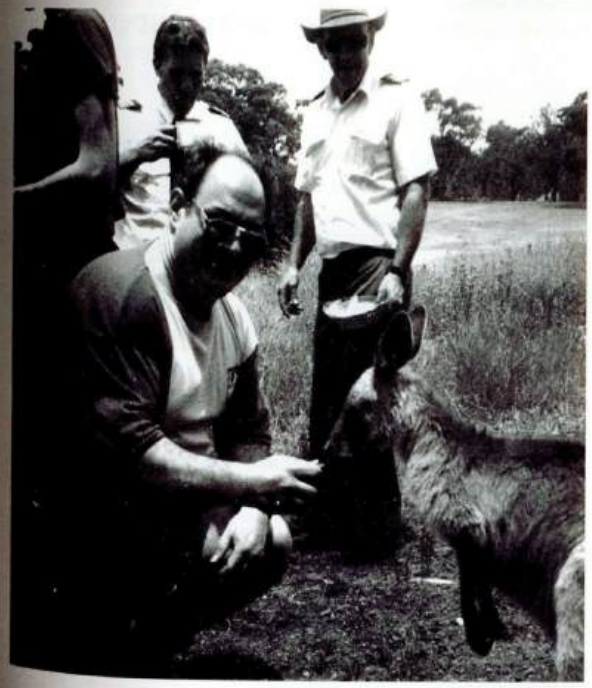
2001 National Jamboree Troop 1427: front row (l to r): Kevin Hampton, Jason Hooyman, James Campbell, Daniel Gilardi, Matt Helgeson, Bryan McManus, Casey Bannon, Andrew Singer, Frank Jewell. 2nd row: Joe Baker, Tom Fowell, Jacob Chadderdon, Chris George, Matthew Bobiak, Billy Meinhotz, Ben Zautner, Alex Kolton, Michael T. Heitke (Scoutmaster). 3rd row: Jason Ramsey, Brad Singer, Thomas Anderson, Alex Wolf, Stuart Liverseed, Mike Kaukl, Jeff Lorence, Don Crowe III, Geoff Poole. back row: Matt Kysely, Jim Kleckner (assistant Scoutmaster), Adam McGregor, Tim Wymore, Don Crowe (assistant Scoutmaster), Ryan Konkel, Chris Westphal, Chris Spangler, Mike Moore, Steven Bechler, Bob Fowell (assistant Scoutmaster), Scott McGregor, Ryan Fisk.

Right: Brian Guess from Troop 640 awaits his flight home from the World Jamboree in Australia in January 1988. The Jamboree was held over New Years and Scouts from North America were able to enjoy the summer in the southern hemisphere.

Below: Ron Berman, longtime Scoutmaster of Troop 940, was welcomed by a kangaroo, one of the many unusual wildlife species found in Australia. Ron has served on staff for numerous National and World Jamborees.

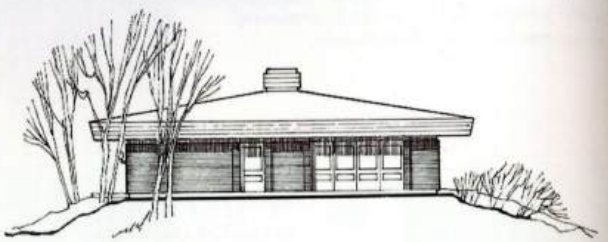


Submitted by Ron Berman

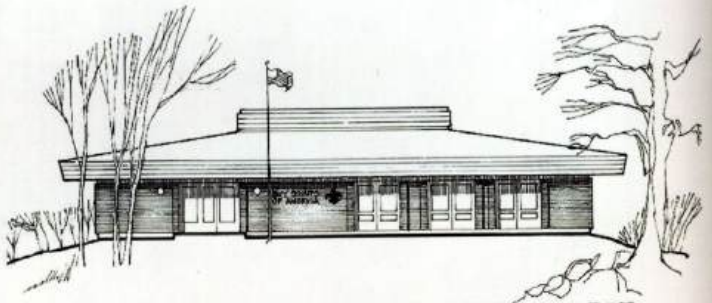


Submitted by Ron Berman





SIDE ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

scale 0 5 10 20

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
FOUR LAKES COUNCIL OFFICE BUILDING
MADISON WI.

POTTER LAWSON & PAWLOWSKY ARCHITECTS MADISON WI.



This photo of Norman Bassett is currently on display in the Bassett Scout Service Center, 34 Schroeder Court, Madison. Scouts Mark Deese (l) and Paul Froncek (c) of Troop 27, (Madison Lakeview American Lutheran Church) peruse documents with Norman Bassett (r) in January 1969. A plaque attached to the photo reads: "Norman D. Bassett lived a life filled with adventure, success, travel, heights, depths, sorrow and joy... yet always dedicated to recognizing and developing the unique potential of young people - and a life of service to the Scouting movement as a means of unleashing that potential."

Council Properties

Developing and maintaining council-owned properties has been a major responsibility of Four Lakes Council throughout its history. Good facilities at which to camp and hold activities have played important roles in providing a quality Scouting program. Major changes and additions have happened to all the Council's properties in the last 25 years.

For its first sixty-five years the Council had never owned a headquarters building or an office of its own. A new Scout service center became a priority in early 1978 when the Council Executive Board voted to conduct a feasibility study for a capital campaign to raise funds for a council office and for improvements to Camp Castle Rock. The "On the Move Fund" developed out of this study and the Council received about fifty corporate and foundation gifts. Good news for the campaign came in June 1980 when word was received that Four Lakes Council had been named as a beneficiary of the Norman Bassett Estate. Funds were now available for a new service center.

With building committee co-chairs Loyal Sargent and Wayne Osterlie in charge, construction of the service center at 34 Schroeder Court in Madison began in September 1980. The center opened on March 1, 1981 and a dedication ceremony was held in May. The Council Executive Board officially designated the center as the "Bassett Scout Service Center," in recognition of the Bassett family's support of Scouting and its role in making the building possible. In 1990, a nationally approved "Scout Shop" was opened in the building and official Scout merchandise was then available.

The Council's camping properties have also undergone major changes, much of it recently. In December 1990, the Council received the wonderful unsolicited gift of the Woodman family farm near Cazenovia, Wisconsin. It was generously donated by the Woodman sisters, Susan Woodman Meinhardt and Joan Orton McCollum, and has become the Woodman Center for Camping and Education.

In May of 1997, the Council's long-term plan designated Camp Castle Rock and the Woodman Center as the Council's primary program facilities. At the same time, properties which were no longer being utilized or which did not meet the needs of the Council were identified. It was recommended that they be sold with proceeds invested in development and improvement of the Council's primary program facilities. The undeveloped properties of Camp Red Bird and Camp Bassett were subsequently sold as well as several other small parcels that the Council owned.

The Council Properties Committee, under the leadership of co-chairmen Jim Petersen and Gary Switzky, developed long-range development plans for Camp Castle Rock and the Woodman Center. At its meeting on December 16, 1998, the Council Executive Board voted to undertake a $3.5 million capital campaign to raise funds to complete these plans as well as add improvements to the Bassett Service Center. Wayne McGown and Greg Dombrowski headed this effort. The successful completion of this campaign and the changes that it has brought about are key parts of the ongoing history of Four Lakes Council.

Carrying Scouting Forward into the 21st Century

To prepare our youth for the 21st century, the BSA National Strategic Plan focused on key areas where Scouting must grow to serve a changing population. It called for each local council to give focused leadership to the following four critical issues ("Guideposts to Growth"): Traditional Unit Growth, Urban Emphasis, Endowment and Public Relations. Through the national program theme "Character Counts! Be Prepared for the 21st Century," the Boy Scouts of America have sent the message that strong values and service to others are important principles to carry into the next century.

The last decades of the 20th Century found Four Lakes Council responding to changes in society and technology with its own changes in organization, program and administration. With the completion of its capital campaign the Council has prepared its camps and facilities for the next generation of Scouts. The Council is ready for the ongoing challenges of remaining financially sound and of maintaining growth through the development of an endowment fund and the vigorous recruitment of boys into a quality program. The digital age has arrived and the Four Lakes Council is prepared to deliver Scouting to the youth of the 21st Century.



"It is the mission of the Boy Scouts of America to serve others by helping to instill values in young people and, in other ways, prepare them to make ethical choices in their lifetime in achieving their full potential."
Mission statement of the Boy Scouts of America adopted by the National council in 1984.

The basic tenets of Scouting have guided Four Lakes Council for ninety years. Council leaders have been challenged to guide youth during two world wars, economic uncertainty and the rapidly changing technology of today. Scouting programs and activities have been updated to reflect societal changes and world events. Generation after generation of youth have joined Four Lakes Council and in their adulthood have become the leaders for the next generation. Through it all, Scouting has remained true to its ideals.

From its founding in Madison in 1912, Four Lakes Council expanded to provide Scouting throughout south central Wisconsin. The Council's functions have included raising funds, recruiting Scouts, organizing and re-chartering units, training leaders, maintaining camps and, most importantly, providing a vision of service to youth. Studies show that the Council has consistently performed its functions very well. District volunteers worked with Council committees as they provided Cub Scout camps, Scout shows, camporees, high adventure expeditions, Council-wide Good Turns and a plethora of other Scouting activities.

It was very interesting and self-satisfying to me to work on this Council history book. Researching hundreds of records and thousands of newspapers on microfilm to produce this history, awakened my long held pride in Scouting. This pride was first kindled by the story of young Scouts from Troop 2 on a patrol hike in 1911. Upon hearing a distressed cow they sought help from farmers to rescue the cow mired in a hole - the first recorded "Good Turn" in Four Lakes Council. My pride grew when reading reports of Scouts' response to the government's call for help during World Wars I and II. Boy Scouts grew gardens, sold bonds, and collected newspapers and other critically needed materials to support the war effort. Today the Council collects tons of food each year to help the hungry through "Scouting for Food."

Scouting has always reflected the society in which it exists without abandoning its mission, basic tenets and values. An estimated 180,000 young lives have been touched by Scouting's values brought to them through the Four Lakes Council over the past 90 years. We wonder what the next 90 years will bring.

Rollie Krogstad

Council Leadership 1973-2001

Council Presidents

John T. Hitt	1972-74
Henry H. Bush	1974-75
Loyal J. Sargent	1976-78
Arthur A. Braatz	1979-81
Theodore Iltis	1981-82
Edward Baranowski	1983-84
Arnold Brown, MD	1984-86
Douglas J. Timmerman	1986-91
L. James Fitzpatrick	1991-94
Wayne F. McGown	1994-96
James Klockner	1996-98
Timothy D. LeBrun	1998-00
C. Richard Moore	2000-01
Wayne F. McGown	interim 2001
Terry Shockley	2002 -

Council Commissioners

Robert H. Paddock	1971-74
Gerald H. Tilton	1975
Robert H. Paddock	1976-78
Clarence C. Olson	1979-86
Wayne F. McGown	1986-90
John W. Stevenson	1990-95
Robert Birrenkott	1995-97
Craig Sherman	1997
Jean Petersen	1998-01
Larry Kahan	2001 -

Council Executives

Ray R. Matoy	1964-80
Lawrence Levine	1980-85
James Chandler	1986-91
George S. Sparks	1992-99
H. Charles Dobbins	2000-



Wayne McGown

Wayne McGown's contributions to Scouting and the community have spanned his lifetime. As a youth in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, he attained the rank of Eagle Scout and worked on staff at Camp Tesomas. He was elected chief of his Order of the Arrow lodge and in 1949 became their first Vigil Honor member.

Wayne's career has followed a path of service to others. After completing college, Wayne became a professional scout executive in Illinois. His tenure was interupted to serve two years in the U.S. Army during the Korean War, but he then returned to professional scouting for Chippewa Valley Council in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. In the 1950's he was instrumental in the development of Camp Phillips and served as its camp director for five years.

He left professional scouting to earn a Master's Degree in Public Administration. He has since served the people of Wisconsin in administrative positions for four governors. He was State Budget Director in the 1960's before becoming Secretary of the Department of Administration. He served in several other state agencies before joining the University of Wisconsin in 1979. One of Wayne's key responsibilities there was the development of the very successful University Research Park on the west side of Madison.

Wayne never lost interest in Scouting and several times served as a Scoutmaster or assistant for troops where he lived. When his older son turned eight, Wayne became a Cubmaster for Pack 320. He graduated to Boy Scouts with his sons and was Scoutmaster of Troop 420 for ten years. Forty boys, including his own sons, Ron and Dan, earned the rank of Eagle during this time. He then became committee chairman of the troop for another several years. He also participated on father-daughter campouts with his Girl Scout daughter, Carrie.

Wayne has served on the Executive Board of the Four Lakes Council since the 1980s. He has been both Council Commissioner and Council President. Wayne's greatest contributions to the Council may have been as a recruiter. He has been a frequent member of the Council Nominating Committee and has involved countless new volunters in Scouting.

Recently, he volunteered to chair the Council capital campaign which has raised $3.5 million dollars for the development of Camp Castle Rock (renamed Bryant Scout Reservation), the Woodman Center and the Bassett Scout Service Center. In 2001 he returned as acting Council President after a resignation left a vacancy during a critical time. He has been honored with the Silver Beaver Award, the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award and the Silver Antelope Award.

Wayne and his wife Hildy have been true community leaders in Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other groups. The impact of Wayne's leadership in Scouting has been felt by thousands of young men and women. Four active Scout camps in Wisconsin owe part of their success to Wayne McGown and he has had a major role in shaping Four Lakes Council for the last two decades.

DISTRICT LEADERS

Lake Wisconsin District

District Commissioner
Roger Miller
Ted Tweed (1979-80)
John Ramer (1981)
Dale Zaug (1982-84
Ed Smith (1985-86)
Richard Bensenberg (1986-87)
Jack Smith (1987-88)
Dick McVicar (1989-93)
Larry Metz (1995-96)
Olympia Christianson (1997-98)
Jerry Schneider (1998-2002)

District Executive
Dave Kuckuck (1970-74)
John Dresden (1975-74)
Tim Wilson (1978-80)
Glen Nisler (1981)
Mark Freudenberg (1981-84)
Jim Schuldt (1986-87)
Becky Duffy (1988-94)
Chris Ballew (1995-96)
James Ulrich (1997-99)
James Tobakos (2000-)

District Chairman
Lyle Sprecher (1974-75)
Ira Fredrickson (1976)
Roger Miller (1976-77)
Charles Nagel (1977-79)
Mel Englebretsen (1981-82)
Richard Bensenberg (1983-86)
Bill Steckleberg (1986-88)
Jack Smith (1988-89)
Greg Parkinson (1990)
Bob Lueck (1992-93)
Jay Aguirre (1997-98)
Peter Shrake (1999-2000)

District Chairman
Roland Krogstad (1971-73)
William Jansen (1974-75)
Robert Baker (1975-76)
Clarence C. Olson (1977)
John Cox (1978)
Robert H. Lindsey (1979)
Joe Zaiman (1980-82)
Judy Rowell (1982-84)
Jack Stevenson, Dane (1983-84)
Vernon Norman, Dane (1984-85)
Greg Bollom, Dane (1985-87)
Terry Ackerman, Dane (1987)
Ken Clough, Iowa (1983-88)
Jim Leyda, Richland (1983-88)
Rod Donaldson (1985-87)
Jim Fitzpatrick (1987-90)

Mohawk District

Mike O'Brien (1990-92)
Steve Rudolph (1992-94)
Dave Ewanowski (1995-98)
Dee Nicolai (1999)
Tom Pugh (1999-)

John Granberg (1994-95)
Joseph Hackett (1995)
Carl Baumann (1995-99)
Dee Nicolai (1999-2002)

District Commissioner
Harry Van Tuyl (1971)
Clarence Olson (1972-75)
Joe Zaiman (1976-79)
John Hicks (1980-83)
Bruce Dewey (1984)
Frank Ranfeien (1984-86)
Hal Rebolz (1986-87)
Steve Rudolph (1988-92)
Nate Timm (1992-93)

District Executive
Truman Anderson (1969-78)
Mark Thiel (1980)
Mark Fairclough (1981-83)
James Tobakos (1983-86)
Kurt Hansen (Assoc.) (1983-85)
Becky Duffy (1986-88)
Mark Sharkey (1989-92)
Ray Cox (Assoc)
Chris McKinniss (1992-96)
Becky Duffy (1996-00)
Tom Bannon (2001-)

District Chairman
George Grotkin (1979)
Ver Abdoo (1979-80)
C. Richard Moore, III (1997-00)
D. Rob Hayes (2000-)

River Bluffs*

District Commissioner
Ed Sherman (1979-80)
Ken Knowles (1997-01)
Steve Paynter (2001-)

District Executive
Mark Thiel (1979-80)
Robert Ehlert (1980)
Dave Thelen (1996)
Tom Bannon (1997-01)
Peter Palmer (2001-)

District Chairman
Russ Pillar (1974-75)
Art Braatz (1975-77)
Larry Borchert (1977-79)
Harold Hann, Sr. (1979-82)
Ron Ziegler (1982-84)
Barbara Swingley (1984-85)
Barbara Thomson (1985-86)
Larry Steinmetz (1986-89)
Jerry Smith (1989-91)
Richard Schwedrski (1992-94)
Bill Nitzke (1995-96)
Dick Kruger (1997-)

Yahara District

District Commissioner
Harold Hann, Sr. (1975-79)
Deane Mackey (1979-80)
Ron Ziegler (1980-81)
Larry Steinmetz (1981-83)
Harold Hann (1984-85)
Jerry Smith (1986-89)
Dick Schwedrski (1990-91)
Michael Smith (1992-95)
Bill Nitzke (1996-97)
Barb Brown (1998-99)
Michael Smith (1999-01)

District Executive
Douglas Wilson (1974-77)
Paul Nurek (1977-80)
Franklin Shurtliff (1980-89)
Dedrick Elder (1989-93)
Becky Duffy (1993-96)
Ken Hendree (1996-98)
Margaret Williams (1998-99)
Zachary Simmons (1999-)

* River Bluff District was part of Mohawk District from 1981 to 1996.

CHARTERED PARTNERS & UNIT LEADERS
November 2001 by District

Lake Wisconsin District

Pack 66	**Lions Club**, Lake Delton Gregory A. Erickson	
Pack 70	**United Methodist Church**, Portage N. Wayne Bortz	
Pack 95	**United Methodist Church**, Lime Ridge Randeana L. Osborne	
Pack 97	**Fire and Rescue, Inc**, Merrimac Brian D. McNeil	
Pack 98	**American Legion Post #208**, Rio Michelle Pattison	
Pack 244	**First Presbyterian Church**, LaValle Jim Kreul	
Pack 351	**United Methodist Church**, Pardeeville Roger A. Duchow	
Pack 355	**Optimist Club**, Lodi Jodie L. Rea	
Pack 368	**Vol Fire Dept Soc Org**, Poynette/Dekorra Bill Williams	
Pack 373	**Optimist Club**, Sauk-Prairie David L. Lendved	
Pack 377	**St Paul Lutheran Church**, Baraboo Roy Franzen	
Pack 393	**Knights of Columbus Council #746** Todd J. Liebman	
Troop 44	**Zinga Industries**, Reedsburg Alan B. Camp, Sr.	
Troop 51	**Lions Club**, Pardeeville Mary S. Bobiak	
Troop 66	**Kiwanis Club**, Wisconsin Dells David Gooding	
Troop 68	**Vol Fire Dept Soc Org** Poynette/Dekkora Robert K. Gebert	
Troop 70	**United Methodist Church**, Portage Robert Carlsen	
Troop 74	**Sauk-Prairie Bow Hunters, Inc**, Kim A. Crary	
Troop 77	**St Paul Lutheran Church**, Baraboo Mark A. Kasper	
Troop 91	**First United Methodist Church**, Baraboo, Dale E. Marquardt	
Troop 113	**Area Fire Department**, Lodi LeAnn M. Spuda	
Troop 173	**VFW Post**, Prairie du Sac Robert H. Hager	
Troop 401	**Church of Jesus Christ LDS**, Baraboo Duane Hanusa	
Troop 592	**Friends of Scenic Valley**, Lodi Jodie L. Rea	
Post 166	**Police Department**, Wisconsin Dells Patrick Reese	
Post 391	**Elks Club #688**, Baraboo George R. Burgess	
Crew 555	**Rotary Club**, Lodi Todd Kearney	

Mohawk District

Pack 7	**Shorewood Hills Volunteer Fire Dept**, Anne Helsley-Marchbanks	
Pack 8	**Crestwood School**, Madison Kevin Roberts	
Pack 15	**Our Lady Queen of Peace**, Madison Tina Lopresto-Dugan	
Pack 16	**Blessed Sacrament**, Madison Jason Mascitti	
Pack 46	**Rotary Club**, Waunakee Terri E. Preston-Koenig	
Pack 60	**Henry Thoreau School PTO**, Madison Geoffrey D. Sandler	
Pack 61	**Community Club**, Belleville Brian C. Higby	
Pack 82	**Sunset Ridge PTA**, Middleton James A. Kjorlie	
Pack 87	**Cross Plains Lions Club**, William J. Brosius	
Pack 102	**St Maria Goretti**, Madison Roderick R. Birrenkott	
Pack 118	**Covenant Presbyterian Church**, Madison Graham Fuguitt	
Pack 170	**Fitchburg Lions Club**, Oregon Terry L. Little	
Pack 172	**Madison Country Day School**, Waunakee Bill Levy	
Pack 201	**Church of Jesus Christ LDS**, Madison Jack R. Donaldson	
Pack 240	**Kiwanis Club**, Middleton Ronald C. Berman	
Pack 246	**Rotary Club**, Waunakee Susan Furbee	

Pack 249	**Fitchburg Fire Dept**, Fitchburg Stan Kitson	
Pack 302	**Randall-Franklin PTO**, Madison Jeff P. Folgert	
Pack 320	**John Muir School Association**, Madison Brad Brown	
Pack 340	**Middleton Fire District**, Middleton Raelynn M. Bodell	
Pack 420	**Glen Stephens School PTO**, Madison Betsy Hayes	
Pack 428	**Orchard Ridge Comm Club**, Madison Arthur Pratt	
Pack 540	**Lions Club**, Middleton George P. Harper	
Pack 549	**Salem United Church of Christ**, Verona Edward C. Spoon	
Pack 608	**St James School**, Madison Robert LaGrand	
Pack 628	**Good Shepherd Luth Church**, Madison David C. Zahn	
Pack 640	**West Middleton Luth Church**, Verona Wayne T. Glowac	
Pack 828	**Falk School PTO**, Madison Richard E. Becker	
Troop 2	**First Congregational Church**, Madison Robert F. Quackenboss	
Troop 8	**Crestwood School**, Madison, Peter McDonald	
Troop 11	**Trinity United Meth Church**, Madison Michael J. Bormett	
Troop 13	**Westminster Pres Church**, Madison Jocelyn C. Riley	
Troop 15	**Our Lady Queen of Peace**, Madison David J. Ewanowski	
Troop 16	**Blessed Sacrament**, Madison William R. Kenealy	
Troop 28	**Orch Ridge United Ch of Christ**, Madison Stephen F. Mayeshiba	
Troop 46	**American Legion Post #360**, Waunakee John P. Cieslak	
Troop 61	**Belleville Community Club**, Belleville, Timothy R. Peterson	
Troop 87	**Knights of Columbus #3924**, Cross Plains John J. Krystofiak	
Troop 101	**Church of Jesus Christ LDS**, Madison David B. Dahl	
Troop 102	**St Maria Goretti**, Madison Larry Morris	
Troop 104	**Midvale Community Lutheran**, Madison Stephen D. Kessler	
Troop 120	**Bethany United Methodist**, Madison Clarence C. Olson	
Troop 122	**Covenant Presbyterian Church**, Madison Peter L. Swimm	
Troop 140	**St Lukes Lutheran Church**, Middleton Stephen D. Zipsie	
Troop 201	**Church of Jesus Christ LDS**, Madison Joel Onstott	
Troop 249	**Fitchburg Fire Dept**, Fitchburg Robert T. Glebs	
Troop 349	**Salem United Church of Christ**, Verona Danford C. Bubolz	
Troop 420	**Glenn Stephens School PTO**, Madison Russell K. Kowalski	
Troop 601	**Church of Jesus Christ LDS**, Madison Keith J. Richards	
Troop 628	**Divine Savior United Methodist**, Madison Scott M. Getz	
Troop 640	**West Middleton Lutheran Church**, Verona Kurt Hansen	
Troop 940	**Optimist Club**, Middleton Ronald C. Berman	
Post 100	**Police Department**, Belleville James T. Soley	
Post 119	**Fitchburg Fire Dept**, Fitchburg Bob Rittenhouse	
Post 171	**Fitchburg Police Dept**, Fitchburg Virginia L. Cheri-Mueller	
Post 368	**Police Department**, Verona James F. Barger	
Crew 101	**Church of Jesus Christ LDS**, Madison Kirk W. Leininger	
Crew 104	**Midvale Community Lutheran**, Madison Kimmine Pierce	
Crew 122	**Covenant Presbyterian Church**, Madison Roger H. Nicolai	
Crew 201	**Church of Jesus Christ LDS**, Madison Louis Oliphant	
Crew 402	**First Congregational Church**, Madison Fred C. Nepple	
Crew 427	**Shockley Communications**, Madison Lawrence Kahan	
Crew 451	**Divine Savior United Methodist**, Madison James M. Virnig	
Ship 42	**Martinsville Yacht Club**, Martinsville Don Derengowski	

River Bluffs District

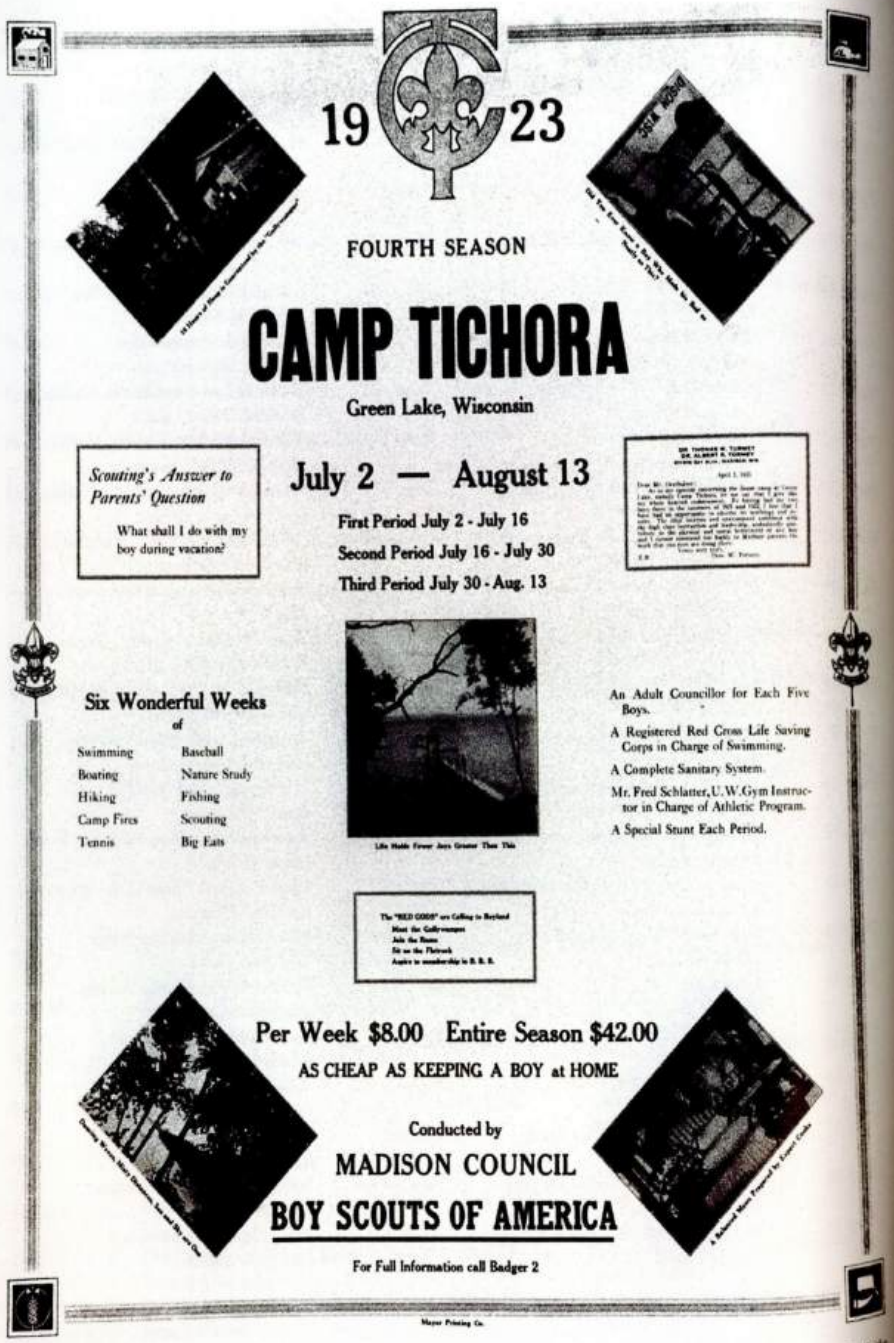
Pack 38	**Christ Lutheran Church**, Spring Green Derick J. Boock	Troop 59	**United Church of Christ**, Barneveld James R. Johnson
Pack 62	**Lions Club**, Mount Horeb Mark W. Werbeckes	Troop 62	**Lions Club**, Mount Horeb Norbert P. Scribner
Pack 63	**Our Savior Lutheran**, Mazomanie Alan A. VanDeLoo	Troop 65	**VFW #9298**, Montfort Brian Slack
Pack 65	**VFW #9298**, Montfort Ronald Cutler	Troop 81	**Kiwanis Club**, Richland Center Joseph L. Matthews
Pack 81	**Kiwanis Club**, Richland Center Richard J. Swenson	Troop 89	**Lions Club**, Highland Keith W. Aide
Pack 89	**Lions Club**, Highland Robert T. Michek	Troop 165	**Grace Lutheran Church**, Dodgeville Michael J. Teubert
Pack 142	**Lutheran Parish**, Blanchardville Amy Crooks	Troop 337	**United Methodist**, Mineral Point Theodore W. Moellers
Pack 151	**Plain School Parents**, Plain Chris Gruber	Troop 357	**American Legion**, Dodgeville Kevin J. Balk
Pack 152	**Avoca/Blue River/Muscoda Lions** Janice I. Ledbury	Post 106	**Fire Department**, Richland Center Stephen T. Krueger
Pack 181	**Ithaca School Parents**, Ithaca Michele Hirschfield	Post 338	**Fire Department**, Spring Green Nils H. Richardson
Pack 337	**First United Methodist**, Mineral Point, Donald Schultz	Post 438	**Fire Department**, Arena Philip Haas
Pack 357	**Elementary School**, Dodgeville Lisa L. Zart	Post 525	**Volunteer Fire Department**, Lone Rock Stephen C. Morgenson
Pack 438	**Ewing Olson VFW Post #9336** Joni L. Johnson-Kropp	Crew 357	**American Legion**, Mineral Point Don Crowe
Troop 38	**Christ Lutheran Church**, Spring Green Derick J. Boock	Crew 420	**Wheat Hollow Honey**, Richland Center Daniel L. Heindl
Troop 58	**Lions Club**, Mazomanie Kenneth J. Schuster		

Yahara District

Pack 25	**Frank Allis School PTO Inc**, Madison David C. Bobeck	Pack 90	**Church of Jesus Christ LDS**, Sun Prairie Scott B. Ellis
Pack 30	**American Legion Post #501**, Madison John W. Lockwood	Pack 99	**Kiwanis Club**, Columbus Ada-Reva Franklin
Pack 34	**St Bernards Catholic Church**, Madison David J. Eagan	Pack 127	**Sherman Ave United Methodist**, Madison Peter L. Palmer
Pack 35	**Christ Lutheran Church**, DeForest David Lubick	Pack 141	**Cambridge State Bank**, Cambridge Randolph A Schroeder
Pack 39	**Conrad Elveum School PTO**, Madison Bryan L. Miller	Pack 143	**Optimist Club**, Sun Prairie Paul D. Brandt
Pack 53	**Volunteer Fire Department**, McFarland Larry A. Grenzow	Pack 145	**Lions Club**, Cottage Grove Jeff M. Huston
Pack 76	**Holy Trinity Lutheran Church**, Marshall Patricia A. Monday	Pack 144	**Immaculate Heart of Mary**, Madison James T. Raffel
Pack 88	**Lutheran Church**, Deerfield John P. Connor	Pack 148	**St Stephens Lutheran Church**, Madison Timothy P. Beck

Yahara District, continued

Pack 149	**St Dennis Catholic Church**, Madison Kari G. Kiefer	Troop 78	**Holy Trinity Lutheran**, Marshall Theresa M. Kauki
Pack 155	**Windsor Parent Teachers Assoc.**, Jay A. Waldschmidt	Troop 88	**Lutheran Church**, Deerfield Grant T. Holderman
Pack 161	**Christ Lutheran Brotherhood**, Stoughton Thomas R. Lehr	Troop 90	**Church of Jesus Christ LDS**, Sun Prairie Van D. Floyd
Pack 162	**St Ann Parish**, Stoughton Douglas L. Juve	Troop 99	**Rotary Club**, Columbus Kevin Vincent
Pack 178	**St Pauls Lutheran Church**, Waterloo Jay Lewellin	Troop 132	**Messiah Lutheran Church**, Madison Mark A. Schoen
Pack 243	**VFW Post #9362**, Sun Prairie Brent O. Hoffman	Troop 144	**Immaculate Heart of Mary**, Sun Prairie Richard R. Barden
Pack 301	**Church of Jesus Christ LDS**, Madison Rodney W. Taylor	Troop 145	**Lions Club**, Cottage Grove Jeffery R. Stapleton
Pack 329	**Emerson School PTO**, Madison George M. Alexander	Troop 148	**St Francis Lutheran Church**, Madison Frederick D. Lay
Pack 343	**Lions Club**, Sun Prairie Toby L. Klusmeyer	Troop 149	**St Dennis Catholic Church**, Madison Mark W. Taylor
Pack 350	**Consolidated School PTO**, Oregon Brian DeBaker	Troop 155	**United Church of Christ**, Sun Prairie Paul Banegas
Pack 352	**United Methodist Church**, Brooklyn John Walker	Troop 164	**Christ Lutheran Church**, Stoughton Steven J. Albrechtsen
Pack 424	**Maywood/Nichols PTO**, Monona Jeffrey L. Wiswell, Sr.	Troop 167	**First Lutheran Church**, Stoughton Julie M. Kahn
Pack 443	**Royal Oaks School**, Sun Prairie Timothy E. Kayen	Troop 168	**St John's Lutheran Church**, Oregon Karren L. Dopkins
Pack 543	**Sacred Heart School**, Sun Prairie Thomas K. O'Grady	Troop 178	**VFW Marshall Memorial Post #10510** Christopher Mullen
Troop 5	**Maple Bluff Citizens for Scouting** Roger A. Westmont	Troop 233	**American Legion #233**, Waterloo, Michael J. Henes
Troop 23	**Lakeview Lutheran Church**, Madison Dennis J. Harrison-Noonan	Troop 301	**LDS Second Ward**, Madison Byron J. Marquez
Troop 27	**Sherman Ave United Methodist**, Madison Francis J. Bauer, Jr	Troop 333	**American Legion Post #333**, Sun Prairie Daniel D. Duren
Troop 29	**Bashford United Methodist**, Madison Christopher Neuman	Troop 501	**Church of Jesus Christ LDS**, Stoughton, Kenneth W. Farmer
Troop 34	**St Bernard Church**, Madison Daniel Hoffman	Post 125	**Police Department**, Sun Prairie Michael J. Timm
Troop 35	**Lions Club**, DeForest Terry M. Buhler	Post 192	**Public Safety Explorers**, Monona Sarah A. Watrud
Troop 41	**Lions Club**, Cambridge Roy Marsden	Post 200	**Fire Department**, Brooklyn Juliana Smith
Troop 43	**Lions Club**, Sun Prairie Todd McMahon	Post 205	**Police Department**, McFarland Jesse Crow
Troop 47	**Our Saviors Lutheran**, Sun Prairie Joseph Gosda	Post 235	**Police Department**, Oregon John Pierce
Troop 50	**People's United Methodist**, Oregon Douglas P. Brethauer	Post 299	**Police Department**, Columbus Craig K. Kadinger
Troop 53	**McFarland Lutheran Church**, McFarland Greg E. Francis	Post 911	**Police Department**, Madison Lori Beth Chalecki



Submitted by Michael T. Heike

Chapter 6

CAMP TICHORA
(1920 - 1958)

by Tony Lazewski

Camping has always been the cornerstone of the Boy Scout movement, the venue where boys learn outdoor skills, teamwork, self-reliance and leadership, while receiving strong moral and citizenship training. Brown Sea Island, off the shores of England, was the location of the first Boy Scout camp. In 1910, when Scouting crossed the Atlantic Ocean, it brought these same standards, which were succinctly put into the Scout Oath and Law.

In Scouting's early years in the United States, the general Scout program was carried out by troops and in some cases, patrols within the troop. Camp programs ranged from weekends to one and two week events. However, the camp program varied widely in quality and was non-existent for those troops that did not camp. Boy Scout councils considered ways to make Scout camping available to everyone. Ultimately, permanent summer camps emerged as the answer for councils that wanted to offer a long range Scout camp experience to all Scouts. The first council summer camps began to appear as early as 1911-12. They were run by professional scouters with a hired staff, enabling them to provide the same quality experience for all Scout campers.

Opposite: Early promotional poster for Camp Tichora from 1923. It is currently displayed at the Four Lakes Council Bassett Service Center, 34 Schroeder Court, Madison.

The First Decade - The 1920s

The year was 1920, but it wasn't roaring. Rather, America was still in the process of recovering from World War I and returning to normal. That same year, the Boy Scouts of America was only ten years old, but it had grown exponentially since its founding. Community service during WW I had firmly established nationwide respect and value for the BSA and its program.

At this point, the Madison Council recognized that one of the best ways for teaching Scouting skills and values to its members was the long term summer camp. Before the 1920 summer camping season, a committee began a search for a Council camp, and after months of searching and inspecting, they selected a site on a small parcel of land on the south side of



Camp Tichora's first summer camp staff. In the rear, l to r: Howard Sharp, H.F. Hartman, Harold Groth and Karl Staehle; center front: Orie Libert

Submitted by Michael T. Heitke; photo by Harold Groth

side of Green Lake. This property was owned by R. C. Priske and was often referred to as the Priske farm. About 73 miles north-northeast of Madison, the committee termed this site "the best that can be found in this section of the country." With some fast work, the camp opened for its first year in 1920, securing its spot as one of the oldest Scout camps in Wisconsin.

Tichora's Beginnings

To select the site for the Madison Council's summer camp, as well as raise funds for its purchase and development, a committee was formed, lead by T. R. Hefty and including L. B. Lester and Arthur Metz. The total cost of $2,909.87 included the 2-acre site; 8-man sleeping shacks; dining, kitchen and library building; boats; and some miscellaneous items. An initial estimate of $1,000 to start the camp turned out to be much too conservative, but a $2,000 donation by the Madison Rotary assured the camp's development. George Durke of Wisconsin Central Lumber Co. also provided low cost materials and much of the necessary labor and services for camp development.

Camp Tichora, as it was named, opened for the first time for one 10-day period, July 1-11, 1920. The name was likely selected because it is the HoChunk (Winnebago) word for green water, appropriate for a camp on Green Lake. Tichora boasted pine forest, birch-lined lakes, several large bluffs, excellent drinking water, and good fishing. Green Lake is Wisconsin's and the midwest's deepest inland lake with a depth of 229 feet.

Scout Executive R. A. Overholser was Tichora's camp director that first year, assisted by staff members: K. A. Staehle, signaling; O. J. Libert, drill and mess sergeant; H. F. Hartman, woodcraft and boats; H. M. Sharp, map drawing; and H. H. Groth, athletics and woodcraft. Mr. and Mrs. Brown handled the kitchen and dining hall duties. Cars provided by L. M. Hanks, C. A. Deadman, Stanley C. Hanks, W. W. Powers, John Griffin, Joseph M. Boyd and F. W. Combs transported Scouts to Tichora. After making the 70 mile journey from Madison to Tichora, Scouts arrived to a program of boating, athletics, aquatics, woodcraft, scoutcraft lore, fishing, hiking and baseball. Advancement was achieved while participating in the various program elements, and medals were awarded at the end of the camp. The first



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke; photo by Harold Groth

Flag raising during the first season at Camp Tichora, outside the original dining hall.

three gold medals were awarded to: K. A. Staehle - leaders medal; William Gernon - aquatics medal; and Lauriston Sharp - scoutcraft medal. The nightly campfire or council ring undoubtedly highlighted the Scouts' stay at camp.

For the Council, the goal to run a program as inexpensively as possible was achieved that first year, as the camp was $29.23 in the black after expenses of $754.82. However, the Council had no interest in sitting on its laurels. Camp director Overholser provided an extensive list of suggestions for the next year's camp that shows just how basic and meager it was that first year at Camp Tichora. Wanted for the next year were: 2 ½ additional acres of land, 4 more sleeping shacks, office space for executives and headquarters, an enlarged dining room, a fireplace and reading room for rainy days, 10 mullen's steel non-sinkable boats, better toilet facilities and a well. It was also proposed to run camp in July and August to accommodate more Scouts and also to give each Scout the opportunity to spend more time at camp.

The first year at Camp Tichora lasted for only one brief 10-day period, but it was the start of a 39-year run for this very successful camp. It was the vision and hard work of Camp Tichora pioneer leaders that made it a success rather than a one year experience.

The Early Years - Facilities

The first decade of Camp Tichora's operation was filled with construction, activities and the establishment of traditions that would last for many more years to come. Of course, one of the most pressing challenges was the development of a camp facility that could accommodate Scouts and Scouters safely and comfortably. The basics for Tichora were completed with the installation of a well and sanitary system in 1921, and by the start of the 1922 camping season, the 20' by 30' dining hall had been expanded to 30' by 75'. Made possible by a fundraising campaign by the Kiwanis, Roxana and Rotary clubs of Madison, the larger dining hall could accommodate 100 Scouts and was the focal point of camp, serving thousands of meals and witnessing countless mealtime songs and skits. Other improvements included the addition of a tarp to cover work tables and create another rainy day program area in 1925. In the same year Scouts made improvements to the council ring, including a triangle of untrimmed birch, in which they took great pride.

What More Could Be Fairer?

HAS TREAT FOR BOYS



"ROUNDY"

A Full Week's Outing At The Boy Scout Camp, Green Lake, Wis.

All Expenses Paid!

Mr. Siemers, of the Boy Scouts, will be in charge.

ENJOY YOURSELF

with hosts of boys, playing ball, pitching horse shoes, swimming, fishing, rowing and all the other sports that go with camping out.

Any Boy In Madison or Surrounding Towns, between the ages 11 and 18 is eligible.

"ROUNDY"

Has the Dope---Here It Is:

Every boy in Madison or surrounding towns who secures 15 new six-month subscriptions will be rewarded with a week's outing at the Boy Scouts' Camp, Green Lake, Wis., with All Expenses Paid.

Remember you do not have to be a Boy Scout to win this trip.

Outings start week of June 20th and continue for 6 weeks.—You may choose your week.

Fill out the coupon printed below and mail it to Roundy Today.

"ROUNDY"
Care Roundy's Boy Scout Trip
WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL
Madison, Wis.

Dear Roundy:
I AM INTERESTED IN YOUR OFFER. KINDLY SEND ME 15 ORDER BLANKS.

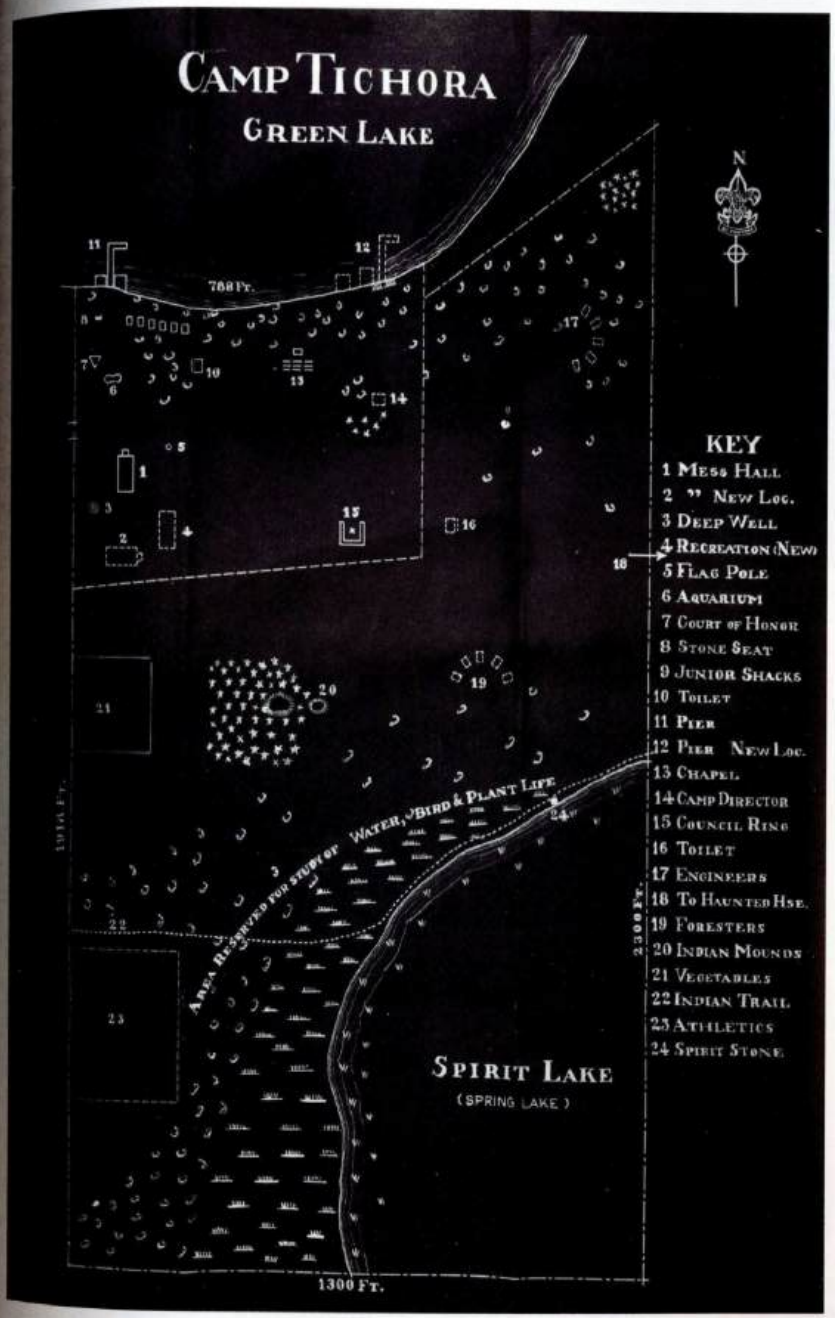
Name .....

