

EAGLE ROCK SCOUTING

BY

LUTHER EDMUNDS PRICE

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*History of the Movement in the Montclair,
Glen Ridge, Verona and Caldwell
Districts, New Jersey*

By LUTHER EDMUNDS PRICE

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DEDICATED TO THE SCOUTS AND SCOUT OFFICIALS
OF THE COUNCIL AREA, PAST, PRESENT
AND FUTURE, IN MEMORY OF
FRANK FELLOWS GRAY

To John Hartwell:

*May you have every
success in your professional
Scout work.*

Luther Edmunds Price

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FRANK FELLOWS GRAY
1863 - 1935
Founder of Scouting in Montclair

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THE MONTCLAIR TIMES published on March 2, 1937, an outline of Montclair's Scout history—of which this record is the complete draft—in connection with the sixtieth anniversary of the newspaper. An outline of the town's Girl Scout history appeared in the same issue. Mr. Gray was one of the organizers of the Girl Scout Movement in this vicinity.

INTRODUCTION

THIS record of Scouting in Montclair and the Eagle Rock Council area was written, to a large extent, in narrative form to vitalize it by presenting a picture of the co-operative movement. A bare review of things done or left undone would lack much of the human interest element that should be included. There should be color but no coloring of the truth with loss of accuracy. The narrative was prepared with that thought definitely in mind.

It was the compiler's opinion that in view of the organization being a part of the world-wide Brotherhood of Scouts some attention should be paid to the background outside of this area. When Baden-Powell started this great enterprise there were throughout the world many youth movements, but they lacked the genius of cohesive principles embodied in his Scouting. As a result, his preliminary work aroused widespread interest, particularly in the British Empire.

The situation in the United States at the time was similar in some respects to that in Great Britain. Sporadic Scout troops began to be formed without any central or directing authority. Baden-Powell used with remarkable success a decentralizing policy to help the part that the Boys' Brigade took in the early days of Scouting. It was very evident in Scotland, notably in Glasgow. In that region, Frank Fellows Gray got his first inspiration which led to the birth of Scouting in Montclair.

Mr. Gray undoubtedly did more for the Baden-Powell principles of Scouting than any other person in this vicinity at least. Naturally this record pays particular attention to what he did without any aim to exalt him beyond due measure. Successful administration of Scout organizations requires strong co-operation with every community conscious of the value in the movement to train the young generation for true citizenship. This is the main objective of the Eagle Rock Council. The narrative will now speak for itself.

THE EMBRYONIC PERIOD

PART I



LORD ROBERT BADEN-POWELL

Chief Scout of the World

MONTCLAIR Scouting in its incipency antedated the organization of the Boy Scouts of America. This fact made the town perhaps the earliest cradle of the movement in the United States though the fact may not be officially recognized in view of possible claims. Where the original start was made in this country is a matter for research workers to determine from satisfactory evidence. Montclair has genuine evidence of its favorable position but is more anxious to maintain a high standard of Scouting than to assert priority in the movement.

A point to be considered is the type of Scouting Lord Baden-Powell brought into existence. This has an important angle in its bearing on the birth of the movement in Montclair where the Baden-Powell type was essentially adopted by the late Frank Fellows Gray, who gave the richest years of his life to Scout work and left virtually all of his earthly possessions to the cause of Scouting.

When Baden-Powell conducted his experimental camp in 1907 at Brownsea in Dorset, England, not far from Bournemouth and the Isle of Wight, Mr. Gray was in Great Britain and remained about a year. He is said to have studied the work at Brownsea and later in other camps, one of which was in Humsaugh in Northumberland near the border of Scotland. Baden-Powell kept no written record of visitors at Brownsea. It is significant, however, that during his stay abroad Mr. Gray gained the attention of the distinguished soldier who later bestowed a great honor on Mr. Gray's troop of Scouts in Montclair. This latter fact has additional significance.

During the defence of Mafeking in the Boer War, from which Baden-Powell emerged as the principal hero in one of the most brilliant events in British military history, Lord Edward Cecil, the General's Chief of Staff, suggested using boys of the town to supplement the military work. It was done and proved a success. The boys were organized in troops under one of their number. This led in 1904 to General Baden-Powell writing a sketch on training boys somewhat on existing lines of Scouting. In 1905 Baden-Powell had a conference in Glasgow with Sir William Smith, Chief of the celebrated Boys' Brigade, who volunteered enthusiastically to support the Scout movement. At that time 54,000 boys were enrolled in the Boys' Brigade. Baden-Powell reviewed 17,000 of them in Glasgow.