Address ..... Age .....

The Wisconsin State Journal

Wisconsin State Journal, *June 8, 1926*

Boys could earn their way for a week at Camp Tichora by selling Wisconsin State Journal *subscriptions.*



Wisconsin Historical Society - WHi-2732

This is a blue print map of Camp Tichora on the south shore of Green Lake, WI. Dating from the mid-1920s, it is likely the first plan for Camp Tichora. (C.B. Lester Correspondence Collection)

By the last half of the decade, it was recognized that although Tichora looked reasonably good, maintenance and improvement plans would be needed. Such a plan was developed in 1926 with a price tag over $30,000. Although not all of the plan was carried out, the parts of the plan that came to fruition in the next few years included the purchase of 34 additional acres in 1927, and in 1928, moving the dining hall onto a concrete storage cellar, installing a new water and sewer system, building a wash house with flush toilets (which was called the Center House because of its central location), extending the electrical system throughout camp, constructing a camp director's cottage and constructing 2 new sleeping shacks. Mautz Paint donated the majority of the paint needed to repaint all the buildings, which was completed by labor union volunteers. Replacement of the kitchen smoke pipe with a brick chimney was mandated in 1928 to avoid the cancellation of the camp's insurance.

Related to camp maintenance and development was the issue of finances, which were often a problem for Camp Tichora in these early years. Camp fees ranged from $8 - $10 per week and were usually calculated at a $1 per day base cost. Needy scouts were able to get aid from service groups or from the Madison Common Council as early as 1926. Noted sportswriter Roundy Coughlin promoted a free week at camp in exchange for 15 six-month subscriptions to the *Wisconsin State Journal*. The promotion was open to all boys, not just Scouts. Fees provided some money for camp, but other sources were still needed.

Another way Camp Tichora attempted to finance itself was by renting the camp to other groups such as the Girl Scouts and YMCA after the Boy Scout camping season. Also, in 1926, the Wisconsin state legislature designated the camp a wildlife refuge, thus



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke; photo by Harold Groth

The campers were lodged in 6 sleeping shacks that housed 7 Scouts and 1 junior leader. The shacks were 12' by 14' and consisted of a raised platform and wood siding, a pitched roof, a screened door and windows, and a cot and mattress for each Scout. The shacks were on a bluff that closely lined Green Lake and overlooked the bay, but erosion and the close proximity to the cliff's edge later resulted in plans to relocate the shacks.



Undated photo of canoeing on Green Lake. Waves as high as two and a half feet were seen on Green Lake. In later years safety concerns caused canoeing at Camp Tichora to be moved to Spirit Lake on the south side of camp. Note the canvas covered wooden canoes and the absence of lifejackets.

making it non-taxable land. Regardless of this extra income and special tax status, Camp Tichora never had enough money and too often finished in the red. This bad financial standing was even more disturbing when it is noted that camp fees were high relative to fees charged by other summer camps. One of the results was that money was sometimes unavailable for needed repairs.

The Early Years - Programming

Programs in the early years included the ever popular water activities, nature studies and scoutcraft still present today. For swimmers, the buddy system was adopted for safety reasons in 1926, and the locomotive bell donated by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in 1927 was used for buddy checks and emergencies. Others interested in sports played baseball, tennis, golf, and boxing. But by the end of the decade, Scouting activities were the dominant part of the program, while the evening campfire was the single highlight of the entire camp experience. Scouts had access to 34 acres that were purchased in 1927 and left undeveloped as a wilderness area for hiking, outdoor programs, and primitive camping. When it came to competition, the camp was divided into Earth and Sky tribes. Scouts were matched by their experience and ability in a variety of sport and Scout skill competitions to ensure that each group had a chance to win.

One of the keys to a successful camp was the opportunity to win awards and recognition, which were numerous. Brooklyn Scouts returning from Tichora in 1921 had been initiated into the Order of the Ram with all of its mysteries and encouragement to advance in Scouting. This Order, lead by Old King Blaa, continued to initiate first year campers through 1925. In 1927 special first year initiation became induction into the Tichora Tribe, conducted the first Monday night of each period. Early recognition included Camp Citizen Honor Degree, Camp Settlers Honor Degree and Camp Pathfinders Honor Degree for completing rank advancement. Scout activities, including a 14 mile hike, led to passing tests and advancing ranks. In 1925, shacks were kept clean



Campers pose on the deck of their cabin just prior to the start of a new day at Camp Tichora in the mid-1930s.

Submitted by "Red" Tandvig

in hopes of winning the cake award at the end of the week.

Camp attendance was recognized with camp patches and in some cases pins. Records show orders for patches and pins designated for honor recognition, though there are no details for the requirements or selection process for these awards. Names for these recognitions included BB and Green Arrow.

Another recognition was the Tichora Honor Award belt system adopted in 1926 and lasting at least through the following year. Scouts passing tests, winning events, or receiving recognition had a symbol for that accomplishment stenciled on their web belt. This belt award system was used in many councils throughout the USA. In 1929 an honor banner, likely replacing the belt award system, recorded each Scout's progress at camp, providing them with a valued momento that included their advancement.

The camp schedule was rigorous, following an early to bed (9 PM) and early to rise (7 AM) schedule. Tichora always took pride in the quality and quantity of its meals. However, in1925 in an attempt to further assure a good diet a limit of 10 cents per day was placed on candy and pop for each Scout. Visitors were welcome at camp and many came, most often parents. The 70 mile trip from Madison to Camp Tichora, over what Scout officials termed good roads, could be made in just 2 ½ hours. This meant a visit was a full day activity with most visitors in camp in the early afternoon.

Attendance grew over the course of the decade and peaked in 1929, when 184 Scouts attended one of 4 two-week periods. Of these, the vast majority of Scouts were from Madison, even though surrounding communities were welcomed throughout the 1920s and became part of the Council in 1928. Some troops continued to hold their own summer camps at their special sites, which also cut into Tichora's attendance. Both Scouts and non-scouts attended Tichora throughout the decade. In fact, in 1929, a two week session restricted to Scouts only was proposed.

At the close of the decade, Camp Tichora could look back on a successful beginning and toward a promising future. The unfavorable financial position and a dispute over the camp boundary clouded that first decade, but the site development that took place in 1928 put the camp in its best shape ever. Moreover, payment issues were finally resolved in 1928, when the 44 acre camp legally became Council property. The 1929 attendance indicated that Camp Tichora was a strong summer attraction for local boys.



Pioneers Campsite Gateway, Camp Tichora, Green Lake, WI

Submitted by Tony Lazewski



Adirondack shelters in the Pioneer Section of camp were reserved for the older scouts. The programming in the Pioneer Section was more advanced and catered to experienced campers.

The Second Decade: The 1930s —The Great Depression

The Ride Down

The roller coaster ride that Camp Tichora would take throughout the 1930s was neither predictable nor imaginable. The combination of elements within and beyond the camp's control contributed to Tichora's ups and downs.

In spite of the stock market crash that rocked the country in 1929, Camp Tichora started 1930 in good shape. The eight week season of four 2-week camp periods produced a record attendance of 184. This included going over the usual capacity of 80 Scouts for the biggest single camp period Tichora had yet seen. Support from the Community Union, United Way's predecessor, provided funds for Scouts that could not afford the camp fee. Awards and recognition included medals, pins and ribbons, as well as merchandise: watches, knives, flashlights, etc. The Council Executive Board approved a five year financial prospectus that proposed $10,300 in camp improvements in addition to the new shack built for the 1930 camp season.

The depth of the depression began to affect the entire country, and Tichora started on an almost vertical roller coaster drop. Community Union funding was cut by 50% and campership funds were eliminated for the 1931 season. As a result, camp was cut by two weeks and attendance declined to an estimated 175 campers. Rent from the Knights of Columbus and the Girl Scouts helped to cushion the fall, but camp improvements proposed only one year before were shelved, as it was now difficult to take care of even basic maintenance needs. The one bright spot for the 1931 season was the introduction of rifle shooting. This program used .22 caliber rifles on a new range developed before camp opened.

In the next two years attendance and the camp season continued to shrink. In 1932, only 77 campers participated in the two 2-week periods. The low point was reached in 1933, when Tichora was opened for only 2 weeks and 35 campers. Camp fees remained at $1 per day or $7 per week, as they had been in the 1920s, still with no financial assistance for depression-poor Scouts. Another symbol of the hard times was that in 1932 inter-shack competition awards were cakes rather than medals or pins. Tichora did operate in the black in 1932, but only because just 1 of 8 staff members was paid.



1935 camp staff

Submitted by "Red" Tandvig

Following the 1933 camp season, various options were discussed to overcome the challenges faced by Tichora. By 1932 the Knights of Columbus was operating a boys camp that included a Boy Scout focus for registered Scouts. The Council Executive Board proposed exploring how to turn camp financial responsibility over to the Knights. Other proposals included increasing camp fees and adding an adult week, although none of these were enacted.

Region 7, one of 12 administrative regions for the National Boy Scouts of America, conducted a comprehensive assessment of all Four Lakes Council programs and operations after the 1933 Tichora season. This assessment resulted in a scathing report that did not spare any area of the Council. As for Camp Tichora it identified three key problems: operational costs that were above those of other comparable camps; a lack of new programming that did nothing to attract Scouts after 1 or 2 years at camp; and the absence of an aggressive promotional effort that contributed to poor attendance. Shortly after the release of this report, the Council Scout Executive resigned. He was replaced three months later in the Spring of 1934. The new executive was charged with totally reorganizing the Council, including determining the fate of Camp Tichora.

In spite of how bleak the future looked because of financial pressures, the Scouts who were able to attend Tichora enjoyed many activities. One particularly bright spot during the tough times was provided by Hank Kalson. Hank came to Tichora as a cook in 1932 and never left, becoming so synonymous with camp that it was not possible to imagine one without the other. Hank's spirit and hard work overcame as best as possible the lack of money facing Tichora.

The Ride Up

Camp Tichora was saved through many sacrifices to repair buildings, raise funds and increase attendance. Donated labor and a fee reduction of 36% to $5 per week or $9 for two weeks made Tichora a much better camp for more Scouts. Attendance in 1934 of 535 for six 1-week periods was double that of any previous year. The key to this attendance increase was campership funds for 100 Scouts raised through various events by the Elks Club. Existing debts were paid from the 1934 funds, as well as past due interest so as to avoid losing title to Tichora. Tichora was also one of twelve camps to earn Red Cross Waterfront Proficiency Status in 1934. Although Tichora had seen its share of troubles, the BSA awarded their highest camp rating to Tichora for the fourth consecutive year in 1936.



Pictured here is Karl Anderson, a member of several Camp Tichora staffs in the mid-1940s. Karl's reveille is amplified throughout camp.

For the remainder of the 1930s, camp attendance remained relatively constant - 535 to 610 Scouts per year. (This does not include Scouts who attended the Knights of Columbus camp at Tichora.) A record 803 boys attended Tichora in 1938 according to a *Wisconsin State Journal* report, but this is well above the number reported in the annual council camp report. To serve the increasing interest in Camp Tichora, facilities could now handle 100-114 Scouts per period, compared to a season-long attendance of 35 only 5 years earlier. Any significant increase in attendance though would require a longer camp season because of facilities and staff limitations.



Cook's truck

Submitted by "Red" Tandvig

New programs highlighted the changing times for Tichora. A major change came in 1934 when one week of camp was designated for Cub Scouts - a new BSA program for Scouts 9 - 12 years old. For the remainder of the decade there was a separate section for Cub Scouts during selected weeks. The Cub Scouts were treated like first year campers but limited to selected program offerings. This year also saw swimming taught by ability groups - swimmers, beginners and non-swimmers. Another change was that sporting activity received less emphasis, while Scouting activities and advancement took priority in the camp program. Staff were hired and trained for specific Scout skill areas and also developed other Scout related programs such as the Hodag award for special recognition, which began in 1936. Initiation of first year campers continued at the opening ceremony where they promised to uphold camp traditions. These first year campers had a "T" marked on their forehead with ashes from the previous year's campfire.



Cub Scouts (l to r) Billy Piper, Phillip Fike, George Munkwitz, James Borden, Gordon Littig, Billy Munkwitz, Dorman Duncan and Duane Block pose by the flag pole in their cabin site (1938).

Submitted by Tony Lazewski; Duane Koenig's Pack 302 Scrapbook

Two major program changes occurred in 1937. An older Scout program called Pioneers was developed in which Scouts set up in their own area and ran their own camp program, including cooking many of their own meals. Their advancement program was also more challenging. This change meant there were now three distinct program sections: Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and Pioneers. The second change was shifting the entire camp to the troop structure from the provisional organization that had been used since Tichora began. Provisional camping assembled scouts from several troops in each campsite and provided them with leadership from the camp staff. It enabled troops to send their Scouts to camp, with the camp providing everything that was needed. The troop program, also lead by the camp staff, organized campsites in the troop structure, which gave Scouts leadership and development opportunities similar to those in their own troop. The troop structure system remained for the decade and expanded to include troops with their own leaders. The last weeks of camp were designated for troops providing their own leaders.

During the decade, the camp had done all it could in the depression times to keep the facilities in good repair, but it was obvious that the mounting years of use had taken their toll. The dining hall had been moved twice, and the Scout shacks at least once. A sleeping shack constructed in 1930 was the last addition until 1935, when a staff cabin and dispensary tent were added, along with floored and screened tents. New equipment was added, such as war canoes and tables and benches for the Paul Bunyon Lodge, and lesser improvements were made, such as new docks and diving raft. Many problems persisted, but the limited improvements coming a little at a time, along with increased attendance, kept Tichora moving ahead.

Tichora now had five named camps: Pioneer, Teddy Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, Kit Carson, and Cub. At the end of 1937, for the fourth consecutive year, the closing ceremony for the season included dedicating a stone step to the chapel that contained the names of all scouts and camp records for that year.

Cub Section

This year's Cub Camp will have a new program—with new games, new stunts, new handicrafts, new songs, new hikes and swimming activities. Cub Director Duane Koenig has already made big plans for seven full weeks of Cub camping. The Cub Section is limited to 16 campers each period, so c'mon Cubs get your registrations in early. Our rule is: first come, first served!

Scout Section

The Scout Section will be divided into four Troops this year—each Troop having 2 Patrols and three staff members. These smaller Troops will give each camper a bigger and better program. Each Scout will have more opportunities at the waterfront, at handicraft, in Scoutcraft. In other words, more fun for every Scout at Camp Tichora. Scoutmasters Gleason, Rennebohm, Richards and Tibbits are arranging a variety of fun and adventure in large orders. From "Reveille" to "Taps" each day, campers will be hiking down the Scoutcraft trail of fun, food and fellowship at Camp Tichora.

Pioneer Section

Older Scouts, who have had two summers of camping experience, will be glad to hear of Allan Gay's plans for the Pioneer Camp. More overnight hikes, more outdoor cooking, more Merit Badges, a fishing trip, a covered wagon expedition (in a real covered wagon), canoe trips, advanced naturelore and campcraft—all these will be just a part of the Pioneer program. This will be an experience that no qualified Scout should miss.

Submitted by Tony Lazewski; Duane Koenig's Pack 302 Scrapbook

The key programs of the 1938 season are described on one of the panels of a promotional flier.

CAMP TICHORA'S CONVENIENT CORRESPONDENCE SHEET

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	193__
Morning			Afternoon				Night

	Mother			Happy
	Brother			Hungry
	Angel			Broke
Dear	Sister		I am	Homesick
	Friend			Wet
	Dad			Tired
	Family			Mad
	Stormy			Enjoyable
	Pleasant			Rotten
	Cold			Tiresome
It is	Warm		The activities	Grand
	Disagreeable		are	Lots of fun
	Hot			O.K.
	Damp			So-so
	Money			Fine
	Loving			Regular
I	You		The meals	Swell
need	More Clothes		are	Fattening
	Sleep			Home like
	Food			Square
	Eating			
I	Hiking			
spend	Swimming		Sorry	I am here
my	Thinking of you		I am very	
spare	Passing tests		Glad	You are not here
time	Doing handicraft			
	Doing nothing			
				With love
	Clothes			Always
	Money			Cordially
Thanks	Listerine		Yours	Forever
for	Nothing			Respectfully
	Food			Sincerely
	Letter			Bodaciously

(Signed)_____

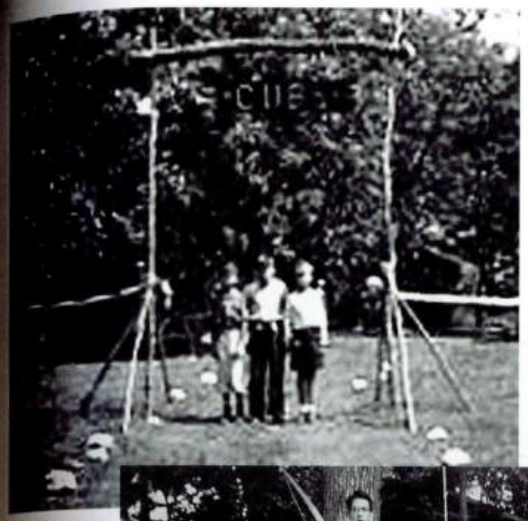
P.S._____

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Submitted by Tony Lazewski; Duane Koenig's Pack 302 Scrapbook



Left: Cub Scouts pose in front of their gateway before starting their week at camp. The Cub Scout Camp ended in 1939 after a very successful five year run. At the end of the final season the "Cubs" sign that had hung over the entry gate was burned. Below: Archery is always a favorite of Cub Scouts at camp. Here, in 1938, Cub Scouts practice their aim and stance at Camp Tichora, as counsellor Duane Koenig, wearing a Camp Tichora t-shirt, looks on.





These Cub Scouts are standing in front of the newly built Dining Hall as they begin their week of camp in 1938. From l to r: David Birt, Fred Distelhorst, Dale Nordeen, Norman Nordeen and Lon Nordeen

All photos on this page submitted by Tony Lazewski; Duane Koenig's Pack 302 Scrapbook

Frank Phillips and Four Lakes Council

For Reconstruction at Tichora

Phillips Gives Another $2,000 to Boy Scouts

Reconstruction of Camp Tichora's lodge, destroyed by fire Sunday, and erection of at least one additional cabin was assured today.

Frank Phillips, president of the Phillips Petroleum co., who gave $2,000 for erection of the original building, today told the Four Lakes Boy Scout council that another check for $2,000 was on its way from Bartlesville, Okla.

Other gifts for the fund, started by The State Journal, came today from Lt. Gov. Herman L. Ekern, Herman Mautner, William S. Marshall, and W. G. McKay. Construction of a new cabin had been made certain by the Elks' club donation of $100.

Phillips wired Scout Executive A. N. Ekstrand:

"Regret very much to hear of your misfortune and hasten to inform you of an additional $2,000 from the Frank Phillips Foundation, Inc., to your Boy Scouts. Letter and check follow. Deeply appreciate compliment, but am firmly of opinion that lodge should not bear my name as you have suggested. Best wishes."

When Phillips gave the first $2,000 a little more than six weeks ago, he told A. J. Fiore, his firm's Madison distributor, that "I would be ungrateful indeed if I did not in some way show my appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me and my staff while in Madison during these troublesome times." He had spent many weeks here during trial of oil firms and officials in federal court.

Cheered by gifts which today totaled $2,548, Scout officials put new "push" behind the work of rebuilding the ruined lodge. John J. Flad, architect who designed the hall, supplied new prints for



FRANK PHILLIPS
". . . regret very much . . ."

the building, and work on the frame was started by the crew of carpenters at the camp near Green Lake. Trusses were under construction here, with men working day and night so they may be in place when 50 union carpenters begin their volunteer work Saturday morning.

Madison auto dealers helped, too, with donation of a ton-and-a-half, six-wheel truck to replace the one burned Sunday.

Four men spent all Wednesday on an inventory of more than 5,000 items—including food, furniture, and other equipment—lost in the blaze. They were Profs. J. F. Oesterle and L. H. Kessler, Robert L. Hesse, and L. G. Kuenning. Some of the money given to the camp fund in The State Journal campaign will be used to replace these things.

Wisconsin State Journal, *August 7, 1938*

Frank Phillips was the owner and president of Phillips Petroleum of Bartelsville, Okla. He was in Madison for several weeks during the Spring of 1938, where he and his company, along with 12 other companies and their officials, were on trial for price fixing. At the end of the trial all companies and individuals were found guilty and fined $25,000 each, plus legal fees. Rather than leaving town angry and dejected, however, Phillips stated "I would be ungrateful indeed if I did not in some way show my appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me and my staff while in Madison during these troublesome times." Phillips showed his appreciation for his treatment by Madisonians by donating $2000 to help build the new Camp Tichora dining hall/kitchen. Phillips did not hesitate to make a second $2000 donation when the new facility burned to the ground. Furthermore, Phillips donated $2100 to help spread Scouting to surrounding communities and a $3100 challenge grant to retire the Camp Tichora mortgage. Frank Phillips had great faith in the Boy Scout program, explaining that "I feel that men like me have got to help build character, and there is no better agency in the world for that than the Boy Scouts."

Frank Phillips brother Waite is better known to most Scouts. Waite Phillips donated Philmont Scout Ranch and much more to the Boy Scouts of America. Although Frank and Waite started out in the same company, Waite left to make his own fortune with his own oil company.



The dedication of the new dining hall attracted over 1000 people.

Submitted by Tony Lazewski; Duane Koenig's Pack 302 Scrapbook

One of the most significant and interesting events in terms of Camp Tichora development was the construction of a new dining hall and kitchen. Before the 1938 camp season, the Paul Bunyan dining hall and kitchen was on its last legs. To make matters worse, water heater explosion damages mandated replacement, and without necessary funds, the situation appeared dire. Fortunately, Frank Phillips, President of Phillips Petroleum in Bartlesville, Oklahoma was in Madison at the time and heard of Tichora's plight. He donated $2000 for a new dining hall/kitchen, and along with additional money that was raised, work quickly began.

John Flad of Madison designed the new dining hall, which was 35' by 74', the same size as the old facility (this time, though, the kitchen was an additional area to the new dining hall while the kitchen had been a part of the old dining hall). Everything looked good as the new dining hall and kitchen was finished the day before camp was to open, but that night, the new building burned to the ground, leaving only the brick fireplace and chimney standing. A quick trip to Madison was necessary to notify campers that camp would be delayed for two weeks, and once again, it seemed that the tough times that had dogged Tichora for the entire decade were returning. The shock and disappointment on the faces of the few Scouts that did arrive at camp was heartbreaking. In a stroke of good fortune and a lot of hard work, however, it did not take long for things to start coming around. The *Wisconsin State Journal* led a fund raising campaign, and along with another $2000 donation from Frank Phillips, the needed funds were collected. Volunteer labor from unions and Findorf, discounted material prices, and a new truck donated by auto dealers to replace the one that burned gave the project a quick jump start. Within two weeks, the newest dining hall and kitchen were completed, and five new cabins, a 45' barrel float, a lifeguard tower, and a handicraft tent were added with excess funds. Camp capacity was now at its highest ever at 146: 24 Cubs, 80 Scouts, 12 Pioneers, and 30 staff.

Over 1000 people made the 70-mile trip to Camp Tichora to be part of the Paul Bunyan Dining Hall dedication. At the ceremony, it was announced that Frank Phillips has donated another $3100 as a challenge grant in order to retire the Tichora mortgage. Enthusiasm abounded at the possibility of making Tichora debt free, and a special committee set out to raise the needed funds.

A stamp program began in 1939 whereby Scouts could pay for camp by purchasing stamps throughout the year. What Scout wouldn't want to be in one of the 34 foot war canoes, go on an overnight hike, swim in the cooling waters of Green Lake or be part of backwards day? Now all this fun and more could be assured by the purchase of affordable camp stamps before the camp fee was even due.

Before camp began in 1939 the Order of the Arrow Honor Camper society came to Camp Tichora and the Four Lakes Council when the induction team from Tom Kita Chara Lodge, Wausau, came to Tichora and conducted the Charter Induction Ceremony. Surprisingly there was no more mention of this national honor camper society at Camp Tichora in 1939.

1939 proved to be a fitting end to the decade, as camp improvements were topped off with six new Scout cabins, a staff cabin, a handicraft shelter and garage, improved troop camping facilities, and two new 80' piers for the waterfront. Six of the original sleeping shacks were demolished after 20 seasons of wear and deterioration. All of this was accomplished with volunteer labor, as was true of the previous year's building work.



Submitted by Tichora Lodge



Tichora Lodge #146 of the Order of the Arrow took its name from Camp Tichora. At left, unidentified Scouts perform an early calling out ceremony. Above are members of the ceremonies team.

Submitted by Tichora Lodge



The burning of the mortage at Camp Tichora, July 2, 1939. Four Scouts hold a casket with the mortgage inside. Front (L to R): Bob Jerdel, Walter Washburn

Submitted by Wardell "Bucky" Pike

The crowning jewel of the decade also occurred that year, with an elaborate ceremony to retire the Camp Tichora mortgage. Conducted at camp on July 2nd, 1939, a coffin containing the mortgage was lowered onto a funeral pyre. The ashes of the burned mortgage were then spread on Green Lake at the camp waterfront area. Tichora, with its 42 acres and 27 buildings, now belonged solely to the Boy Scouts.

As 1939 drew to a close, Tichora was debt free and with its facilities in their best shape since the camp opened in 1920. Attendance grew and remained strong with exciting new programs attracting Scouts. Tichora was indeed at the top of the roller coaster after an unbelievable ride through the decade of the 1930s.

The Third Decade: The 1940s — The World at War

Before and During the War

The overwhelming influence of the 1940s was World War II. Official United States involvement in World War II began December 7, 1941 and ended August 14, 1945, but Camp Tichora, like everywhere else, felt the war's impact from the beginning to the end of the decade. Finances, construction, the number of available staff, and even food were impacted by the nation's all-out struggle.

The impact of World War II was directly and immediately felt by campers in 1942 when they were told that ration stamps would be part of the camp fee. This didn't prove to be too much of a problem, as ration stamps must have been plentiful. Scouts put away 1800 pounds of beef, 40 bushels of potatoes, thousands of rolls and donuts, hundreds of loaves of bread, and uncounted canned goods. No ration books were required in 1943 as the government assured ample food supplies, perhaps an indication of the importance the government placed on the value of the Scouting movement. Ration stamps were required in 1945 with ten red points required for each Scout that wanted to eat meat, and ten blue points required for canned goods for each Scout.

The war meant that Americans had to conserve many resources, but also opened up opportunities for Scouts to earn money to attend Camp Tichora. Community Union camperships returned in 1941 and continued throughout the decade, a sign of the improving economic conditions. Many Scouts proved extremely resourceful in serving their country and, at the same time, earning money for camp. In Cobb,



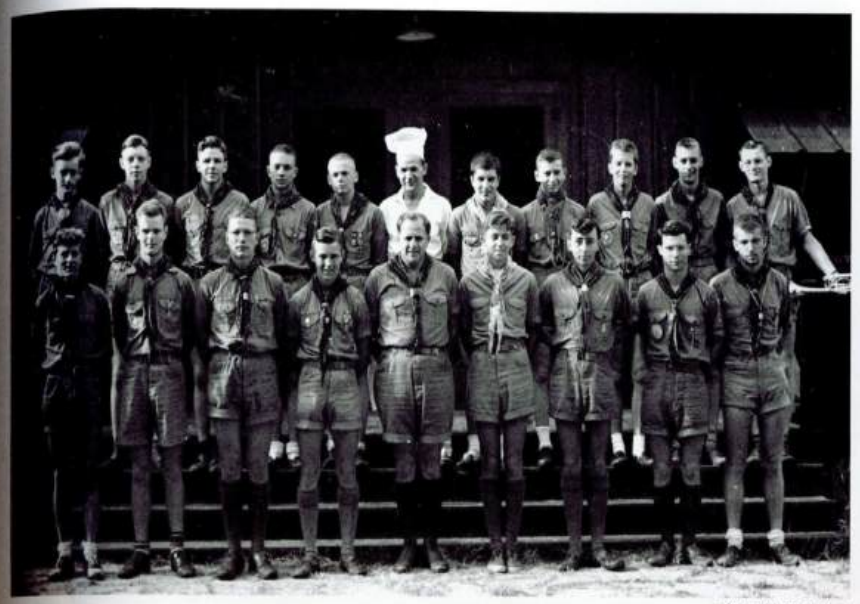
Campers line up on the narrow dock for a swim in the refreshing waters of Green Lake.

Scouts established a victory garden, with each Scout maintaining his own plot. The proceeds paid for the Scouts' camp fee. In Belleville Scouts hired out for various jobs that were open because of war-caused labor shortages. And throughout the Council, Scouts participated in numerous paper drives to earn money for the $9 Camp Tichora fee.

Of course, Scouts were affected by the war in various other ways. The war virtually stopped development at Tichora. Any materials that were related to the war effort were increasingly scarce, and even the availability of staff and troop leaders declined as men enlisted in the armed forces. Camp was held together by volunteer work parties that met each spring and fall to handle repair needs. In 1943, Peter Rice, a former Tichora camper and staff member wrote a letter featured in the Camp Tichora issue of the "Four Lakes Council Scout." Rice related how his Tichora experiences were useful in his present army experiences and contributed to making the United States army the finest in the world, as well as wishing everyone a pleasant camp season. Peter Rice would later give his life for his country and be memorialized with buildings at Camp Tichora and Camp Castle Rock.

Even with all of these changes and the challenges they posed to the camp and to each Scout, Camp Tichora continued to operate successfully during and after the war years. Attendance remained relatively steady throughout the decade, with a low of 431 and a high of 792 in 1940 and 1946 respectively. Non-Scout rental of the camp was now history, with the Girl Scouts last using Tichora around 1935 and the Knights of Columbus toward the end of the 1930s. The camp period was one week long, as it had been for most of the last half of the 1930s. The troop structure and Pioneer Scout program, with the lure of a three-day canoe trip, continued to be popular. For those Scouts and troops without their own troop leadership, the camp continued to provide provisional troops and staff leadership.

One of the continuing traditions at Tichora was the awarding of various honors and awards for achievements at camp. Medals for outstanding advancement and for meritorious work in the troop were given out, but for part of the decade, the most prestigious recognition had to be election into the Knights of the Square Table honorary Scouting society. Two criteria that could lead to election into the Knights of the Square Table were outstanding camping and leadership. Elected Scouts were required to be silent, eat little food and provide some camp service for a day, before going through the induction ceremony. Members of the Knights wore a pine knot totem with a K in the center, hung around the neck on a leather thong. The Knights of the Square Table obviously replaced the National Order of the Arrow



Submitted by Herb Booth

1943 Camp Tichora camp staff: Pictured (l to r). Front: C. O. Plaskett, Carl Hatfield, Dick Hile, Don Olson, Carl A. Martin, Art Ensign, Jim Wilson, Jim Austin, and Ken Harris. Rear: Dave Hansen, Bruce Watson, Bill Cain, Dick Daley, Jim Hastings, Henry (Hank) Kalson, Joe Oesterle, Bill Grimm, Jack Fahning, Dick Hamilton, and Herb Booth.



Submitted by Herb Booth

Jim Wilson leads the staff in a "Knights of the Square Table" formation.

program. However, it was strictly a camp honor society with no activity taking place outside of summer camp.

A mainstay at Tichora continued to be Hank Kalson. Hank's reputation as the Tichora cook spread throughout the Council, but he also raised his status among Scouts with his stories. For one thing, Hank brought the Hodag to camp. It nested on hillsides, ate only ice cubes, and laid square eggs so they would not roll down the hill. Also well acquainted with Hank was the gallywumpuss, a two-footed animal with a single glaring red eye and protruding red tongue. Many Scouts were shocked as they saw the gallywumpuss pursue a running Hank across the field as he turned to fire blanks at the monster while still on the run. Hank was also the ghost. Dressed in a sheet, part of it glowing, Hank would wander the woods at night and make sure the ghost was seen. Word of a ghost in camp kept Scouts in their cabins. Like many other happenings at Camp Tichora, Scouts remembered these events for the rest of their lives.



Postcard of the Water Front.

Submitted by Tony Lazewski



Postcard of Pioneering Knot Project.

Submitted byTony Lazewski

Written on the reverse:

Dear Mom, Dad, Rich,
I am having a swell time. Come on up and see us this weekend sometime. I seen a lot of snakes.
xxxxxxxxxxxx
Edward



Postcard of the Gateway to Camp Tichora

Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

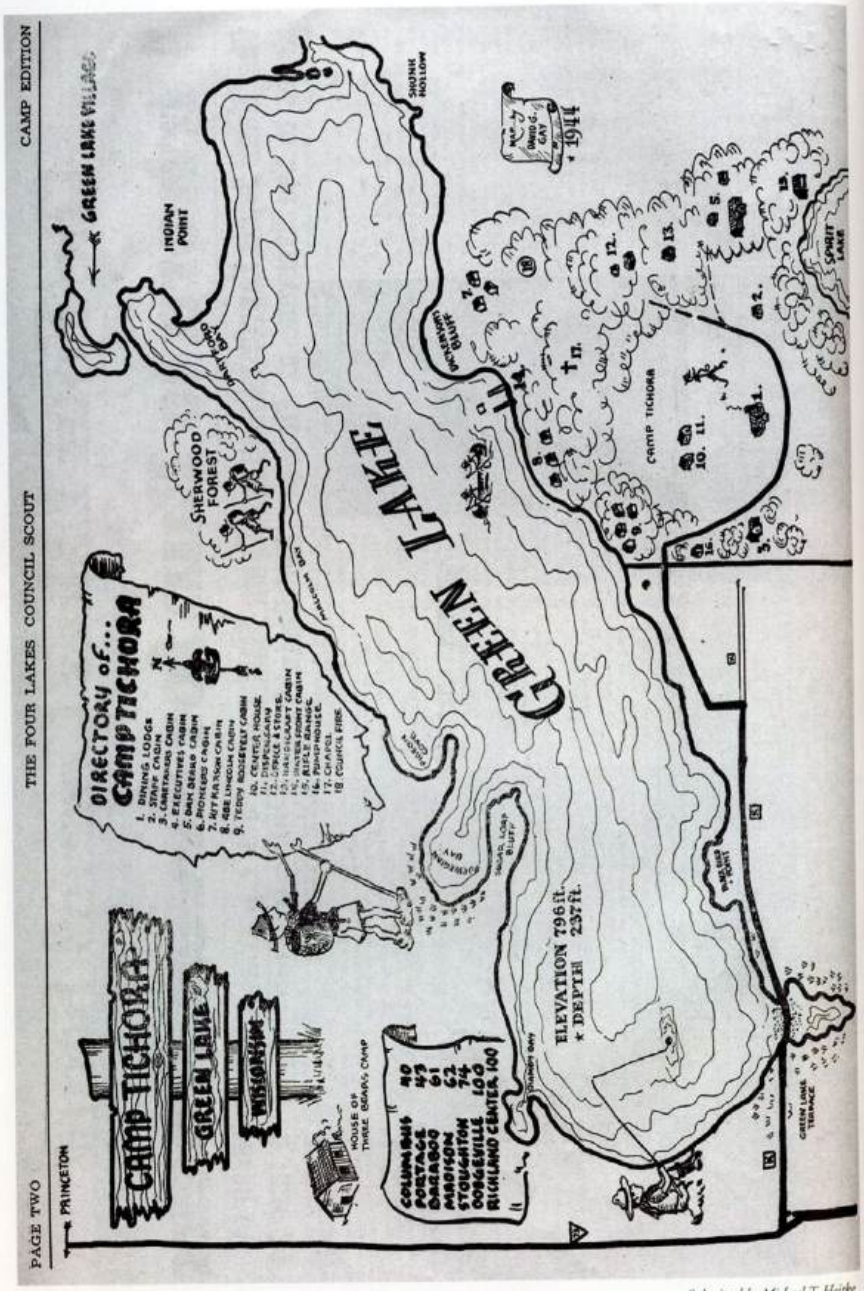


Postcard of retreat at Camp Tichora.

Submitted byTony Lazewski

Written on the reverse:

Dear Joe,
I didn't get a chance to write you before.
I am writing this by flash light excuse the writing.
I got 2 merit badges so far and trying for 2 more.
Love,
Jim



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

Map of Camp Tichora and its location on Green Lake. Drawn in 1944 by David G. Gay, the map identifies the buildings at camp.

Following the War

The end of World War II marked the end of rationing and shortages of many goods. Conversely it marked the availability of thousands of items termed army surplus. Some of this surplus found its way to Camp Tichora. Additionally the staff shortage came to an end, but the paper drives continued and funded many camp fees.

The Order of the Arrow honor camper society returned in 1946. In reality it should probably be considered the real beginning of the Order of the Arrow at Tichora because the OA appears to have died soon after the charter induction ceremony in 1939. The 1946 season was a total success in terms of all sites being filled to capacity for the entire season.

For several years Troop 32 adopted a unique way to attend Tichora. Six Scouts pulled their 2000 pound "emergency trek" cart from Madison to Little Green Lake near Markesan, where they camped for a week before heading to Tichora for another week of camping. The well equipped cart could feed a meal to 125 people. Troop 20, Christ Presbyterian Church, Madison, was often the largest troop and winner of the most advancement and awards at Camp Tichora.

A swim in Green Lake on a 90 degree day was certainly refreshing. However, Green Lake was a clear, clean and cold lake, even on the surface, because of its depth and size. Even on the hottest day it wasn't long before Scouts got cold and were out of the water. The steep drop-off necessitated small non-swimmer and beginner areas that were always a safety concern for these groups and not very inviting because of the rocky bottom. The most dreaded event of staff week was installation of the docks. Early in the season Green Lake was its coldest, and because of the drop-off, staff had to swim, not just wade, to set the docks in place. When the job was done staff were wrinkled and blue.

Camp Tichora's Camp Song

On the shore above Green Lake
High above the trees,
Floats the flag of Camp Tichora
Proudly in the breeze.

There we gather in the twilight
Loyal friends so true,
Building in our hearts fond memories,
Tichora, of you.



Hank Kalson and his famed gollywampus and swamp wamper.

Scouter, *Camp Edition, 1945*
Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

After a few days at camp a nice hot shower sure could be satisfying. Of course Tichora had this amenity, but it was not available just by turning on a faucet. Rather, a Scout would first have to build a wood fire in the stove that heated the water for the shower, a system for which Hank Kalson can be thanked. The time and effort required by this system relegated hot showers to a once or twice a year occurrence.



Submitted by Bruce Nicholls

Boy Scouts hone their archery skills at Camp Tichora in 1955.

The December 1949 donations to the Peter Rice building were a fitting end to the decade overwhelmingly influenced by World War II. Although the war had ended four years ago little had changed at Tichora in that time.

The Fourth Decade: The 1950s — A Return to Normalcy

After two decades of depression and war, return to normal and happy family life was everyone's hope in the 1950s, and on the whole, it was a prosperous decade. Americans had the chance to purchase homes, cars, and other goods not available to them before. They also witnessed possibly the most significant change in modern communications, as TV ownership went from 4 million in January 1950 to 44 million in January 1959. Watching TV would become the dominant activity of society in years to come, but in the 1950s, especially during the summer, Tichora was still tops for Scouts. Moreover, the Boy Scout program was seen as standing for everything that was good in society in light of its exemplary service during the War. Even though Camp Tichora sometimes struggled for funds to maintain and improve its property and programs, the Scouts received strong support from families and communities.

Based on attendance, Camp Tichora was an unquestioned success during the 1950s. Starting with about 600 Scouts in 1950, Tichora's attendance peaked at 1170 in 1957 and exceeded 1000 in 1955, 1956 and 1958. The camp also neared completion of the transition from provisional camping to troop camping led by their own troop leaders during the decade. In 1950, almost all Scouts camped as provisional units, and in 1958, 1105 of 1137 campers were in troops with their own leaders. It certainly helped that camp fees for Scouts with their own leaders were $3 per week lower than for provisional campers. The Cabin Leader staff position was phased out by Tichora's last year, with Scouts without leaders being assigned to troops with leaders.

In 1952, the majority of campers still resided in cabins, although there were two tent campsites with wood-floored tents and cots that year. A sign of changes not too far on the horizon was that one troop cooked all of its meals in their campsite, but the norm was still to gather for meals in the dining hall with all the songs, skits and camaraderie that it provided. The 1954 Camp Tichora Manual lists the seven campsites as follows: Abe Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt, Kit Carson, Dan Beard, Ranger, Kiwanee and Buffalo Bill, the last two being the tent sites.

Hank Kalson had given up cooking duties to hired cooks. This likely resulted from the growing demand of his camp ranger duties. It was impossible to have enough time for the both the long hours required in the kitchen and the unending needs throughout the camp.

Tichora went into the farming business for one or two years in the 1950s by planting crops in the parade ground area, except near the flagpole. The harvested crops were sold to raise money for camp. The biggest obstacle to the success of this endeavor was keeping Scouts out of the crops, which explains its short life.



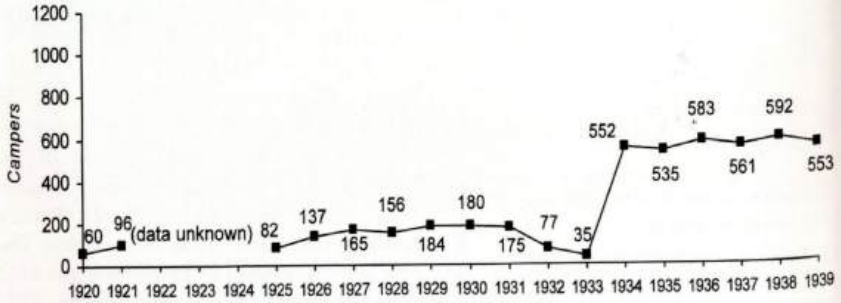
Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

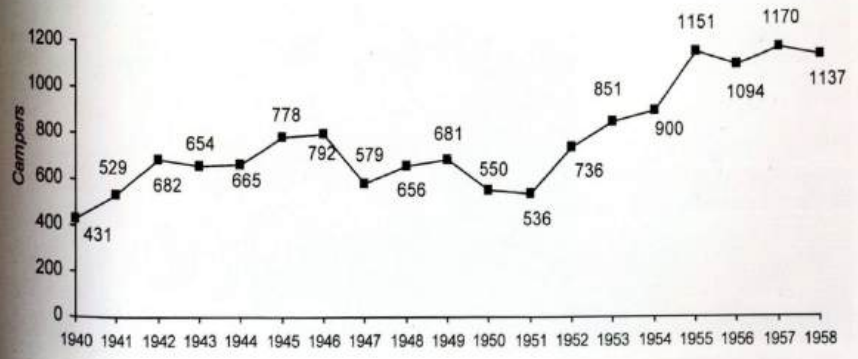
The dining hall, shown here in 1954, burst with songs during meals.

In 1955 more improvements were completed in time for the summer camp season, including finishing the Peter Rice building at the waterfront. Other significant improvements included for $1600, remodelling the Centerhouse bathroom, purchasing 200 stain-

Camp Tichora Attendance

Attendance data for Camp Tichora is shown on these two graphs. The attendance for 1920 - 1933 is for two week camp periods. Beginning in 1934 camp periods were one week.







Tower overlooking Spirit Lake

Spirit Lake, on the other side of Tichora, was just the opposite of Green Lake, shallow - 3 to 4 feet deep with a muck bottom, and safer. The early 1950s brought canoeing to Spirit Lake because frequent winds and choppy conditions on Green Lake made canoeing there treacherous. This was no easy task because there was no Spirit Lake shoreline on Camp Tichora. Spirit Lake was reached by a dredged channel through the marsh between the open lake water and camp land. Dredging was done by hand and with the aid of a truck-powered wedge designed by Hank Kalson. The dredged muck was thrown behind a retaining wall built in the marsh. The opened U-shaped channel enabled canoes to reach Spirit Lake via a continuous loop. Unfortunately the dredging had to be done every year.

The trail to the campfire bowl above Spirit Lake and the canoe landing near there was very sloppy in the lower areas because it was so close to the marsh. Therefore each staff week a large truck load of sawdust was delivered for the staff to spread on the trail to make it drier.

Ordeal candidates for the Order of the Arrow in 1946 are dredging the "Panama Canal" to provide boating access to Spirit Lake. Terry Stewart is third from left and John Trager is fourth from left, both from Troop 58, Mazomanie.



less steel place settings, totally redoing the interior of the dining hall, establishing a third tent site with washing and bathroom facilities, and installing washing and bathroom facilities at the second tent site.

In terms of programming, Tichora offered both new and old. The typical weekly program consisted of advancement and service projects in the morning, free time to spend at any camp program in the afternoon, and camp-wide games, ceremonies and campfires in the evening. Of course, many dining hall meals turned into camp-wide programs. One of the special decorations designed by Hank Kalson was the steer head mounted near the dining hall serving window. When something special happened at a meal someone in the kitchen activated the steer and it would sick out its tongue. No one knew when or how the steer would perform, but it brought cheers from the dining hall crowd. The waterfront continued to be popular for swimming and the wide array of boating opportunities it offered: canoes, war canoes, rowboats, and motorboats. Field sports attracted many Scouts, and the camp also added moskeet during the 1950s.

Explorer camping was introduced in 1958, the last year of summer camp at Tichora. It was for Explorer age Scouts and started with a one day shakedown at Tichora and ended with a three day wilderness canoe expedition at the new Castle Rock Camp.

Handicrafts became a major program in the 1950s. A part of the trading post was expanded to its own area when Dick Jones built the open sided handicraft lodge. Scouts gathered around the tables to braid craftstrip, do woodwork, carve wooden slides and figures, make baskets and more. Scouts and troops scheduled one hour periods for their craft work and promotional materials encouraged scouts to bring money for craft items sold in the trading post.

Possibly the most popular area in camp was the Trading Post, open during free time and for a few minutes between scheduled activities. The Trading Post stocked craft items, Scout knives and assorted equipment, stamps, and the ever-popular pop and candy. Previously, pop had been kept in a large metal tub filled with water to keep it cool, but in the mid fifties, the first pop machine came to Tichora. Returned

The Peter Rice building, built in 1954, overlooks the Camp Tichora waterfront on Green Lake.



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke



Submitted by Dick Hansen

Camp Tichora 1956 staff. front row (l to r): Richard Jones, Paul Wechter, Richard Hansen, (unidentified), Gary Peterson, Ronald Klint, Tom Trautman. middle row: Dr. Ludlom, (unidentified child), Richard Kail, Kent Newell, Dick Christiansen, Mrs. Pearl Wilson, Jennie Mumbower, (unidentified), Jack Wiedenfeld, Tom Nicholls, Wally McGill (holding child). back row: Charles Farwell, Hank Kalson, (unidentified), Robert Holdridge, Bill Sugar, Dave Ahlgren, Hugh Jones, (unidentified), Gerald Prinz, Al Rambo, Ernst Peterson. 1956 staff list includes Harold Melvin, John Simon, Joe Sabin, John Schultz and George Ambler.

pop bottles netted a 2 cent refund that was usually turned into penny candy or a 5 cent candy bar or ice cream treat. Pop, ordered in 30 case lots of 24 bottles each, dreamsicles and popsicles were the big sellers.

The Trading Post was also the post office. Camp Tichora was on a marine route and mail entered and left camp by mail boat. Mail was distributed at dining hall meals, and it sometimes led to more than a little fun, as some people were required to do special rituals before they received their mail. This was especially true for letters with the distinct aroma of a delicate perfume or a flowing feminine handwriting. Undoubtedly, mail delivery could be an exciting time for everyone.

From its establishment in the 1940s the Order of the Arrow evolved into the highlight of the camp week. The evening began with a chicken dinner that served hundreds of visitors most weeks. Next the very colorful American Indian ceremony open to the public was used to call out candidates for the OA. Candidates began their ordeal following this ceremony and were inducted into Tichora Lodge of the Order of the Arrow the following evening. Although it was not part of their duties, camp staff were in charge of the OA. To be part of these OA ceremonies was an honor, not a job, and the duties were gladly accepted.

Ironically, at the same time that Camp Tichora was setting attendance records and seeing improvements to its physical facilities, the Council was looking for a new location for its primary summer camp. An "ideal tract" on the Castle Rock flowage had been identified as a potential permanent campsite. The Executive Board declared in November 1954 that Camp Tichora would be improved and continue for an indefinite period of time, but this statement was made to alleviate concerns of Tichora's replacement by a Castle Rock location discussed at that same meeting. Regardless of what was said, no significant developments took place at Camp Tichora after 1955. The only major development after 1955 was the installation of 16 new concrete tent platforms by the 1956 camp season and a toilet for the Kiwanee campsite.

No Final Hurrah

Camp Tichora came to an end after the 1958 camp season, its 39th. It was a very successful year and there were no farewells or closing ceremonies. In fact everyone connected with camp expected to be back at Tichora for the 1959 season. Four Lakes Council received an agreement for the long term use of Castle Rock at a ceremony in 1956 and began plans for its development, as well as having Tichora assessed and put up for sale in January 1957. However, there were never any established plans for moving from Camp Tichora. Not until February 19, 1959 did the Council Executive Committee decide that the 1959 summer camp would be held at Castle Rock, virtually absent of development at this time. Some considerations leading to the closing of Tichora were the Council position that outpost and patrol camping were the wave of the future and there was no room for this at Tichora; land for expansion of Tichora was limited and too expensive; and Green Lake was cold, could be dangerous because of the drop off and strong winds, and had a rocky beach.

Typical of the fifties, the focus was on the new, and there was little concern for the past and Camp Tichora. Tichora would certainly be missed, but when it was sold in May 1959, there was abundant excitement and anticipation for the upcoming move to the new Castle Rock site. Tichora remained open for troop camping during the summer of 1959, but there was never a farewell for Tichora and all those Scouts whom it had given lifelong memories over its 39 seasons.

One of the last and most memorable events at Tichora occurred at the very end of the decade, only 2 months before the camp was sold. Winter camping had been popular at Tichora, but was limited by the small capacity, 16, of the only winterized building, the T cabin, so named because of its shape. Troop 149 set out from Madison on March 14, 1959 for a two day outing. A surprise blizzard left the Scouts snowbound. After eating their food as well as that of Camp Ranger Kalson there was no sign of rescue. Planes from Madison flew over with an emergency food drop on Tuesday. Late that day the county highway department equipment was finally able to break through the snow barrier, leaving 5 ½ foot snow walls in its wake.

During its 39 years Camp Tichora brought the summer camp experience to more than 15,000 Scouts. Of course, Scouts, staff and volunteers made Tichora come alive, but the special place that is Camp Tichora, its waterfront, hiking trails, field sports, dining hall, campfire bowls and more will be remembered as the cherished places where memories were made. Whether it be the eerie feeling when you entered the fire-lit campfire bowl or the refreshing splash as you dove into Green Lake on a 90 degree day, such experiences mean that Camp Tichora will never disappear.



Now, only memories of Boy Scouts can be found in the walls of the dining hall at Camp Tichora. One era ends, while a new one begins.



Submitted by Herb Booth

Carl Martin, 1943 Camp Director



Gunn Smith, 1947 Camp Director

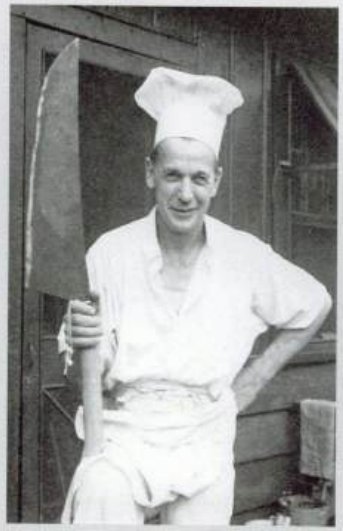
CAMP TICHORA CAMP DIRECTORS

1920 - R. A. Overholser, Council Scout Executive
1921 -
1922 - R. A. Overholser, Council Scout Executive
1923 -
1924 -
1925 - Arthur W. "Chief" Siemers, Council Scout Executive
1926 - Arthur W. "Chief" Siemers, Council Scout Executive
1927 - Arthur W. "Chief" Siemers, Council Scout Executive
1928 - Arthur W. "Chief" Siemers, Council Scout Executive
1929 - Arthur W. "Chief" Siemers, Council Scout Executive
1930 - Arthur W. "Chief" Siemers, Council Scout Executive
1931 - Arthur W. "Chief" Siemers, Council Scout Executive
1932 - Arthur W. "Chief" Siemers, Council Scout Executive
1933 - Arthur W. "Chief" Siemers, Council Scout Executive
1934 - A. N. Ekstrand, Council Scout Executive
1935 - A. N. Ekstrand, Council Scout Executive
1936 - William H. Keown, University of Wisconsin
1937 - William H. Keown, Assistant Scout Executive
1938 - William H. Keown, Assistant Scout Executive
1939 - Ernst G. Peterson, Jr., Assistant Scout Executive
1940 - Ernst G. Peterson, Jr., Assistant Scout Executive
1941 - Cedric A. Dunkerly, Assistant Scout Executive
1942 - Cedric A. Dunkerly, Assistant Scout Executive
1943 - Carl Martin
1944 - Sam Anderson
1945 - Robert Cowles, Assistant Scoutmaster
1946 - Gunn Smith, Field Scout Executive
1947 - Gunn Smith, Field Scout Executive
1948 - Ed Newton, Field Scout Executive
1949 - Leroy Arndt, Field Scout Executive
1950 -
1951 -
1952 - Donald R. "Buzz" Bezucha, Field Scout Executive
1953 -
1954 - Harold Mitchell, Field Scout Executive
1955 - Dale Stoll, Field Scout Executive
1956 - Wally McGill, Field Scout Executive
1957 - Knute Knutson, Field Scout Executive
1958 - Knute Knutson, Field Scout Executive

Hank Kalson

Hank Kalson came to Camp Tichora in 1932 when a friend talked him into becoming the cook. Hank had begun his experience as a cook when he ran off at the young age of 12 to cook at a lumber camp. Hank never left Camp Tichora after he arrived, staying on as cook and camp ranger until Tichora closed. Hank's cooking became legendary, as did his stories.

Hank and his wife moved into an old Scout shack, which they remodeled and expanded over the years. Here they raised their daughter, who later found her husband in one of the Scouts that attended camp. Scouting was really Hank's family. Although Hank was the year-round camp custodian he received no salary for his work beyond the summer camp season until 1940. To Hank, Tichora was more important than money.



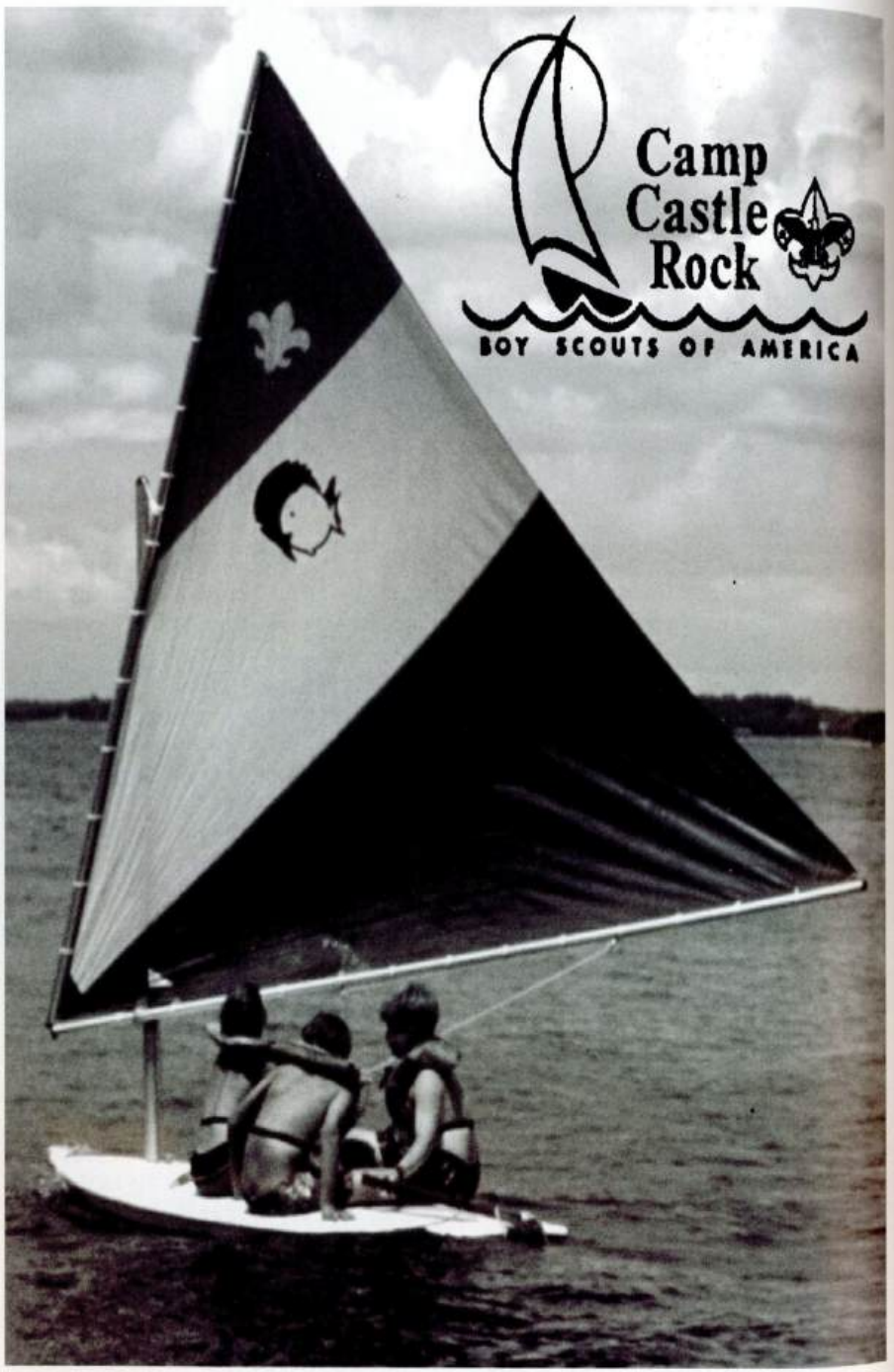
Submitted by Herb Booth

When Hank first came to Tichora, the camp was quite run down as a result of the depression. He and his wife spent many hours of work "to make the place look right." Hank's efforts made Tichora special and caused everyone to realize and respect Hank as "the man" where Tichora was concerned. Through the years Hank built the handicraft lodge and obstacle course, as well as helping with almost every construction project. The plaques and stuffed animals in the dining hall were Hank's creations, and many trees planted at camp can be traced to Hank's untiring efforts. There is no question that Camp Tichora was a reflection of Hank's love for the camp.

Hank's talents included curing Scouts of homesickness and taking care of camp. However, he is undoubtedly best known for his tales and tricks. The gollywampus and swamp wamper came to life because of Hank. Hank mounted a copy of the swamp wamper, fierce as a horror movie monster with sharp teeth, rolling piercing eyes and a snapping jaw. Hank had to use this copy of the real swamp wamper he caught because he didn't have a hunting license and didn't dare mount the real thing. Another problem Hank solved was the high flying geese. Hank reported that by the time the geese hit the ground they would be spoiled, so he shot them with salt to preserve the meat.

Each morning the Scouts awoke to the roar of a cannon, another of Hank's creations. Hank had obtained an old Civil War signal cannon barrel and mounted it on steel wheels. Scouts doing a good turn or going out of their way to be helpful might be lucky enough to have the honor of lighting the fuse that detonated the cannon. Scouts selected for this honor sure didn't mind getting up a little earlier than normal. One miscue with the cannon occurred when Hank's aim was just a little bit off. The wooden plug fired from the cannon neatly severed the 220 volt line serving camp and it was lights out, as well as everything else electric.

Hank's ranger career continued at Castle Rock, but it was Camp Tichora that he loved and where he became a legend. Fittingly, the final event at Camp Tichora was Hank Kalson's retirement party, in September 1962, four years after the camp was sold. Two thousand invitations were not enough to reach everyone that wanted to celebrate and thank Hank for all he had done during his career, but it was the best that could be done to reach people that now lived in all corners of the world. The interest in Hank's retirement is a tribute to the lasting influence Hank had on those he touched in his 30 years of work.



Chapter 7

CAMP CASTLE ROCK
(1959 - 2001)
ED BRYANT SCOUT RESERVATION
(2001 -)

by Ken Hammond, Roland Krogstad and Tony Lazewski

On the shores of the Castle Rock Flowage of the Wisconsin River near Mauston, Wisconsin lies Camp Castle Rock (renamed Ed Bryant Scout Reservation at Castle Rock in 2001). Opened in the 1950s, Camp Castle Rock helped the Council meet the needs of the growing population of Scout-age boys. Camp Tichora's 44 acres were increasingly crowded, and the leaders of the Four Lakes Council felt that a larger summer camp was necessary to maintain a high quality program. Council leaders displayed a clear vision and devoted hard work to search for, acquire, plan and develop Camp Castle Rock. Through the combined effort of Council leaders, camp staff, Scouts and Scouters, Camp Castle Rock has served as a centerpiece of the Council's program for more than 40 years.

New Beginnings

A search for camp property began in 1954. The Council's Camping and Activities Committee, led by Dr. Roy Nichols, was charged with this task. Their search led them to the Castle Rock Flowage, which was newly formed in 1951 with the completion of the Castle Rock Dam built by the Wisconsin River Power Company. After a tour by foot and canoe the committee agreed on some land located at the southwest corner of the confluence of the Yellow and Wisconsin Rivers. In the fall of 1954, the Council's Long Range Planning Committee, chaired by Donald Tyrrell, was authorized to work with officials of the Wisconsin River Power Company and its partners (Consolidated Papers, Inc., The Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, and The Wisconsin Power and Light Company) to negotiate acquisition of the Castle Rock property.

After hearing of the great need for a larger Boy Scout camping facility and the enthusiastic desires of Scout leaders for this site, company officials offered the 214 acre parcel to the Four Lakes Council as a gift. Loyal Sargent, who had been a chemical engineer at Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company headquartered in Wisconsin Rapids, served as a consultant for the Four Lakes Council in the transfer of the property. The necessary paper work was completed on June 18, 1956, including a reversionary clause in the deed stipulating the return of the property to the Wisconsin River Power Company should the property cease to be used as a Scout camping facility.



Submitted by Brute Nichols

(l-r) Fred Malcomson, Scout Executive Bill Corder, Roy Nichols and Tom Sanderson stand in front of the boat they used on the trip when they found the property that would become Camp Castle Rock.

A Deed Presentation Ceremony was held on June 22, 1956. The ceremony at Camp Castle Rock was attended by several officials of the power companies, BSA Region 7, Four Lakes Council, and the state of Wisconsin. W. F. Thiele, President of the Wisconsin River Power Company, turned the deed over to John Raymond, President of the Four Lakes Council. "In giving the land to the Boy Scouts," Thiele said, "we are helping to develop future citizens who in turn, will make all of this land more worthy." Raymond thanked the company for the gift and noted, "Like a ripple created by a stone tossed into the water, this gift will have ever-widening effects in the future." Wisconsin Attorney General Vernon W. Thomson pointed to the fact that such a program supplements the training boys get at home and develops leadership both among the Scouts and the Scout leaders. A. J. (Skipper) Juncker, Executive for the four-state Region 7, termed the site "one of the finest camp sites in all of the United States." Finally, William F. Corder, Scout Executive of the Council, praised the power firms for their "foresightedness" in helping to raise future citizens of which they could be proud.

The use of the new property by Scouts and Scouters began before the ceremony with a Junior Leader Training (JLT) course. John Jaeschke was in the first JLT course at Camp Castle Rock in 1956 and recalled how he and other Scouts served as guides for dignitaries. JLT has been held at Camp Castle Rock annually since that time. Scout troops camped there as early as 1957, when 19 troops and four Explorer units used Camp Castle Rock. Over 80 boys camped there for a week during the summer of 1958.

The donation of the Castle Rock property made the move of the Council's summer camp operation from Camp Tichora imminent. The Camp Castle Rock Development Committee, led by Dr. Roy Nichols, was formed in 1956 to review BSA guidelines and develop recommendations for design and development of Camp Castle Rock. Surveying and mapping were done in order to prepare the site for construction. A tentative estimated cost for Camp Castle Rock development in January 1957 was $225,000.

The actual move, however, was delayed. Planning the development of Camp Castle Rock involved conflicting ideas. Camp Tichora's facilities included sleeping cabins, centralized cooking and a dining hall. The National Council's recommendations, on the other hand, were to camp as a troop, sleep in tents and cook as a patrol on fires in the campsite. These two differing philosophies of camping gave rise to much discussion and became a challenge when developing plans and making decisions.

Camp development was also hindered by a property dispute which began in September 1958. The Wisconsin River Power Company acquired Henry Grefe's land for flowage purposes in 1949 and in exchange paid him a certain amount of cash and agreed to convey to him one acre of land. Grefe's square acre as shown on maps was surrounded by the new Council camp property near its northwest corner. The dispute was settled in 1963 with Mr. Grefe keeping his square acre with easements to the lake on the north and to the highway on the west. The acre is still surrounded by Council property.

Finally, the decision to move summer camp operations to Camp Castle Rock was made in February 1959. The Council Executive Board voted to open Camp Castle Rock for its first camping season that summer. Obviously, not much building could be done in time for the 1959 summer camp. However, the board decided to prioritize construction projects: 1) warehouse, 2) caretaker's residence, 3) water system and 4) administration building. This action rescinded the Board's action of October 1957, which had listed different priorities, and meant that previous plans would be discarded.

The sale of Camp Tichora in March of 1959 meant that funds would be available for Camp Castle Rock facilities. Tichora was sold to the Chicago Baptist Assembly for $135,000, and the Executive Board voted to use $5,000 from this sale as a down payment for a water and sewage system at Camp Castle Rock. In April of 1959, the Executive Board voted to borrow funds from itself for camp development which would be reimbursed upon receipt of payment for Camp Tichora. The Camp Development Committee was authorized to spend all available funds necessary for opening camp.



An aerial view of Camp Castle Rock in the late 1950s. This was the view seen by the Search Committee as they looked for a new camp. The indentation seen in the shoreline is today's Boating Beach, Beach "A," and the clearing in the trees is the parade ground.



The First Summer Camp at Camp Castle Rock 1959





Top: the first chapel was in the area now occupied by Kiowa campsite. A log cross and log "pulpit" focused the Scouts in worship. Middle: the army tent that contained the support facilities for camp including the commissary, canteen (trading post) and administrative center. It was set up near where the YBR would eventually be built. Bottom: Assistant Scoutmaster Ken Hammond poses in front of his canvas tent during that first summer. Ken has been to Camp Castle Rock every summer since its opening. For many years, as Scoutmaster, he brought his troop to camp. He served as camp director in 1975, and, most recently, Ken has provided training to new Scoutmasters and their assistants in the Troop Fundamentals training course during camp.

All photos on this page submitted by Ken Hammond

The First Summer at Camp Castle Rock - 1959

Lee Prentice, a District Executive, was the Camp Director for that first summer. The camp week ran from Sunday to Saturday with all camp facilities housed in large Army tents. The camp office was in a tent next to the canteen (trading post) and also served as the First Aid station. Electric power was brought to the tents and provided limited service to refrigerators and lighting. The commissary had a back-up portable generator for lights and refrigeration if needed. Outdoor lighting was not used, and Coleman lanterns running on white gas were the preferred method of providing light after sundown. A state patrol-type radio with the transmitter in Prentice's car trunk served as a telephone. The medical doctor and his wife lived in a trailer house which also had lights. Surprisingly, Prentice recalls "there were very few health or medical problems."

Water was available from a couple of 'water buffaloes' on the parade ground, which were refilled once a day. If the buffaloes were empty, Scouts had to go to the hand pump down by the parking lot. Water was carried in 5 gallon 'Jerry' cans. Each can contained 40 pounds of water so Scouts teamed up to make the job of carrying water to the campsite easier. There was no shower house built yet, and the daily swim doubled as the daily bath.

Hank Kalson, the long time camp ranger at Camp Tichora, made the move to Camp Castle Rock. He was the creator of the gollywampas, swamp wamper and other fictional characters at Camp Tichora, and he started new tales and traditions unique to Camp Castle Rock. These included the Old Trapper, Rackafratz Bird and Renard the Fox. The Old Trapper hobbled around the hills of camp making screeching noises and came around during campfires. The Old Trapper contributed to the mystery of summer camp and was a unique character of Camp Castle Rock tradition and lore from its beginning in 1959.

Lee Prentice led an excellent camp staff the first year at Camp Castle Rock including many who had worked at Camp Tichora. The program director was Richard Christianson, and the program included a water front with swimming and boating, a nature study and conservation program, orienteering, hiking, archery and rifle shooting. A crew of cooking advisors went out to help the troops at meal time.

In 1959 the first summer camp was attended by 75 units, with 1,111 boys and 114 leaders, a slight increase over the previous year at Camp Tichora. The camp used all 214 acres and three beaches. The new camp was received with lots of enthusiasm, and despite earlier disagreements, the patrol method was fully accepted by all. The camaraderie and traditions at Camp Tichora were deep in many hearts, but Scouts and Scouters recognized the need for larger camping facilities and space to accommodate a rapidly growing number of Scouts. There remained, however, an undertone that "someone should build a dining hall at Castle Rock."



Scouts demonstrate their pioneering skills by building a tower at Camp Castle Rock.

Four Lakes Council–Boy Scouts of America Invites You To

CAMP CASTLE ROCK



The Four Lakes Council Castle Rock Camp is located on the Castle Rock Lake about 12 miles north and east of Mauston on County Highway G. Please orient the map sketch given here with the corresponding area on your road map.

OPEN CAMP

FOR ALL SCOUTS AND THEIR FAMILIES

SUNDAY ONLY

JUNE 26th - 9:30 AM to 5:00 PM

10 AM - OUTDOOR CHURCH
PROTESTANT & CATHOLIC SERVICES

HAYRIDE TOURS OF THE ENTIRE CAMP AREA BEGINNING AT 11 AM.

BRING YOUR OWN PICNIC LUNCH AND YOUR OWN CAMP TABLES AND CHAIRS IF DESIRED.

POP & ICE CREAM AVAILABLE AT CAMP TRADING POST.

FORMAL CAMP OPENING CEREMONY IN THE COUNCIL RING AT 2:30 FRANK BRADEN, REGIONAL SCOUT EXECUTIVE, GUEST SPEAKER

CAMP FLAG PRESENTATION BY WIS. VFW OFFICIALS.

HEAD FOR THE OUT-OF-DOORS AND ENJOY THE THRILLS OF SCOUTING!

SUNDAY, JUNE 26th

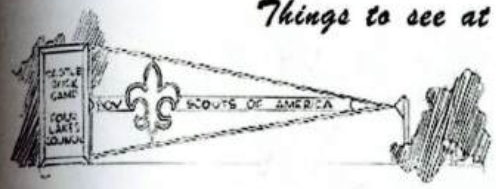
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Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

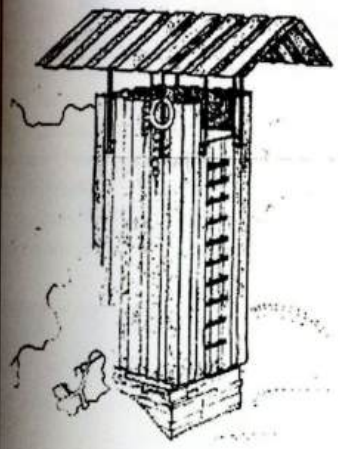
This page and opposite: The Camp Castle Rock Dedication was held on Sunday, June 26, 1960 and included recognition ceremonies and an open house.

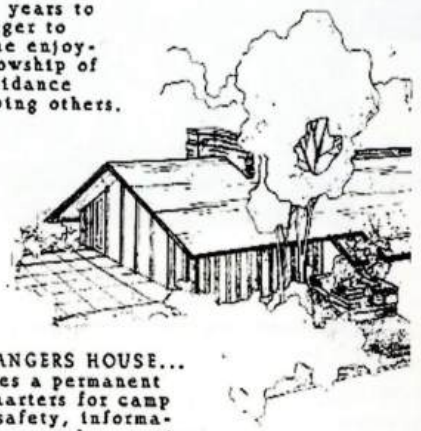
Things to see at Castle Rock Camp



SKETCHES SHOWN HERE are copies of originals by Gausewitz & Cashin.

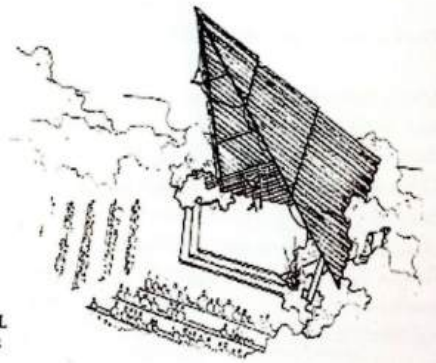
THROUGH THIS GATEWAY,,,during the years to come...will pass thousands of boys, eager to experience the thrill of camp life...the enjoyment of living out-of-doors...the fellowship of others seeking the better life...the guidance of leaders trained and devoted to helping others.





THE RANGERS HOUSE... provides a permanent headquarters for camp care, safety, information & general operations.

FROM THIS WATCHTOWER... lifeguards will keep watch while Scouts enjoy swimming, canoeing & water sports in the waters of Castle Rock Lake.



A SCOUT IS REVERENT...THIS CHAPEL out-of-doors provides a fitting place for planned services for all faiths.

ATTEND CASTLE ROCK CAMP "OPEN HOUSE" SUNDAY, JUNE 26th.



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

Camp Castle Rock Dedication Ceremony, June 26, 1960. Over 3000 people attended the open house and dedication ceremony which were also part of the 50th Anniversary Celebration of the Boy Scouts of America. John Esch chaired the dedication program. Speakers were L. E. Phillips, Eau Claire, representing BSA Region 7; Jack Schutz, a district chairman; Charles Goulet, Four Lakes Council President; and Carl Forsberg, president of Wisconsin Power and Light Company. Mrs. Georgia Geis, Veterans of Foreign War Auxiliary, presented a new flag to the camp. Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker, Beth El Temple, Madison, gave the Invocation.

The Growing Years - the 1960s

After a successful first summer camp in 1959 and with soaring Council membership, Camp Castle Rock seemed destined for growth in the 1960s. The Council forged ahead with its development plans and had four new buildings completed for the summer of 1960. These four were a home for the Camp Ranger, the Oscar Mayer Health Lodge, a combined warehouse-shop-garage, and the Peter Rice Memorial Administration Building.

By August 1962, after four years of operation, the camp had matured into a full-fledged camping facility. The new commissary building was named the YBR (Yellow Band Room), recognizing the financial contribution of the Oscar Mayer Company. A yellow band was painted around the main meeting room similar to the yellow band wrapper found on Oscar Mayer wieners. Also built were a shower facility and a rest room for ladies. The central pump house served all the buildings and 13 spacious campsites. The Nelson Shelter, used for handicraft, was built with funds donated by Nelson Muffler of Stoughton. The Rifle Range was built by the Order of the Arrow and completed in 1963. In 1959 the archery range was originally located near the edge of camp by the cemetery but was moved closer to the parking lot in the late 1960s. The Senior Madison Scouts Drum and Bugle Corps donated the main flag pole on the parade grounds in the early 1960s. Ron Bishop would sit in his bosun's chair and paint the flag pole each year.



The Commissary Building just after its construction was completed. Nicknamed the "YBR" after its "Yellow Band Room," the building housed the commissary, trading post and quartermaster. The YBR was later remodeled for winter camping by the addition of an insulated ceiling and the boarding up of the cathedral windows.

The waterfront was originally located near the Kiowa and Cherokee campsites. However, this was near a ferry landing that had been part of the Germantown settlement that was submerged by the formation of the Castle Rock Flowage. The presence of the building foundations and posts from the pier posed a safety hazard. Ultimately, this beach was abandoned in favor of Beach "A." Dave Sugar, Water Front Director in the early 1960s, recalled that one of the challenges on the waterfront was communication. The beaches were kept in contact by old crank-operated wall telephones. Each beach phone had a different ring, such as two short or one long.

Damage to the warehouse occurred during the winter of 1968-69 due to excessive snow loading. The Order of the Arrow, professional staff and other volunteers helped shovel snow off the roof and cleanup the damanged building. Estimates of damage ranged from $4,000 to $6,000 to replace failed components



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

Scouts gathered outside the commissary windows to pick up food for their next meal. Cooking by the "Patrol Method" has been a hallmark of Camp Castle Rock from the beginning.



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

Camp Castle Rock has offered archery and rifle shooting as part of its program from the year it opened. The field sports sites have moved as the camp developed. Under the watchful eye of the rangemaster, Scouts learn firearm safety and hone their shooting skills.

or to construct a new building of equivalent volume. Upon recommendations of the Camping Committee, the Executive Board voted to rebuild and accepted the $4,673 bid by Wickes for the storage building completed in 1971.

As the facilities of Camp Castle Rock grew, so did the size of the staff. By 1962 a staff of 30 ran the camp for an eight-week season. William Sugar, Camp Director in 1962, recalled that his interest in the environment and subsequent master's degree in Environmental Chemistry was probably kindled during his Scouting years. Chief Whirling Thunder, a Winnebago (Ho Chunk) Indian, served as Handicraft Director throughout the 1960s. He was a patient teacher and coached the drummers for the Thursday night Order of the Arrow ceremony. He was the last of his clan and had no children. He is pictured with the OA ceremony team on page 251.

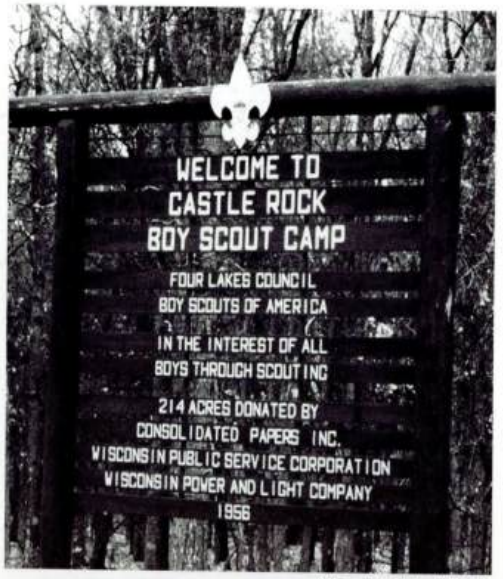
In 1962, Oscar Larsen replaced Hank Kalson as camp ranger and served in that position until 1977. One of his first accomplishments was the construction of the camp director's cabin at the entrance to camp. Funds for the cabin were provided by the family and friends of Tom Sanderson in his memory. Sanderson was from Portage and had served Scouting generously with his time and talent.

Oscar Larsen was known to carry a fogger on his back to suppress the mosquito infestation. He also pressed the family's Siamese cat into service to evict squirrels which were eating holes in the roof of the health lodge. Camp rangers often faced unexpected challenges such as the clean up after the collapse of the warehouse in the winter of 1968-69. Oscar and his wife Barbara were well-liked by the camp staff who would frequently visit with the Larsens on their time off.

Just as the 1960s were a booming time for Scouting, so too, were they a booming time for Camp Castle Rock. Attendance was at its peak and the new camp flourished.

A Week at Camp Castle Rock

Just as the Council and the camp staff have always gotten ready for the summer, so too, have troops. Planning for a week at summer camp began the previous year when troops signed up for their favorite campsite. Order of the Arrow teams visited troops to promote attendance at summer camp, and boys received a promotional brochure with a check list from the Council office. Troop preparation continued as physical exams were conducted and health records filled out. Meetings were held with Scouts and parents to discuss last minute details of the rapidly approaching summer camp.



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

For over forty years this sign greeted Scouts as they arrived at Camp Castle Rock for their week at summer camp.

Excitement grew, especially among new Scouts, as Sunday departure day arrived. Loaded cars, station wagons, vans and trailers assembled to depart for Camp Castle Rock. The drive along various highways and finally, County Highway G, led to the sign "Welcome to Camp Castle Rock, Boy Scout Camp, Four Lakes Council, Boy Scouts of America." A guide met them at the parking lot and instructed the Scoutmaster to report to the Peter Rice Building to verify rosters, health records, and financial accounts. A trailer or vehicle hauled troop equipment to the campsite while the Scouts marched in. The immediate goal of the Scoutmaster was to get every-



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

Scouts, before marching to their campsite, loaded their gear on the camp truck for a week's stay.



Flag ceremonies at Camp Castle Rock are part of the daily program. The flag pole was orginally located on the east side of the parade ground near the entrance to the Algonquin campsite. In the 1980s the flag pole was moved to its current location at the north end of the parade ground. The movement of the flag pole allowed for the parade grounds to be used as a campwide games area.

one through their health check and swim test. Then troop and patrol campsites had to be set up and individual schedules set for the next day. Two boys slept in a 7' x 9' canvas wall tent which allowed cots to be set up.

The camp's program was flexible and was governed basically by the troops and their Scoutmasters. Most of the activities were kept on the troop level. Patrols were required to prepare all meals, as Camp Castle Rock was designed as a patrol cooking camp. Food was picked up at the Commissary for each meal. Firewood was plentiful, and all cooking was done over wood fires. Refrigeration in the campsite consisted of a wooden box with a wire mesh bottom and a removable lid. This box was buried in the ground with a half gallon chunk of ice frozen in a milk carton. Only an inch or two showed above ground. Certain food items could be kept relatively cool using these boxes. Needless to say, early standards for food storage were a bit more relaxed than contemporary standards.



Canvas walled tents peppered the camp's landscape during summer camp. Campers slept on cots.

Submitted by Michael T. Heeke



Scouts from Troop 103 get ready to leave for the canoe outpost during summer camp 1975. In the rear canoe are Randy Schaefer and Jeff Meyer. In canoe number 12 are Pat Connaughton and John Rauwolf.

Submitted by Terry Stewart

Camp Castle Rock outposts were the most popular of the camp activities for older Scouts and Explorers. These were two-day trips into the 'wilds.' Boys could go by canoe if they were expert swimmers, or they could hike. About a third of the units attending camp took advantage of the outpost program activities. Sites along the Yellow River or Buckhorn State Park were the usual destinations for wilderness exploration.

Many adventures awaited Scouts on these outings. Troop 120 experienced one harrowing outpost as recalled by Clarence Olson and Bob Kirkpatrick. At mid-afternoon a large contingent of 19 canoes and 40 Scouts and Scouters headed north to the Yellow River for an overnight campout. Suddenly, some dark clouds rolled in above the trees. The ripples on the lake grew into waves, and soon some canoes were being blown across the lake toward the far shore. They finally got turned around and headed into the wind to join the main contingent. As the rain began



The Scouts from Troop 103 settle into the outpost site. While Mark Roberts, Tom Sergenian and Jim Schaefer get supper ready, Wally Meyer takes some photos and Gary Doudna gets equipment from the mess kit.

Submitted by Terry Stewart

to fall in buckets, the Scouts worked fast to land their canoes and flip them over for protection. They even saw waterspouts rise out of the lake. Luckily no canoes capsized, and no one was lost.

Although not as adventurous as canoe trips, advancement was an integral part of the summer camp program for Scouts. In the 1960s and 1970s, troops were responsible for teaching Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class in their campsites while the camp staff taught merit badges to the older Scouts. More recently, the camp program has included the Baden Powell area where younger boys work on their rank requirements taught by camp staff. Merit badges at Camp Castle Rock have frequently been ones that were difficult for Scouts to earn at home in their troop. Some Scouts pursued merit badges in areas that would later become their careers. For example, Mike Nelson earned Weather merit badge at Camp Castle Rock and became a successful TV meteorologist in Madison and later in Denver.

In addition to advancement and canoe trips, Scouts could plan to participate in other activities offered by the various program areas in camp. To encourage first year campers to visit each area, the Old Trapper Program was established. Scouts received an Old Trapper leather piece that fit on their Scout belts. Two leather thongs hung down from it, and Scouts earned beads to place on the thongs by doing an activity such as shooting archery or going on a nature hike. Each program area had a different color bead, and Scouts were encouraged to obtain a bead from each area in order to experience all that camp had to offer. The program took its name from Hank Kalson's story of the Old Trapper who roamed the Castle Rock area.



Submitted by Michael T. Heithe



Submitted by Michael T. Heithe

The Trading Post has always been a popular place for Scouts and Scouters. Originally called a canteen and housed in an Army tent by the road in 1959, it moved to the new Commissary Building when that facility was completed. It carries Scout supplies and equipment, candy, soda, Slushies and ice cream plus tickets for the rifle and trap ranges.

Returning Scouts and adult Scouters had a similar opportunity through participation in the Master Trapper program. The requirements were more difficult and designed to challenge second-year and older campers in all areas of camp life. Some Scouts were so successful that they had two thongs of beads hanging down to the top of their shoes. Obviously it took many years to accumulate their trophy of beads.

Family night has been an important tradition carried over from Camp Tichora. Parents and friends have been invited to supper followed by the campfire ceremonies. In the 1960s, staff grilled a chicken barbecue on Thursday nights for the visiting families. Dave Sugar recalled the practice of digging a large pit for the charcoal and using 3 to 4 bed frames with springs for the grill. Family Nights were moved to Wednesday during the early 1970s as it was initially believed that first-year Scouts would have gotten over homesickness by Wednesday. When parents arrived, however, many campers would become homesick again and want to go home with their parents. Since the mid-1970s, Family Night has been held on Friday.

The campfire following the dinner has always been held in the spacious and natural council ring above the Castle Rock Flowage. Typically, troops have put on the campfire with their own songs, skits and stunts. These have been followed with the presentations of weekly awards such as the coveted "Silver Spoon" given to the patrol who did the best job cooking that week. The Order of the Arrow has recognized newly elected OA candidates and members with a call-out ceremony at the end of the campfire. This has frequently included performances by the Order of the Arrow Indian dance team which has always been recognized for their authentic Indian regalia and dances.



The Council Ring overlooks Castle Rock Flowage. The bowl has been the site for innumerable skits, songs and ceremonies. The sights, sounds and smells of campfires have fueled lasting memories for boys and adults.



Submitted by Terry Stewart

Jim Schaefer of Troop 103 goes for the long jump in 1973.

Camp-wide programs have typically been held on Friday afternoons and have varied over the years. The early years saw the Adventure Trail which included a series of events to test each Scout's skills or to reinforce newly acquired skills. These frequently culminated with a "greased watermelon" competition at the waterfront. In recent years, to give them a chance to hone their leadership skills, the Senior Patrol Leaders have been responsible for organizing these competitions. The large open parade ground has been the site of numerous games and activities. Recently, an Iron Man competition has been a favorite of the Scouts.

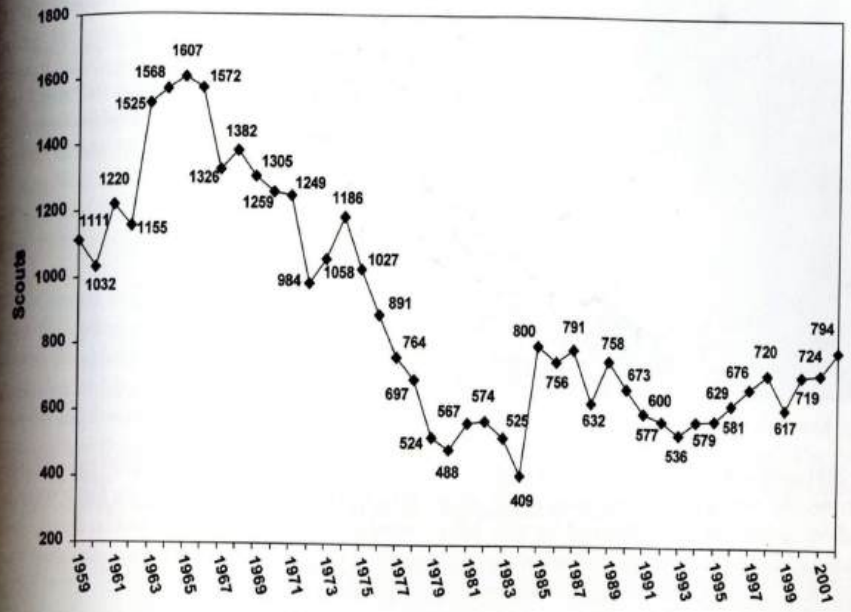
A week at summer camp was filled with adventures. When the week ended Scouts were happy but tired and slept most of the way home. Camp Castle Rock provided boys with memories to last their lifetimes.

Carrying On – 1970s through early 1990s

After the growing years of the 1960s, the decades that followed saw a decline in camp attendance that mirrored the decline in Council and national membership. Camp attendance declined from a peak of more than 1600 in 1965 to a low of 409 in 1984. Not only were there fewer youth to attend camp, but some Council troops began attending other summer camps. A key reason for this trend was the desire of these troops to attend a dining hall camp where they did not have to cook meals by patrol. Additionally, Scoutmasters not native to the Madison area had attended other summer camps in their youth and wanted to share these camps with their Scouts.

As councils experienced declining membership in the 1970s and 1980s, there was a nationwide movement to merge councils and close camps. Councils could not maintain all their properties during this period given the decline in attendance, and more efficient avenues had to be explored. The Sinissippi Council, headquartered in Janesville, approached the Four Lakes Council regarding joint use of Camp Castle

Camp Castle Rock Summer Camp Attendance (1959-2002)



Camp attendance throughout the years has varied from a peak of over 1,600 in 1965 to a low of 409 in 1984. The downward trend in attendance followed the downward trend in council membership. This trend was accentuated by Four Lakes Council troops going to other summer camps that offered a dining hall. In 1985, Sinnissippi Council headquartered in Janesville, WI stopped operating their own camp and began a five year agreement to run Camp Castle Rock jointly with Four Lakes Council. This explains the sharp rise in attendance in 1985. Sinnissippi reopened its own camp in 1990 resulting in a decline in attendance. In second half of the 1990s, multiple factors combined to bring about a resurgence in attendance at Camp Castle Rock. A dedicated core of camp volunteers, improved camp maintenance, increased camp staff pay and staff retention, enthusiastic camp promotion and the multi-million dollar capital campaign for new facilities all led to this increased trend. At its 40th Anniversary in 2000, it was estimated that 37,000 youth had camped at Camp Castle Rock.

Rock. An agreement was signed with them starting with the 1985 camp season, and attendance almost doubled that first summer giving new viability to the operation of Camp Castle Rock. This agreement lasted only five years before Sinnissippi reopened its own council camp. In 1992, Sinnissippi and Four Lakes Council considered a formal merger as councils, but it was not approved by Sinnissippi Council.

There was meager capital investment in Camp Castle Rock between the initial building spurt and the mid-1990s. Additionally, maintenance of existing facilities was frequently deferred. When Oscar Larsen retired in 1977, the Council did not hire a replacement. Tichora Lodge of the Order of the Arrow filled in as much as possible by opening and closing camp, cleaning trails, digging water lines, repairing and upgrading the electrical system, and a myriad of other tasks. OA weekend conferences in the spring, fall and sometimes the summer provided the labor to keep the camp in shape. Bill Steckelberg, advisor to Tichora Lodge, played a key role in marshalling support for camp and organizing the work projects during this time. Bill additionally gave leadership to the camp program when he was hired as camp director for the summers of 1981 and 1982.



June and Mike Sullivan were fixtures at Camp Castle Rock during the early 1980s when Mike served as camp ranger. June was well known in the Council, as she had been the Four Lakes Council bookkeeper for many years. Here they run the trading post during an Order of the Arrow conference.

Submitted by Tichora Lodge

In 1981, after four years without a camp ranger, Larry Levine, the new Council Executive, hired Mike Sullivan as camp ranger. Mike and his wife, June, the former Council bookkeeper, moved into the camp ranger's quarters at Castle Rock. Mike inherited an antique water system with a 3-phase electric motor that ran from a 2-phase electric system. When camp staffers would call Mike in the morning and report "no water in the showers," Mike would go to the water pump and coax it into running for another day. Gordie Moll was hired as a combined camp ranger and camp director in April 1985, when Mike Sullivan retired.

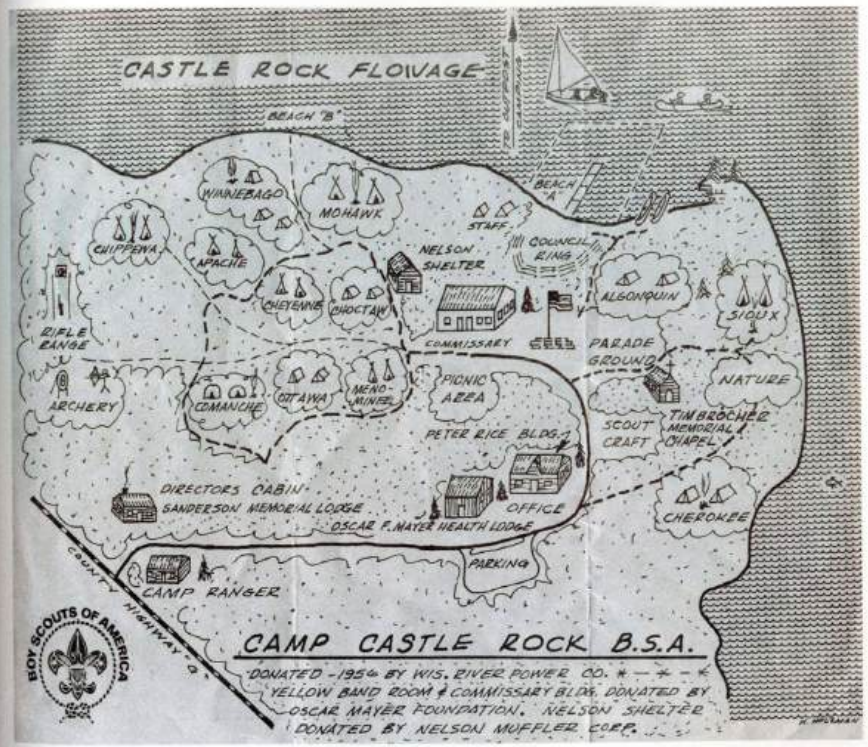
Although a capital campaign in 1980 raised money for a new Council service center, no funds were devoted to Camp Castle Rock. However, during these decades the camp did benefit from gifts that were not part of a planned campaign. These gifts enabled expansion of program and facilities. The Tim Brocher Chapel was built in the 1970s and located near Sioux campsite overlooking Castle Rock Flowage. Tim had been an Eagle Scout and enthusiastic camper at Camp Castle Rock and his parents donated the chapel in his memory. The chapel has been relocated several times and now is back at its original site. Installation of new chapel seating was a project at an OA conference in the late 1990s. Scouter Kurt Pechman, of Pechmann Memorials, provided two gifts in the 1970s. Trained as a stone mason in his native Germany, Pechman created the compass rose and the sundial which were placed by the camp map near the Peter Rice building. Troop 140 of Middleton built the Koenig Shelter in 1993 in memory of Scoutmaster Robert Koenig. The Climbing Tower, Traversing Wall, and the Beach Changing Shelter were all built and paid for by the Order of the Arrow in the 1990s.



The Brocher Chapel provides a peaceful respite from the hectic pace of summer camp activities.

The Council Property Committee recognized the need for updating and remodeling facilities in the 1990s. In addition to Council funding, they sought donations of labor and materials. A work party of over 35 employees from Oscar Mayer re-roofed the Commissary Building in 1997 for the first time in nearly 40 years. This project was funded in part by the Engineering Division of Oscar Mayer/Kraft Foods and the Madison Chapter of the National Association of the Remodeling Industry. Another project was the remodeling of the commissary kitchen which brought it up to code and national camp standards. The shower house was remodeled to provide separate showers for youth and adults and meet the new national standards of youth protection.

Although the Council did little to significantly upgrade Camp Castle Rock's facilities during these years, programming continued to evolve and improve. A trap range was started in the 1970s as part of shooting sports, and the archery range was moved from the vicinity of the parking lot to its present site near the rifle range during the early 1980s. Another major improvement to shooting sports came in 1993 with the donation of Anschutz Target Rifles and their yearly maintenance by Rusk Gun Shop. The three sports of archery, shotgun shooting and rifle shooting have always been very popular.



A 1982 map of Camp Castle Rock. This is how the camp looked for much of its 40-year history.



Submitted by Kurt Hansen





Top: Kurt Hansen, waterfront director in 1984, supervises the swimming buddy board. Middle: Sailboarding was added to the list of waterfront activities in the 1990s. Bottom: Scouts enjoy kayaking on the Castle Rock Flowage.

Submitted by John Tarr

Waterfront programs expanded from the basic swimming and boating activities of the 1960s. Sailing was started in the early 1970s with the addition of a small fleet of Styrofoam hulled Snark sailboats. These boats were nicknamed "Cheese" boats because their hulls were bright yellow in color and the money to buy them was raised through a cheese sale. Water skiing arrived at Camp Castle Rock in 1989 with a 15 foot tri-hull Yar Craft runabout. Over the years, the water skiing program grew with the addition of slalom skis and, in 1998, a new 18 foot boat. The Madison Fishing Expo donated a pontoon boat in the late 1990s due to the efforts of Dan Holloway. This boat is used for fishing, towing and float trips.

The waterfront came alive in the 1990s under the leadership of Don Derengowski. Small fiberglass sailboats such as Sunfish, Minifish and Butterflies were introduced. Complementing the small sailboats were new sailboards and kayaks. In 1994 Boy Scout regulations were revised to again allow swimming and boating activities to be run in separate locations under a single director. Swimming was moved to Beach "C" which provided a safer location. The Order of the Arrow lodge constructed a new changing shelter there in 1996. Boating remained at beach "A," and a new pier was donated from Schlimgen.

In 1986 large-boat sailing was introduced with the addition of a 16 foot two-sail Rebel. The Rebel was replaced in 1992 with the loan from Don Derengowski of a 26 foot two-sail Chrysler. It had sleeping facilities, a restroom, and was easier to handle. A sailing outpost program was started using the Chrysler and the sailing expertise of Derengowski. Scouts would sail the flowage for four days and three nights while living on the boat. The Castle Rock waterfront program so impressed the regional camp inspector during this time that he called it "Sea Base North." Although the sailing outpost is no longer offered, other boats such as the 18 foot Hobie Cat donated by Kurt Hansen are available for Scouts to use.



The sailing fleet at Camp Castle Rock in the mid-1990s included a variety of boats. Some were loaned to the camp for the summer whereas others were bought or donated to camp.



Left and below: The contrasting methods of food preparation at summer camp. Campwide meals at noon allow for fellowship while patrol cooking for other meals develops cooking skills and patrol spirit.

The 1990s saw the development of other new programs. The camp staff began to offer rank advancement classes for Scouts such as Baden-Powell I for Tenderfoot and Second Class, and Baden-Powell II for First Class. Specialty Weeks were introduced where Scouts focused on one activity such as sailing or climbing. Venture Scouts, and in 2001, Girl Scouts took part in Specialty Week Programs.

The patrol cooking method has remained a hallmark of Camp Castle Rock, but has evolved through the years. The dining hall vs. no dining hall question has always been an issue. Proponents for the dining hall have argued that time saved by centralized meals instead of patrol cooking and clean-up could be better spent on merit badges and camp fellowship. Those who favor patrol cooking have argued that the exclusive use of the patrol method develops patrols and gives three planned opportunities per day for the Scoutmaster to check on his Scouts. In the 1980s, a compromise was reached where some meals were served on a camp wide basis. The noon meals moved from troop sites to the commissary and Yellow Band Room (YBR) and were prepared by camp staff with some "KP" help from troops. The "dining area" was in a small clearing among the trees near the YBR. This lunch time gathering provided an excellent opportunity for camp wide announcements and camaraderie. Additionally, the first dinner on Sunday night, the dinner on Family Night, and the last breakfast on Saturday morning are camp wide. Patrol style cooking has continued for the remaining nine meals.

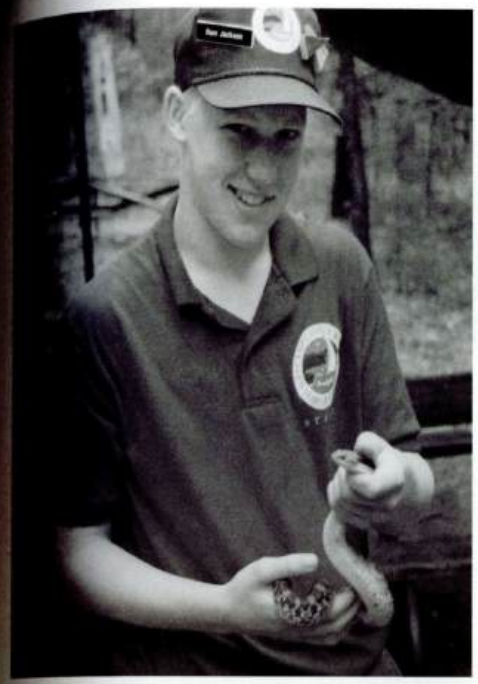
In spite of the varying challenges the Council faced with camp operations during these decades, Camp Castle Rock consistently attained an "A" rating during its annual camp inspection. Although improvements were sometimes suggested, such as recruiting a camp chaplain, the regular "A" rating demonstrated the persistence and determination to run a quality camp. The banners from these recognitions are proudly displayed in the Peter Rice Building.

continued on page 211



Submitted by Terry Stewart

In the early 1970s, Troop 103 Scouts Steve Johnson, Eric Stewart and Steve Jackson prepare dinner for their patrol. Dinner included hamburgers and a Dutch Oven cobbler.



Submitted by John Tarr

Nature abounds throughout all 214 acres at Camp Castle Rock. Left: Sam Jackson poses with a local resident of Camp Castle Rock. Below: For many years the shed and bulletin board represented the Nature Program Area which served as the starting point for Scouts to explore and discover the wonders of nature around them. Snakes, frogs, salamanders and other creatures became "treasures" for observation and identification before releasing them back into the wild.



Submitted by Terry Stewart

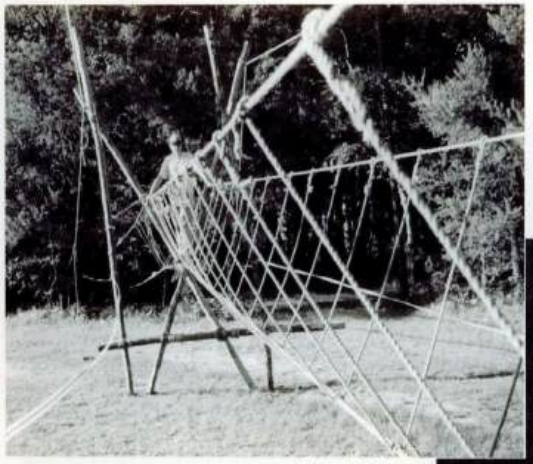


John and Jan Whitney, assisted by Council Executive Chuck Dobbins, dedicate the Whitney Shelter in May 2002. This double sided shelter serves both the scoutcraft and the handicraft areas and was built in memory of the Whitney's son Matthew.

Submitted by Elaine Waraczynski



Submitted by Elaine Waraczynski



Submitted by John Tarr



Submitted by John Tarr

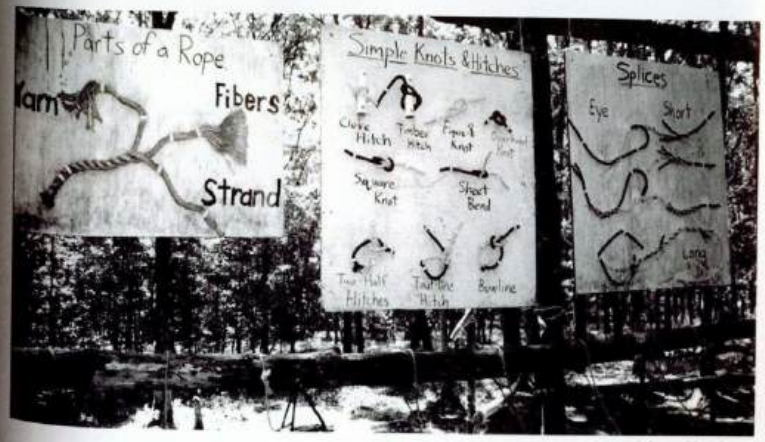
Pioneering projects incorporate many Scout skills and can require a week to complete. Once finished they are fun to use. The Scout pictured above faces the unusual challenge of walking across a monkey bridge. The Scouts pictured at right experiment with their newly constructed catapult by hurling water ballons at their friends across the parade ground.



Top: Scout Charles Denis of Troop 167, Stoughton, rappels down the climbing tower. Middle: The boating beach has always been a popular site during summer camp. Bottom: Giant knotboards adorn the Scoutcraft area.

Submitted by John Tarr





Submitted by John Tarr

THE CAMP STAFF

The camp staff is the heart of any camp, and Camp Castle Rock has been blessed with many outstanding staffs. Facilities, food and programs are essential, but it is staff who provide Scouts with a truly memorable experience. Camp staff are enthusiastic regardless of the weather, creative beyond all belief and so energetic that they survive the entire summer on a few hours sleep. They work 16 hours each day and then volunteer for extra jobs like the Order of the Arrow ceremony.

Although technically employed to teach and help Scouts, it is often the young people on camp staff who gain the most from the experience. The impact on a staff member's life and career direction can be significant. In 1969, Dave Blockstein and Dave Kilps flipped a coin to determine who would teach Bird Study and Astronomy Merit Badges in Nature that year. Dave Blockstein won Bird Study which proved so interesting that he went on to become a professional ornithologist. Sometimes one's fate is determined by the flip of a coin!

Legends evolve out of staff antics. People still talk about the year that the staff used the rope on the flagpole to hoist fireworks high in the air for a Fourth of July celebration. When the rope burned through, they were stuck with a flagpole without a rope. Oscar Larsen, the camp ranger that year, had worked in the shipping industry and knew how to rig a bosun's chair to climb the pole. When the staff asked him how much it would cost to replace the rope, he cunningly replied that it would be $5 for the rope and $100 to know how to do it (knowing he would never collect).

Camp staff is a unique experience in young people's lives. Most staff would acknowledge that they have received far greater benefits than any higher paying job could offer. No one who has been on camp staff can deny that they were changed by the experience.



Submitted by Terry Stewart

Above: In 1970, Dave Blockstein explains a concept in the nature area . Below: Adam Gebert demonstrates Dutch Oven cooking in 1994.



Submitted by John Tarr



Submitted by Barbara Larsen

1972 camp staff. (l to r) Front row: Rick Austad, Tony Sticka, Tom Fossum, Orly the dog, Mike Mormon, Dave Kilps, Mike Trethaway, Scott Oddenberg, Larry Meicher. Middle row: Joe Zaimen, John Black, Dean (Buzz) Lapcewich, Dennis Wogland, Louise Hale, Dave Edlund, Steve Peck, Dave (Peanut) Blockstein, John Upham. Back row: Dave Shaw, Dave Kuckuk, Scott Seymour, Dave Ewanowski, Oscar Larsen, Ted Letson, Leo Freeman.



Submitted by John Tarr

1997 summer camp staff. (l to r) Front frow: Nathan Weier, Stephen Vig, Sean Foley, Jason Kauffold, Kyle Gustafson, Corey Miller, Julie Gilbertson, Aaron Bryden, Andy Hoyard, Josh Myron. Middle row: Don Derengowski, Shaun Weier, Jean Derengowski, Bob Kozak, Lois Temperly, Jennifer Kitkowski, Jon Koeppen, Cathy Lenter, Aaron Braaksma, Marty Cue. Back row: Brendan Eichsteadt, Paul Rzepka, B J Gallenberg, Sam Blue, Ken Derengowski, Chris Kreutzer, Will Kiefer, John Tarr.

CCR Reflections

by Tony Laundrie

I remember my first year as a camper at CCR. I felt far away from home, deep in the woods. I was sad when my dad returned home early in the week, but it didn't take long for my troop to distract me. They sent me, the newest Tenderfoot, to the quartermaster's office at the commissary to fetch a "smoke-shifter." I had to return once to exchange it for a left-handed model, and later to get one with a brass handle that wouldn't get so hot. The helpful and patient quartermaster kept offering me better stuff. To this day I'm not sure what the heck he really gave me - the bottom of a grill? a broken dust pan? - but it pleased the troop and this gullible Tenderfoot.

My years as a camper provided many other memories: playing cards late at night by lantern, almost losing my voice the first time I confronted a skunk, lip-syncing "The Chipmunks Christmas Song" for the Friday night campfire, having a tree struck by lightning 50 yards away, "accidentally" breaking somebody's tape player to stop hearing recorded bodily noises, and ending the week with the solemn Order of the Arrow ceremony. I earned a few merit badges and cooked some meals along the way, but the simple pleasure of being away from home with friends created the happiest memories.

My fourth summer I returned to CCR as a staff member in Nature. What a blast! Back at home I was the quiet young sibling of many older brothers, but on CCR staff I could break away and be myself. It was rewarding to teach Scouts new skills in a casual, outdoor setting. I saw that I helped other Scouts grow. I returned to CCR on staff for another four summers in Scoutcraft, Handicraft, the Trading Post and as a Ranger's Aide. Each summer was always more exciting than the last.

On staff I learned that CCR is not so far from civilization. Kozy's Pizza was a great local hangout to share camaraderie with fellow staff. We sure dropped a lot of quarters in the Kozy's skeet shooting game just to hear "Bong, bong, bong, bong, cheer!" Port O' Call was a nicer nearby retreat for the staff. Luckily I didn't join the beach staff the time they tried to sneak there late one night in the camp's pontoon boat, a.k.a. "party barge." It stalled halfway across the lake and somebody had to swim back to camp in his underwear to get a rowboat and tow it home.

Camp food has provided memories to everyone who has attended CCR. During my first summer on staff we had bologna sandwiches everyday for lunch. Everyday! I know one former staff member who, to this day, won't eat bologna sandwiches any more. We couldn't decide which tasted worse, the green pea and hamburger stew on Tuesdays or the canned tomato and cut-up wiener stew on Thursdays. At least we could always wash it down with the "nectar of the gods" – Bug Juice.

I had lots of fun performing goofy skits, singing weird songs and having a captive audience for my long contrived-pun jokes. Some of my favorite campfire songs were: Shaving Cream, Please Don't Bury Me, Three Wooden Pigeons, Quiche Lorraine, Quartermaster Store (with all the extra verses), National Embalming Song, Deep and Wide, and Granny's in the Cellar.

Staff eccentricities came out of our creativity and youth. I had a "pet log" one year complete with collar and leash. Alas, it was horrifically murdered at the end of the summer. Did the Trading Post ever invest in a real safe or do they still keep the cold cash in the popsicle freezer like we did? Themes and costumes lent themselves to hysterical situations. One classic moment occurred on an opening night when the waterfront staff dressed up like the Wizard of Oz characters. That was funny by itself, but when the ranger proceeded to demonstrate fire fighting procedures by igniting a tent, the Scarecrow suddenly ran away screaming and brought the demonstration to a laughing halt.

Camp Castle Rock is an evolving community. I've been back to visit recently, and although I can walk the same trails and see the same buildings (and many new ones), the buildings and trails do not make CCR - people do. For me, CCR doesn't feel right without the same group of Scouting pals I had years ago, but I'm confident that the staff and campers of today are creating the same kind of lasting experiences we had.



1984 camp staff, (l to r) Front row: Louise Hale, Greg Scheckler, Marshall Childs, Brian Johnson, John Kotnour, Joel Ehrlich, Tony Laundrie, David Breunig, Todd Irwin, Dennis Owen. Back row : Steve Heitke, Scott Zuberbier, John Henry, Brett Trowbridge, Bob Pruett, Rob Ehlert, Jeff Dunn, Mike Sullivan, Jordy Jordahl, Rick Raatz, Kurt Hansen, Jay Ralph.



Submitted by Jim Petersen, Jr

2001 camp staff. (l to r) Front row: A. J. Michalek, Kerry Severson, Bill Merrick, Sam Nepple, Joe Nemec, Doug Brethauer, Peter Quackenboss, Jason Vogt, Jake Berner. Middle row: Jim Petersen, Jr., Simon Tsang, Joey Baker, Reed Wallace, Andy Hoyard, Natalie Kozak, Lucas Miller, Ricky Jahn, Garret Jones, Dan Walters. Back row: Gordie Moll, Judy Bunge, Ed Mullner, Brian Golembieuski, Sam Blue, Chris Blohm, Jan Jackson, Ed Combs, Josh Myren, Ryan Griggs, Jason Kauffold, Martie Cue.

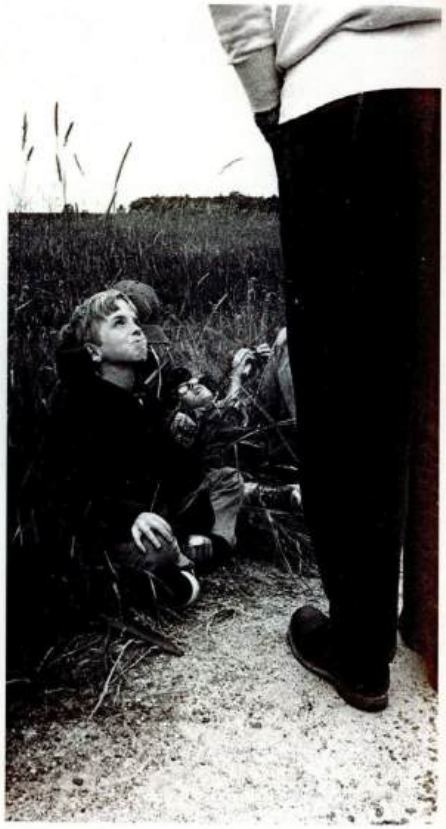
THE SCOUTMASTERS

Scoutmasters and other troop leaders have always been crucial to success at Camp Castle Rock. They have been a special group of men and women who were willing to use a week of their vacation to take boys to summer camp.

The camaraderie of Scoutmasters has been exceptional. They usually have gathered for a cup of coffee after their Scouts have left the campsites for the morning programs. Some years the YBR was the gathering spot, but currently the remodeled and air conditioned Nelson Shelter has been the "Scoutmasters' lounge". The camp director and camp commissioner would make sure the coffee was hot and would provide program information. They would listen to the Scoutmasters' concerns as the Scoutmasters shared their struggles with camp policies and the vagaries of the insect population and weather. New Scoutmasters could count on the experience of veteran leaders to help solve problems such as homesickness, bedwetting, insect bites and wood ticks. Occasionally, more serious issues arose including the slashing of ropes and tents, boys sneaking out of camp and theft. Together the Scoutmasters would work out the difficulty.

Scoutmasters have struggled to allow "boy-run troops" to cook their own meals using the patrol method. They have helped the boy leaders organize crews to perform mealtime duties and have had to be willing to watch meals start late and have dishwashing put-off to later. There has usually been a Scout in every troop who has needed the Scoutmaster's personal encouragement. An inner city Scout once told his Scoutmaster, "I don't do dishes." It took a lengthy and persuasive discussion to convince him to do his part for his patrol and troop. Such was the job of the Scoutmaster to help a boy grow.

There have been troops who were not always able to find enough adults to attend summer camp with their boys, and they have had their Scouts attend a week under a "provisional" Scoutmaster. Sometimes the Scouts from multiple "leaderless" troops would be combined into a special troop with a volunteer, most recently Dan Butz, serving as Scoutmaster. Often, however, they would simply join with another troop that had enough adults. These "leaderless" troops have frequently consisted of new Scouts and have provided the Scoutmasters of the "mother" troops with a fresh view of summer camp. One new Scout, upon seeing the Castle Rock flowage for the first time,



Submitted by Terry Stewart

Scout Scott Castleberg looks up to assistant Scoutmaster Joe Monti

exclaimed, "I have never seen this much water before." Another liked to go fishing and was seen wading out into waist deep water. When called back to shore, he yelled anxiously, "This fish is pulling on my pole and I don't want to lose him." It turned out to be a 33-inch carp.

Anyone who has been a Scoutmaster for a troop at Camp Castle Rock has memories of "that special Scout" or unique experience that they will never forget. Clarence Olson remembered the year a new Scout returned from his Sunday swim check and told him that, "Someone stole my billfold," which he claimed to have entrusted to the waterfront staff. After much searching and many discussions, the Scout ultimately received a letter of apology from the waterfront director and a check for the missing $61. A year and a half later, the billfold with the missing money was found during an OA conference in the woods near the waterfront where the Scout had lost it. It was turned in to the Council office. The billfold was given to Mr. Olsen who returned it to the Scout during a Scoutmaster's minute. He taught the Scouts the difference between "lost" and "stolen" when something is missing, and, of course, the Scout repaid the waterfront director.

Rollie Krogstad recalled the year that he gave three Scouts permission to go fishing. An hour later while returning to the campsite, he became concerned when he noticed blood on the trail. Fortunately, he found the scouts busy cleaning a large carp that had been the source of the blood. That evening the carp carcass was placed on the coals of the troop campfire and eaten. Before the fire died down, the carp skeleton had been picked clean by the Scouts who joyously ate what they had caught and cooked.

Being a Scoutmaster has its own rewards and many leaders have returned to Camp Castle Rock with their troops year-after-year. They have become legends at camp as well as in their home communities. They have developed their own troop traditions such as always camping in the same campsite or doing a special activity such as a canoe trip or campfire. These Scoutmasters have been heard to remark that although they have grown older, the Scouts themselves never seem to age.



Clarence Olson, Scoutmaster of Troop 120, assists Scouts Riki Sjachrani and Derek Gottlieb as they prepare dinner for their patrol during the 1992 season at Camp Castle Rock.

Submitted by Rollie Krogstad

THE VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers have helped in a multitude of ways at Camp Castle Rock in addition to serving as troop leaders. Sometimes they have even volunteered to work on camp staff for free. Usually serving as camp commissioners, they have played an important role by being liaisons with Scoutmasters. Camp commissioners, often long-time Scoutmasters themselves, have provided invaluable support to troops in camp and helped Scoutmasters solve problems. Ernie Peterson excelled in this position in part because he looked and acted like Lord Baden Powell. Ken Larson was asked to help as a camp commissioner in 1984 for a couple weeks. His two weeks turned into a six-year job. He was well-known for always having the "Welcome" sign out and the coffee hot.

Volunteers have also been the cornerstone of facility construction and maintenance at Camp Castle Rock. Tichora Lodge led this effort for many years with its spring and fall conferences. In 1996, the Wilderness Engineering society was formed to provide an organized corps of volunteers to work on Four Lakes Council properties year round. Set up as an arm of the Council Properties committee, they have provided thousands of hours of priceless labor and have been recognized for their hard work with patches, hats and jackets. The following have earned jackets for more than 100 hours of service: Vi Baures, Kevin and Tom Buege; Dan Butz; Don, Jean and Ken Derengowski; Joe Gosda; Dan Holloway; Jan Jackson; Chris Kauffold; Cindy and Steve McCann; Gordie and Mary Moll; Jim and Jim Jr. Petersen; Bob Poole; Charlie Reynolds; Jerry Schnieter; Bill Steckelberg; Dan Walters; and Bob and David Waraczynski.



Jan Jackson and Mary Moll, members of the Wilderness Engineering Society, help construct the ten staff log cabins built in spring 2001.

Submitted by Terry Stewart

Year Round Uses of Camp Castle Rock

In addition to summer camp, Camp Castle Rock has been used for a wide variety of other activities, especially training courses. Junior Leader Training, or Brownsea as it is now known, started at Camp Castle Rock in 1956, three years before the summer camp program began. Throughout the years it has trained hundreds of Scouts in leadership skills that they could use to more effectively lead their patrols and troops. Innumerable adult training courses have been held at Camp Castle Rock as well. These include Boy Scout Leader Basic Training, Wood Badge, Show-and-Do's and Outdoor Webelos Leader (OWL) training.

Programs for Cub Scouts have been staged at Camp Castle Rock for many years. Webelos Weekends for parents and sons were held there in the 1980s to give Webelos a taste of summer camp. Cub Scout Resident or Summer Camp was first held at Camp Castle Rock in 1993. Although it moved to the Woodman Center, its future permanent home, in recent years it has again been held at Castle Rock while the Woodman Center becomes fully developed. Camp Castle Rock is also one of the sites used for Family Camping and hosts Cub Scout Heritage Days.

Tichora Lodge of the Order of the Arrow has always been an integral part of Camp Castle Rock. Conferences and work weekends have been held there since the camp was founded, and the Lodge has hosted other lodges at camp as part of Section Conclaves.

In 1997 a Council camporee was held at Camp Castle Rock to celebrate the 85th anniversary of the Four Lakes Council. Dick McVicar did his rendition of Lord Baden Powell, and ashes from a 1908 campfire attended by Baden Powell were added to the campfire.

Troop weekend campouts have always been popular at Camp Castle Rock. Winter use of camp facilities started in the Yellow Band Room (YBR) in the 1970s. When the snow was deep, the Camp Ranger had to plow out the roads for troops to haul in their camping gear and supplies. The Nelson Shelter opened for winter camping in the 1980s. In 1999, the Oscar Mayer Health Lodge was winterized, and a propane furnace was installed to accommodate winter campers. The new staff log cabins are winterized, and the camp can now hold over 100 winter campers each weekend.



Robert "Red" Koenig was an Eagle Scout and served as Scoutmaster of Troop 140 in Middleton for more than 20 years. Camp Castle Rock was high on his list of priorities when it came to service projects, and he is remembered for his long hours working a chain saw during spring and fall OA conferences at camp. After his death in a traffic accident in 1991, Troop 140 and friends of Bob gathered donations and built the Koenig Shelter. It was dedicated to his memory at the Tichora Lodge Fall Conference on September 23, 1993. Jeff and Casey Koenig, Bob's son and grandson, pose at the Koenig Shelter while participating in Cub Scout Resident Camp at Camp Castle Rock.

Submitted by Jeff Koenig

As Camp Castle Rock celebrated its 40th anniversary and the millennium was drawing to a close, Four Lakes Council fulfilled the dream of many volunteers by renewing its commitment to the camp. The Council Executive Board identified Camp Castle Rock and the Woodman Center as its primary facilities for long-term development in May 1997. Other properties which were not meeting the needs of the Council program were identified to be sold, with the proceeds invested in the Council's primary program facilities. Under the leadership of Council Property Committee Co-chairs Jim Petersen and Gary Switzky, Council Executive George Sparks, and Camp Ranger Gordie Moll long-term plans for the development of the Woodman Center and the enhancement of Camp Castle Rock were set into motion.

The Council Executive Board dedicated itself to a $3.5 million capital campaign. These funds were to go almost entirely to the development of the Council's camping properties at Castle Rock and the Woodman Center. Although the development of the recently donated Woodman property was the driving force in starting the campaign and was its initial focus, the campaign's budget included many capital improvements for Camp Castle Rock.

The focus of the campaign shifted to Camp Castle Rock when the lead donation of $1.5 million was received from Janet L. Bryant and the Bryant Foundation and was specifically designated for Camp Castle Rock. Mrs. Bryant is the widow of Ed Bryant who was a co-founder of the Nelson Muffler Corporation in Stoughton and had been president of Four Lakes Council from 1949 to 1951. Bryant was a member of the Long Range Planning Committee that initially evaluated the Castle Rock property and negotiated with the Wisconsin River Power Company for its acquisition in 1956. To honor Edwin E. Bryant the camp's name was changed in June of 2001 to the Ed Bryant Scout Reservation at Castle Rock.



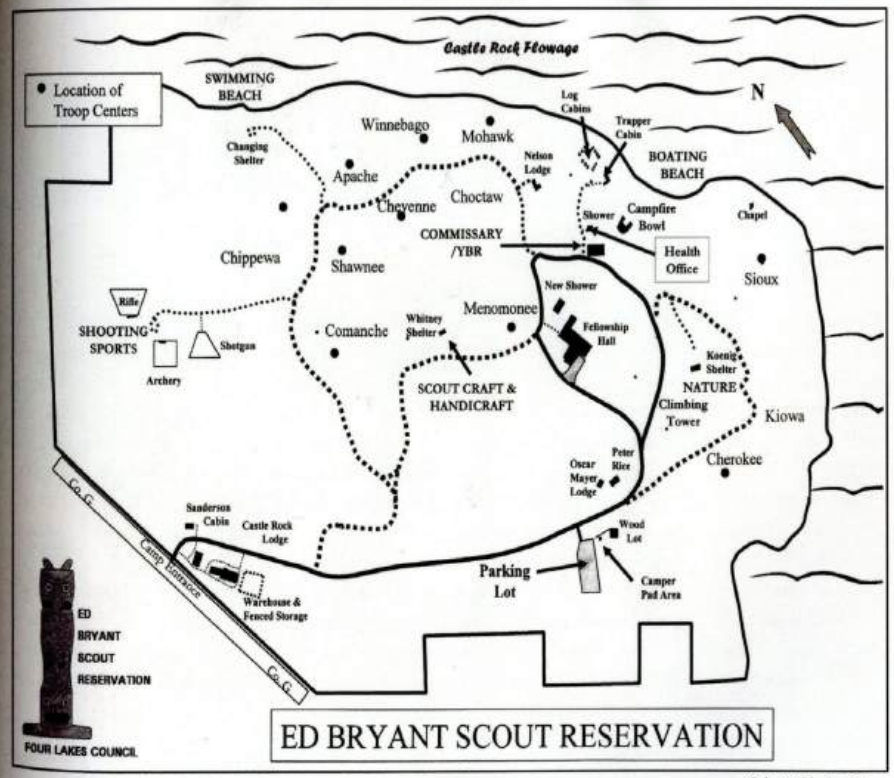
In the newly remodeled Nelson Shelter, Mrs. Janet Bryant smiles during the dedication of the Ed Bryant Scout Reservation at Castle Rock on June 25, 2001. In the background Chuck Dobbins, Scout Executive, explains the development project. Seated to Mrs. Bryant's left is Dave Bjireke, a member of the Bryant Foundation.

Submitted by Jim Petersen

New construction and reconditioning of Camp Castle Rock was already underway with a variety of projects at the time of the Bryant gift. Campsite improvements included 12 foot by 16 foot troop shelters which were built on hardened surfaces to prevent erosion. The latrines were outfitted with concrete vaults and with new vents to reduce odors. The Whitney Shelter, dedicated in memory of staffer Matthew Whitney, was built as a program facility serving Handicraft and Scoutcraft.

The Bryant donation has allowed for completion of major projects that had been identified in the Camp Castle Rock Enhancement plan. The goals of this plan were to preserve 'Patrol Method Camping,' maintain the decentralized program facilities, and improve the four-season use of camp. Foremost among the projects was the building of the Fellowship Hall complex. The complex includes a dining hall with seating for 300, a new commissary area for distribution of food for patrol cooking, a new shower building and a four-season toilet area. New staff housing in ten all-season log cabins replaced the canvas tents in 2001, improving staff morale and retention.

The capital improvements at Camp Castle Rock have coincided with a rebound in camp attendance and a resurgence in enthusiasm for the camp. A dynamic staff has continued camp traditions while adopting innovative ideas for the camp program. The Ed Bryant Scout Reservation (EBSR) upholds the proud camping heritage of Four Lakes Council that started in 1920 at Camp Tichora. EBSR is destined to deliver the promise of Scouting to future generations of youth.



2002 Map of Ed Bryant Scout Reservation

Submitted by Jim Petersen

Gordie Moll



Since 1985, Gordie Moll has been Camp Castle Rock's "go-to guy".

Gordie was never a Boy Scout as a youth. In fact, he hints that he could have been the poster child for "Scouting could shape this boy up!"

Gordie attended the University of Wisconsin at LaCrosse where he majored in Park and Recreational Education and Administration. Part of this program was a 12-credit internship during his last semester. One of Gordie's professors was a member of the Executive Board of Gateway Area Council (headquartered in LaCrosse, WI) and suggested to Gordie that he intern as a District Executive with the Boy Scouts. Upon completion of his internship, Gordie was offered a position with the Council. His duties as a District Executive also included working at Camp Decorah. He spent 5 1/2 years working as a professional Scouter, leaving as a senior District Executive.

Gordie's mentor was Sam Hagerman, Camp Decorah's ranger and camp director for 49 years. Under Sam's tutelage, Gordie progressed through nature director, waterfront director, program director, assistant camp director and camp director.

Gordie came to the Four Lakes Council in April 1985. His first impression of Camp Castle Rock was that it had "lots of potential" with over a mile of shoreline that was not being utilized. The patrol method style of camp offered by Camp Castle Rock was new to Gordie. (Camp Decorah is a dining hall camp.) Gordie soon embraced the patrol method style: "Boy Scouts is suppose to be hard, challenging, inconvenient and riddled with room to make mistakes. Part of why I fell in love with Boy Scouts is because it is an educational outdoor activity, not a recreational outdoor experience. Here, there are lots of opportunities to succeed, to help young men with self image and self confidence. Scouting gives everybody a shot, and it is as valuable today as it ever was."

Gordie was initially hired to be camp ranger and camp director for Camp Castle Rock. Over the years Gordie's titles and official positions have changed according to the needs of the Council. In 1991, after the acquisition of the Woodman Center, Gordie's title became "Council Properties Manager." Regardless of Gordie's official titles, he views himself as a "facilitator". "As Camp Director, my job was to have good songs at a campfire, but I didn't have to sing them!" Over the years, Gordie has worked with a number of volunteers and youth. The volunteers were involved with a variety of aspects of camp, from the wear and tear repairs to the construction of major facilities.

Through it all, Gordie facilitated. His creed is to "inspire, thank and move on." He certainly has inspired adults and youth to rally around camp and take care of its needs. He always has time to talk with volunteers. He also knows how to "move on" to the next project. He recognized early that facilities and program pieces he would like to see happen at camp may need to be put on hold. Through the years, Gordie has witnessed the comings and goings of volunteers, the changes of priorities and philosophies, and the financially lean and mean years. Although he is demanding in the execution of a project, he has the temperament to "move on" to the next piece, as the situation dictates.

According to Gordie, "Camp staff is the highlight of one's year of effort," and the "reward" is camp staff development. He has been instrumental in developing camp staffs since 1985.

In 1979, Gordie and his wife Mary married. Mary is a physical therapist at Hess Memorial Hospital in Mauston. Their daughter, Ellie, was born in 1990. Both Mary and Ellie are as intimately attached and associated with Camp Castle Rock as is Gordie.



Submitted by Jean Petersen

Gordie appears to defy gravity as he works on the Ziemann Shelter at the Woodman Center on Memorial Day Weekend in 1998. Gordie typically works side by side with volunteers on camp projects and offers advice, extra tools, comraderie and the knowledge to put together just about anything.

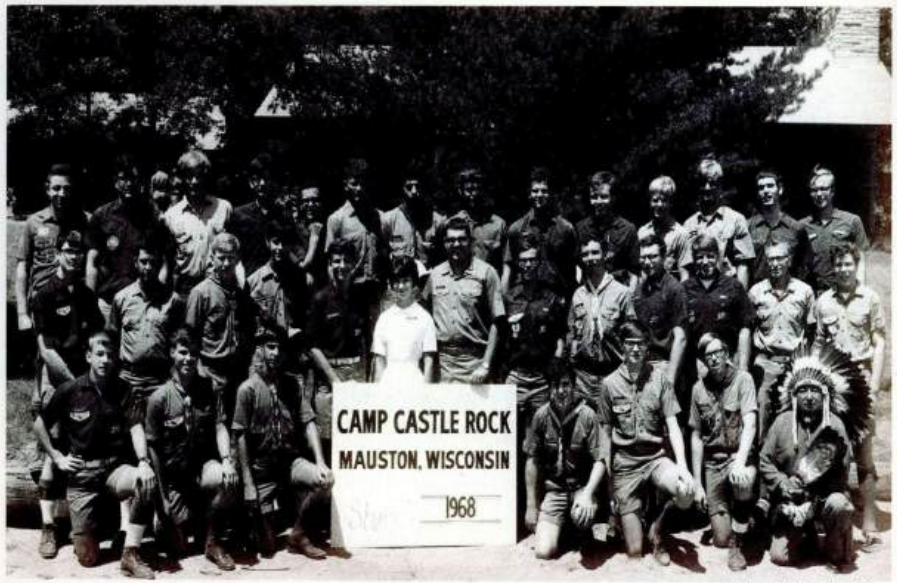
CAMP DIRECTORS

Year	Camp Directors	1972	Dave Kuckuk	1987	Gordie Moll
		1973	Dave Kuckuk	1988	Gordie Moll
1959	Lee Prentice	1974	Dave Kuckuk	1989	Gordie Moll
1960	Douglas Kindschy	1975	Ken Hammond	1990	Gordie Moll
1961	Bill Sugar	1976	Ray Steventon	1991	Gordie Moll
1962	Bill Sugar	1977	Ray Steventon	1992	Richard Raatz
1963	Harold Johnson	1978	Mark Thiel	1993	Richard Raatz
1964	Harold Johnson	1979	Dave Richart	1994	John Tarr
1965	Henry Stratman	1980	Dave Richart	1995	Michael Garvy
1966	Henry Stratman	1981	Bill Steckelberg	1996	John Tarr
1967	Ralph Spaulding	1982	Bill Steckelberg	1997	John Tarr
1968	Ralph Spaulding	1983	Robert Ehlert	1998	John Tarr
1969	Bob Motl	1984	Robert Ehlert	1999	Aaron Bracksma
1970	Dave Kuckuk	1985	Gordie Moll	2000	Gordie Moll
1971	Dave Kuckuk	1986	Gordie Moll	2001	Gordie Moll & Judy Bunge

Camp Castle Rock Camp Staff *

Anderson, Carl, 1993
Anderson, David, 1971
Anderson, Richard, 1985
Arndt, Brice, 1975
Austin, Richard, 1972
Babl, Lance, 1980
Bakker, Gary, 1975
Barner, Thomas, 1968, 1970-71, 1973-74
Barnett, Jack, 1961
Barringer, Daniel, 1985
Barszk, David, 1986, 1987
Barton, James, 1965
Baumann, Michael, 1983
Baumeister, LaVern, 1968, 1969
Baumeister, Terry, 1967
Baxter, James, 1986
Bellman, Robert, 1968
Berge, Kent, 1983
Berhartz, Bob, 1968
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Besemer, Jeremy, 1994, 1995
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Birkemeier, Richard, 1968, 1969
Birrenkott, Russell, R., 1982
Bishop, George, 1965
Black, John, W., 1969, 1972
Blockstein, David, 1972-1976
Blockstein, Michael, 1982-1983
Blohm, Chris, 1999-2001
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Blue, Sam, 1996-1999, 2001
Blum, John, 1994
Bobroy, Alexander, 1999
Borchert, Brian, R, 1981-1983
Bormett, Michael, 1977, 1980
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Braatz, Paul, 1981
Bradshaw, Bruce, 1973-1974
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Branham, Cody, 2000
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Brooks, R. Caitlin, 1993
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Clsewski, Van, 1978
Combs, Ed, 1998-2001
Corbin, Rev. Joe, 1996-2001
Courchane, Mike, 1967
Crates, Lois, 1968
Crates, Mark, 1968
Crompton, Randall, 1978-1979

** Camp staff lists for 1962-64 and 1966 are incomplete or missing*



Submitted by Barbara Larsen

Camp Castle Rock 1968 Staff: front row (l to r): Dick Birkemeier, Scott Oldenberg, Tom Peck, Jay Benforado, Neil Roehm, LaVern Baumeister, Robinson Johnson (Chief Whirling Thunder). middle row: Dave Shaw, Dick Holmes, Dean "Harpo" Hanson, Ric Vanderhoef, Mike Tretheway, Lois Crates, Mark Crates, Dean "Buzz" Lapcewich, Jim Zimmer, Tom Barner, Dave Sugar, Oscar Larsen, Paul Shiveler. back row: Ralph Spaulding, Dave Dean, Bo Karlsson, Steve DuBois, Steve Smith, Rick Lorenz, Ron Kordus, Tom Heech, Ron Jones, Bob Bellman, Mike Moorman, Dick "Wally" Schwartz, Steve Sudcamp, Roger Thibault.

Cue, Marty, 1995-1999, 2001
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Daggett, Lorin, 1961, 1965
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Kreutzer, Chris, 1992-1995, 1998
Kruke, Kevin, 1976

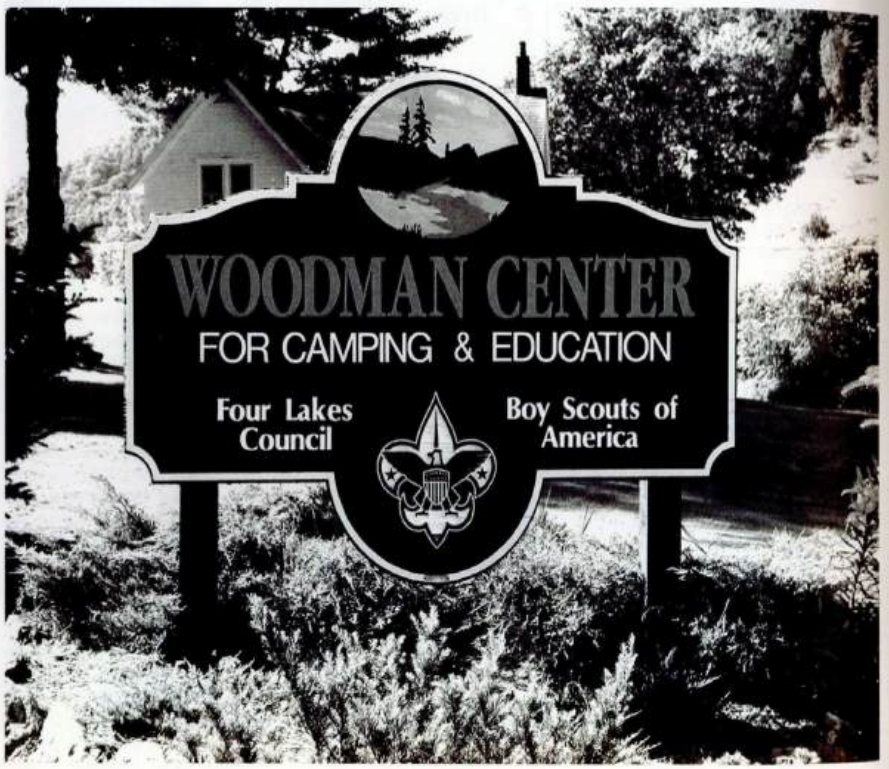
Kuckuk, David, 1970-1971, 1974
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Kunz, David, 1983
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Langsdorf, Kenneth, 1982-1983
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McKensie, Edward, 1971
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Pellowski, Tim, 1975-1977
Perry, Douglas, 1973-1974
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Peterson, Ernie, 1959, 1961
Peterson, Joe, 1985
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Schultz, Michael, 1971
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Shao, Hsueh Tien, 1990
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Spencer, Ken, 1996
Spilde, Tom, 1965
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Stephenson, Scott, 1965
Sterling, Chris, 1960, 1961



Submitted by Barbara Larsen

Camp Castle Rock 25th Anniversary Staff Reunion

Steventon, Raymond, 1976-1977
Stewart, Eric, 1977
Sticha, Anthony, 1970-73, 1978-77
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Stromberg, Erik, 1996
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Tiedt, Dennis, 1996
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Vig, Stephen, 1996-1997
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Weier, Shaun, 1998-1999
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Welsh, Thomas, 1970
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Williams, John, 1979
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Wilson, Robert, 1999
Wittenberg, Wayne, 1974
Wogsland, Dennis, 1972
Workinger, Bob, 1961
Zaiman, Joseph, 1970-1973
Zeier, Ben, 1999
Ziemann, Bryan, 1986-1987
Ziemann, Kevin, 1989-91, 1994
Zimmer, James, 1968
Zimmerman, Aaron, 1981
Zimmerman, John, 1985
Zimmerman, Merle, 1959
Zotti, Nick, 1994
Zuberbier, Scott, 1984-1986
Zuehls, James, 1969
Zuehls, Karin, 1969



Chapter 8

The WOODMAN CENTER for CAMPING and EDUCATION (1991 -)

by Jean Petersen and Tony Lazewski

It was just another day at the office when Scout Executive Jim Chandler received an unexpected call asking if the Four Lakes Council would be interested in property for another Boy Scout camp. Immediately the wheels began to turn - "This isn't Christmas. Is it April Fools' Day?" Before another possible explanation could enter Jim's mind, the person at the other end assured him that this was an honest offer. That was 1991, and it was the Woodman sisters, Joan and Susie, offering the family farm to the Boy Scouts.

The Woodman Center is the newest addition to Four Lakes Council properties. It encompasses 562 acres of rolling fields and upland forests in southwestern Wisconsin near Richland Center. Scouts of all ages have found many uses for the beautiful camp.

Not only was the offer unexpected, but also the fact that it came from two sisters who had never had children was a real surprise. It was their dream, however, that the Woodman Farm be alive with the sounds of children. Indeed, after the Council gratefully accepted their donation, the sisters were always happiest when the Scouts were using the property. Joan and Susie would often come by to watch the Scout activities and maybe even share a meal or card game. Joan has especially loved playing Euchre, her favorite game, with Scouts. Many a Scout enjoyed Joan's famous pies, which she delivered to their campsite. The phone call to Jim Chandler that started the development of the Woodman Center for Camping and Education gained all Scouts two lifelong friends in the Woodman sisters - Joan Woodman Orton McCollum and Susan Woodman Meinhardt.



Pleasant Ridge, a one-room school house, graces the valley on the east side of the property. Equipped with a kitchenette, the school house is available for program or as sleeping quarters.

Submitted by Jean Petersen

Boy Scout Activities

The leaders of Four Lakes Council were thrilled with the new property and anxious to take advantage of its spaciousness and beauty. The Woodman Center was quickly designated as the site for the 1991 Council Fall Camporee, and within a few months of being acquired everyone in the Council enjoyed an event at the new Woodman Center.

The Woodman Center has been the site of many other Council and district events since the first camporee. When snow covered, the Woodman Center is a winter wonderland. This feature was showcased in 1997 when the Mohawk District staged their Klondike on the property. A fresh covering of snow was perfect for Scouts to try out snowshoes. John Granberg of Troop 628 set up a series of winter challenges for the Scouts including building a fire in the snow.

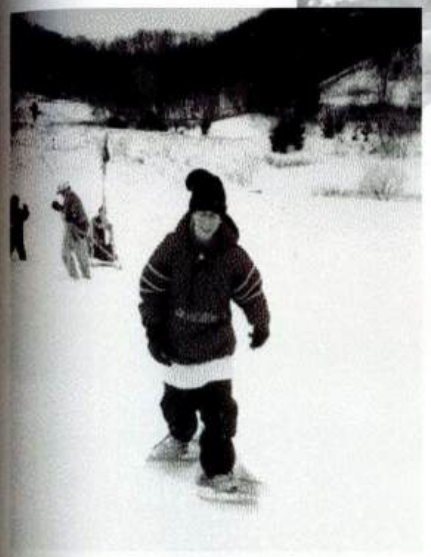
The facility has worked well for the training of both leaders and Scouts. Tichora Lodge, Order of the Arrow, has conducted Lodge Officer Training and Vigil weekends at the Woodman Center. Troops such as Troop 140 have used the camp for training their new Scouts in their Tenderfoot requirements. National Jamboree troops and Philmont crews have found the hills perfect for hiking and climbing as they prepare for their adventures.

Through the years, the Woodman Center has seen many uses. Most frequent and best remembered may simply have been the numerous pack, troop and crew outings. To the delight of everyone, Woodman Center was mosquito free, or darn close to it.



The first official Council function to be held at the Woodman Center was the Council Fall Camporee in 1991.





The Mohawk Winter Klondike was held at the Woodman Center in January 1997. The snow covered hills provided fun and challenges for the Scouts. Boys were challenged to make a fire in the snow, to navigate the hills on snow shoes and to demonstrate their first aid and rescue skills. The traditional Klondike soup was very welcomed on that cold day.





All photos on this page submitted by Joan Palmer.



The land at the Woodman Center is spacious for Cub Scout and Boy Scout activities. (left) Mohawk District Executive Chris McKinniss teaches knot tying to a Cub Scout at a day camp in 1994. (center) A Cub Scout day camp, "On Target", featured a shooting sports theme, where Cub Scouts honed their BB and archery skills. (bottom) For several years in the late 1990s, Troop 628 tapped the abundant maple trees found at Woodman Center and made maple syrup. The troop hosted packs and other troops during those weekends.

Submitted by Joan Palmer



Submitted by Joan Palmer



Submitted by Chuck Quackenbos



Joan Palmer shows Cub Scouts how to thresh rye during Cub Scout Heritage Days in October 1991 at the Woodman Center. The boys sifted and winnowed the rye before grinding the grain into flour. Several large National Guard tents were set up on the property for some program stations and shelters.

Submitted by Jean Petersen

Cub Scout Use

Early on Cub Scouts and their events became the dominant user of Woodman Center. The inaugural event, Cub Scout Heritage Days in October 1991, attracted several hundred Cub Scouts and parents. Tom Fernow, Tom Crawford and Joan Palmer organized a program with hands on stations that celebrated the history and traditions of the early pioneer. The Heritage Day programs have continued, but not always at Woodman.

Another Cub Scout program that found its way to the Woodman Center was Cub Scout Resident Camp, the first overnight camping experience for Cub Scouts. The Woodman Center development plan includes making it the permanent resident camp site. Because many Cub Scout parents have neither equipment nor camping skills, they may be hesitant to take their sons camping. Therefore, the focal point of the planning for the Cub Scout program was to



Cub Scouts try their hand with frontier logging equipment at the first Cub Scout Heritage Days at the Woodman Center in October 1991.

Submitted by Jean Petersen



Submitted by Jean Petersen

Cub Scouts crossed a rope bridge as one of their challenges before finding the secrets of the Wodantum Tribe in summer 2000. The Cub Scout Resident Camp program was named Camp Wodantum during 2000. Mike Teubert designed an "Indiana Jones" adventure to commemorate the camp program's name.

make the property "user friendly" for their camping experience.

After three years at Camp Castle Rock and two years at Echo Valley, rented from the Blackhawk Council of Girl Scouts, Cub Scout Resident Camp debuted at Woodman Center in 1998. The lack of permanent facilities required hours of hard work and preparation to achieve National BSA Camp Accreditation. Jan Jackson, Jim and Jean Petersen, Scott Johnson, Don Brazys, Dan Duren, Bob Waraczynski and Bob Fowell seemed to be at Woodman continuously in the early part of the summer to ready the camp for Cub Scouts.

For the first Cub Scout Resident camp at Woodman, Elm Grove School was the headquarters serving as the camp office, first aid station, trading post and food distribution center. The dining hall was a 20' by 80' circus tent. Coolers and primitive refrigerators kept food fresh for simple meals. A temporary "MASH style" four stall shower kept Scouts clean, and shooting sports were at a temporary range near the pond. To help prepare for the camp opening, the Order of the Arrow built 25 picnic tables on Memorial Day weekend 1998.



Submitted by Jean Petersen

Pirates of the Caribbean invaded Woodman Center during the summer resident camp in 1999. Mike Teubert, program director, made a platform ship complete with working sails and tiki lights as the centerpiece for the camp. Opening and closing ceremonies, the campfire and some Scout skills took place on the ship. The long term development plan for Woodman Center includes the building of permanent themed structures such as a ship and a fort.

For several years the Cub Scout Resident Camp committee had struggled with naming the resident camp program. They wanted a name that invoked more imagination and eagerness than "Come to Resident Camp". The millenium year, 2000, seemed the perfect opportunity for a new name. Michael Teubert, the program director, designed events around "Indiana Jones", the archeologist in movies by Steven Spielberg (an Eagle Scout who was introduced to his career as a Boy Scout). Jean Petersen, Michael Teubert, program director, and Michael Schoenike, camp director, were determined to come up with a camp name, something romantic and exotic. They started playing with Joan McCollum's name, Woodman Orton McCollum, and arrived at Wodantum (WOoDmANorTonmccollUM) and Camp Wodantum became established as the resident camp name.

That summer Cub Scout campers found themselves in the middle of an archeological discovery. Mike Teubert had created the legend of the Wodantum Tribe that was the centerpiece of the program.

Part of the Cub Scout program was a hike filled with obstacles for them to cross before discovering the site of the Wodantum Tribe. The Cub Scouts found the serpent and the sacred tablet and deciphered its message: "Do Your Best."



Submitted by Jean Petersen

Cub Scouts discover the secrets of the Wodantum Tribe during the summer 2000 Resident Camp program. They were led through their challenge adventure by camp director Michael Schoenike.

The Legend of the Wodantum Tribe

The Wodantum Tribe lived in the area 1000s of years ago before the last Ice Age. Their language was different from ancient Native Americans and they wrote using symbols similar to the Hieroglyphic Alphabet of the Egyptians. The Wodantums built a sacred Temple in which to keep their simple rules of honesty and honor. The rules, which governed the people, were carved into a stone tablet. The Wodantums loved their land and refused to leave when the Ice Age came over their homes. Before they died, they prayed to the spirit of their ancestors to protect the Temple which contained the Wodantum tablet. The spirits sent down a serpent to protect it. The Wodantum people built traps to make it hard for thieves to raid the Temple. The ancestral spirits told the serpent that one day, during the year 2000, a chosen tribe would live on this land and respect the old ways and beliefs of the Wodantums. When this day arrived, the serpent was directed to allow this tribe to enter the Temple and to discover the sacred tablet so they can live by the rules of honesty and honor like the Wodantums.

story by Michael Teubert

After the summer 1998 debut of Cub Scout Resident Camp, the camp replayed at Woodman Center two more years, with all the necessary preparatory construction and post event demolition and storage. In anticipation of construction at Woodman for 2001 and 2002, Camp Castle Rock became the site of the temporary resident camp.

Woodman Center was used to stage Family Camp weekends in 2001 and 2002. Typically scheduled on summer three-day weekends (Memorial Day, Fourth of July and Labor Day), Family Camp provided some limited program and plenty of space for families to set up their tents.

Cub Packs have staged their own camping weekends at the Woodman Center. Cubmaster Terri Preston-Koenig of Pack 46 from Waunakee has incorporated fun and service with her pack. For several years, the pack would have a fall and spring campout and perform conservation projects as part of the outing.

Development at Woodman Center

While Woodman Center was a treasured addition to the Council properties, it did not contain any facilities designed for Scout camping. The property worked well for primitive camping by units, but larger events required the use of portable toilets, water buffaloes and circus tents.

Initially, lack of a coherent plan and absence of funding limited maintenance and development. The responsibility for general upkeep of the property fell to Jan Jackson, a volunteer, and Gordie Moll, ranger at Camp Castle Rock, who became Council Properties Manager. Jan Jackson masterminded the details for the property and spent many weekends working at the camp. Jackson solicited the help of Bill Steckelberg, Lee Columbus, Jon Langsdorf, Don Derengowski, Jean Derengowski, Ken Derengowski and many others in maintaining the property. Gordie Moll, aided by his wife, Mary, and daughter, Ellie, hauled equipment on the 42 mile trip between Camp Castle Rock and Woodman Center countless times for grass mowing, snow removal and programs.

Several one-room schoolhouses were on the property when Woodman Center was first donated to Four Lakes Council. The Woodman sisters, Joan and Susie, had bought and moved them to their farm. The schoolhouses, in need of repair, were restored and remodeled to make them safe and usable for Scouts. Woodman and Pleasant Ridge Schools, which had been attached, were separated and moved towards the middle of the property, near Elm Grove School. Over time, bunks and heaters were installed to allow their use as sleeping quarters. Joan Woodman



Submitted by Warren LaDuke

Families set up camp near the Woodman Schoolhouse during Family Camp in summer 2000.



Submitted by Jean Petersen

The Ziemann Shelter was dedicated in June 1998. It is located on the western side of the valley overlooking the pond and schoolhouses. This shelter was built in memory of Troop 940 Scouter Eric Ziemann. The shelter was the first new construction on the property and was built by volunteers.

McCollum continued to buy and move more schoolhouses onto the property. Hillside and Eckleberry schools were purchased and moved to Woodman Center in 1997 and 2000, respectively.

The Wilderness Engineering Society, founded in 1996 by Jim Petersen, has sponsored many workdays to provide maintenance and improvements to the property. For a free meal or two, volunteers have had the opportunity to spend time in the beautiful hills and valleys of southwestern Wisconsin doing work that Scouts will appreciate for many years.

Trails, including bridges, began to emerge on the property.

It became clear that the successful development of the Woodman Center would require a comprehensive plan. Jean Petersen sought help from the University of Wisconsin Landscape Architecture Department, which identified a plan for the Woodman Center as an ideal Senior Thesis project. Wendy J. Mahr produced the Strategic Development Plan for the Woodman Center as her Senior Thesis in May 1997. Mahr had worked with a committee of the



Submitted by Jean Petersen

The Order of the Arrow made 25 picnic tables for the Woodman Center on Memorial Day weekend in 1998.



Joan Woodman Orton McCollum makes a point of greeting "her Scouts" whenever they are at Woodman Center. Joan scoots around the property in her golf cart and has been known to bring Scouts freshly baked goodies. Shown with Joan are Brian Koderl and George Heindl of Troop 420 during one of their campouts at Woodman Center in 1994.

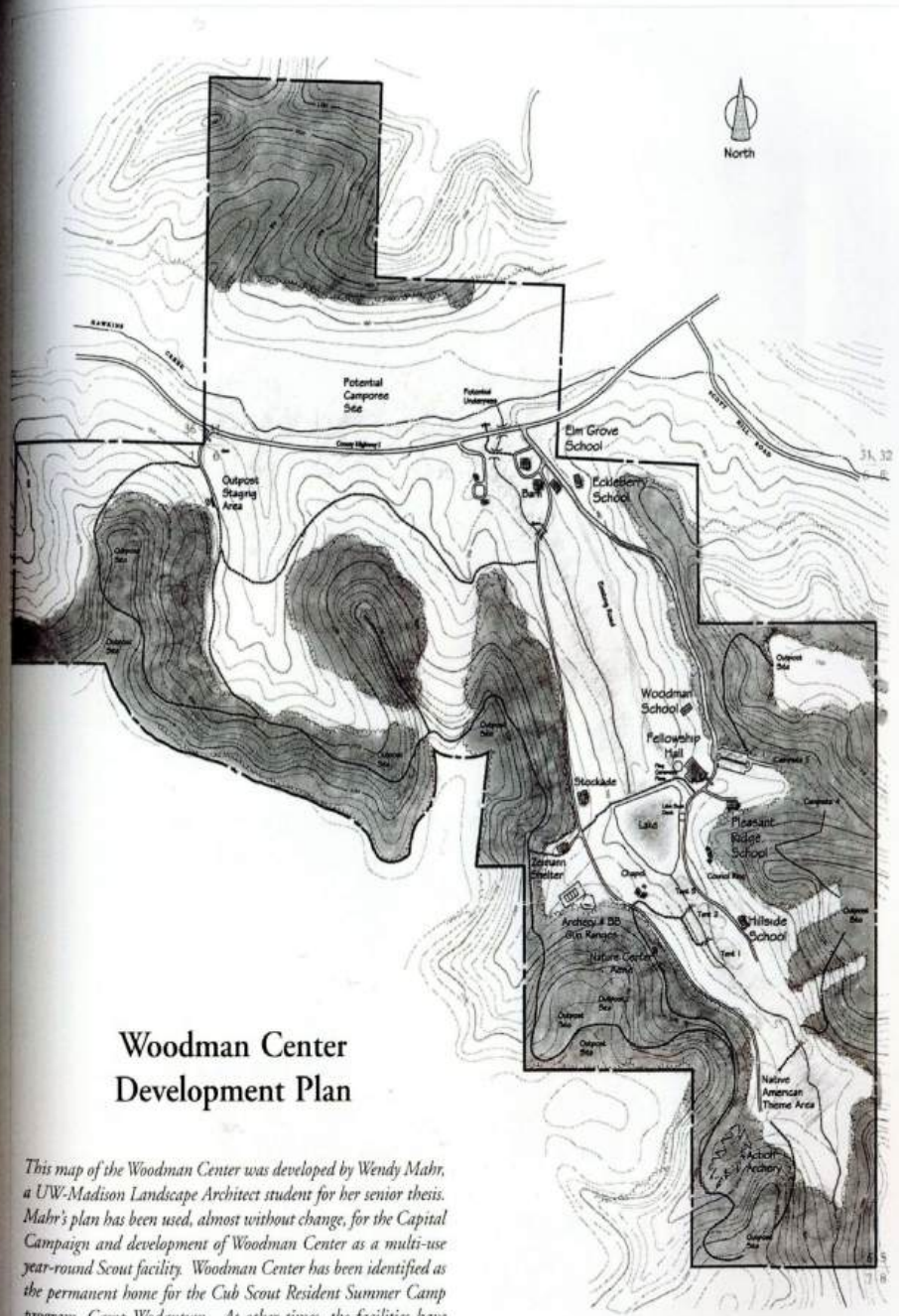
Submitted by Joan Palmer

Four Lakes Council, meeting monthly for seven months. The committee was chaired by Steve Mixtacki and included Jan Robertson, Rick Parfrey, Jan Jackson, Jim and Jean Petersen, and Scout Executive George Sparks. There was no limit to ideas for the propertry. Proposals included flush toilets, a dining hall, platform tents, a chapel, a campfire bowl, a nature center and theme program areas for Cub Scouts such as a fort and pirate ship.

Mahr's analysis of the property led to her vision of a major change in the look and approach to the Woodman Center. The main road that served Woodman Center ran straight through the center of the valley. She suggested that this be replaced by a new main road built to hug the tree line on the ridge along the east side of the property. This road would eventually lead into the parking lot of the planned "Fellowship Hall" and would be tree lined. Mahr's plan included infrastructure, facilities for use by all ages of Scouts, new multi-use structures and incorporation of existing buildings (especially Joan's beloved schoolhouses). Wendy Mahr's thesis, with little modification, has been the basis for Woodman Center development .

With plans now in place for Woodman Center development, the next need was for money and manpower to carry out the plan. Jim Klockner, Council President, solicited the Richland Center National Guard to refurbish the schoolhouses, build the toilet facility and install the new road bed. They worked on these projects during their annual two week encampments which they held at the Woodman Center in 1999 and 2000.

In 1999, Four Lakes Council committed to a Capital Campaign for improvements at all of its properties including the Woodman Center. The success of this campaign will allow for completion of the development plan. The Woodman Center has come a long way in ten short years. What began as a dream of two sisters just a decade ago is becoming a reality for the Scouts of Four Lakes Council.



Woodman Center Development Plan

This map of the Woodman Center was developed by Wendy Mahr, a UW-Madison Landscape Architect student for her senior thesis. Mahr's plan has been used, almost without change, for the Capital Campaign and development of Woodman Center as a multi-use year-round Scout facility. Woodman Center has been identified as the permanent home for the Cub Scout Resident Summer Camp program, Camp Wodantum. At other times, the facilities have been used by all Scouts and Council programs.



Submitted by Jean Petersen

New structures emerge on the Woodman Center. The chapel (above), donated by the Loren Mortenson family in memory of their daughter, is located on the western side of the valley and overlooks the pond and the schoolhouses. Just south of the chapel is the Engelke Nature Center (below), named for Walter Engelke, a long time Madison school principal and promoter of the Scouting program. It features an enclosed program room and two open air shelters. Both structures were designed by Russ Kowalski, architect and Troop 420 Scoutmaster.



Submitted by Jean Petersen

Joan Woodman Orton McCollum and Susan Woodman Meinhardt



submitted by Jan Jackson

(This section adapted from an article originally published in the Richland Center Observer *by Joan Palmer.)*

The Woodman Center is located in the heart of Wisconsin's driftless area — the land the glaciers missed — on County I between Highway 80 and Cazenovia. This rich farmland is fed by Hawkins Creek.

This section of the driftless area is known to local folks as the Ocooch Mountains. Rock out-crops and bluffs dot the steep valley slopes and narrow ridge tops. Scattered through the area are picturesque dairy farms and colorful mixed hardwood forests.

For hundreds of years, Indians hunted and camped in the area's valleys and caves. Keen observers can still find flint arrowheads, scrapers and axe heads.

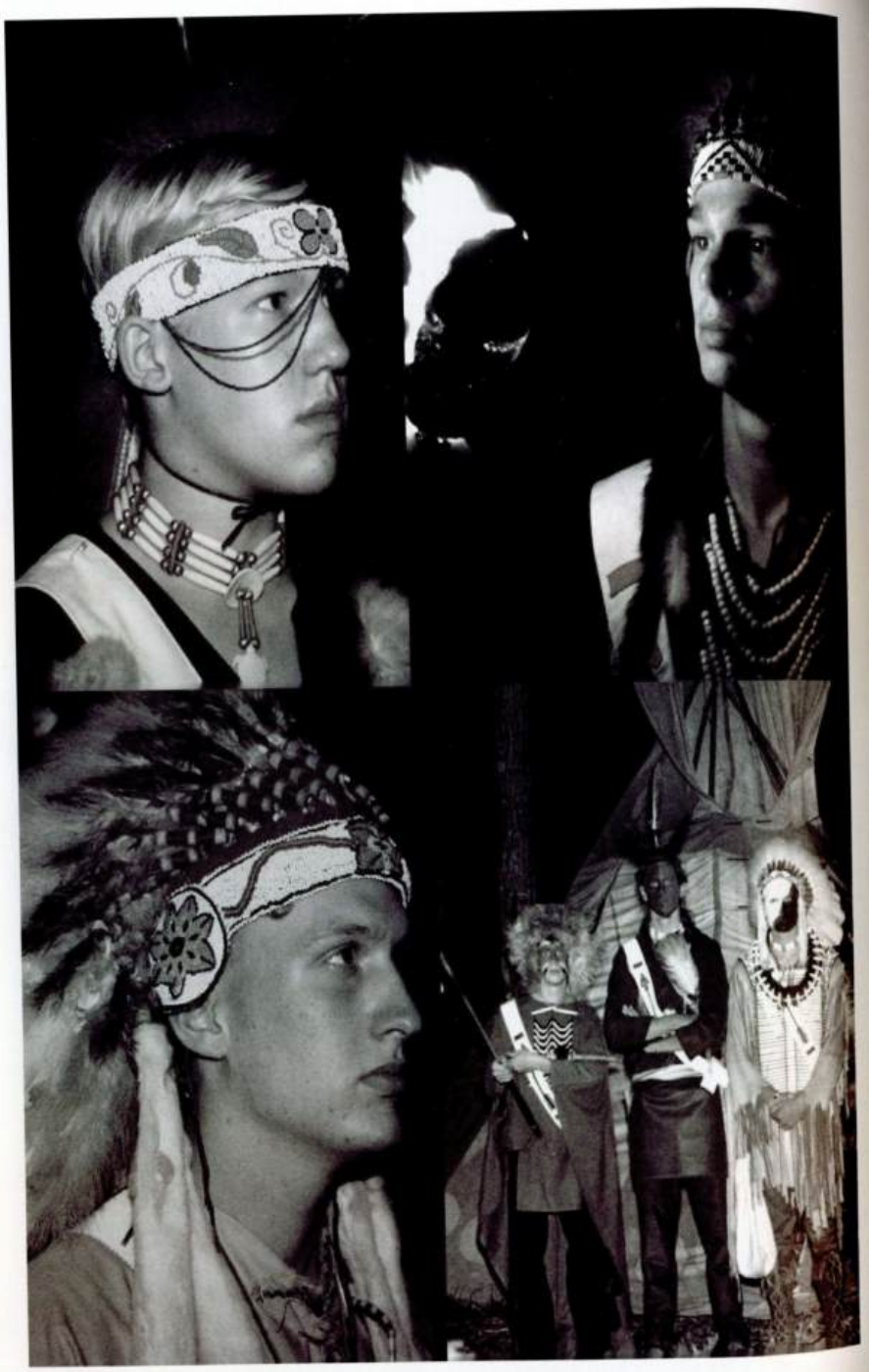
Local legend says in the summer of 1832, part of Chief Black Hawk's band of Sauks retreated through the area after the Battle of Wisconsin Heights. They were pursued through Richland County by the U.S. Army to their final stand at Bad Axe Creek on the Mississippi River.

Most of the early settlers chose the rich valleys for their farms. One of the first was Frank Woodman. He came from Maine to Wisconsin looking for a place with "plenty of fresh water, lots of timber and healthy surroundings" for his seven sons and seven daughters. He moved them by ox-drawn covered wagon to Upper Hawkins Creek. The site of their original cabin was on the west side of where the pond is now located. Five of the Woodman boys became railroad engineers. F.G. Woodman, Joan and Susan's father, married Josephine Worden of Willow Creek and stayed on the farm which is the Woodman Center site. His sons Floyd and William raised dairy and beef cattle on the original homestead and an adjoining farm.

A registered nurse, Joan worked as an industrial nurse in the Chicago area and married industrialist Philo A. Orton. Susan was an elementary schoolteacher and married Dr. Maximillian Meinhardt. After spending most of their adult lives in living in Chicago or traveling the world, Joan and Susan returned to the family farm in the early 1960s. Joan was widowed and married Dr. E. "Mac" McCollum, a Richland Center dentist.

In 1962, the sisters had the opportunity to buy the Woodman School. Built in 1902, all the Woodmans attended the school and Susan taught there as a young woman. This began Joan's passion of preserving one room schoolhouses. The Woodman School and another nearby school, Pleasant Ridge, were moved to the Woodman farm and joined together to form a home for a museum of local history. Later, the Elm Grove School was moved six miles and placed near the pond to serve as a guest house.

The schoolhouses were included when the 550 acre Woodman farm was donated to the Boy Scouts as were the 5 acre man-made pond, farm house, barn and other out buildings. All remain except for the trailer house that was moved and the barn that collapsed under the weight of the 2000-01 snows.



Opposite: Members of Tichora Lodge ceremonies team from the early 1990's in their regalia. Top left: Sam Jackson; top right: Nate Falco; bottom left: Kevin Gustafson; bottom right (l to r) Nate Falco, Ken Derengowski, Kevin Gustafson.

Chapter 9

TICHORA LODGE #146 ORDER of the ARROW (1939 -)

by Michael Heitke and Tony Lazewski

AN INAUSPICIOUS START

The Inception

Saturday, May 20, 1939 at Camp Tichora dawned with excitement and anticipation. Thirty-two Scouts and Scouters anxiously awaited their induction into the Order of the Arrow (OA) Lodge that would be established in Four Lakes Council that day. It would be the 146th of over 550 such lodges to be chartered in the United States by the National Order of the Arrow organization.Tom Kita Chara Lodge #96 of the Samoset Council, the nearby lodge charged with investing the new lodge in Four Lakes Council, left Wausau, WI on Saturday morning. The group was a little late after getting lost on the way.

Tom Kita Chara arrived at Camp Tichora in mid afternoon and completed arrangements for the induction ceremony that evening. After supper Four Lakes Council Scouts were lead to the fire lit campfire bowl where the Tom Kita Chara Lodge performed the ritualistic ceremony that established the new lodge of "Honor Campers" Order of the Arrow. Dressed in American Indian costumes of the Order, the group carried out a well-organized, very impressive and awe inspiring ceremony for the new lodge.

The Order of the Arrow began in 1915 at Treasure Island Scout Camp of the Philadelphia Council. It was one of many such organizations throughout the United States with the intent of honoring outstanding Scout campers. However, in 1948 it was the Order of the Arrow that became the national organization and an official part of the Boy Scouts of America program.

Members are elected to the Order of the Arrow by their peers in Scout troop elections and inducted by the local Order of the Arrow Lodge. Membership cannot be earned or purchased, but must be the result of election because of the outstanding example set forth by the Scout. TheOrder of the Arrow is a youth run organization. Adults can serve as advisors, but have no vote in the decisions of the lodge.



An early call out ceremony at Camp Tichora

Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

Tichora was selected as the lodge name in honor of their Camp Tichora on Green Lake. Tichora derived its name from the Ho Chunk (Winnebago) Indian word for "green waters." The lodge selected the white pine as the lodge totem, a traditional symbol of strength among woodland Indian tribes.

Following the ceremonies the new members elected the first officers of Tichora Lodge: Allan Gay, Lodge Chief; Charles Iltis, Scribe; Robert Kuenning, Dane District Representative; William Berry, Sauk-Colombia District Representative; and Wayne Jarvis, Richland District Representative.

The thirty-two Charter Members were (from Madison) Allan Gay, Jack Gleason, Glen Hayden, Robert Kuenning, James Kuenning, Dick Mautner, Charles Iltis, George Brinton, Bill Parson, James Callen, Eugene Soldatus, Page Anderson, Mickey Lovell, Oz Fox, Tony Larson, Don Manthe, Fred Geist, Robert Jerde, Edward Colbert, D.W. Tiesberg, Ernest Peterson; (from Morrisville) Bill Richards; (from Beloit) William H. Keown; (from Richland Center) Wayne Jarvis, James McCollum; (from Stoughton) Robert Rapp; (from Portage) Floyd Springer, Bill Perry,Wilber Miller; (from Aurora, IL) Howard Wissel, Edward Easter; and (from Geneva, IL) Roy Huntley.

The following morning Tom Kita Chara Lodge trained the new Tichora OA members in the rituals and operations of the organization. The OA rituals are American Indian in origin. A baseball game between the two lodges preceded dinner.

Tom Kita Chara Lodge then left for home early in the afternoon, but not before complementing Tichora on the excellent meals and great variety of food. They were also impressed by the quick and efficient dishwashing system used by the Tichora Scouts.

Knights of the Square Table

The excitement brought by the Order of the Arrow ended almost immediately. There was no more mention of the Order of the Arrow until 1945 when Scout Executive Peter Norg re-established the Lodge. However, feelings for the OA were so strong that it could not be eliminated. In its place a Camp Tichora Honor Society called the Knights of the Square Table was established. Like the Order of the Arrow, elected candidates were the most respected Scouts. Initiation required a day of service, silence and scant food before the evening induction ceremony, identical to the Order of the Arrow procedures. The Knights was strictly a camp honor society, without any formal structure, officers and ties or membership in any larger



Unidentified Scouts performing a ceremony at Camp Tichora in the late 1940s.

Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

regional or national organization. The Knights of the Square Table totem was a white pine knot with a K in the center, which was hung on a thong that was worn around the neck. This thong was derived from the Tom Kita Chara Lodge thong totem and incorporated the Tichora Lodge totem. Tichora Lodge would use this same totem without the K for many years.

The Reincarnation

The Order of the Arrow was back for good in 1945 thanks to encouragement by Scout Executive Peter Norg, recommendation by the Camping and Activities Committee and approval of the Council Executive Board that spring. All that remained from 1939 were the Tichora Lodge name, the 146 charter number and memories kept alive through the Knights of the Square Table. Another charter membership selected before summer camp plus the campers selected by their troops at summer camp carried out the OA work at camp, as well as other duties of the lodge. The ceremonies and mystery surrounding the OA added an exciting element to the camp program, surpassed only by the induction for those fortunate enough to be elected to the OA.

Gathering of the clan in 1946 at Camp Tichora



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke; photo by Hokenstad

BROTHERHOOD

The Lodge Banquet

Tichora Lodge, OA, did not end with Summer camp as happened with the Knights of the Square Table. The first annual Tichora banquet was Wednesday, January 2, 1946 at the Madison YMCA, with members from Madison, Portage, Stoughton, Wisconsin Dells, Belleville, Blue River, Dodgeville, Mazomanie, Sauk City, Prairie du Sac, DeForest and Baraboo in attendance. Sixty-one plates were served before Master of Ceremonies R.C. Salisbury (Highway Safety Director - State of Wisconsin) took over and introduced pianist Charles Tomlinson to lead a songfest. Guest speaker Capt. L. K. Pollard (commanding officer of the naval detachment of the University of Wisconisin) told of his experiences with Boy Scouts that served in the navy. He commented that Scouts demonstrated to their officers the value of Scout training by their adeptness and initiative for leadership under trying wartime conditions.

The lodge banquet continues to be held in early January to accommodate attendance by college students home on break. It is the one event when arrowmen are encouraged to bring non-arrow people such as parents and friends to enjoy the social setting. Food, a highlight of any banquet, has ranged from smorgasbords to catered meals to cafeteria arrangements to sit down meals. Main courses have included chicken and ham, roast beef, Italian fare, steak or vegetarian options. The best meals have been prepared by our own lodge cooks, often lead by Dan Hoffman. One of the highlights of recent banquets has been the desert competition among the homemade deserts brought by Tichora Executive Committee Members.

Programs have typically included a guest speaker: politician, sports figure, media figure, outdoor expert or Native American. The Native American speakers have talked about their heritage and presented interactive dance programs. For two years Lodge Chief Peter Weiss arranged a full day's program at a school that provided gym and sports facilities, as well as places to sit and play games or enjoy fellowship prior to the banquet meal.



Submitted by Michael T. Heiske

The Lodge gathered for a picture during a winter banquet in the late 1940s. Notice how Brotherhood members are wearing their sashes over their left shoulder. This was done until 1950 when the two bars were added to the sash to indicate Brotherhood.

For the past twenty years an integral part of the banquet program has been the memorabilia auction. Patches, mugs, hand crafted walking sticks and more donated by members and sold to banquet attendees have raised in excess of $15,000 that has been used for camp development.

Lodge Conferences

Since the 1950s Tichora Lodge has held annual Spring and Fall Conferences and in some years a Summer Conference. Conferences were held at the Council summer camp. The center piece of these conferences was service to camp, including the opening and closing of camp for the appropriate season. A special feature of these conferences was the opening and closing of the waterfront by Dan Hoffman. In spite of the cold water during May and September, Dan has not failed to take his twice a year dip at the camp swimming beach. During the lodge meeting Dan would walk by on his way to the beach and there would be a quick break as everyone rushed to the beach to see Dan test the lake's frigid waters.



Submitted by Terry Stewart

Lyle Sprecher, Dick Davies, and Dave Blockstein (l to r) admire one of the cakes provided by the Lodge officers for the 1974 Winter Banquet.



Submitted by Terry Stewart

Jack Heady displays the Tichora flag that he made in 1977.

The program for these conferences is the Ordeal and Brotherhood Ceremonies. With the end of the weekly ceremonies at summer camp in 1968, conference ceremonies were required. Pre-conference preparation and ceremonial bowl set up have produced impressive ceremonies. Any discussion of Scout memories will invariably result in recollections of the Order of the Arrow ceremonies. The fire may even come to mind when it is recalled that the flames of some licked the tree tops fifty feet above.

Good food always fueled the OA members, candidates excluded, that donated hours of hard work for camp. Whole hog barbecues were always a highlight, but eggs, French toast, pancakes, hamburgers, spaghetti, lasagna, sloppy joes, chili, chicken, roast beef

or pork and a myriad of other entrees have been part of the conference menus. No one went away hungry unless they refused to eat and who could pass up these culinary delights? Late night cracker barrels were a fitting end of the day for fellowship and made sure no one, including the candidates, went to bed hungry. Throughout the years thousands of members have taken a post-cracker barrel trip across the road of camp to enjoy Kozys' famous pizza. When it comes to Scouts there is no question the stomach is a bottomless pit.

Area and Section Conferences

The National Order of the Arrow organized regional areas to encourage fellowship and idea exchange among lodges. Tichora was initially part of Area P, which included Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Tichora was involved in Area P from the start and hosted the Fall Fellowship Conference September 13 - 14, 1947. This Arrow reunion encampment was run on a campout basis, with arrow members bringing their own camping gear and food. The informal program emphasized lodges visiting the encampments of other lodges. The program was similar to that found at international jamborees. Order of the Arrow members of Four Lakes Drum and Bugle Corps had just returned from the 1947 Inter-national Jamboree in France and knew this program well. There were no events, only the interaction among lodges and individuals. Two or three assemblies were available for instruction and business transactions as needed. Saturday evening was reserved for the first and second honor ceremonies, now called the Ordeal and Brotherhood.

Tichora Lodge again hosted the Area Conference, now named 7E, in the fall of 1952. This was the first year of only one Area Conference since 1946. There have never again been two Area Conferences in one year. Tichora elected to host the conference in 1952, rather than 1951, because so many members had joined the service, likely because of the Korean War. By 1952 after another summer of Ordeal inductions, there



Submitted by Terry Stewart

The fall 1982 OA conference kitchen staff: front row (l-r) Tony Laundrie, Dan Hoffman; rear row (l-r) John Trachte, Dan Caulfield, unidentified, Rod Birrenkott, Mike Bornett, Russ Birrenkott, unidentified, Gene Egan, Brian Kuer, Mike Hoffman.



Submitted by Larry Kahan

During the Spring 1999 conference, Will Keifer (left), Lodge Chief, accepts the Totem Pole from Marty Micke (right), which he hand carved.



Submitted by Terry Stewart

Dan Hoffman takes his traditional dive into Castle Rock Flowage to close camp at the end of the Fall 1978 OA Conference.



Submitted by Joseph Rossmeisl

Ben Zeier puts a fresh coat of paint on the outside of a latrine during a work conference.



Ralph Tarr, Troop 18, works with two Scouts in preparing barbecue chicken during the 1977 spring conference.

Submitted by Terry Stewart

were more members to help at the conference. This was the last Area Conference held at Camp Tichora.

Tichora Lodge hosted Area and Section Conferences in 1959, 1969, 1976, 1982, and 1988. Because there is no dining hall at Camp Castle Rock, innovative feeding arrangements had to be made, including recruiting the National Guard to set up their mess tents and field kitchen. Tichora has been an active Area and Section participant at varying levels of intensity through the years. Participation has included providing officers, presenting training and workshop sessions, entering and winning Indian Dance and Ceremony competitions, and enjoying the fellowship and friendly competition of tug-of-war, volleyball, OA Jeopardy and other games. Friendships and idea exchanges developed at these gatherings have positively influenced members and our lodge.

Planting the Lodge Totem

In April of 1951, Tichora discussed its behavior at recent Area meetings and decided it would be better to leave its mark in a more Scout-like way. Therefore, Tichora adopted the idea of planting the lodge totem, the white pine, at each Scout camp where area conferences were held. Tichora believed this was a project that would be unique because other lodges with animal totems would not be able to leave their totems at a camp. The Dane Tribe formally presented



OA brothers gather for Sunday morning breakfast outside the commissary during a 1983 spring conference.

Submitted by Terry Stewart

Arrowmen Bill Kelly (l) and Jim Petersen, Jr. (r) stand in front of the Oscar Mayer Weinermobile just before the 2000 NOAC parade. During Founders' Day, Tichora Lodge distributed hundreds of "Weinermobile" whistles to fellow NOAC participants. The whistles were a very popular item to collect.



Submitted by Jim Petersen

this idea to the Lodge, which granted its approval and directed Dick McVicar to handle the details of the project. The first white pine planting at another camp took place at the Area Conference at Camp Chickagami, May 5 & 6, 1951, hosted by Tom Kita Chara Lodge.

Throughout the years Tichora Lodge has planted its totem in almost every camp in the state. There are reports of some of these seedlings growing to heights exceeding 40 feet. Tichora has also taken the totem out of state, as was reported in the local Oxford, Ohio newspaper, when a White Pine was planted at Miami of Ohio University during the 1975 National Order of the Arrow Conference. Restrictions on crossing state lines with plants and animals have limited Tichora's opportunities to give their totem. Appropriately, in 1989 on its 50th Anniversary, Tichora planted a White Pine near the entry to the OA Call Out Bowl at Camp Tesomas, home of Tom Kita Chara Lodge, who performed the charter induction for Tichora Lodge.

The Confederate Flag

The behavior at Area Conferences that concerned lodge leaders revolved around Tichora's confederate flag. This flag was paraded around the 1950 Na-



Submitted by Terry Stewart

Singing the OA song to close the gathering of the lodge at the 1977 Fall Conference.



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

The 1975 National Order of the Arrow Conference was recognized in the August 21, 1975 edition of The Miamian, *the student newspaper of Miami University, Oxford, OH. The original caption is: "Tichora Lodge donates tree to Miami. Tim Pellowski, (left) and Chris Robaidek (right) represent Tichora Lodge, Madison, Wisc., of the Order of the Arrow in presenting Miami University with a 'token of appreciation to the University for hosting the National OA conference.' Receiving the tree for Miami was Kenneth Havens, (center) superintendent of campus services at the University. Pellowski said it is the Lodge custom to present the host camp, or institution where a function is held, with the Lodge totem of Tichora. Every lodge has its own totem ranging from birds to animals and other living things. The white pine brought from Wisconsin was planted on the spacious lawn in the original Old Miami campus area in front of Harrison and Ogden Halls."*

tional OA Conference at the University of Indiana by a southern lodge. During the conference Tichora Lodge delegates captured the flag and kept it well hidden. Pleas for return of the flag at conference gatherings were unsuccessful. Then as Dick McVicar began the drive home, unbeknownst to him, the Tichora delegates hung the flag against the passenger side of the car.

The confederate flag made it back to Madison and was a prized lodge possession. At Area Conferences Tichora would bring the flag out and show it off. It wasn't long before other lodges eyed the confederate flag, and somehow Tom Kita Chara Lodge was able to capture it. There is no record of how often this flag changed hands. However, 1955 was the last statewide Area Conference, and Tichora and Tom Kita Chara were assigned to the southern and northern Areas respectively. Because these lodges would no longer see each other every year it was decided the flag would be divided lengthwise, with each lodge getting half of this confederate flag. Tom Kita Chara's half is in their archives and Tichora's half has not been seen for decades. In addition to dividing the flag many friendships were broken by the division of the Area.

National Order of The Arrow Conference

Tichora has participated in National Order of the Arrow Conferences (NOAC) typically held every other year at a college campus since they began in 1948. These conferences draw thousands, up to 7000 plus, from all lodges to receive training, participate in ceremony and Indian dancing events, see a giant arrow fair, attend evening shows and more. At the NOAC 2000, Tichora sponsored the Oscar Meyer Wienermobile to the cheers of all present. The knowledge and ideas brought home from these conferences have influenced the plans and activities of Tichora Lodge.

Ordeal, Brotherhood and Vigil

Tichora has always been concerned with the quality and meaning of their candidates' experience. In 1977 Tichora became one of the first lodges to enact the Elangomat system. Elangomats, meaning "friends," are OA members that again go through the Ordeal, this time alongside candidates, as a sign of brotherhood and to help the candidates. In the early years Elangomats were recruited from the conference registration line on Friday night. Now Elangomats volunteer in advance and receive pre-conference training. Shortly after women were allowed to be Scoutmasters they became eligible for induction into the Order of the Arrow. The first women were inducted into Tichora Lodge in 1989.

Another pioneering effort by Tichora Lodge was field testing the new Brotherhood program and requirements for several years beginning in 1985. The new program focus was the Arrowman's obligation to his troop, especially between Ordeal and Brotherhood ceremonies. The new Brotherhood program greatly increased the number of Ordeal members completing their Brotherhood membership and is now the standard program for all lodges.

Tichora Lodge selected their first Vigil Honor candidates Clare Newell and Merle Zimmerman, at the March 30, 1951 lodge meeting. Requirements for the Vigil Honor were 3 years of outstanding service as a Brotherhood member. To become Brotherhood required one year of Ordeal membership and election to Brotherhood, not as today where one makes the decision to seek Brotherhood himself. Thus a minimum of 4 years was required to be eligible for Vigil membership. Reactivation of the lodge in 1945 and the 4 year time requirement explain why Tichora did not elect a Vigil candidate until this date. The induction of Tichora's first Vigil member did not occur until 1954 at the 7 E Conference at Camp Decorah. Merle Zimmerman and Dick McVicar were inducted into the Vigil in 1955. There is no explanation for the lag time between elections and inductions. Tichora's first women Vigil Honor members were Judy Bunge and Jeanne Marshall in 1993.



Submitted by Terry Stewart



Submitted by Terry Stewart

The above photos are of an Ordeal clan and their elangomat during the Spring 1977 OA Conference. The elangomat, who is wearing his sash, works side by side with his clan. The top photo shows the clan in the midst of their "irksome task." The bottom photo was taken just before the induction ceremony.

Awards

Because membership in the Order of the Arrow is itself recognition for outstanding scouting, there have been few other awards. However, Tichora Lodge has chosen to use the Founder's Award to recognize the contributions of its dedicated and outstanding members. The Founder's Award is a National Award in honor of the Order of the Arrow's two founders, E. Urner Goodman and Carroll A. Edson. It is limited to two awards per year for a lodge and is issued from National at the request of each lodge. The Founder's Award began in 1986, but was first awarded in Tichora Lodge in 1987.

The Lodge Patch

The first official lodge patch was released November 24, 1950, thanks to Dick McVicar who designed it, saw that it got made and sent it to each member. McVicar wrote: "Our totem (White Pine) is not as flexible as an animal design, and therefore can be displayed in one way only, the bough and cone of the White Pine help to define the totem further. You will note that there are exactly five needles in each bunch. Secondly, the rectangular shape with four sides represents the Four Lakes Council by whom we are sponsored. The red arrow through the tree is self explanatory. The word 'Tichora' is lettered in legend type and represents the Lenni Lenape story around which our order is based. The red and white colors of the Order of the Arrow and green and white colors of our lodge make up the rest of the emblem."

This same patch design remains unchanged to this date. The design was arranged to fit the pocket flap shape in 1955 and approved at the December 28, 1955 lodge banquet. The lodge flap patch was issued in 1956 and by lodge vote restricted to two patches per member. The patch purchase was entered on each membership card and members were on their honor not to trade their patches. The restriction of the Tichora pocket flap continued until 1987, with the only change being a restriction of 3 per person in the 1980s. In 1973 a lodge decision allowed members to trade their worn patch for a new patch.

The restriction appeared to threaten the existence of Tichora Lodge in the mid 1970s. Rumors began to circulate that the lodge would have to lift their patch restriction or they would not be rechartered by National. This situation evolved from the intense patch trading at sectional and national events and the goal of National to eliminate people asking for many patches for those that were restricted. National wanted one for one, mine for yours, trading to promote fairness and friendship. Tichora refused to lift their restriction. Subsequently the lodge received a letter from National stating that "we strongly recommend removal of all lodge patch restrictions to abide with BSA policy, but we in no way threaten or challenge your activities or charter." This ended rumors of Tichora's impending elimination. With the end of the lodge patch restriction in 1987 there was no rush to purchase and trade patches. To this day the Tichora flap patch is not widely traded.

The *Trailblazer* reported the April 11, 1970 approval of 10 modified lodge patches with "146" added. These patches were to be used for display purposes for each lodge in the area and the professional and lay advisors. No such patch has ever been found and it appears unlikely they were ever produced.

A mandate from National requiring a fleur de lis or BSA or Scouting USA on every patch was issued in the 1970s. The intent of this directive was to identify and sanction each Scout patch. Shortly thereafter Tichora added a fleur de lis, the only design change in the flap patch since 1956. Only flaps with the fleur de lis were not restricted.

Through the years there have been discussions about changing the Tichora Lodge flap patch, either to a new design or adopting a trading flap to go with the restricted flap, or adding the lodge number. A more elaborate and colorful design has also been talked about. In the end, all decisions have been to keep the same lodge patch and continue the tradition started in 1950 with the first lodge patch. Commemorative and delegate flaps have been issued, but there is only one Tichora Lodge flap patch.



Founder's Award Recipients

1987	Bill Steckelberg	
1990	Richard McVicar	
1991	Ken Larson	Peter Weiss (youth)
1992	Bruce Dewey	
1993	Jan Jackson	
1995	Gordon Moll	Kevin Gustafson (youth)
1996	Bernard (B.J.) Gallenberg	Russell Micke (youth)
1997	Tony Lazewski	Gustav Hartman (youth)
1998	Dan Butz	Ben Zeier (youth)
1999	Judy Bunge	Sam Jackson (youth)
2000	Will Kiefer (youth)	Cary Semsar (youth)
2001	Michael T. Heitke	James Petersen, Jr. (youth)



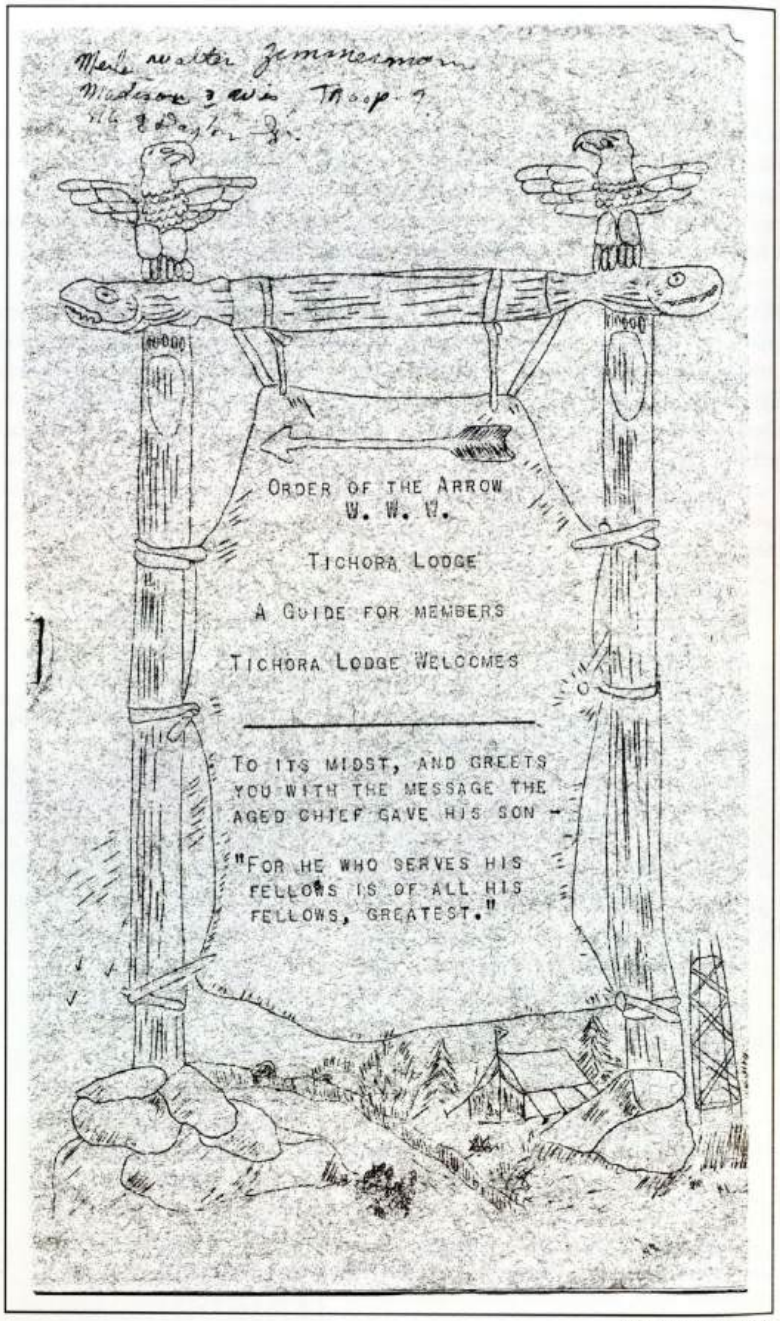
Submitted by Jean Petersen



Emblems

Tichora lodge first issued an emblem in 1947 - the Arrow Fellowship Conference patch. Since then many patches, neckerchiefs, mugs, bolo ties, clothing and more have been issued by the lodge. In 1983 Carl Bauman designed and had produced the Tichora belt buckle, which was based on the original rectangular lodge patch. The buckles are serial numbered to 500 and registered in the owners name. However, the register has not been seen for years. Buckles that break are replaced at no charge. Many of the Tichora emblems can be seen in the Patch Chapter of this book.

Above photo: The front side of the Tichora belt buckle, show actual size. Right photo: The reverse side of the Tichora belt buckle, enlarged to show detail.



Submitted by Tichora Lodge

Front cover of the original Tichora Lodge guide for members, 1945. Donated by Merle Zimmerman

Lodge Constitution

Tichora Lodge developed a constitution in the early 1950s. However, a few years later it was found to be in violation of the National by-laws and was immediately revoked. New by-laws were eventually adopted.

The new chapter plan whereby each district in the Council would have a corresponding chapter was adopted in 1956. The chapters would elect officers, just as the lodge elects officers, to run the chapter meetings and programs. This was very similar to the tribe organization that had been in place for at least six years. Some troops also organized clans of OA members with an elected Chief and troop service unit to run OA affairs in the troop.

Through the years Tichora has been governed by a set of by-laws adopted by the lodge membership. Typically at the Fall Conference lodge business meeting, these by-laws have been modified to meet new challenges, changing times, and to keep in line with National regulations. For more than a decade Tichora by-laws have been published in the annual *Plan Book*.

In an effort to better structure the lodge and provide leadership opportunities Tichora adopted the committee system in 1967. The committee chairmen were added to the elected officers to form the Lodge Executive Committee. The committee system was not adopted without a fight because factions supported either the old or new system so their group could govern the lodge.

The Move To Castle Rock and Maybe a New Name

Summer 1958 was the last summer camp held at Camp Tichora. No one knew this until February of 1959, when the Four Lakes Council Executive Committee announced that the 1959 summer camp would be held at Camp Castle Rock. The move to Camp Castle Rock prompted discussion about changing the lodge name. "Tichora" was originally chosen to honor Camp Tichora, which now was no longer used or owned by the council. It was decided that Tichora should still be the name of the OA lodge, thus continuing the history of the name from its founding. For the OA, the camp highlight continued to be the call out ceremony.



Tim Leifer and Craig Rennebohm (l to r), dressed in their regalia, pose with the Tichora flap patch in the early 1960s.

Submitted by Michael T. Heitke



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

John "Shawn" Jacobsen (foreground) explains Indian dancing at Camp Castle Rock. John's specialty was the Flaming Hoop dance.

CHEERFULNESS

Indian Dancing

It was noted in February 1950 that the recently organized Tichora Lodge Dance Team had become popular throughout the Council during its few weeks of existence. The team was organized to offer their services to all units in the Council and to carry out the true meaning behind the Order of the Arrow, "Service." Dance team members were Karl Anderson, Paul Anderson, Stefan Anderson, Art Jorgenson, Don Smith, John Waldvogel, Mike McGrath, Jack Lightfoot and Dick Vorndran.

Tichora dancers were active on the national scene when four dance team members - Dick Schantz, Steve Victor, Steve Curtis and George Longenecker performed at the 1957 National Jamboree sectional show. A result of personnel changes and the focus on Castle Rock development led to a decline in the dance team at this time.



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

Indian dancing at a call out ceremony at Camp Castle Rock in the ealry 1960s.

In 1961, the Lodge began efforts to return the dance team to its past glory. These efforts to reinvigorate the dance team were an unqualified success. By the late 1960s and early 1970s, Tichora Lodge had the premier dance team in the area. Unlike many earlier less sophisticated efforts, this Tichora dance team expended considerable effort in research to develop dances that were representative and respectful of the local Winnebago (Ho-Chunk) traditions.

When there were no Scouts in camp on the weekend the dance team would gather to practice. Such practices often ended with a trip to Jermoos in Mauston for a meal or snack. A memory of one such excursion is setting up a dance ring in the Jermoos parking lot and lighting it with car lights. After a few dances, the team adjourned to the restaurant in their Indian regalia for their meal. What a show of dedication, fun and camaraderie among the dancers.



Submitted by Terry Stewart

Upper right: Members of the OA dance team display their regalia during a conference at Camp Castle Rock in the mid-1980s.

Opposite: Chief Whirling Thunder (Robinson Johnson) of the Ho Chunk Thunder Clan was a Camp Castle Rock staff member for several years during the 1960's. He was a quiet and respected man who offered help if it was sought. He did all the singing and drumming for the OA ceremonies and helped the dance team with their steps. Whirling Thunder helped significantly to bring authenticity and accuracy to the Tichora ceremonies and dances. On occasion he also provided the staff with the delicacy of Indian fry bread. During summer camp, Whirling Thunder ran the handicraft lodge.



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke



Sam Jackson enters Camp Castle Rock's campfire bowl at the beginning of a call out ceremony in the mid-1990s

Submitted by Tichora Lodge

Outside of camp the dance team was very active. They participated in Indian Pow Wows each year and even hosted a Pow Wow in Middleton around 1970. As now, Parson's Trading Post in Wisconsin Dells was a second home to the dance team. When school started the dance team did not put their regalia in storage, but instead maintained a very active schedule of two to four performances each week. The team would dance throughout the Council at each troop election, Blue and Gold Dinners, Council and district events, Girl Scout events, as well as practice on weekends.



Nate Falco (bearing torch) addresses the newly elected OA members at a call out ceremony at Camp Castle Rock in late-1980s.

Submitted by Tichora Lodge

The large red ceremonial drum always accompanied the dance team. A suitcase of Indian regalia traveled with the dance team in case someone forgot their regalia and wanted to dance. Some of the dances included Snake, Ruffle, Kettle of Dog, Round and Flaming Hoop. An indication of the high quality of the Tichora dance team is John Jacobsen's second place finish at the 1969 NOAC in the Oklahoma Straight Dance competition. The Tichora dance team was frequently victorious at Area Conferences. Members of this Tichora dance team were John Jacobsen, Nels Swenson, Terry and LaVerne Baumeister, Mike Schulty, Dave Sugar, Ken Perry, Greg Bergenski, Rick Lorenz, Steve Thayer, Nick Plackeaus, Dan Hoffman, Chuck Berger, Mark Herkert, Phil Dean, Mike Smith, and Paul Shiveler, drummer. This was indeed the golden age of Tichora Indian dancing.

The high profile and success of the Tichora dance team led to the election of their members to lodge offices. Soon the dance team controlled Tichora Lodge because it was almost impossible to be elected to an office without being a dancer.

Some people looked on the dance team as rabble-rousers because of their outgoing and loud demeanor. However, they were also accepted and respected because they were so active and provided programs to any group anywhere in the Council. This dance team came to an end in the early 1970s when the core group reached age 21 and entered other life stages. The remaining dancers could not keep the team going at this level and in the process it gradually dissipated. About this time the weekly OA ceremonies ended at Camp Castle Rock, which was the primary stimulus and stage for the dance team. In the thirty years since this decline there have been many attempts to establish another dance team, but none have taken hold.

The Elaborate Call Out Ceremony

The birth of the colorful call out ceremonies conducted each week at camp was in the mid 1950s. Prior to this time, call outs were a solemn part of a campfire program. Taking a page from other lodges and primarily the Wisconsin Dells Indian shows, Tichora developed a scripted Indian call out with members



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

A call out ceremony in Camp Tichora's campfire bowl in the late 1950s. The tipi was moved from Camp Tichora to Camp Castle Rock and was prominently featured during the call out ceremonies in the 1960s. This ceremony was often called the "tap out" because candidates received 3 taps on their shoulder. "Tap" is a misnomer because candidates were hit very hard.

dressed in Indian regalia and used a ceremonial drum. The drum was made from a hollow tree near the camp director's cabin and 2 green hides hand tanned by Dick Jones. The drum sat in a huge stand and lasted for years. The first outfits were crude: mattress cover loincloths, simple headdresses and sticks for spears. The camp director liked the ceremony, but told the members to get better outfits. After a winter's work of research done at libraries and consulting with the Wisconsin Dells Indians, members were ready with nice outfits. In addition to outfits members worked on Indian dances during the winter.

The next season's ceremonies were sophisticated and beautiful thanks to the work of Dick Jones who designed the call out. On Thursday evening campers anxiously waited in their campsites for the Indian torchbearer who would lead them to the OA call out bowl, the campfire ring, in silence. Once seated in the dark bowl lit only by the flaming torches, a fire was magically lit as Indian dancing began. Indian dances throughout the ceremony included: fire lighting, eagle, spear, torch - with flaming torches tossed among dancers, and the flaming hoop. Candidates who were called out received three hard taps on the right shoulder and then were seated. They waited for the ceremony to end and everyone else to leave the bowl. Candidates received two matches and were told to build a fire and think about the meaning of the call out. Candidates were led out of the bowl in a line, with a hand on the shoulder of the candidate in front. Periodically, a candidate was taken to a preselected site that had wood for a fire, until all candidates were placed. The individual candidate sites were on the Spirit Lake side of camp toward the rifle range, where they could not be seen by the rest of camp.

The Ordeal was completed on Friday with a day's work in camp and scant food while maintaining silence. The Ordeal Ceremony was in the OA bowl, which was near Spirit Lake in the Poplars, about 100 yards west of the and campfire bowl and rifle range. Camp staff was responsible for the OA program in addition to their regular duties.



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

A call out ceremony in Camp Castle Rock's campfire bowl in the early 1960s. Arrows were shot between a candidate's feet as part of the elaborate ceremony.



Submitted by Bruce Nicholls



Submitted by Michael T. Heitke

Campfire bowls were made ready for the elaborate call out ceremonies. These photos show the sand paintings that were displayed prominently on the floor of the campfire bowl at Camp Tichora (left) in the 1950s and Camp Castle Rock (right) in the 1960s.

The call out ceremony was so impressive that it drew visitors and developed into a major area attraction. To meet requests for meals by guests a chicken barbecue developed, with as many as 60 to 80 meals served on a big week. The less than sophisticated grill was bedsprings supported by cement blocks. Regardless, that chicken sure tasted good.

The colorful ceremonies continued at Camp Castle Rock on the same days. The Thursday night call out ceremony became the popular attraction at Camp Castle Rock that it had been at Camp Tichora. Signs promoting the ceremony and barbecue chicken dinner were placed at the nearby Port-O-Call restaurant and Mauston and Lyndon Station tourist information centers. The chicken was parboiled and then grilled between two grill racks turned regularly, a major improvement over the original Camp Tichora set up. Chief Whirling Thunder was the managing cook for the barbecue during his years on staff. About 45 - 60 minutes of Indian dancing was the highlight for visitors.

Preparation of the campfire bowl at Camp Castle Rock for the call out ceremony was cheerfully completed each week by the Tichora Lodge staff members. Typically, OA and staff were one and the same. The right side of the bowl, as you face the lake, was the location of the Council fire and magic fire on a 2' high platform. Behind these were the drummer, drum and tepee. The center of the bowl was covered with beautiful sand paintings, typically in a Woodland Indian design of colorful flowers connected by vines and leaves. By the end of the ceremony these sand paintings were danced into obliteration. Sand for this artwork was collected on a weekly foray to one of the sandstone formations near Lyndon Station. The fine white sand washed to the ground was taken to camp and colored from a palate of tempera paints to get just the right color for that week's design.

Starting with the most distant campsites, Scouts were met at their campsite by guides. Candidates who were tapped out brought their sleeping bag and then lead to the ceremonial bowl. The Scouts entered the bowl and took their seats on the lower level rows. Visitors then entered and sat at the upper level. When everyone was seated the spirits were invoked to start the magic fire and begin the ceremony. The spirits never failed. Candidates were again tapped out and then had an arrow shot between their feet. Several Indian dances completed the ceremony, with the flaming hoop being the most spectacular. The end of the ceremony was marked by a flaming arrow shot into



A ceremonies team at Camp Tichora in the early 1950s. This ceremony was held in the Lodge Ceremonial Bowl.

Submitted by Tichora Lodge

the lake. Candidates were then lead off to start their Ordeal, while Scouts and visitors were told about the candidates upcoming experience. As everyone departed the memory of the ceremony they witnessed would not be forgotten.

Ranger Oscar Larson always had a list of what needed to be done at camp. This list was the source for Ordeal projects. It was guaranteed that there was never a shortage of work to do!



A ceremonies team from 1987 at Camp Castle Rock. Arrowmen (l to r) Pete Weiss as Allowat Sakima, Dennis Schwedersky as Kichkinet, Mark Zipsie as Nutiket, and Dave Emmert as Meteu stand in front of the Tichora Lodge banner hung in the Lodge Ceremonial Bowl. This ceremony was the last time that this set of regalia was worn. The regalia were worn for many years by many teams and were starting to show their age. This conference also featured the new felt banners made by Jo Turner.

Submitted by Tichora Lodge

A new legend was developed during the 1965 camp season ceremonies. Members enacted the story of a famine ridden tribe seeking help from neighboring tribes to depict the giving of brotherhood, cheerfulness and service. The new call out and tap out procedure was intended to impress upon prospective members the importance and value of the Order of the Arrow. Emphasis from National that the Lenni Lenape legend not be part of the public call out ceremony may have contributed to the evaluation and revision of Tichora's call out.

An end to weekly summer camp Ordeals came in 1968 to eliminate a candidate's conflict between summer camp activities and the OA Ordeal. Call out ceremonies were to be offered at camporees and unit meetings. Soon the elaborate weekly camp call out ceremonies were a fading memory. These call outs have never returned, being replaced by a candidate recognition during part of a camp wide campfire event or nothing at all.

SERVICE

Leadership and Training

An overriding goal of the Order of the Arrow is the development of leaders. Members are elected to leadership positions and are expected to carry out the duties of that position. Lodge Officer Training conferences now held annually and run by lodge youth provide the training and skills needed by leaders. Other sources of leadership training include the National Leadership Seminar and Lodge Leadership Development, two weekend courses run by National Order of the Arrow youth leaders. Training sessions at the section and national conferences are also a valuable source of leader training.

Tichora members have also lead sessions at section and national conferences, thus exhibiting the leadership skills they have developed. Ken Larson is the Tichora member that has presented the most training sessions, which include lodge, section, and national level conferences and regional and national Boy Scout and Native American sponsored events. Ken is the preeminent expert in heddle loom bead-work. Ken's efforts have started thousands of Scouts and non-Scouts on heddle loom beading. Ken's trademark fully beaded OA sashes with the OA legend on the back are freely given by Ken, but cannot be purchased. Each year Ken talks about beading over 10,000 beads.

Summer Camps

Next to recognition of honor campers, service is the reason for the Order of the Arrow's existence. The Order's focus on camping has meant most of the ser-



Starting in 1999, troop shelters, such as this one, were built during OA conferences. These shelters were built at each of the campsites. The shelters were donated by Tichora Lodge, troops and individuals.

Submitted by Jean Petersen

vice has been at camps, which is true for Tichora Lodge. Early camp service was during work weekends at Camp Tichora. This would lead to Spring and Fall Conferences sponsored by Tichora that provided over 1000 hours annually to meet camp needs.

Many of the conference projects met annual needs to open and close the camp - cleaning and setting up camp and program sites, brush clearing, putting equipment away and stocking firewood. Even before the Castle Rock property became the summer camp for Four Lakes Council, the OA was sent there to do varying developmental jobs. Much of the development of Castle Rock can be attributed to Tichora Lodge including such irksome tasks as trenching pipe lines, digging latrine holes and preparing roads and trails. Later the lodge built the rifle range, dedicated in 1963, and six new latrines needed at camp.

In the early 1970s when heavy snows collapsed the warehouse, Tichora was on the spot with money and help to rebuild the structure. For the next thirty years, Tichora helped with innumerable maintenance projects and infrastructure repairs as there were no new buildings at camp. Electrical work, the skeet shooting shelter, roofing work, campfire bowl improvements, moving the chapel twice, trail development and maintenance, dock repairs and more all have the stamp of Tichora Lodge.

In 1994, Tichora paid for and built the climbing tower that became a program highlight at camp. Next year it was a portable traversing wall used at camp and elsewhere that was Tichora's contribution. Then, in 1995, Tichora paid for and built the Changing Shelter at the swimming beach. The lodge also donated a troop shelter at one of the campsites as the sun set on the century. These efforts of camp service by Tichora Lodge are even more important when it is remembered the Council funded few projects at Camp Castle Rock between the initial development in the 1960s and the capital campaign in 2001. OA members donated hundreds of service hours towards the construction of new staff cabins, one of the first construction projects funded by the campaign.

For years, one of the "crying needs" at Camp Castle Rock was a work tractor. Tichora Lodge committed to this project and in 2001 purchased a $24,000 tractor and trailer package that enabled this tractor to serve the needs of both Castle Rock and Woodman Center. The donation of the Woodman Center in 1991 has also resulted in the need for service from Tichora Lodge. Work weekends are the primary service to this facility.



Submitted by Jim Petersen

Tichora Lodge raised the funds to purchase this tractor in 2001. Here Camp Ranger Gordie Moll is taking the tractor out for a spin just prior to preparing sites for the building of 10 camp staff log cabins.

Tichora has also served camp by purchasing program items. Two of the most notable purchases were three sailboats in 1973 to start the camp sailing program and three pair of water skis in 1992 for the new water skiing program.

Fund Raising

Of course money was needed for these projects so Tichora went to work on fund raising endeavors. In 1957 Chapter III, Dane, took responsibility for delivering 10,000 city maps to earn $100 to give for the building of Camp Castle Rock. For two years in the mid 1990s Tichora ran the weekly summer favorite driver promotion at two local race tracks. Each year this project earned about $3000. Of late Tichora has also sponsored a trading post at the summer Cub Scout Day camps. The lodge has taken over the ice cream booth at the Dane County Youth Fair to earn about $3000 annually. The purchase of a concession trailer in 2001 will hopefully result in more earnings for the lodge. Whatever the lodge earns is eventually spent entirely for summer camp needs.

Camp Promotion

Another major service focus of Tichora Lodge is camp promotion. As early as 1950, the Lodge Dance Team put on shows throughout the Council and talked to troops at meetings and camporees about the great times at Camp Tichora. Camp promotion evolved into slide shows presented at troop meetings to encourage troops and Scouts to attend summer camp. Later a movie and now video tapes were developed to promote camp. Regardless of the format, Tichora was out to encourage camp attendance by showing Scouts what a great time awaited them at summer camp.

"Mini Rock" hosted by Tichora in the mid 1970s was the key part of the project "Early Bird" camp promotion program. A weekend of camping and adventure at Camp Castle Rock was in store for all Scouts that participated. After a great weekend at camp everyone wanted to return and spend an entire week.



Submitted by Jean Petersen

The Changing Shelter for the swimming beach was paid for and built by Tichora Lodge in 1995. The project started at a Vigil breakfast with a fundraising challenge made to Arrowmen. The challenge was to donate $1 for each year of membership in the order towards this project. A plaque recognizing gifts of $50 or more is featured on the front entrance of the shelter.



The original masthead for the Trailblazer *newsletter*

Tichora Lodge collection

A "Where To Go Camping" book in the works in 1963 provided troops with an annotated listing of camping options. This book has been revised through the years and given to each Council troop to encourage year round troop camping.

Service Beyond Camp

Tichora also took on service outside of camp. One of the earliest of these projects was the 1950 *Boys' Life* subscription drive. Through a special arrangement with *Boys' Life* staff, Tichora Lodge organized this drive to send the magazine to troops in foreign countries. Council events such as camporees, klondike derbies, Scout-o-ramas, first aid meets and Baraboo Circus Heritage have seen service corps, programs, staff and many other duties performed by OA members.

Many lodge members and Scouts in the region enjoy collecting Scout memorabilia. To provide a venue for Scout collectors to meet and exchange their patches and other Scout items Tichora has sponsored the Midwest Tradefest. Participants have enjoyed a great time and in the process the lodge has raised a few extra dollars. Tichora is sure to be involved if there is service to be given. However, most Scouts will never know what Tichora has done to enrich their Scouting experience; this is the ultimate in cheerful service.

The Newsletter and Beyond

The Trailblazer, Tichora's official newsletter, debuted in 1950 under the work and guidance of Dick McVicar, with assistance from Merle Zimmerman. A two-color publication with a red masthead, headings, graphics, and black type, was the best around. The newsletter was produced on a mimeograph machine, which made the use of two colors remarkable. Dick hauled the mimeograph machine in his car trunk for years and published newsletters at lodge and area conferences. This is the foundation of the *Trailblazer* that is still published.

Through the years the *Trailblazer* has evolved from a copied to a photo printed to a computer printed document with photos replacing sketches. The *Trailblazer* is sent out four times each year. Its intent is still to inform members of upcoming activities, opportunities and decisions of the lodge leadership.

By 1998 Tichora was on the worldwide web with their own site called Tichora Online. News, calendars, pictures and the lodge trading post could be accessed via computer. Now, Tichora's web location is on part of the Four Lakes Council web site.

The Trail Continues

The principals of the Order of the Arrow and Tichora Lodge, Brotherhood, Cheerfulness and Service, are always present and needed. These have contributed to the rich history of Tichora and an anticipation that it will always make a meaningful contribution to Scouting. Among members, the pride in the Arrow never wanes because of what they have done to help others.

Lodge Chiefs

Allan Gay	1939-40	Newton Newton	1975-76
Don Manthe	1945-46	Brian Rothermel	1976-77
Steve Clark	1946-48	John Carlson	1977-78
Dave Walker	1948-49	Scott Trogner	1978-79
Tom Towell	1949-50	Jay Ralph	1979-80
Ronnie Babcock	1950-51	Mark Thompson	1980-81
Charles Johnson	1951-52	Paul Braatz	1981-82
Jim Mitchell	1953-54	Tim Thompson	1982
Dick Jones	1955-57	Brian Johnson	1982-84
Tom Trautman	1957-58	Jeff Dunn	1984-85
Steve Saunders	1958-60	Ron McGown	1985-86
Dick Schantz	1960-62	Peter Weiss	1986-88
Craig Rennebohm	1962-63	Dennis Schwedrsky	1988-89
Jerry Lorenz	1963-64	Dennis Menick	1989-90
Tim Leifer	1964-65	Randy Hoyt	1990-91
Dave Dean	1965-66	Kevin Gustafson	1991-93
Steve Thayer	1966-67	Gustav Hartmann	1993-94
Steve Sudkamp	1967-68	Russell Micke	1994-95
Buzz Lapcewich	1968-69	Sam Jackson	1995-96
Mike Tretheway	1969-70	Ben Zeier	1996-97
Dave Edlund	1970-71	Andy Hoyord	1997-98
Dave Ewanowski	1971-72	Will Kiefer	1998-99
Dennis Wogsland	1972-73	Dan Guerra	1999-00
Dave Blockstein	1973-74	Dan Williams	2000-02
Mike Hierl	1974-75		



At the Winter Banquet 2000, past lodge chiefs gather. Front row, l to r: Dan Guerra (1999-00), Andy Hoyard (1997-98), Ben Zeier (1996-97), Sam Jackson (1995-96), Pete Weiss (1986-88). Back Row, l to r: Brian Rothermel (1976-77), Jay Ralph (1979-80), Buzz Lapcewich (1968-69), Randy Hoyt (1990-91), Kevin Gustafson (1991-93), and Will Keifer (1998-99).

Submitted by Tony Lazewski

The OA Adviser



Submitted by Terry Stewart

OA Adviser Bill Steckelberg speaks with the new officers after the lodge election in 1982.

He is always there. At an event or a meeting you can count on seeing the OA Adviser. He might be leading a crew, or lending a hand on a project, or advising a Scout, or offering words of wisdom. Whatever the situation you know he is there to help. Regardless of his leadership style, his ultimate goal is to make youth leaders successful.

Because the OA is a youth run organization, the adviser is in the background and often is most successful when least noticed. Advisers are the adults who help the youth leaders succeed. Discussion of Tichora accomplishments typically focuses on the youth and the projects they carry out. Contributions of advisers are shown through the youth they advise, not their own work. This seems most fitting for an organization whose mission is cheerful service, without concern for personal recognition. Probably the most difficult task for an adviser is adhering to the informal watchwords: "Keep your gas tank full and your mouth shut."

It is appropriate we recognize all the volunteer OA advisers who have generously given their time and effort without any self interest. It is the combined efforts of all advisers for over 60 years that have contributed to the success of Tichora Lodge.



Submitted by Tony Lazewski

Past OA Lodge Advisers Merle Zimmerman (l) and Dick McVicar (r) recall the history of Tichora Lodge at the 65th Anniversary celebration during the 1999 Winter banquet.

Tichora Prayer
by George Moore

Great All-Father: Mighty Spirit,
Bind us now in high endeavor,
Polished shaft within Thy quiver,
Ready for the high-winged venture,
Whereso'er Thy will directs us.

Now we turn back memories' pages,
Memories of camp fires gleaming,
Hearts uplifted in the firelight,
Seeing Thee is all-demanding,
Claiming "all out" youth's devotion.

So renew our consecreation,
Show us clear the tasks before us;
Give us honor, vision, courage,
Till the world shall share our venture,
World-wide friendship be established,
Man with man as brother living,
Joined to Thee is high thanksgiving.



Submitted by Jean Petersen

OA Advisor, Tony Lazewski, reflects on the activities of a work conference. Tony is standing in front of a stand of White Pine, Tichora Lodge's totem.



Submitted by Kurt Hansen

Past OA Advisor Bruce Dewey was frequently seen with a clipboard or notebook.

TICHORA LODGE ADVISERS

Richard (Dick) McVicar	1950-51
Clare Newell, Ernie Wachwitz, and George Morris	1951
Harold Gohre	1956
Larry Leifer	1957-58
Eugene Tschida	1958-60
Harold Gohre	1960-63
Wayne McGown	1963-64
Andy Peterson	1964
Doug Hatfield and Merle Zimmerman	1967
Doug Hatfield	1968-69
Merle Zimmerman	1969-74
Jim Rowsam	1974-75
Bob Kirkpatrick	1975-77
Bill Steckelberg	1978-85
Ted Meland	1985-89
Bruce Dewey	1989-90
Jan Jackson	1990-94
Tony Lazewski	1994-03

Tichora Lodge Vigil Honor

1954
Clare Newell (53)
1955
Merle Zimmerman
Richard McVicar Sr
1957
Dick Jones
Dale Stoll
Harold Gohre
Ollie Kessenich
1958
George Longenecker
Roy Nichols
Thomas Trautmann
Eugene Tschida
1959
Clair Burdorff
Richard Christianson
Richard Leifer
Conrad Meinzer
Paul Wechter
1960
Dick Hansen
Steve Sanders
Andrew Peterson
Bill Sugar
Ernie (Ernst) Peterson
1961
Lloyd Dillon
Henry Kalson
Bob Mott
Bob Ohlsen
Ed Owens
Richard Chantz
1962
Bob Fruitiger
Wayne Lewis
La Vern Meuller
John Sugar
Bob Workinger
Dick Gallagher
Steve Curtis
Craig Rennebohm
1963
L. A. Leifer
Lorin Dagget
L. Isfer
Jerome Lorenz
Harold Chantz
Jim Sugar

1965
Douglas Hatfield
Tom Heberlien
Robert Loew
Robert Lyle
Leonard Trachter
1966
Jerry Cherry
Joseph Culliney
Eugene Mandt
Cecil Mueller
Jack Smith
Dave Sugar
Steve Thayer
1967
Ronald Hyslop
Nels Swenson
David Dean
James Vennie
Dan Hoffman
Nicolas Plakias
Thomas Rogers
Gilman Kuhlman
Curtis Christensen
Kenneth Larson
1968
Mark Herkert
Richard Birkemeier
Reginald Haskins
Steve Sudcamp
Ira "Flare" Frederickson
Klaus Herkert
Charles Berger
Ted Meserow
Dean "Buzz" Lapcewich
1969
Jack Courchane
Paul Shiveler
Roger Sunde
Terry Baumeister
Ralph Baumeister
Lavern Baumeister
Pat Fitzpatrick
Ted Winans
John Jacobsen
Jacob Wendt
Mike Sullivan
1970
Herbert Browning
Charles Carlson

David Carlson
David Edlund
Kent Amos
Robert Kirkpatrick Sr
Tom Mooney
Scott Oldenberg
Ken Perry
Dave Shaw
Michael Trethway
Darryl Sullivan
Richard Vanderhoef
Don Kreul
1971
Al Nelson
Ben Detroy
Ed Mckenzie
Dave Ewanowski
Wilber Stites Ii
Louis Albrecht
1972
Joseph Zaiman Jr
Anthony Sticha
Robert Kirkpatrick Jr
Kenneth Hammond Sr
1973
David Blockstein
Richard Davies
Oscar Larsen
Douglas Perry
Ralph Schultz
Charles Tarr
1974
Michael Hierl
Jeff Rowsam
Chris Rodaidek
Al Barbian
Lyle Sprecher
Randy Malcook
1975
Tom Crocker
John Tarr
Michael Schultz
Kurt Pechmann
Art Braatz
Ralph Tarr
1976
Tim Pellowski
Dennis Wogsland
Howard Nelson
Dennis Breyer
1977
Scott Trogner
Newton Newton

Terry P. Stewart
Kurt Meyer
Larry Borchert
Mike Bormett
John Carlson
Robert Koenig
1978
Harold Hann
Tim Harder
William Steckelberg
Walter Meyer
Brian Rothermel
Lloyd Carlson
1979
Mark Musolf
Rich Sweno
Mark Niebuhr
Chris Emery
Bill Holman
Mark Risjord
Ed Sherman
Merle Gjertson
Dan McClenahan
1980
Jay Ralph
Mark Thompson
Deane Mackey
Paul Zimmerman
Chuck Williams
Lance Babl
Van Cisewski
Mark Yelk
1981
Doug Hall
Darrel Scherschel
Paul Braatz
Russ Birrenkott
Rod Birrenkott
Ted Tweed
Ray Steventon
1982
Floyd Hall
Brian Johnson
Ken Langsdorf
Daniel Scherschel
Donald Tarr
Robert Birrenkott
James Brunkow
1983
Mike Blockstein
Dennis Carlson
Marshall Childs
Bill Hamilton

Mike Hoffman
Jon Langsdorf
Joe Meyer
Robert Paddock
Franklin Shurtliff Jr
Eric Stewart
Tim Thompson
1984
Ron Zeigler
Ken Trachte
Bill Linderud
Gary Doudna
Carl Bauman
Scott Zuberbier
Eric Zeigler
Robert Pruett
John Kotnour
Joel Ehrlich
Scott Hicks
1985
Jeff Dunn
Gene Eagen
Jack Heady
Tony Laundrie
Larry Levine
Ron McGown
Phil Rose
Steve Shapiro
1986
Dave Fabie
Bruce Dewey
Jack Stevenson
Mark Zeigler
Peter Weiss
1987
Mike Linderud
Mark Zipsie
Ron Berman
Jim Schuldt
1988
Thomas Dull
Lonny Johnson
Bradley Miller
Richard Rothwell
Dennis Schwedrsky
Peter Weiss
Bryan Ziemann
1989
Dennis Menick
David Gering
Eric Fictum
Walter Weber
Richard Schwedrsky

Clarence Olson
1990
Dan Cole
Greg Dewey
Jan Jackson
Jay Timmerman
Al Wagner
Mike Walters
Wesley Warner
Mitch Collier
Dan Walters
1991
Ken Clough
Bernard Gallenberg Jr
Randy Hoyt
Matt Jackson
Rick Raatz
Mike Smith
1992
Chad Baures
Michael Turner
Kevyn Ziemann
Lance Decker
Rodney Rieder
Robert Jackson
Ken Knowles
Delano Nemec
Marvin Kaiser
Jerome Smith
James Virnig
1993
Judy Bunge
Gustav Hartmann
Kevin Gustafson
Bill Grulke
Jeanne Marshall
Martin Micke
Ben Nieguhr
Louis Van Alstine
Nathan Bethel
Kevin Marshall
Joe Baumann
1994
Victor Van Alstine
Bruce Hennington
Glenna Ewing
Rod Donaldson

Russell Micke
Don Derengowski
Richard Jacobsen
Adam Gebert
Chri Kreutzer
Andy Jones
Ken Derengowski
1995
Jason Walker
Jason Suchomel
Nathaniel Folco
Karl Hanson
Mark Plavcan
Matt Plavcan
Bob Gebert
Dan Green
Jo Turner
Mark Bunge
Andy Kruetzer
1996
Sam Jackson
Brad Douglas
Schuyler Pierce
Jeff Holloway
Ben Zeier
Brent Berkovitz
Michael Heitke
John Granberg
David Kilps
1997
Cary Semsar
Jim Petersen Jr
William Kelly
Will Butz
Jason Guenther
Mark Getz
Ed Combs
Martin Anderson
Rebecca Duffy
Jean Derengowski
Daniel Butz
Jim Petersen Sr
1998
Andy Hoyord
Tim Weber
Kyle Gustafson
William Keifer

Justin Weier
Michael Kahan
Dan Holloway
Steve McCann
Ted Weier
Cindy Mccann
Allen Watrud
Tom Buege
1999
Charles Reynolds
Larry Kahan
Todd McMahon
Joe Rossmeissl
Jerry Schneiter
Dan Williams
Nathan Weier
Joe Nitka
Dan Guerra Jr
Josh Schmiedlin
2000
Sam Blue
Tyler Iverson
Peter Lindemann
Paul Rzepka
Ross Christensen
Josh Myren
Robert Waraczynski
Scott Johnson
Joe Myren
Charles Anderson
2001
Garrett Jones
Andrew Marconnet
Andrew Rossmeissl
Mary Bobiak
Wayne Blue
H. Charles Dobbins
2002
Matt Bobiak
Robert Doeringsfeld
Stephen Huebscher
Richard Jahn
Benjamin Smith
Brandon Smith
Peter Quackenboss
Steven Siverling
Joshua Waraczynski
Kevin Buege
John Jaeschke
Jean Petersen



Submitted by Michael Kleckner

Chapter 10

PATCHES, INSIGNIA and JEWELRY

by Michael Kleckner

From the earliest years of Scouting, cloth emblems or patches have been used to recognize accomplishments and commemorate events. Because it has been possible to produce patches in large quantities at a relatively low cost, they have consistently been made available for use by the Scouting program. The designs that have been produced by Four Lakes Council tend to be a reflection of the cultural attitudes and events that have made our Council what it is today. With improvements in manufacturing equipment and processes, more intricate and elaborate patch designs have been created.

The earliest patches consisted of felt material cut into various shapes. It then became popular to apply silk screen designs to felt. Later improvements introduced embroidered designs on felt and eventually on twill materials. The border surrounding patch designs also evolved, from simple cut edges into a more finished rolled edge using embroidery thread. During World War II, cheaper composite materials with silk screened images and lower quality twill materials were used to compensate for the shortage and expense of the higher quality materials. In the 1970s, plastic coatings were applied to the backside of patches to improve their stability so that they would more effectively retain their original shapes and sizes.

Opposite: Eric Kleckner, Troop 420, displays his full Scout uniform in a photo taken by Chuck Haacker prior to Eric's Eagle ceremony in 1999.

Patch collecting is an integral part of Scouting history and a hobby of significant interest for more than a few Scouts and Scouters. Patch trading satisfies not only a desire to fill voids in a developing collection, but provides a means of exchanging stories and extending friendship. To many, the interest in patches has evolved into a sophisticated hobby. Characteristics such as availability, shape, condition, manufacturing and embroidery types are only a few of the features that collectors use to determine a patch's identity and value. Similar to other collectibles, reference textbooks, online resources and companies focused on catering to the patch collector have contributed to the development of the information and supplies needed for this growing hobby.

Throughout this chapter, references to issue numbers are made based upon insignia catalogs and guides that have been established as the recognized authorities in selected areas of Scout patches and neckerchiefs. These guides comprise the collective knowledge from the most serious collectors throughout the country. The unfortunate reality is that different references are used for specific types of scouting memorabilia, with each reference using its own identification system. For the items identified in this chapter, three different guides are used. These guides and their classifications are described at the beginning of the patch checklist section found at the end of this chapter.

Four Lakes Council has produced many patches for its camps, its Order of the Arrow Lodge and the many events and fund raising activities that it has sponsored. To display or describe them all is beyond the scope of this book. The Council History Committee members have selected the most significant groups of Council patches for display, consisting of those issued for insignia, events, camps, Order of the Arrow-Tichora Lodge #146 and some unofficial issues.

Community and Council Strips

Early *community strips*, which were worn on the left shoulder of the Scout uniform, consist of what are called half-strips. The half strips are thin arched patches with the name of the city on them. A separate half-strip consisting of the state abbreviation was centered under the community strip. These were first produced with a red border and red lettering on a tan or khaki twill material and later with a white border and white lettering on a red twill material. "Khaki and red" and "red and white" half strips were later produced with the council name on them. These *council strips* appear to have been used for council-level recognition. Full-strips then appeared which display the council and state name on a single "red and white" shoulder patch. There is evidence to suggest that Four Lakes Council half and full-strips were used by our Council's professional staff and other key Scouters. The full strips were also used by Council attendees to the National Jamborees in the 1960s.

In April 1970, the BSA National Supply Division formally authorized the *council shoulder patch (CSP)* for uniform wear. This announcement effectively changed the focus from community identification to council affiliation. Shortly after this announcement, our Council issued its first *council shoulder patch*, depicting the Yahara chain of four lakes superimposed on the profile of the state of Wisconsin. (identified in collecting manuals as T1.) Many current *council shoulder patches* are available through the BSA National Supply Division.

Similar to the *council shoulder patch*, Four Lakes Council has issued what are known as *shoulder activity patches (SAP)* and *jamboree shoulder patches (JSP)*. *Shoulder activity patches* and *jamboree shoulder patches* are worn like *council shoulder patches* on the left shoulder of the uniform. They represent special activities, support fund raising efforts and commemorate council attendance at national jamborees. *Shoulder activity patches* are generally produced in smaller quantities than *council shoulder patches*. As a result, they tend to be more prized by collectors. Since their introduction, *council shoulder patches, shoulder activity patches* and *jamboree shoulder patches* have grown in popularity among collectors.

Tichora Lodge

Starting with the earliest patches issued by Tichora Lodge, the white pine tree represents the original and lasting totem. This totem has been displayed with the Tichora "T" emblazoned upon it and originated from Four Lakes Council's first camp, Camp Tichora. A red felt pine tree patch was hand-made by Noel Gillispie and as such is considered to be an unofficial patch. It was used from about 1947 to 1950 to recognize the Brotherhood Honor, being sewn on the front of the sash just below the nock of the arrow. (The Blue Book has assigned an issue ID of X.5 to this patch.) In 1950, a sash depicting the Brotherhood Honor, an arrow enclosed within two red bars, was issued and the use of this felt patch was discontinued.

The first general issue patch for Tichora Lodge (designated as X1) was designed by Dick McVicar and handed out to lodge banquet attendees in 1950. It depicts the profile of a pine tree with a white pine branch and its characteristic "five needle clusters" prominently highlighted in the foreground. This design remains in use for Tichora's general issue flap patch.

Tichora's totem was first illustrated in a national publication when the 1947 Camp Tichora Arrow Conference patch was displayed in the first edition of the Order of the Arrow Handbook in 1948. This patch was used to commemorate an Order of the Arrow Area Conference (known today as a Section Conference) that was hosted by Tichora Lodge at Camp Tichora. The Blue Book designates this area confernce patch as issue eR1947.

One item of curiosity has been an arched segment with green embroidery on a white twill background. Its design is of a curved arrow laid on top of the letters WWW. It was likely presented for attending a Lodge conference some time between 1960 and 1962 and was worn around the circular council activity patch. Some of these arched patches have been found to be hand-colored with a red or brown marker, possibly to represent attendance at different conferences. Unfortunately, records and recollections do not accurately depict how and when it was used. The Blue Book lists this issue as X2.5. However, it should be designated as an event patch, (with an ID prefixed by "eX"). Two patches comprising the shape of a maple leaf were also issued between 1960 and 1962, with the left half issued for the Spring Conference and the right half issued for the Fall Conference. The Blue Book assigned issue numbers eX19xx-1 and eX19xx-2 because the actual year in which they were used is unknown.

An interesting issue has developed surrounding the "first-flap" designation for Tichora Lodge. In 1955, Tichora Lodge's first known conference patch was produced with the pocket flap shape (comprised of a yellow border with a black background) and is considered by Tichora Lodge to be an event patch. Contrary to some publications, Tichora Lodge's "first flap" was produced in 1956 and consists of a red border, a white background and a white pine tree branch (referred to as the S1 in the Blue Book). It is a modification of Tichora's original lodge patch (the X1), which is rectangular in shape. Flap patches have also been issued to depict anniversaries, a fall lock-in, a winter banquet and lodge conferences.

Tichora Lodge has typically issued a patch for the Spring Conference that precedes the opening of camp, and one for the Fall Conference, which follows the summer camping session. Particularly in the early years, the same patch was issued for both the spring and fall conferences. In 1969, a third conference patch was produced when a summer conference was conducted. An inaccuracy in the Blue Book exists with the 1972 conference patches, where the fall patch is incorrectly designated as the first patch for the year (eA1972-1), while the spring patch has been identified as the second patch for the year (eR1972-2).

In its early years, the Order of the Arrow introduced the National Meeting, which evolved into the National Order of the Arrow Conference, or NOAC. This conference serves the purpose of bringing Arrowmen together from around the country. First held in Philadelphia in 1921, this conference started out as an annual event and later adopted a biennial

schedule. The first known Tichora Lodge delegate patch for the NOAC was produced in 1994. Since then, at least one commemorative patch has been issued for each NOAC .

Camp Tichora and Camp Castle Rock

Documented sources indicate that camp patches had been produced for the first camp, Camp Tichora, in the early 1920s but examples have yet to be found. Because several camp patches are very similar in design and do not have dates printed or embroidered on them, there is uncertainty as to the years they were issued. Arc shaped segment patches with different thread colors and twill backgrounds were also produced but the years in which each color combination was issued is not known. The "Tichora" segments were used at Camp Tichora in the 1950s and the "Castle Rock" segments were used from 1959 into the early 1970s at Camp Castle Rock. One segment has been found that depicts what appears to be the profile of the castle rock formation. It is not certain whether Four Lakes Council produced this patch for Camp Castle Rock, but it was used by some Scouts with the Four Lakes Council activity patch.

Some early patch designs were retained for several years. This is the case with the patch issued by Camp Castle Rock in the mid to late 1960s. It is also interesting to note that some designs were retained for a few years, with changes only in the colors of the threads and twill backgrounds representing different years. The sailboat, first depicted on the 1988 Camp Castle Rock patch, became the Camp Castle Rock symbol as the result of a design contest. This symbol has now served for fourteen years, but by the end of 2001, the sailboat was to share the limelight with a new symbol, the totem pole.

A totem pole, carved by Scouter Martin Micke, was placed in the camp parade ground during the 1999 Tichora Spring Conference. As a result, the totem pole has become a fitting new symbol for the camp. Following the 2001 camping season, the Camp Castle Rock name was changed to the Ed Bryant Scout Reservation.

The efforts to capture the designs and images of patches that have been produced by Four Lakes Council have been fairly successful. There are, however, gaps that remain that will require additional research. In the interest of displaying as many Council patches as possible, please note that these images are accurate in proportion, but are not necessarily of the same scale. The reference sheets at the end of this chapter identify the actual patch dimensions.

Other Items

Although this chapter focuses on patches, Four Lakes Council, its camps and Tichora Lodge have produced neckerchiefs, jewelry items, bolos and belt buckles. Some of the most rare Scouting collectibles have been produced by J. E. Caldwell & Co. in Philadelphia, PA. This company was identified as the Official Jeweler for the Order of the Arrow and produced both Brotherhood and Vigil Honor pins with lodge totems for civilian wear. These items were frequently presented to retiring lodge chiefs and other officers.



Submitted by Merle Zimmerman

Tichora Lodge had original jewelry made by J.E. Caldwell and Co. around 1950. The vigil pin with the chain and arrow is flanked above by a Tichora Brotherhood pin and on the right by a Tichora ring.

Four Lakes Council Strip Patches





Half Strips



Full Strip



T-1



T-2



S-3



S-4



S-5a,b,c



SA-6



SA-17



S-18



SA-19



NA



SA-20



SA-21



NA



89154



93???



97232



97236



NA

Four Lakes Council
Camp Tichora Patches



1941



1942



1943



1944



1945



1946



1947



1948



1949













Camp Tichora was run by Four Lakes Council from 1920 until 1958. The segment patches above were received for attending camp and were worn around the Council activity patch. The diamond shaped patches below are made of felt and were found on a merit badge sash from Madison. One was also seen on a merit badge sash from Milwaukee. They may represent the earliest known Camp Tichora patches from 1929 and 1930, but their exact use remains unknown. The four remaining patches shown below were issued towards the end of the Camp Tichora era. Two of the patches depict unusual animal-like images which were the creations of the last Camp Tichora ranger, Hank Kalson. Hank's interest in taxidermy led him to create many imaginary animals from the furs and antlers that he had acquired. The patch with the blue border features a so-called "Hodag" which was designed as a tribute to Hank. This patch was issued to commemorate the closing of Camp Tichora after the 1958 summer camp season.













Four Lakes Council
Camp Castle Rock Patches



1965-69



1970



1971-2



1973



1974



1975



1976



1977



1978



1979



1980



1981



1982



1983



1984



1985



1986



1987



1988



1989



1990



1991



1992



1993



1994



1995



1996



1997



1998



1999

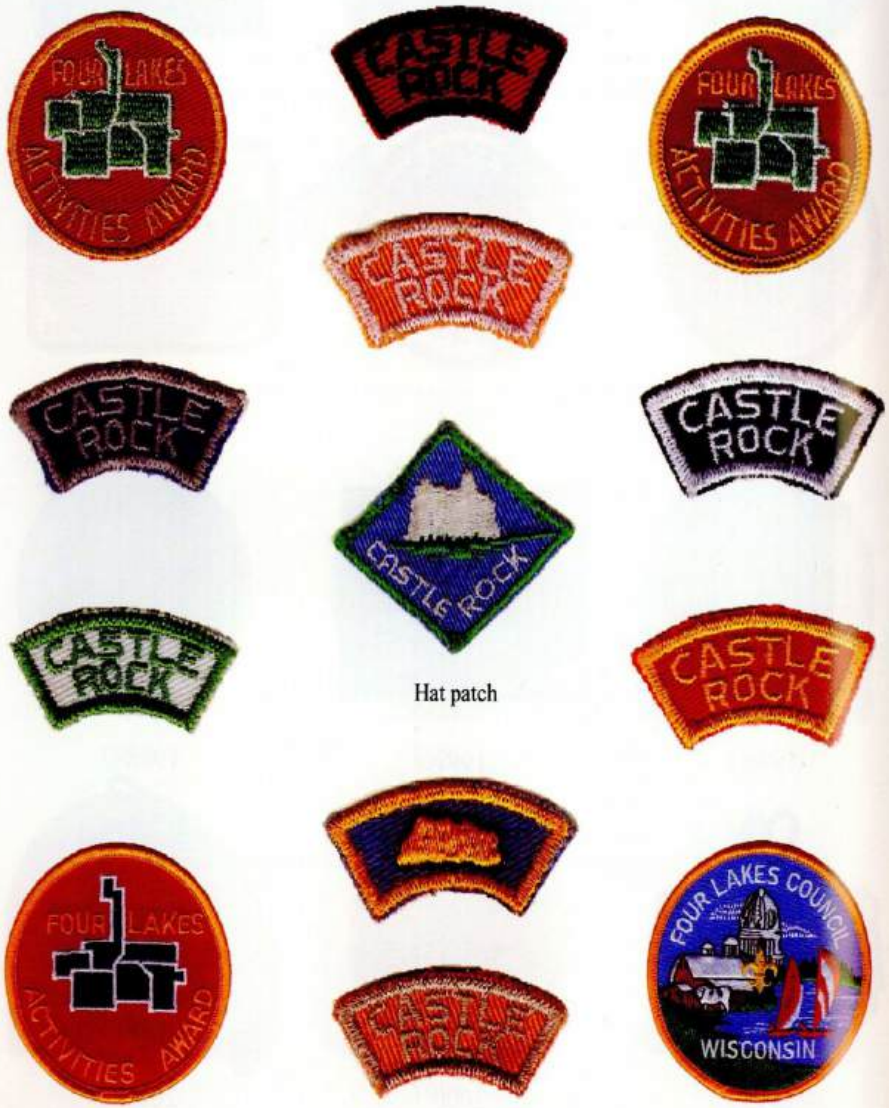


2000



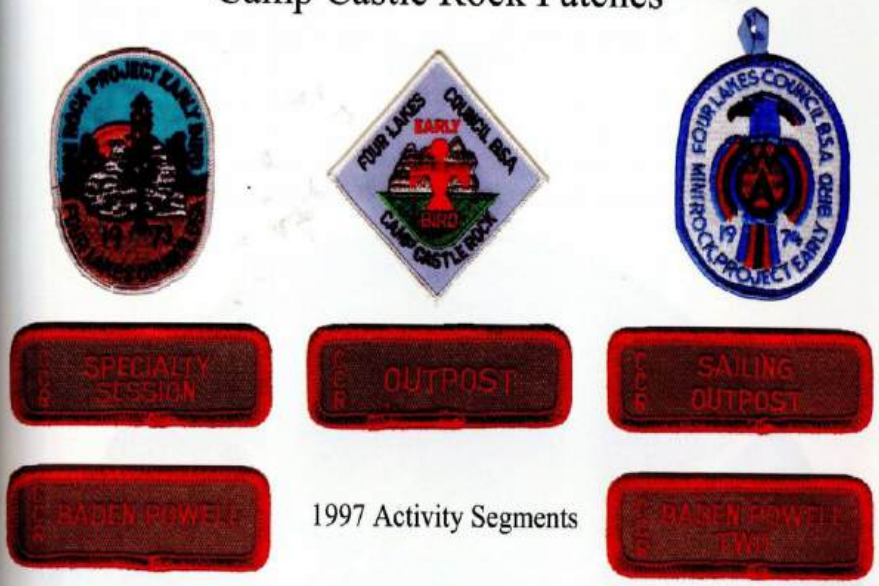
2001

Four Lakes Council Activity and Camp Castle Rock Segment Patches



Hat patch

Four Lakes Council Camp Castle Rock Patches



1997 Activity Segments



1965-69



This Baden Powell image consists of two patches.
The hat is a separate patch that fits onto the head.

Four Lakes Council
Seventieth Anniversary
Patches



Four Lakes Council
Baraboo Circus Heritage Patches



Four Lakes Council
Baraboo Circus Heritage Patches



SA-22













Tichora Lodge Patches



X1



X2



Design I



Design II



Design III
(counterfeit)



Design IV

Tichora Lodge
Anniversary Flap Patches



S6



S7



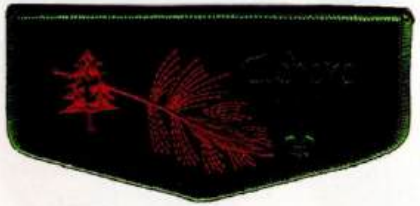
S11



S12



S13



S14



S15

Tichora Lodge
NOAC Flap Patches



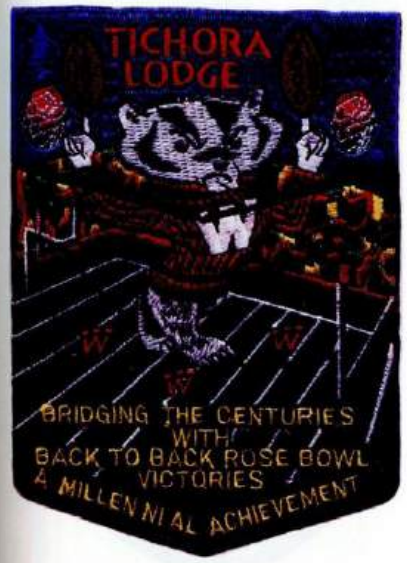
S8



S9



S10



S17 & X7



S18 & X8

Tichora Lodge
Jacket Patches



J1



J2



J3



J4

Tichora Lodge
Conference Patches



eF1955



eX1956



eR1957



eR1958



eR1959



X2.5



eX19xx-1&2



eX1963



eR1964



eX1965



eX1966



eX1967-1



eX1967-2



eR1968-1 &
eX1968-2,3,4,5,6



eX1969-1



eX1969-2



eX1969-3



eR1970-1



eX1970-2



eX1971-1



eR1971-2



eR1972-2



eA1972-1



eR1973-1



eA1973-2



eX1974-1



eX1974-2



eX1975



eX1976



eR1977



eR1978



eX1979



eX1980



eR1981



eR1982



eR1983



eX1984-1



eR1984-2



eR1985-1



eR1985-2



eX1986-1



eR1987-1



eX1987-2



eX1988-1



eX1988-2



eX1989-1



eA1989-2



eR1990-1



eX1990-2



eX1991-1



eR1991-2



eR1992-1



eX1992-2



eX1993-1



eR1993-2



eX1994-1



eR1994-2



eR1995-1



eR1995-2



eR1996-1



eX1996-2



eR1997-1



eX1997-2



eX1998-1



eX1998-2



eX1999-1



eX1999-3



eX2000-1&2



eX2001-1



eX2001-2

Tichora Lodge
Miscellaneous Patches



X.5
Felt patch used to designate Brotherhood recognition prior to use of Brotherhood sash



eR1947
Area Conference hosted by Tichora Lodge



The origin of this pine tree patch is unknown, but it was worn by Tichora Lodge members



First issued at the 1991 Spring Conference, this patch is given to Elangomats, (Brothers Friend). It depicts the fifteen fires and the unlit fire lay used in the pre-ordeal ceremony. The black signifies the night of the ceremony.



This patch is issued to recipients of the Vigil Honor in recognition of the Vigil Weekend.

Tichora Lodge
Neckerchiefs and Bolo Ties



N.5





N1, N2





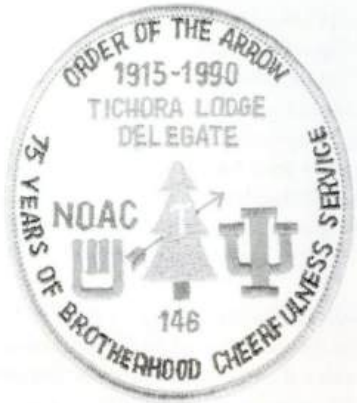
N3a



eN1960

Unofficial Patches









These patches were not produced by the Four Lakes Council or the Tichora Lodge. They were privately issued and were very limited in their distribution.

Patch Checklist

The patches identified in this chapter are grouped into one of four categories.

Council Shoulder Patches are identified by *An Aid to Collecting Selected Council Shoulder Patches** authored by David Franck, Jim Ellis and Tom Jones. This guide classifies a patch with a letter based on the way that it is made, followed by a sequential number. Patches made by embroidering onto a twill background are designated with a "T" while patches that are fully embroidered (solid) are designated with an "S." Sequential numbers are then used for each patch issued by a council. For example, the first Four Lakes Council shoulder patch is a twill patch and is assigned an identification number of "T-1." The fourth Four Lakes Council Shoulder Patch is fully embroidered and is identified as "S-4." Shoulder patches issued for a particular activity receive an additional letter designation of "A." For example, the sixth shoulder patch issued by the Four Lakes Council commemorates our 85th Anniversary and has an ID of "SA-6."

Jamboree Shoulder Patches are identified by the *BSA National Jamboree Shoulder Insignia** guide by John Hice. His identification method is based on the year of the National Jamboree followed by a sequential number of all the patches issued for that jamboree. For example, the Four Lakes Council 1989 Jamboree patch was assigned an id of 89154 because it was the 154th patch catalogued by Hice for the 1989 Jamboree.

Order of the Arrow memorabilia receive their designations from the *Blue Book** published by the American Scouting Historical Society. Patches and neckerchiefs are first identified by a letter based on their style or shape. "F" is used for twill flaps, "S" for fully embroidered flaps, "R" for round patches, "J" for jacket patches, "N" for neckerchiefs and "X" for odd shapes including rectangular patches. A sequential number is then assigned chronologically after each letter. For example, Tichora has a fully embroidered "first flap" designated "S1" and a first jacket patch identified as "J1." Variations exist for some patches and these are designated with a lower-case letter. Therefore, Tichora's first flap patch is identified as S1a or S1b because it comes in two varieties.

The *Blue Book* uses a slightly different system to uniquely identify Tichora Lodge conference patches. The first character of the issue identifier is the letter "e" for event, and the second character represents the patch shape: "R" for round, "A" for arrowhead, "F " for flap and "X" for odd shapes. This is followed by the year in which the patch was issued. Finally, if more than one patch is issued in a year, there is sequential number added at the end. For example, the spring conference patch produced in 1971 is designated as "eX1971-1" because it was issued for a particular event, is odd shaped, is from 1971 and was the first of two event patches produced by our lodge that year.

Patches not catalogued by any national guide are listed within a general group and then by the year of issue (if known). Four Lakes Council has several collectible series of patches such as Camp Castle Rock patches and Baraboo Circus Heritage patches.

**Identification used with permission of author.*

Four Lakes Council Patches

(Patch designers are italicized within parenthesis.)

Council Strip Patches

- ☐ Khaki and Red Half Strip "Four Lakes Council"
- ☐ Red and White Half Strip "Four Lakes Council", 124mm
- ☐ Red and White Full Strip "Four Lakes Council/Wisconsin"

Council Shoulder Patches & Shoulder Activity Patches

(issue numbers designated by Franck, Ellis & Jones)

- ☐ T-1 orange w/ dark blue letters, 131mm
- ☐ T-2 orange w/ bright blue letters and Fleur de Lis, 132mm
- ☐ S-3 Capitol with Badger, 130mm
- ☐ S-4 Capitol Scene, "WI" on bottom edge, 129mm
- ☐ S-5a Capitol Scene, "Wisconsin" above dome, 129mm, council name 83mm
- ☐ S-5b Capitol Scene, "Wisconsin" above dome, 140mm, council name 88mm
- ☐ S-5c Capitol Scene, "Wisconsin" above dome, 140mm, council name 88mm horizontal stitched red embroidery in sail nearest capitol

SA-6 to SA-15, cow design, fundraisers, 129mm, *(George Sparks & Mike Welsh)*, 50 made of each

- ☐ SA-6 "85 Years of Udderly Great Scouting"
- ☐ SA-7 "Milking our 85th for all we can"
- ☐ SA-8 "Like no Udder for 85 Years"
- ☐ SA-9 "Wisconsin-Holstein Heaven"
- ☐ SA-10 "Steering into the Future"
- ☐ SA-11 "Moooving into the 21st Century"
- ☐ SA-12 "A Cowncil Outstanding in its Field"
- ☐ SA-13 "Milk is Good, but Chedder is Better"
- ☐ SA-14 "One of a Kind, There is no Udder"
- ☐ SA-15 "We Aim to Cheese"
- ☐ SA-16 "1848-1898 Est. 1912 - Wis. Oldest Council" (error), similar to SA-17, 133mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*, 500 made
- ☐ SA-17 "1848-1998 Est. 1912 - Wis. Oldest Council", 133mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*,1000 made
- ☐ S-18 "Est. 1912 - Wis. Oldest Council", 134mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
- ☐ SA-19 "Brownsea Adventure", first used in 1998, 128mm, *(Mike Heitke)*
- ☐ SA-* "1911 - 90 Years Building Character 2001", 133mm
- ☐ SA-20 "Got Milk?", 134mm
- ☐ SA-21 "Wisconsin Cheeseheads", 133mm
- ☐ SA-* "Camp Castle Rock Staff", 127mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*, 2001
- ☐ SA-22 Baraboo Circus Heritage, 124mm, displayed with Baraboo Circus Heritage Patches

Jamboree Shoulder Patches

(issue numbers designated by Hice)

- ☐ 89154 1989 National Jamboree
- ☐ 93* 1993 National Jamboree
- ☐ 97232 1997 National Jamboree, 133mm, *(Jon Schneiter)*

97233 to 97242, cow design for fundraising, 129mm, *(George Sparks & Mike Welsh)*, 97 made of each

- ☐ 97233 "85 Years of Udderly Great Scouting"
- ☐ 97234 "Wisconsin-Holstein Heaven"
- ☐ 97235 "Like no Udder for 85 Years"
- ☐ 97236 "Milking our 85th for all we can"
- ☐ 97237 "Milk is Good, but Chedder is Better"
- ☐ 97238 "Steering into the Future"
- ☐ 97239 "A Cowncil Outstanding in its Field"
- ☐ 97240 "One of a Kind, There is no Udder"
- ☐ 97241 "Moooving into the 21st Century"
- ☐ 97242 "We Aim to Cheese"
- ☐ 01* 2001 "National Jamboree", 144mm

* not identified by any national guide

Jamboree Jacket Patches

- ☐ 1993 National Jamboree, same design as JSP with the CSP shape, 260mm-103mm
- ☐ 1997 National Jamboree, same design as JSP with a rectangular shape, 189mm-127mm

Council Camp Patches

Camp Tichora (1920 - 1958)

- ☐ 1929 White Pine, red and gold felt material, 72mm-108mm
- ☐ 1930 White Pine, green, red and gold felt material, 76mm-108mm
- ☐ 1941 Canoe on Lake, cloth material, national design, 70mm
- ☐ 1942 Tee Pees, composite material, national design, 75mm
- ☐ 1943 Tee Pees, composite material, national design, 75mm
- ☐ 1944 Indian Chief with Bonnet – felt material, national design, 77mm
- ☐ 1945 Tee Pee, cloth twill material, national design, 75mm
- ☐ 1946 Pine tree, cloth twill material, 75mm
- ☐ 1947 Pine tree, cloth twill material, 75mm
- ☐ 1948 Pine tree, cloth twill material, 75mm
- ☐ 1949 Pine tree, cloth twill material, 75mm

1950-1957 Tichora segments, 44mm

- ☐ red on green
- ☐ yellow on green
- ☐ red on white
- ☐ green on yellow
- ☐ black on white
- ☐ white on green

- ☐ Four Lakes Tichora, Pine tree with "T", dark green on white twill material, 75mm
- ☐ Summer Scout, green on yellow twill material, 75mm
- ☐ 1950-55 Hodag, cloth material, 75mm
- ☐ 1950-55 Bull, cloth material, 78-79mm

Camp Castle Rock (1959-2001, 2001-renamed to Ed Bryant Scout Reservation)

1959-1964 Castle Rock segments, 43mm

- ☐ black on red
- ☐ white on yellow
- ☐ gray on blue
- ☐ white on black
- ☐ green on white
- ☐ yellow on red
- ☐ gray on yellow
- ☐ yellow on blue rock image

- ☐ 1965-69 round, castle rock image, red border and red lettering, 80mm
- ☐ 1970 round, castle rock image red border and yellow lettering, 80mm
- ☐ 1971-72 round, castle rock image, black border and red lettering, 75mm
- ☐ 1973 round, castle rock image, red border and black lettering, 75mm
- ☐ 1974 diamond, castle rock image, silver border and black lettering, 77mm-77mm
- ☐ 1975 square, lake w/ pine trees, yellow border and red lettering, 77mm-77mm
- ☐ 1976 round, Indian brave with fire, yellow border and red & black lettering, 74mm
- ☐ 1977 diamond, camp scene, blue border and red lettering, 78mm-78mm
- ☐ 1978 round, castle rock image, red border and black lettering, 78mm
- ☐ 1979 round, castle rock image, brown border, blue sky and white lettering, 80mm
- ☐ 1980 round, castle rock image, brown border, white sky and white lettering, 80mm
- ☐ 1981 round, castle rock image, brown border, yellow sky and green lettering, 80mm
- ☐ 1982 crescent shaped segment from 70th anniversary issue, black border, 155mm
- ☐ 1983 round, state of WI profile, silver border and silver lettering, 77mm
- ☐ 1984 round, castle rock image, brown border, red sky and green lettering, 77mm

- ☐ 1985 round, national design - diamond jubilee, green border and black lettering, 77mm
- ☐ 1986 odd shape, Bucky Badger, black border, brown background, Four Lakes Council, 77mm-77mm
- ☐ 1986 odd shape, Bucky Badger, black border, brown background, BSA,77mm-77mm
- ☐ 1987 odd shape, Bucky Badger, black border, blue background, BSA, 77mm-77mm
- ☐ 1988 rectangular, sailboat image, red border with blue letters, 88mm-76mm
- ☐ 1989 triangular, sailboat image, black border with blue letters, 77mm-72mm
- ☐ 1990 round, sailboat image, yellow border with black letters, 75mm
- ☐ 1991 rectangular, sailboat image, red border with white letters, 89mm-76mm
- ☐ 1992 rectangular, sailboat image, silver border with silver letters, 89mm-79mm
- ☐ 1993 round, sailboat image, 35th anniversary, blue border with red letters, 77mm
- ☐ 1994 round, sailboat image, 75th anniversary, red border with blue letters, 77mm
- ☐ 1995 rectangular, sailboat image, brown border with brown letters, 102mm-78mm
- ☐ 1996 round, sailboat image, 85th anniversary, red border with red letters, 77mm
- ☐ 1997 rectangular, sailboat image, 85th anniversary, black border, 103mm-77mm
- ☐ 1998 round, sailboat image, 150th anniversary, yellow border with black letters, 78mm
- ☐ 1999 odd shape, sailboat image, 40th anniversary, black border with red letters, 93mm-67mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
- ☐ 2000 round, sailboat image, black border with black letters, 80mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
- ☐ 2001 dream catcher, sailboat image, cut edge, tan letters, 95mm, *(Gordie Moll)*

Camp Castle Rock Jacket Patches

- ☐ 1965-69 same design as Camp Castle Rock pocket patch for these years, 152mm
- ☐ 1994 same design as Camp Castle Rock pocket patch for this year, 152mm
- ☐ 1999 same design as Camp Castle Rock pocket patch for this year, 175mm-126mm

Camp Castle Rock Miscellaneous Patches

- ☐ 1960s Castle Rock hat patch
- ☐ 1973 Early Bird, oval, for participation in work projects to prepare camp for summer, 76mm-100mm
- ☐ 1974 Early Bird, diamond, same design as 1974 camp patch with red thunderbird placed in center, issued for participation in work projects to prepare camp for summer, 77mm-77mm
- ☐ 1974 Early Bird, oval, for participation in work projects to prepare camp for summer, 79mm-98mm
- ☐ 1997 Activity Segments
  - ☐ Baden Powell, 78mm-27mm
  - ☐ Baden Powell Two, 78mm-27mm
  - ☐ Outpost, 78mm-27mm
  - ☐ Sailing Outpost, 78mm-27mm
  - ☐ Special Session, 78mm-27mm
- ☐ 2002 Baden Powell I, hat issued with completion of Tenderfoot and 2nd Class requirements while at Camp Castle Rock, 51mm-27mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
- ☐ 2002 Baden Powell II, Baden Powell's profile issued with completion of 1st Class requirements while at Camp Castle Rock, 62mm-86mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
- ☐ 1965-69 Honor Troop Camper, red border and red lettering, similar to camp patch for same years, 80mm
- ☐ 1965 Junior Leader Training Camp, 77mm-84mm

Council Activity Patches

- ☐ 1950s Four Lakes Activities Award, yellow border and letters on red twill, cut edge, 50mm
- ☐ 1960s Four Lakes Activities Award, yellow border and letters on red twill, rolled edge, 51mm
- ☐ 1996 Four Lakes Activities Award, yellow border and letters on red twill, rolled edge, 77mm
- ☐ 1998 Four Lakes Activity Patch, fully embroidered, adaptation of CSP S4 design, 78mm *(George Sparks)*

Council 70th Anniversary Patches

- ☐ 1982 70 Years Of Scouting – Center Arrowhead, 76mm-103mm
- ☐ 1982 Keeping The Flame segment – Recruiter, 141mm
- ☐ 1982 Of Scouting Burning segment – Klondike, 133mm
- ☐ 1982 Bright In Hearts And Minds segment – Summer Camp, 154mm
- ☐ 1982 For 70 Years segment – Scout-O-Rama, 125mm

Baraboo Circus Heritage Patches

- ☐ 1987 Happy the Clown, 75mm-78mm, *(John Whitney)*, image of Happy the Clown, shape suggests the outline of a "big top" circus tent.
- ☐ 1988 Circus Wagon Wheel, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*, design based on a wheel in Circus World Museum collection
- ☐ 1989 Elephant, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*, only BCH patch without a fleur-de-lis
- ☐ 1990 Rabbit, 77mm, design is the professional logo of Rick Wilcox - Magician
- ☐ 1991 Giraffe, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*, design based upon an animal in a children's book
- ☐ 1992 Seal, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*, design influenced by the very rainy event in 1991
- ☐ 1993 Horse, 90mm, *(John Whitney)*, design based upon an animal in a children's book
- ☐ 1994 Tiger, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*, design from a historical poster, only BCH patch without a date
- ☐ 1995 Bear, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 1996 Buffalo, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*, buffalo calf in one event sideshow & birth of white buffalo were the inspirations for this design
- ☐ 1997 Cobra, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 1998 Gorilla, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 1999 Zebra, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 2000 Dragon, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*, design inspired by wagon in the Circus World Museum collection
- ☐ 2001 Rhinoceros, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 2001 Rhinoceros Shoulder Activity Patch, SA-22,124mm, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 2002 Parrot, 77mm, *(John Whitney)*

Baraboo Circus Heritage Jacket Patches

- ☐ 1990 same design as Baraboo Circus Heritage pocket patch for this year, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 1992 same design as Baraboo Circus Heritage pocket patch for this year, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 1993 same design as Baraboo Circus Heritage pocket patch for this year, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 1994 same design as Baraboo Circus Heritage pocket patch for this year, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 1995 same design as Baraboo Circus Heritage pocket patch for this year, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 1996 Tenth Anniversary jacket patch, 202mm, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 1997 same design as Baraboo Circus Heritage pocket patch for this year, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 1998 same design as Baraboo Circus Heritage pocket patch for this year, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 1999 same design as Baraboo Circus Heritage pocket patch for this year, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 2001 same design as Baraboo Circus Heritage pocket patch for this year, *(John Whitney)*
- ☐ 2002 same design as Baraboo Circus Heritage pocket patch for this year, 154mm, *(John Whitney)*

Tichora Lodge Patches

First Lodge Patches

(issue numbers designated by American Scouting Historical Society Blue Book)

- ☐ X1 1950 Brown Pine Branch, Dark Green, 64mm-100mm, *(Dick McVicar)*
- ☐ X2a 1950 Brown Pine Branch, Dark Green, WWW on pine cone, 64mm-100mm, *(Dick McVicar)*
- ☐ X2b 1950 Brown Pine Branch, Light Green, WWW on pine cone, 64mm-100mm, *(Dick McVicar)*

Lodge Flap Patches

(issue numbers designated by American Scouting Historical Society Blue Book)

S1a to S5.5 and S12-S15 are adaptations of X1 design

- ☐ S1a 1956 Design I, Green tree trunk, brown pine branch
- ☐ S1b 1956 Design I, Green tree trunk, red-brown pine branch
- ☐ S2 1956 Design I, Brown tree trunk & pine branch
- ☐ S3a 1960-70 Design II, many variations, 123mm-53mm
- ☐ S3b 1960-70 Design II, many variations darker red border, dk green tree, thick W's, 127mm-50mm
- ☐ S3c 1960-70 Design II, many variations, dark green tree, thick Ws, 122mm-47mm

* not identified by any national guide

- ☐ S* 1960-70 Design II, adaptation of X1 design, many variations, lighter green tree, thin W's, 126mm-52mm
- ☐ ZS1 1960-70 Design III, is a remake (fake) of the S3, sharp lower side corners, thin W's, pine branch touches border, 118mm-52mm w/ 23mm sides
- ☐ S4 1970 Design IV, small FDL, plastic back, vigil triangle formed by lettering & FDL, 125mm-51mm w/ 24mm sides
- ☐ S5a 1970 Design IV, large FDL, T on tree was forgotten & added to flap after it was finished, thin coating of plastic on back has T stitching through it, 129mm-53mm w/ 34mm sides
- ☐ S5b 1970 Design IV, large FDL, thin coating of plastic on back. This flap could be considered a variation of the S4 but appears to have a different manufacturer, 129mm-53mm w/ 34mm sides
- ☐ S5.5 1970 Design IV, No "T" on pine tree, most of these flap patches were returned to the manufacturer to become "S5a's", where the "T" was stitched on the tree.
- ☐ S6 1989 50th lodge anniversary, *(Ron Shaw)*
- ☐ S7 1990 75th Order of the Arrow anniversary, *(Tony Lazewski)*
- ☐ S* 1970 Design IV, Computer designed and stitched, rounded, corners and plastic back, 129mm-54mm, released 1980s
- ☐ S8 1994 "Udderly Kool", 124mm-52mm, *(Skyler Pierce)*
- ☐ S9 1996 NOAC Green Cheese, "Kool Rules", 130mm-53mm, *(Jon Schneiter)*
- ☐ S* 1970 Design IV, adaptation of X1 design, computer designed and stitched, squared top corners and plastic back, 129mm-55mm, released 1990s
- ☐ S10 1998 NOAC, Wiener Mobile, 127mm-61mm, *(Ben Zeier)*
- ☐ S11 1999 60th Anniversary, 125mm-52mm
- ☐ S12 1999 Design IV, 60th Anniversary, winter banquet, white, 133mm-55mm
- ☐ S13 1999 Design IV, 60th Anniversary, fall lock-in, black, 133mm-55mm
- ☐ S14 1999 Design IV, 60th Anniversary, spring conference, green border-black background, 133mm-55mm
- ☐ S15 1999 Design IV, 60th Anniversary, fall conference, purple border-green background, 133mm-55mm
- ☐ S17 2000 NOAC flap, Rose Bowl fundraiser, 125mm-57mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
- ☐ X6 2000 NOAC, 300 sets, Rose Bowl fundraiser, embroidered pocket part for S17, is one piece made to look like two, 125mm-91mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*,
- ☐ X7 2000 NOAC, 100 sets, Rose Bowl fundraiser, pocket part for S17, felt used on bottom half for football field, 125mm-91mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*,
- ☐ S18 2000 NOAC flap, Zeppelin, 124mm-56mm, *(Will Kiefer)*
- ☐ X8 2000 NOAC Zeppelin, 500 sets, 124mm-95mm, *(Will Kiefer)*

Pocket part for S18, signifies the discontinuation of Indian Chief profile as the symbol used by the National Order of the Arrow.

Lodge Jacket Patches

(issue numbers designated by American Scouting Historical Society Blue Book)

- ☐ J1 1989 50 year Anniversary, 185mm-248mm *(Tony Lazewski/Darien LeCount)*
- ☐ J2a early 1990s Pine Tree 1mm red 0, 208mm-260mm *(Kevin Marshall)*
- ☐ J2b early 1990s Pine Tree 4mm red 0, 208mm-260mm *(Kevin Marshall)*
- ☐ J3 mid 1990s "Looking to the Future", 180mm-255mm *(B. J. Gallenberg)*
- ☐ J4 2001 Day and Night, 148mm-218mm *(Jim Petersen Jr.)*

Lodge Conference Patches

(issue numbers designated by American Scouting Historical Society Blue Book)

- ☐ eF1955 "Camp Service Conference", 126mm
- ☐ eX1956 "Camp Service Conference", 54mm-78mm
- ☐ eR1957 "Fellowship" Spring/Fall, 77mm
- ☐ eR1958 Spring/Fall, 77mm
- ☐ eR1959 Spring/Fall, 73mm
- ☐ X2.5 1960/2 "WWW" Segment, 80mm

* not identified by any national guide

1960/2 Maple Leaf, 58mm-77mm
- ☐ eX19xx-1 spring - green half, 29mm-77mm
- ☐ eX19xx-2 fall - brown half, 29mm-77mm

☐ eX1963 Spring/Fall, 77mm-101mm
☐ eR1964 "Camp Castle Rock" Spring/Fall, 80mm
☐ eX1965 "50th Anniversary in Scouting", was 50th anniversary of the Order of the Arrow and actually the 26th year of Tichora Lodge, not 25th as depicted, 113mm-65mm
☐ eX1966 "Fall Conference", 102mm-76mm
☐ eX1967-1 "Tichora Lodge Conference", 77mm-54mm
☐ eX1967-2 "Tichora Lodge WWW", Fall, 53mm sides
☐ eX1968-1 "Lodge Service Tichora", 61mm
- ☐ eX1968-2 blue feather, 13mm-50mm
- ☐ eX1968-3 red feather, 13mm-50mm
- ☐ eX1968-4 green feather, 13mm-50mm
- ☐ eX1968-5 yellow feather, 13mm-50mm
- ☐ eX1968-6 brown feather, 13mm-50mm

☐ eX1969-1 "Tichora Lodge", Spring, 77mm-71mm
☐ eX1969-2 "Tichora Lodge", Summer, 77mm-71mm
☐ eX1969-3 "Tichora Lodge", Fall, 77mm-71mm
☐ eR1970-1 "Service Conference", 77mm
☐ eX1970-2 "Fall Fellowship", 79mm-85mm
☐ eX1971-1 "Service Conference", 102mm-77mm
☐ eR1971-2 "Fellowship Conference", 77mm
☐ eR1972-2 "Service", rope stands for brotherhood, fire for cheerfulness, 77mm, *(Jack Heady)*
☐ eA1972-1 "A Rising Sun of Hope", 77mm-121mm, *(Mike Tretheway)*
☐ eR1973-1 "Service", 77mm, *(Tom Crocker)*
☐ eA1973-2 "Fall Fellowship", 77mm-108mm, *(Tom Crocker)*
☐ eX1974-1 "Summer Conference Castle Rock", 77mm sides, *(Tom Crocker)*
☐ eX1974-2 "Fall Fellowship", adaptation of X1, 101mm-68mm, *(Tom Crocker)*
☐ eX1975 "Up Up & OA", 77mm sides, *(Tom Crocker)*
☐ eX1976 "Service Fellowship", 77mm sides
☐ eR1977 "Conferences", 77mm
☐ eR1978 "Four Lakes Council", 77mm
☐ eX1979 "40th Anniversary Conference", 77mm sides
☐ eX1980 "Conference", 89mm-80mm
☐ eR1981 "...now a Flame", 77mm
☐ eR1982 "Tichora", 77mm
☐ eR1983 "Conference" Spring/Fall, 77mm
☐ eX1984-1 "45th Anniversary – a tradition of service", 100mm-79mm
☐ eR1984-2 "45th Anniv. Summer", 77mm
☐ eR1985-1 "Spring Conference", national design, 77mm
☐ eR1985-2 "Fall Conference", national design, 77mm
☐ eX1986-1 "Tichora Conference", 92mm-78mm
☐ eX1986-2 "Tichera Conference" (error), 88mm-76mm
☐ eR1987-1 "Spring Conference", national design, 77mm
☐ eX1987-2 "Tichora WWW Fall", national design, 102mm-75mm
☐ eX1988-1 "Camping Recognition Service Tradition", 77mm-92mm
☐ eX1988-2 "Strive to Serve", 78mm-103mm
☐ eX1989-1 "50 Years of Service", 80mm-116mm, *(Jack Heady)*
☐ eA1989-2 "50th Anniversary", 80mm-115mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
☐ eR1990-1 "Spring Conference", 90mm
☐ eX1990-2 "Fall Conference", 78mm-100mm
☐ eX1991-1 "Spring Conference", 79mm-99mm
☐ eR1991-2 "Fall Conf.", 102mm
☐ eR1992-1 "Serving Castle Rock", 78mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*

☐ eX1992-2 "Fall Conf.", 109mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
☐ eX1993-1 "Camp Castle Rock 35th Anniversary", 77mm-100mm, adaptation of 1969 Area 7B Conference patch
☐ eR1993-2 "Koenig Shelter Dedication", 104mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
☐ eX1994-1 "Firm Bound in Brotherhood", 114mm-98mm
☐ eR1994-2 "Service For 55 Years", adaptation of 1972 Conference patch, 104mm
☐ eR1995-1 "On the Way to the Top", 78mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
☐ eR1995-2 "Fall Conf", Dan Hoffman closing the waterfront, 78mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
☐ eR1996-1 "Wilderness Engineering Society", 102mm, *(Ben Zeier)*
☐ eX1996-2 "Fall Conference", 104mm-76mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
☐ eR1997-1 "85 Years of Light Against Darkness", 78mm, *(Will Kiefer)*
☐ eX1997-2 "Caution: Brothers at Work", 76mm-78mm, *(Jim Petersen Jr.)*
☐ eX1998-1 "Spring Conference", 104mm-78mm, *(Nathan Weier)*
☐ eX1998-2 "Guiding Into The Future", 76mm-90mm
☐ eX1999-1 "Tichora Lodge 60th Year", 202mm-46mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
☐ eX1999-2 "Tichora Lodge 40th Year", (error), 202mm-46mm
☐ eX1999-3 "Celebrating 60 Years", 74mm-91mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*
"Tichora Lodge 2000", *(Will Kiefer)*
- ☐ eX2000-1 "Spring – Dedicated to Service", 35mm-94mm
- ☐ eX2000-2 "Fall – Led by Spirit", 35mm-94mm

☐ eX2001-1 "The First "Shaft" of the Hunter...", 125mm-44mm, *(Will Kiefer)*
☐ eX2001-2 "Compliments of Tichora Lodge", 114mm-68mm, *(Tony Lazewski)*

Lodge Miscellaneous Patches

☐ X.5 1946-49 Felt Brotherhood Patch
☐ eR1947 Area Arrow Conference, 73mm
☐ 1950s Pine tree patch, teardrop shape
☐ 1991 "Anischik Nimat" Elangomat Patch
☐ 1990s "Tichora Vigil Weekend", 78mm, *(B. J. Gallenberg)*

Lodge Neckerchiefs

(issue numbers designated by American Scouting Historical Society Blue Book)
☐ N.5 1950s Silk Screened white design on green cloth, outlined tree w/ white "T"
☐ N1 1950s Silk Screened white design on green cloth, solid tree w/ green "T"
☐ N2 1950s Silk Screened white design on dk green cloth, same design as N1
☐ N* 1960s Silk Screened white design on very light green cloth, white piping, same design as N1
☐ N3a 1970-85 Silk Screened, red WWW and 146, green pine tree, tree branch with brown twig, some pine needles have dotted lines
☐ N3b 1996 Silk Screened, red WWW and 146, green pine tree with "T", tree branch with light brown twig and distinct pine needles
☐ eN1960 Silk Screened black design on green cloth, solid tree with "FALL 1960"

Lodge Bolo Ties

☐ 1960s Single pine cone with black arrow, silver background
☐ 1980s Two pine cones and three leaves, beige background
☐ 1990s Pine tree with pine bough, white background, issued w/ green and brown cords
☐ 1999 Tichora 60th Anniversary, black background

Unofficial Patches

☐ 1987 "Diamond Gold Jubilee", 102mm, *(Jack Heady)*
☐ 1990 "Tichora Lodge Delegate", 101mm, *(Jack Heady)*
☐ 1989 "Staff 1989 National Jamboree", 128mm-80mm, *(Jack Heady)*
☐ 1993 "Staff 1993 National Jamboree", 129mm-80mm, *(Jack Heady)*

Lodge Belt Buckle

☐ 1983 adaptation of X1 patch design *(Carl Baumann)*

* not identified by any national guide

FOUR LAKES COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Dear reader,

You have, by now, had the pleasure of reading the remarkable 90-year history of the oldest Boy Scouts of America Council in Wisconsin. It is an unbroken history of service to tens of thousands of young men and women by thousands of adult volunteers. It is a 90-year success story of character and citizenship development that has produced countless leaders both within and without our community. It is a story of undeviating adherence to the foundation principles of the Scout movement, the Scout Oath and the Scout Law. It is a story of remarkable individuals who have dedicated themselves to service to youth and many communities that have come together to support their efforts.

What then does the future hold for the Four Lakes Council? The details may not be clear, but we can be sure of some generalities.

First, we can be certain that the principles that have guided the Four Lakes Council for the past 90 years will continue to guide us in the future. The Scout Oath, with its principles of "do my best" and duty to God and Country, duty to others and duty to self, and the Scout Law, "A Scout is Trustworthy, Loyal, Helpful, Friendly, Courteous, Kind, Obedient, Cheerful, Thrifty, Brave, Clean and Reverent," will continue to inspire our young people, their adult leaders and all those who have participated in Scouting. These principles go back to our founder, Lord Robert Baden-Powell. Generations of youth have seen the power of these principles and we can be sure they will pass them along to the generations that come.

Thus, we can be sure that some things will not change. Who can imagine a Scout movement that does not exhort Scouts to "Be Prepared" and teach them how? Who can imagine Scouting that does not include the principle of service to others – "Do a Good Turn Daily". And, who can imagine Scouting that does not include enjoyment of nature and the outdoors and the obligations of conservation and preservation that come with that enjoyment.

We can be sure that 50 years from now, Scouts will be viewed as people of principle and character, good citizens, community leaders – people, both young and old, who can be relied upon.

The other generality we can be sure about is that Scouting in the Four Lakes Council will change. Change can and will improve the way we deliver the Scouting program. Technological changes have already begun this process. We should look forward to the day that our Scouts receive their Scout Handbook DVD with animated illustrations of fundamental skills. Or, possibly, the day that Scout leaders will be in instantaneous electronic communication with all members of their units. Those are things we can easily foresee in the near future. We know that the advancement program will change to remain relevant and that our older youth programs of career introduction will reflect the changing opportunities in our high technology society.

We know that the facilities for delivery of the Scouting program in the Four Lakes Council will dramatically improve in the near future. We can see the outlines of the changes in the plans for the Ed Bryant Scout Scout Reservation and the Woodman Center for Camping and Education. We have come to appreciate the overwhelming importance of camping to all phases of Scouting. Our recent successful Capital Campaign will allow us to build camps that will provide the wonders of Scouting in the outdoors to Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, Venturers and Explorers. We can be sure the programs will become more exciting and, at the same time, safer, just as we have successfully introduced new activities such as rock climbing, rappelling and snowboarding in the past ten years.

We hope and believe that our place in the community will reflect the increasing importance of community service and preparedness. We have a new set of tools, the Learning for Life programs, which will allow us to provide our program to populations of young people we have not previously effectively reached. We may do this with our own programs or in partnership with other community organizations. We know that Scouting has value to offer all of the youth of our community. We will focus on telling the Scouting story to all. It is our vision that in 10 years we can be serving double the number of young people we now serve.

Finally, we can be sure that the financial foundation of Scouting in the Four Lakes Council will change. In the past, we have been highly dependent upon the continuing generosity of individual donors and community organizations. We must work to build a firmer foundation, an adequate endowment that can support our programs and facilities in a dependable manner. We have begun to build our endowment. 50 years from now we will be able to look back and realize the importance of that start.

As we look back over 90 years of history, we feel a kinship with those Scouts of 1912 who started the Four Lakes Council. Our current principles and programs have so much in common with those of 90 years ago, despite all of the modernizing changes. We have confidence that if we could look 90 years ahead, we would still easily recognize Scouts and the Scouting program, even though we can be sure the changes of the past 90 years will be insignificant compared to those of the next 90.

Yours in Scouting,

Terry Shockley	Larry Kahan	Chuck Dobbins
President	Council Commissioner	Council Executive

34 Schroeder Court, Madison, WI 53711-6222 (608) 273-1005 (800) 213-1418 Fax (608) 273-8686
A United Way Agency

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Appendix A

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR LOCAL COUNCIL

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Fifth Ave. Bldg., 200 Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

Application is hereby made for a Charter for the Local Council for the City or Town Madison county of Dane State of Wis Consn

The above Council has been organized for the promotion and supervision of the Boy Sc movement in accordance with the requirements of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, a agrees to observe all rules and regulations of the National Organization in matters relating to the sc movement, and will carry out the scout program in accordance with the requirements as set forth in Handbook for Boys, and official Bulletins.

It is understood that such charters are only issued to Local Councils that are truly representat of all civic and religious institutions in the community and that the right is reserved to the National He quarters to cancel this charter whenever it is found that the Local Council is not thus representative.

It is required that each Council shall submit a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws which t adopt.

1. What is the population of your city? About 30,000.
2. What percentage are boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years? —
3. What proportion are American-born? 85% Foreign-born? —
4. What percentage of the population is Protestant? 75% Catholic? 25% Hebrew? 5%
5. How many churches are there? (a) Protestant 10 (b) Catholic 6 (c) Hebrew 1
6. Are each proportionately represented in the make-up of your Local Council? Yes
7. Approximately, how many boys' clubs are there in your city for boys of scout age? —
8. Which of these are distinctly for settlement work? —

   Newsboys? — Foreign boys? —

   High School Boys? — Other distinctive groups? —
9. To what extent are these organizations represented in your Council? —
10. How many public 15 parochial 4 or private 3 schools are there in your ci
11. Have these institutions been interested in your movement? Yes

12. To what extent have you been able to enlist the interest of the City Council, Board of Educat Health Department, Police Department, Fire Department as well as other civic bodies? Ally in a Good way.

13. Give date of organization of Council April, 1911

14. Give the name and address of the man chosen as Scout Commissioner.

    Name Dr. J. C. Elson Address 16th Jefferson St.

15. Is he to give part or all of his time to the scout work? Part Salary None

16. Please submit a complete list of the names and addresses of the officers and members of your Coun giving business and church preference of each.

(1) President Emerson Ela Address 1101 Grant St.
Business Lawyer Church Preference Congl.

(2) Vice-President Chas E Brown Address 910 Van Buren
Business Librarian Church Preference —

(3) Secretary W B Pehnke Address 16th Madison
Business Chemical Engineering Church Preference —

(4) Treasurer — Address —
Business — Church Preference —

(5) Name Dr J C Elson Address 16th Jefferson
Business Prof Physical Training Church Preference Baptist

(6) Name Dr L B Wolfenden Address Univ. of Wis.
Business Professor Hebrew Church Preference Hebrew

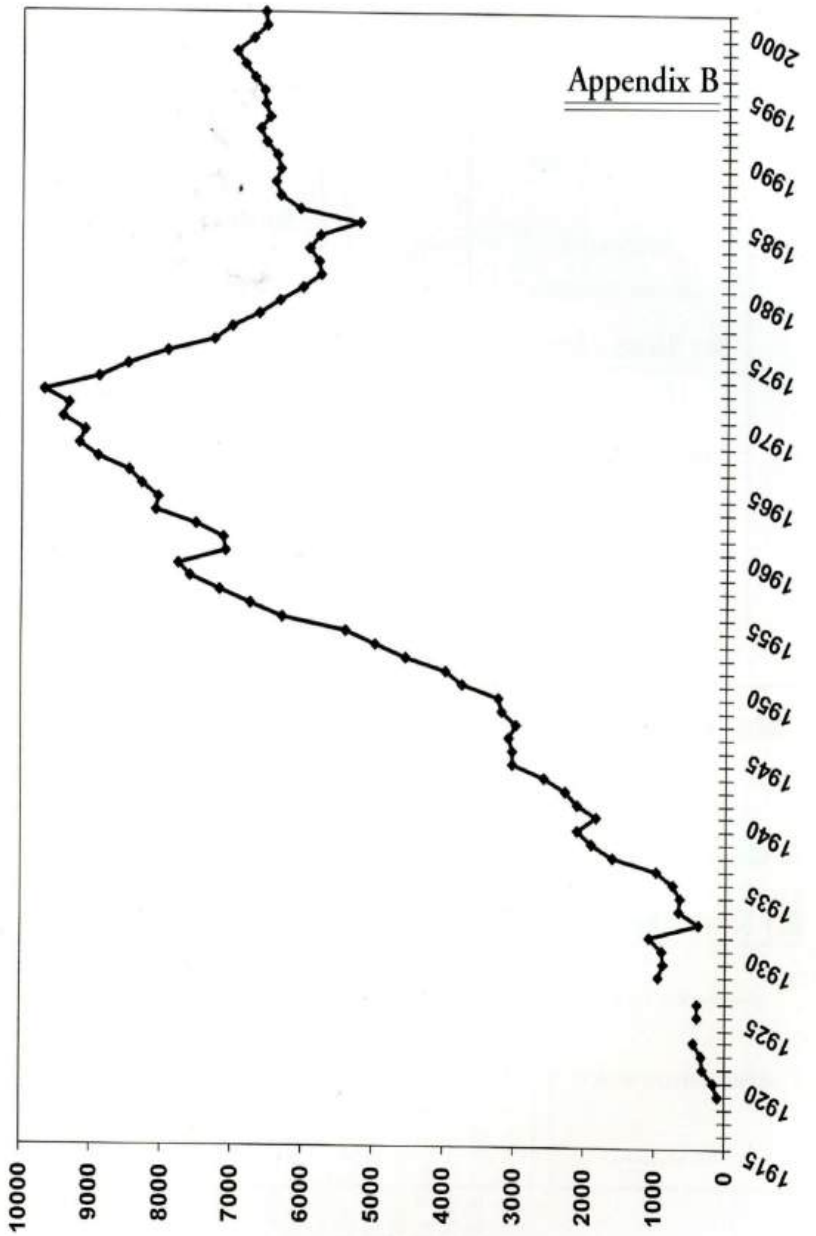
(7) Name Rev E L Benson Address 1237 Spaight
Business Clergyman Church Preference Congl.

(8) Name Dr Victor Lenher Address Univ. of Wis
Business Prof Chemistry Church Preference —

(9) Name Frederick Dunlap Address Forest Products Labora
Business Lecturer in Forestry Church Preference Congl.

(10) Name Mr. Chas J Galpin Address 209 W Gilman
Business Professor Agric Church Preference Baptist
(11) Name Hans Liebving Address 1606 Madison
Business Student Church Preference Presbyterian
(12) Name Harry Pantlopf Address 22 S Hancock
Business Clerk Church Preference
(13) Name D H R Boyd Address 1212 Mound
Business Physician Church Preference Baptist
(14) Name Mr Ernest Staley Address High School
Business Teacher High School Church Preference Baptist
(15) Name Prof M V O'Shea Address Univ of Wis
Business Prof Education Church Preference Presbyterian
(16) Name D. J W Forney Address 514 W Washing
Business Physician Church Preference Catholic
(17) Name Chauncey Wyatt Address M. W. Gymnasium
Business Student Church Preference
(18) Name E J Ward Address 144 Brooks Terra
Business Profesor Church Preference Congl
(19) Name Geo. H Krahe Address 1121 Rutledge
Business Lawyer Church Preference Presby.
(20) Name Rev P B Knox Address 401 E Main
Business Minister Church Preference Catholic
(21) Name H W Rood Address Madison Wis
Business Newspaper Church Preference

I hereby certify that at a meeting of the above mentioned Council held April 10 1917
I was instructed by a vote of the Council to make formal application for a charter for the Local Council
of Madison, Wis.
J C Olson Secretary
Commissioner
Date April 10 1917
Approved
Charter issued 191 No.



Four Lakes Council Membership graph, 1919-2001. *The membership numbers shown here mirror the Council's history through the past ninety years. You can see the early organization and spread of the Scouting movement in the 1920s. The Great Depression caused a dip in membership in the 1930s. As the country recovered, Scouting membership started growing again and this growth was maintained with Scouting on the homefront during World War II. The baby boom generation created the Golden Age of Scouting in the 1950s and 1960s leading to a peak in 1972. The plateau of the last two decades represents the efforts of Scouting to remain relevant in our rapidly changing world.*

Appendix C

CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS

—OF—

TROOP 1

FORTRESS RED ROCK

Boy Scouts of America

STOUGHTON, WIS.

J. G. WADE, SCOUTMASTER.

Ritual
For Conducting Council

—OF—

Boy Scouts of America

FORTRESS RED ROCK

STOUGHTON, WIS.

J. G. WADE, SCOUTMASTER.

Ritual of Initiation

—TO—

RANK OF TENDERFOOT

Boy Scouts of America

FORTRESS RED ROCK

STOUGHTON, WIS.

J. G. WADE, SCOUTMASTER.

Ritual of Advancement

—TO—

RANK OF SECOND CLASS SCOUT

—OF THE—

Boy Scouts of America

FORTRESS RED ROCK

STOUGHTON, WIS.

J. G. WADE, SCOUTMASTER.

Ritual of Advancement

—TO—

RANK OF FIRST CLASS SCOUT

OF THE

Boy Scouts of America

FORTRESS RED ROCK

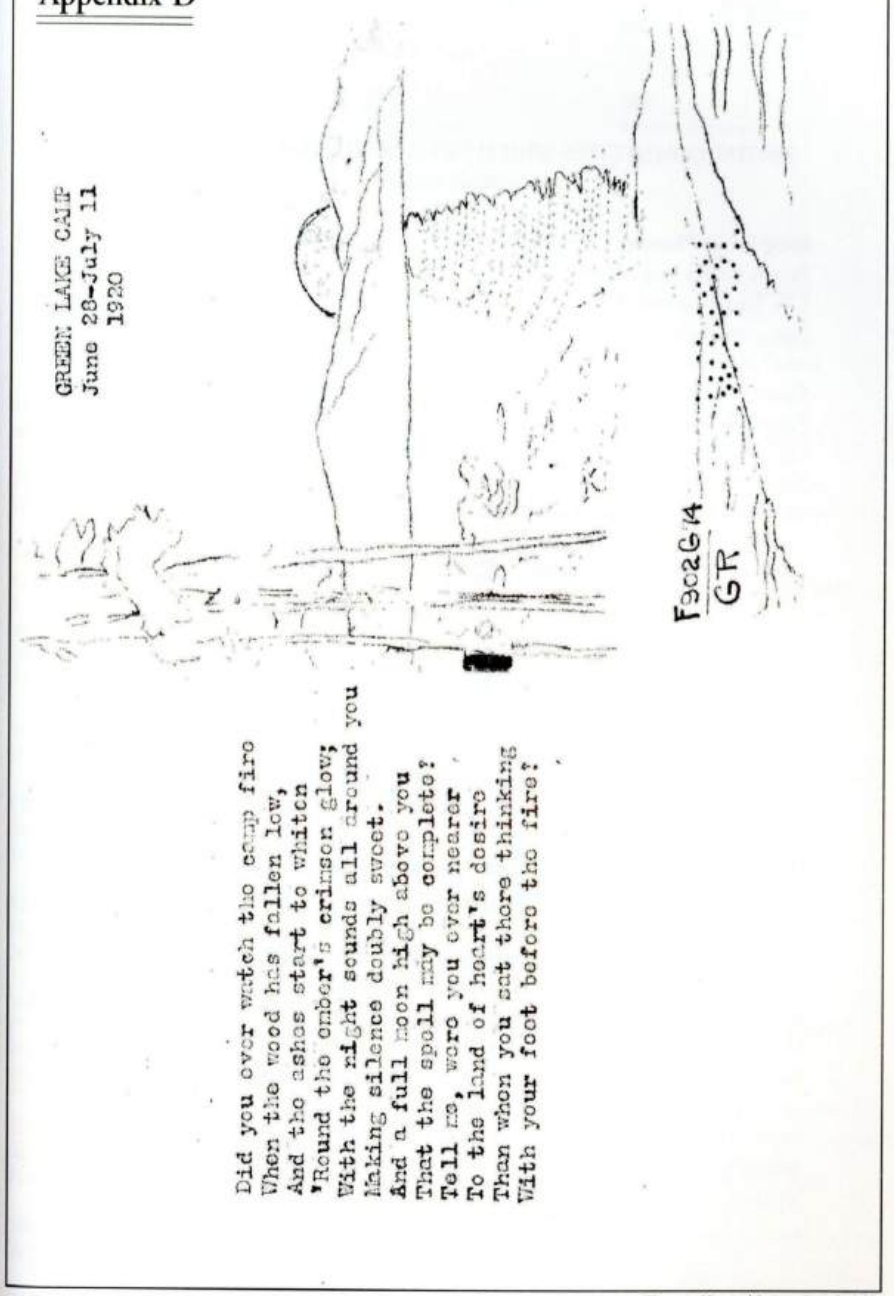
STOUGHTON, WIS.

J. G. WADE, SCOUTMASTER.

Wisconsin Historical Society, F902S75/BO

Early Stoughton Scout Manuals from 1912. Troop 1's Scoutmaster, J. G. Wade, prepared these early manuals (booklets). Troop 1's Constitution and By-Laws *contain twenty articles for the running of the troop. The* Ritual for Conducting Council *was the format for the formal proceedings of what we now call the Patrol Meeting. The remaining three booklets contain a complete ceremony for the recognition of a Scout's advancement in rank from Tenderfoot to First Class.*

Appendix D



Wisconsin Historical Society, F902G74/GR

Shown is the cover of the original camp promotional booklet. This booklet was issued before the camp was named Camp Tichora, probably spring 1920.

Appendix E

INITIAL COMMITTEES WHICH DEVELOPED CAMP CASTLE ROCK (1954-1961)

Long Range Planning Committee (formed 1954): Donald Tyrrell (Chair), Edwin Bryant, Lorenz Leifer, Henry Benhke, L. K. Pollard, William Marlin, Charles Fenske, J. A. Raymond, and William Corder. Carl Forsberg of Wisconsin Power and Light Company was later appointed.

Camp Development Committee (formed 1956): Dr. Roy Nichols (Chair), J. A. Raymond, T. J. Sanderson, Jr., F. F. Malcomson, Vern Hamel, A. R. Sanna, David Gay, Harold Gohre, Arthur Swanson, R. E. Otto, Ed Owen, Eugene Taschida, D. C. Van Wie, John Sugar, Harold Schantz, Carl Gausewitz, Len Trachte, Gene Fokes, Robert Schroeder, Fred Fuller, Conrad Meinzer, Andrew Peterson, and Dr. D. L. Williams.

Camping & Facilities Committee (1959-60): L. A. Leifer (Chair), John Sugar, George Wuerch, Harold Gohre, Fred Panico, Claude Reigel, Capt. John Teichro.

Camp Building Committee (1959-1961): Harold Schantz (Chair), Vern Hamel, Len Trachte, and Larry Leifer, all from the Camp Development Committee.

ROLL OF HONOR FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CAMP CASTLE ROCK 1960

Listed here are the firms that generously contributed time and material to the initial development of Camp Castle Rock.

Ed Kramer, Plain; Art Overgard, Mauston; Culver Electric, Madison; Westinghouse Electric Supply, Madison; Reynolds Transfer Co., Madison; Harold Sylvester Construction Co., Madison; Wisconsin Culvert Co., Madison; Wolff, Kubly & Hirsig, Madison; Kinney Electric Mfg., Elgin, Ill.; Nickles Electric Co., Madison; Trachte Bros. Co., Madison; Madison Scout Drum & Bugle Corps; Gisholt Machine Tool Co., Madison; Naegele Outdoor Advertising Co., Madison; Juneau County Highway Department; Mautz Paint Co., Madison; Klein Dickert, Madison; Gauzewitz & Cashin, Architects, Madison; Findorff Lumber & Supply Co., Madison; Marling Lumber Co., Madison.

Appendix F

Silver Antelope

1943
Justice Marvin Rosenberry

1955
D. W. Tyrrell

1967
Wade R. Plater

1971
Ed E. Bryant

1980
Wardell H. Pike

1999
Wayne F. McGown

Silver Beaver

1934
Dr. J. C. Elsom

1935
Robert McA. Keown
Prof J. F. Oesterle

1937
Justice Marvin Rosenberry

1938
Charles S. Parker

1939
J. Hess
L. W. Ketchum
Aubrey C. King
Harry Klueter
J. Riley Stone

1940
H. A. Swenson

1943
Ted Holstein
D. W. Tyrrell

1944
Dr. John Moon
Jess Waterman

1945
C. H. Beebe
Wakelin McNeel
George Morris

1946
John Duer
Frank Holaday

1947
William Zioch, Jr.

1948
David G. Gay

1949
Sam Anderson
Harold Maynard

1950
Edward Kromery
Franklin Maas +
William Marsh

1951
John H. Esch
C. N. Goulet +
Harlan C. Nicholls

1952
Clare Newell

1953
James Hamilton
Rev. Maurice Jones
William Schmitt

1954
E. E. Bryant
Conrad Meinzer

1955
Vernon Hamel
Tom Sanderson
Dr. David L. Williams

1956
Wallace Entwistle
John A. Raymond
Ernest N. Wackwitz

1957
R. E. Nichols
R. E. Otto
Carl Simonson

1958
Ray Holdredge
Carol Meadows
Ernest Peterson

1959
Wade R. Plater
A. R. Sanna
Earl M. Wheeler
Joe Wilson

1960
Harold Gohre
Loyal J. Sargent
Lawrence Tasker
J. Malcolm Torrance

1961
Lorenz A. Leifer
Wayne C. Lewis
Walt Washburn

1962
Herford Ehman
Robert Grant
Russell Sackett
John Sugar

1963
Ed Gruber
E. L. Hubbard
Richard Ledford
John A. Whipple

1964
Ray Bayley
Walter Engelke
Len Trachte
Robert R. Holland

1965
Chester G. Frederick
John S. Martell
LaVern M. Mueller
Harold J. Schantz

1966
J. Tod Meserow+
J. Ray Otis
Edward E. Owen
Robert H. Paddock

1967
Ensign H. Barnett
Lloyd P. Dillon
Clinton S. Knutson
Theodore M. Meloy

1968
Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker
Edward A. LaSchum
Fred R. Panico
Thomas Rogers

1969
Ira M. Fredricksen
Robert W. Friess
Ted J. Iltis+
Charles B. Rogers
William Steaffens+
Harry W. Wright
Howard Nelson

1970
R. Nelson Bakke
David Culver
Chester J. O'Dell
Russell R. Sprengle

1971
Douglas S. Christenson
Jack Dawson+
Frank DiNova+
Franklin E. McNally
Alvin E. Nelson
Donald T. Powell

1972
Kenneth Hammond
Donald J. Kreul
Wardell H. Pike

+ Recognition received in a different council

1973
Henry H. Bush, Jr.
Harriet Faye Cook
Robert G. Ely
John T. Hitt
Robert B. Kirkpatrick
Marie C. Reuter
Gerald H. Tilton

1974
Robert W. Baker
Mary E. Johnson
Reginald C. Kilps
Michel P. Sullivan
Harry H. Van Tuyl

1975
Roland J. Krogstad
Roger L. Miller
Clarence C. Olson

1976
Louis K. Albrecht
John H. Gallagher
Alex A. Lubeck
Richard McVicar Sr
Kurt G. Pechmann

1977
Arthur R. Braatz
William W. Reed
Raymond Steventon
Ted S. Tweed

1978
Beverly L. Burmester
William A. Jensen
Carel C. Koch, Jr.
Gerald L. Larson+
Merle W. Zimmerman

1979
Mark E. Musolf
Wayne A. Osterlie
Hazel R. Rogers

1980
Ronald Berman
Harold B. Hann, Sr.
Judith K. Rowell
Edward Sherman
Lyle W. Sprecher
William J. Steckelberg

1982
Edward Baranowski
John Frey
John A. Jaeschke
Marvin Kaiser, Sr.+
Robert Koenig
Joseph E. Zaiman, Sr.

1983
Robert G. Birrenkott
Roger M. Rowell
Ralph W. Tarr
Ron Zeigler

1984
Larry Borchert
Joseph Corbin
Deane H. Mackey
Charles R. Nagel

1985
Richard B. Bensenberg
Merle Gjertson
Jack Stevenson
Barbara Swingley

1986
Bruce E. Dewey
Kurt H. Krahn
Wayne F. McGown
Ted J. Stimach

1987
Carl Baumann
Robert M. Bolz
Jon H. Langsdorf
Larry D. Steinmetz

1988
Delano S. Nemec
Denise Ruoho
Terrill Stewart
Doug Timmerman
Walter J. Weber

1989
David M. Baker
Arnold Brown, M.D.
James A. Buenger
H.Barton Klotzbach
Kenneth G. Larson

1990
Daniel Hoffman
Jan W. Jackson
Doug G. McDonell
Cliff F. Thompson

1991
John W. Hicks
Helen R. McVicar
James E. Olson
Jerome F. Smith

1992
Glenna Ewing
L. James Fitzpatrick
William R. Grulke
Lawrence Kahan

1993
Judy Bunge
Kendrick Clough
Roderick Donaldson
James Leyda
Joan Woodman McCollum

1994
Lloyd Carlson
Michael Smith
Gerald Tifft
Mary Tofte

1995
Donald Derengowski
Kenneth 0. Knowles
James D. Newlun
R. Waldo Peterson, II

1996
Jean Derengowski
Ralph Kreutzer
Larry Metz
Dan Walters
John Whitney

1997
Larry Burbach
John Granberg
Sue Mabie
Sharon Newlun
James Petersen
Jean Petersen
Diane Ramos
Stephen Rudolph
Dave Severson

1998
Tom Dray
Dan Heindl
Daniel L. Holloway
David C. Kilps
Robert Lee Schmiedlin
Eileen Tifft

1999
Robert Fowell
Dan Frisch
Diane Holloway
Timothy LeBrun
Al Watrud

2000
Ronald L. Buchholz
Tom Crawford
Michael Heitke
Michael C. Kleckner
Tony Lazewski
Joan Palmer

2001
Susan Fowell
James Gregory
Donald Kennedy
Andrew Milkowski
David Smith

2002
Barb Beckwith
Gilbert C. Kleckner
Thomas Pugh
James Virnig

Silver Fawn

1973
Marie C. Reuter
Harriet Faye Cook

1974
Olympia Christiansen+

+ Recognition received in a different council

Appendix G

District Award of Merit
Lake Wisconsin District

1971
Tad Francek
Robert Henry
Ted Meland

1972
Ralph Dawson
John Galke
Lyle Sprecher

1973
Mel Englebretson
Robert Ingersoll
Constance Kuckuk
James Rowsam

1974
Jerry Gaffney
Roger Miller
Hazel Rogers
Raymond Stevenson

1975
William Reed
Alvin Zipsie

1976
Ira Fredrickson
Gerald Fuller
Walter Pekham

1977
Lloyd Carlson
J. Ray Otis

1978
Myrna Carlson
Lavina Evert
H.Oliver Kessenich

1979
Richard McVicar, Sr.
William Steckelberg
Ted Tweed

1980
Margaret Baerwolf
George Burgess

1981
Fred Cook
Ed Krumenaur

1982
Jorene Murray
James C Wurl

1983
John Carlson
Ray Rogers

1984
Richard Bensenberg
Charles Nagel

1985
James Gregory
Floyd Hall

1986
Ed Gruber
Dale Zaug

1987
Terry McGraw
Ken Trachte

1988
Robert Combs
Jan Jackson

1989
William Grulke
Helen McVicar

1990
Victor Van Alstin
John Whitney

1991
Herb Damsteegt
Ken Thyberg

1992
Robert Gebert
Marty Micke

1993
Byron Ward
Robert Schmiedlin

1994
Bob Lueck
Larry Metz

1995
Dan Holloway
Ritchie Rheaume

1996
Diane Holloway
Cindy McCann

1997
Mary Dixon
Mike Landowski

1998
Dee Landowski
Jerry Schneiter

1999
Terrie Ulrich
Phylis Weber

2000
Mary Becker
Mary Bobial
Robert Carlson

2001
Steve Holl
Jodi Ott

2002
Al Camp
Jack Heady
Carla Thompson

District Award of Merit
Mohawk District

1971
Harriet Cook
Richard Rexroat
Edmund Schuler
Harry Van Tuyl

1972
Robert Baker
Robert G. Ely
Reginald Kilps
Kurt Pechmann

1973
William Cook
Roland Krogstad
Al Maddrell
Robert Obst
Sterling Schallert

1974
Ken Boruff
Joseph Corbin
John Hicks
Clarence Olson

1975
Richard Anderson
William Jansen
Ron Poff
Charles Rogers

1976
Ed Felten
Joanne Hansen
Alex Lubeck
Tom Mish

1977
Kendrick Clough
Cathy Felten
John Gadow
Joseph Zaiman, Sr.

1978
Don Hyde
Harry Palmiter
Warren Roberts
Ed Sherman

1979
John Jaeschke
Carel Koch
Joe Pflieger
Curt Quass
Judy Rowell

1980
Robert Koenig
Robert Lindsey
Roger Rowel

1981
Ron Berman
Brad Eames
Don Paigni
Denise Ruoho

1982
Linda Bennett
Bob Birrenkott
Hally Pope

1983
Bruce Dewey
Don Johnson
Kathe Perez
Jack Stevenson

1984
Rod Donaldson
Fay Lauf
Ted Stephenson

1985
Viki Anderson
Carl Baumann
Wally Weber

1986
Afton Johnson
Jon Langsdorf
Marilyn Theilman

1987
Terry Ackerman
Dave Baker
Jim Leyda
Ralph Tarr

1988
Greg Bollum
Jo Turner

1989
James Collier
L. James Fitzpatrick
Wendel Mathews
James Venig

1990
Michael Bormett
Daniel Frisch
Jay Lengfeld
William Olson

1991
Judy Bunge
Larry Kahan
Steve Rudolph
John Tarr

1992
Wayne McGown
Ronald Buchholz
David Whitford
John Granberg

1993
Tom Furnow
Dave Kilps
Mike Plavcan
Dave Severson

1994
Ken Helfrecht
Joan Palmer
Jim Petersen
Ken Schaefer

1995
Tom Crawford
Don Derengowski
Jay Held
Diane Ramos

1996
Bob Fowell
Dan Heindl
Jean Petersen
Al Watrud

1997
Dave Ewanowski
Kurt Hansen
Tony Lazewski

1998
Mary Hartmann
Don Kennedy
Mike Kleckner

1999
Peter Hartmann
Dee Nicolai
Bob Huber

2000
Dave Heiser
Roger Nicolai
Thomas Pugh

2001
Sharon Christensen
Rex Koderl
Steve Zipsie

2002
Bill Fletcher
Bob Quackenboss
Dwight Zeck

+ Recognition received in a different council

District Award of Merit
Yahara District

1978
Harold Hann Sr.
Ralph Kreutzer
Howard Nelson

1979
Larry Borchert
Dean Mackey
Raymond Whiting

1980
Gerald Kiefer
Richard Kohl
Gerald Tifft

1981
Delano Nemec
Kathy Wittman
Ronald Zeigler

1982
John Frey
Merle Gjertson
Eileen Tveit

1983
William Linderud
Barb Sweat
Eileen Tifft

1984
Karen Brookbank
Dan Hoffman
Larry Steinmetz

1985
Daryl Kleckner
Phil Rosr
Dick Schwedrsky

1986
Gene Eagen
Jerry Smith
Mary Tofte

1987
Sandra Chapman
Donna Graffin
Dennis Tiedt

1988
Richard Dormaus
Larry Graffin
John Varner

1989
Jean Harner
Mike Smith

1990
Glenna Ewing
Lee Phillips
John Sheehan

1991
Barb Brown
Ken Knowles
Jeanne Marshall

1992
Barb Beckwith
Harold Loomis
David Smith

1993
Mary Butz
Sue Mabie

1994
Dave Carter
Alison Miller
Mark Severson

1995
Larry Burback
Dan Butz
Chris Showers

1996
Mike Beckwith
Tim Bergen
Marilyn Strouse

1997
Lee Columbus
Mike Heitke
Mike Hoffman
Craig Sherman

1998
Sandy Archibald
Karrin Dopkins

1999
Scott Johnson
Andy Milkowski
Mark Taylor

2000
Jeff Showers
Elaine Waraczynski
Margaret Williams

2001
Jim Jacobus
Todd McMahon
Gretchen Walters

2002
Randy Mitmoen
Robert Waraczynski

District Award of Merit
River Bluffs District

1997
Sue Fowell

1998
Mike Teubert
Richard Moore

1999
Steve Paynter
Ted Weier

2000
Terry Janes
Steve O'Denius

2001
Cheryl Schmidt
Brian Slack

2002
Don Crowe
Michael Moore

+ Recognition received in a different council

Appendix H

Eagle Scouts of Four Lakes Council

The rank of Eagle Scout is the highest achievement in Scouting. It represents years of committment and hard work. Today a Scout must finish the requirements for Eagle before his 18th birthday. In the early years of Scouting, however, adults were eligible to earn the Eagle rank and are included on this list. It is estimated that only two percent of boys who join Scouting attain the rank of Eagle.

Every effort has made to present an accurate list. Records from Four Lakes Council, the National Council and individual troops have been compiled to produce this list. The number following the name represents the Scout's troop number. Crews, Posts, Ships and Squadrons are also identified.

The Eagle list is presented in chronological order by year and in alphabetical order by last name. No local records by the Council or in newspapers definitively identify the first Eagle Scouts in the area that is now Four Lakes Council. The four Scouts listed in 1917 are the earliest recorded Eagles from Madison according to National Council records.

1917
Maurice Hesse
Ralph Zwicker
R. Sidney Thorson
Curtis Billings

1918
Clarke A. Austin
Downing Wheeler

1922
Elmer Ellsworth, 14
Lauriston Sharp, 19
John C. Wilson, 1

1923
Paul Austin, 33
William Bardeen, 19
Clarence Batcheller, 19
J. Wilbur Magann, 18
Edgar McEachron, 2
Rodney Newburg, 2
Harold Williams, 15

1924
Carl Schneedeman, 1
John Smithback, 20

1925
Theodore Ruffolo, 7
Ralph Stevens, 20
John B. Wines, 18

1926
Theodore Holstein, 33
Roy Lamphere, 20
K. M. Miner, 18
Kenneth Seifert, 18
Arthur W. Siemers, Scout Executive

1927
Douglass Fuller, 1
Amos Wayts, 33

1928
Paul E. Millington, 11

1929
William M. Briggs, 11
Earl K. Lorimer, 46

1930
Kenneth K. Johnson, 66
John Robinson, 5
Walter B. Shirk, 2
Sunmer S. Sommerfield, 20
David Watrous, 10
John M. Williams, 12
Alfred Williams, 33
John Thomas Wright, 20

1931
Ray G. Boynton, 66
Chester J. Harrison, 66
Harrison Harrison, 66
William M. Hayes, 77
Oliver P. Helland, Jr., 66
Allison A. Landt, 66
Robert Seger, 66
Robert H. Van Wie, 66
Roland V. Weber, 66

1932
Walter Bond, 20
Robert E. Byrne, 12
William R. Gersbach, 10
Edward Mill, 12
Clifford Peterson, 73
Harold Platt, 12
Robert Rapp, 46
Earl Seidlinger, 49
John H. Wolaver, Jr., 2
Joseph R. Barnett, 20
George Bechtel
Hilar Flad, 16
Bernard Gazan, 1
James Gearhart, 1
James Grimm, 16
George Bates Hatch
Victor Ingebretson, 66
Frank S. King, 2
Eugene Landt, 66
Charles Speth, 17
Donald R. Zeasman, 2

1934
Max L. Partch, 49
Robert E. Partch, 49
John Wake, 49

1935
John Bickley, 11

1936
Alex G. Bodenstein, 20
George Callen, 20
Harold C. Johnson, 55

Robert Kuenning, 2
James B. MacDonald, 13
Richard Mautner, 2
William Rennebohm, 13
Edward Samp, 2
Robert Teckemeyer, Ship 501
Robert Tottingham, Ship 501

1937
Robert Boynton, 66
Hans Helland, 66
James Kuenning, 2
Orren MacTurner, 13
Homer Schneider, 66
Leon Smith, 66
William Van Elles, 66

1938
Ted Haspell, 12
Charles O. Iltis, 2
Howard Mautner, 2
William Meisekothen, 23
Hugh R. Townley, 2
Jack Waidley, 1
Charles W. Webster

1939
John Batikis, 1
John F. Blumenfeld, 7
Delmar Dhein, 20
Ellsworth Hemingway, 1
John Hicks, 2
Wayne Jarvis, 80
Robert S. Jerde, 2
Bill Macualay, 33
Mack Morris, 20
Tom Ryan, 16
Calvin Schmiege, 12
Carleton Togstad, 20
Bernard D. Tunik, 1

1940
Norman Adam, 501
Bernard Bischoff, 2
Duane Block, 5
Robert E. Bowman, 55
Gerard Cleary, 23
Edward F. Colbert, 13
Gene Cruse, 40
Kenneth G. Hall, 74
Lewis Harned, 7
Quentin Johnson, 13
Francis S. Jones, 2
Robert Lemcke, 40
Bill Malloy, 20
Donald Manthe, 20
Arpad Masley, 13
James McCollum, 83
Tom Patterson, assistant Scoutmaster, 2
George Powers, 19
Robert Qualy, Post 80
Peter Rice, Post 1
Robert Stender, 9
Homer Vick, 53
Walter Washburn, 72

1941
Edwin Barsness, 39
Abbott Ricketts, 5
John Roob, 99
Morris Sorenson, 53
Bruce Walker, 1
Jolly West, 20
Lawrence Wright, 38
Edward J. Young, 7

1942
Paul Ebling, 13
David McGrath, 10
Wardell Pike, 1
Allan Price, 32
Raymond Price, 32
Lucian G. Schlimgen Jr., 1
Charles Seibold, 2
Lowell Smythe, 15
Floyd Springer, Jr., 20
Deane Steele, 56
Robert Widmer, 32
James Wilson, 32

1943
Charles S. Anderson, 31
Sam C. Anderson, 31
Eugene M. Anthony, 24
Herbert Booth, 46
Robert Hastings, 5
Richard McVicar, 20
Henry L Meyer, 81
Harold D. Mitchell, 20
Lon Nordeen, 13
Donald Olson, 20
Robert Safranek, 26
Robert Somerville, 24
Ray Thurston, 13
James G. Toepfer, 24
Bruce Watson, 32
Louis M. Wermelskirchen, 3
John Martins Young, 7

1944
David C. Bakken, 2
Richard Brewer, 81
Earl Casida, 13
Robert Claus, 45
David Culver, 13
Fred Distelhorst, 13
John Drake, 81
Theodore Iltis, 13
Jim McDonald, 71
Dale McGraw, 32
Harry Mussman, 16
Leon Nelson, 57
James Nicholls, 3
Norman Nordeen, 13
Richard Price, 20
John Siege, 31
Paul M. Smith, 3
Donald Smith, 87
Rex M. Smith, 87
Bill Sommerville, 24
John Stevenson, 3
Laurence Tasker, 1
Manfred W. White, 70
Glenn Arthur Wilcox, 20
Fred Wilson, 32
Robert Wise, 5
Ronald A. Youngs, 24

1945
Norbert Amend, 71
Alfred Anderson, 35
Phil Ashby, 3
Harold Bergum, 39
David Birt, 5
John Casida, 13
Max Ace Cichon, Lone Scout
Steve Clark, 32
Duane Daentl, 3
Don Deprey, 32
John R. Easter, 20
La Von G. Goplin, 81
Bill Gustafson, 31
Bob Hansch, 15
Ross Hansch, 15
William Hilsenhoff, 13
Lloyd Hockenstad, 27
Rhys Hutchison, 57
Robert Johnson, 35
Russell Jorns, 70
Edward Kinsman, 31
Jack Kirby, 45
George Koehler, 15
LeRoy Oldenburg, 3
Ross Papke, 70
Richard Paull, 15
John Peterson, 45
Doug Pfundheller, 45
C. O. Plaskett, 2
Deronda Randall, 9
Al Reque Jr., 32
Larry Rhude, 3
Robert Roick, 32
George Schuetze Jr., 20
Greggor Smedal, 45
Bill Sorden, 1
Richard T. Stauber, 69
Kendall Stewart, 58

Terrill Stewart, 58
Kenneth Sticha, 4
David Swendsen, 45
John Trager, 58
Alvin Jack Van Drell, 45
Milford Van Gilder, 4
Jack Wagner, 66
Jim Wear, 5
Hugh Wyatt, 77

1946
Karl O. Anderson, 35
Dean R. Anderson, 73
Thomas E. Aspel, 16
Ted Becker, 32
Bernard Bergum, 39
Donald Bergum, 39
James Brandenburg, 13
Gene Coffman, 1
Phillip Crass, 45
Jack Doyle, 16
Dave Ehlers, 9
Wayne Farber, 44
Don Gay, 20
Noel A. Gillespie, adult, 1
Duane Hambrecht, 40
James Hawley, 3
Richard K. Hile, 1
Hamilton James, 57
Richard Kay, 81
Jack Keegan, 16
James Keegan, 81
Neil Kempf, 31
Lee Kinney, 92
Kenneth LaFond, 34
Richard R. Lillie, 3
Robert Lorenz, 39
Ernest Minor, 25
Gene Nelson, 57
Keith Nodolf, 29
Curt Page, 91
Worth Piper, 20
Jack Puttkammer Jr., 81
John Siebert, 77
Gunn Smith, assistant Scout Executive
George Stebbins, Post 400
Charles Steele, 3
Markley Stewart, 81
David Stignani, 31
William Sutherland, 13
Fitch Taylor, 72
Richard Tillou, 81
Lewis Trine, 57
Eugene Tschida, 9
David Walker, 77
Jerry Whitcomb, 9
Glen Wiesen, 37
Jesse L. Williamson Jr., 4
Robert D. Woerpel, 57
Richard Wolf, 81
Merle W. Zimmerman, 9

1947
Robert Bell, 7
Tom Benedict, 7
Phil Boesel, 7
Duane Bredeson, 31
William H. Cartwright Jr., 1
David Catlin, 43
Jack Dedie, 27
Richard DePrey, Post 432
Gordon DeWitt, 39
Robert DeWitt, 39
Albert Dippel, 91
Richard W. Edwards, 81
Albert Efret, 73
Raymond Felt, 20
Alan Fesenfeld, 39
Lowell Froker, 7
Leo Frye, 59
Roger Gasser, 86
George Gill, 20
Richard T. Goderstad, 39
Victor Goderstad, 39
James F. Goodrich, 2
Charles Grelle, 13
James F. Haight, 91
Lowell Hall, 7
Everett W. Harding, 91
James B. Herrington, Post 432
Robert Hill, 91
John Hommes, 13
Ralph Hornbeck, 20
Ralph Jensen, Post 432
Lee Kempf, 20
Richard A. Kiesling, 7
Roger Knerr, 91
Ronald G. Lampe, Post 432
Tom Lueders, 77
Lester J. Mack, 16
Ernest Mahlke, 29
John A. Martin, Ship 502
Bob Nicholson, 2
Walter Northrup, 20
Kenneth Raimer Jr., 65
Louis William Rosen, 20
Stanley R. Saxer, 73
James Seehafer, Post 400
Bill Seibold, 2
Trygve Thoresen, 62
Thomas Turville Thwaites, 2
Reese Walker, 1
Eugene Warner, 20
Jerome D. Wendt, Post 400

1948
Allen E. Anderson, 54
Ronald K. Babcock, 18
Melvin E. Benschop, 59
William Bevens, 77
Jack Blodgett, 7
Donald O. Boe, 32
Robert Brustman, 20
Laurice Carlson, 73
David Cartwright, 153
Ralph Donkle, 32
Darrell Foss, 31
Richard Lee Griffin, 32
Jerry Hansch, 15
Jack Harned, 7
John N. Haswell, 35
Gerald Holdridge, 74
Frank Horn, 91
Richard K. Howard, 13
Florian Jabas, 31
John James, Post 400
William Kahlman, 73
Robert Kahn, 74
Richard F. Keegan, 81
Frank Kirchstein, 74
Jim Kirchstein, 74
Donald Knudtson, 31
James Lownik, 81
Richard Mayer, 32
John P. McKinley, 357
Richard T. Meyer, 32
Robert H. Ozburn, 68
Robin N. Pooley, 24
Richard Radke, 91
Phillip Schoenbeck, 45
Wilfred Schultz, Post 432
Joe Springer, 20
Guy Stanger Jr., 1
Guy D. Stanger Sr., adult, 1
John Waldvogel, 20
Robert F. Walker, 77

1949
Stefan Anderson, 20
Walter Richard Ebling, 13
Charles Johnson, 20
Oliver H. Kessenich, Post 435
Richard B. Kessenich, Post 435
John Lightfoot, 59
Elgin Marsh Jr., 68
John McNall, Post 400
Donald W. Nelson, 20
Clare Newell, Post 435
Paul H. Smith, 99

1950
Kenneth Cors, 70
Loel Hahn, 1
Hurvy Haskins, 78
John C. Jones, 99
Wayne Kelly, 44
Jerome C. Korrison, 20
Bob Loftsgordon, 32
John Netterblad, 45
Allen Olson, 45
Dick Plater, Post 405
Bob Rindfleisch, 44

Herb Schwarze, 20
Harold D. Smith, 99
Roger Theis, 77
Richard G. Wills, 20
David Zimmerman, 9

1951
Stanley R. Amyx, 68
Ronald Ray Fiedler, 18
Rodger James, 18
Don Jordahl, 20
Don Kerr, 68
Fritz Seybold, 20
William J. Spevacek, 16
Duane Uselmann, 68

1952
Dean Bergum, 39
Roger Cass, 20
Andrew Cochrane, 55
James A. Combs, 7
Ned Consigny, 20
Tom Consigny, 20
Keith Dalby, 39
Bob Dutton, 7
J. J. John Feeney, 5
Jim Fromi, 39
Gene Arlin Gilbertson, 64
John Owen Hamel, Ship 502
Robert Holdridge, 74
Walter Kirchberger, 1
David Lewis, 7
Carl Marquardt, 74
Myron Mickelson, 39
Louis Milsted, 31
Dick Musselmann, 5
Robert A. Nichols, 44
Donald T. Powell, 37
Bill Raimer, 71
David Smith, 20
Galen K. Smitten, 7
Peter Wilson, 18

1953
Marvin Beier, 70
Tom Combs, 7
Charles Farwell, 27
John E. Gurber, 73
Henry Harris, 32
Charles Kohlmeyer, 44
John Lee, 16
Richard Leifer, 5
Legrand Lillywhite, 101
Ray Lillywhite, 101
Dick Quintana, 1
William Vernon, 32
Tom Wills, 20

1954
William Atkins, 501
Paul Becker, 18
Francis Chitek, 74
Keith Dehmer, 501
Robert Gasper, 74
Stanley Gibbon, 36
Duane Johnson, Post 74
Douglas Jones, 73
Marvin D. Jordahl, 20
John C. Kurtz, 6
William Lutz, 1
Kent H. Newell, 35
Carl Newton, 20
Tom Nicholls, 3
Bruce Nicholls, 3
Felix Oehrlein, Jr., 74
Karel Olson, 6
Larry Roberts, 70
James Schwalbach, 1
John Sherry, 72
Terry Stekelberg, 40
Wayne Thomas, 70
Tom Thorson, 15
Jack Weidenfeld, 74

1955
Charles Amaker, Post 502
Victor Cassidy, 1
Fred H. Darling, Post 601
Tom Hamilton, 10
Tim Harrington, 15
William E. Henning, 74
John Jaeschke, 6
Robert Johnson, 3
Richard Jones, 3
Arlyn Jones, 502
George W. Longenecker, 3
Glenn Mayer, 20
John M. Miller, 20
James R. Mitchell, 20
John Nichols, Post 544
C. James O'Dell, 6
Eddie E. Peabody, 20
Wilbur D. Reigel, 35
Jon Rockstad, Post 524
Richard H. Rovsek, 106
James R. Severance, 25
John Stiehl, 18
John Stockner, 18
Tom Trautmann, 73
Jim Trojanowski, 70
John Trojanowski, 70
Frederick W. Willadsen, 109
John Youngquist, 5

1956
John Apinis, 21
Dean A. Austin, 62
Stephen C. Burdick, 18
William Carney, 72
Dick Christiansen, 4
John P. Doyle, 34
William L. Dushek, Post 555
Richard Gallagher, 1
Michael Halperin, 1
Richard Holmes, 65
Eugene Hooker, 55
James G. Krinke, Post 555
Larry Larson, Post 562
Dale M. Meade, Post 555
Marshall Miller, Post 503
Daniel Milsted, Post 531
Donald Moley, 73
Daniel Murray, 32
Mark Musolf, 1
Stephen Saunders, Post 555
Stuart Schmitz, 65
John Schwenn, Post 562
Douglas Slinger, 52
Allen Swenson, 45
Galen Swenson, 45
Daniel Wee, 6
Allen Wickham, Post 555

1957
Tom Bradley, 40
Lloyd Breuing, Post 574
Michael Falconer, Post 520
Jim Foster, 106
Larry Frazier, Post 601
Greggar Isaksen, Post 520
Vincent Kessenich, Post 574
John D. Larson, Post 506
Harold R. Leek, 45
Daniel Lienau, Post 562
Steve Martin, 120
Thomas C. Moir, 32
Niels C. Nielsen, 1
Donald O'Dell, 6
James Oppert, 18
Kurt Piernot, Post 574
Mondest Richards, 16
Richard N. Schantz, 5
Alfred Schwartz, 19
Louis Setzke, Post 574
Keith Sperling, 112
Kenneth G. Trachte, 5
James Wiedenfeld, Post 574

1958
Elmer Beale, 105
James W. Drescher, 120
Edward R. Elliott, 5
Robert J. Elliott, 5
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The Scout Law

A Scout is

Trustworthy
Loyal
Helpful
Friendly
Courteous
Kind
Obedient
Cheerful
Thrifty
Brave
Clean
Reverent

The Scout Oath

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