In 1907 Baden-Powell with one assistant and an orderly established his experimental Scout camp at Brownsea with only 20 boys. The venture was so successful that a wave of enthusiasm over the movement spread throughout Great Britain. On the advice of King Edward VII, Baden-Powell left the army as

Inspector General of Cavalry with the rank of Lieutenant-General, and in his own words began his "second life," that of Scouting.

BADEN-POWELL'S PATTERN FOLLOWED.

Now what was the type of embryonic Scout work in Montclair? It was, on a smaller scale, similar to that at Brownsea and Humshaugh. In Autumn, 1908, Mr. Gray, who was by training a teacher of boys with a background of military school life in New York State, had a talk with Miss Clara S. Gilnack, principal of the Cedar Street, now Nishuane School, over the training of boys. According to the best obtainable information, Mr. Gray had been formulating plans for his project as soon as the Montclair schools were opened in September. With the approval of Randall Spaulding, superintendent of Montclair schools, and the active co-operation of Miss Gilnack, a group of boys was organized by Mr. Gray into a miniature military cadet troop.

The ultimate object of this organization, that of Scouting, was not disclosed to the boys. They were fascinated with playing at soldiering. The game went on quietly, almost secretly, and finally after a tryout of a larger number, there emerged a group of eight boys ready for Scout work along the Baden-Powell lines. The Scout troop organization was effected finally in March, 1909. Throughout the preliminary work the training went on out of doors as far as could be arranged. Stalking, trailing and woodcraft rather than athletic games were emphasized. The method of training thus followed the Baden-Powell lines.

In this original group of boys Robert Cameron, Charles Hollenbeck, Putnam MacDonald and Howard Utter were known as the "Big Four." The mothers of boys in the group in 1910 organized a Scout Mothers Society which led ultimately to a widespread extension of that auxiliary. In 1913 the first troop dinner was given, the forerunner of Father and Son Dinners. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Baden-Powell found, as the result of experience, that he could obtain the best results by training not more than 16 boys at a time. He playfully added that others might succeed with a larger number.

MISS GILNACK'S MEMOIR

This early record would not be complete without a checkup with Miss Gilnack, who co-operated with Mr. Gray and who is still living in Montclair. She has vivid recollections of the period. Miss Gilnack, who retired from active service four years ago, has supplied the following brief memoir:

I regarded Mr. Gray as a genius in organizing and training boys. He was a lonely man—apparently without any relatives—and found surcease from his loneliness in the training of boys. When Baden-Powell's work in Scouting was first attracting attention, I asked Mr. Gray if he was interested in it. He replied that he was. I became aware later that he went to Great Britain periodically. Perhaps he had already formulated his Scouting plans.

After a conference, we agreed upon starting Scout work in the Cedar Street (called Avenue now) School. He arranged all the details. The experiment went on smoothly with marked benefit to the boys. Mr. Gray worked with the boys from all of the Montclair schools to give them the special training they needed. Not all of the boys could be handled alike. The outcome of the work was the organization of a Scout Troop. So far as could be ascertained it was the first troop in the country.

After the troop had been functioning I remember that Mr. Gray received many communications from various parts of the United States requesting guidance in the formation and operation of troops.

He always granted the requests and gave full information of the pattern he introduced. The plans he followed interested me and he kept me well informed. The work was carried on outdoors when the weather permitted. When conditions were bad he used the kindergarten room. The school then had twelve rooms.

CLARA S. GILNACK.

Miss Gilnack was noted in Montclair for the sound discipline she enforced in the Cedar Street School and for her keen interest in providing pupils with beneficial activities in recreational periods. She became principal of the school in 1908, the year in which Baden-Powell's handbook, "Scouting for Boys," was first published in Great Britain.

Another highly-respected Montclair teacher who followed Mr. Gray's work is Miss Mary Crawford, the doyen of the High School faculty, who recalls Mr. Gray's group training of boys in the pre-official period.

Randall Spaulding, superintendent of the Montclair schools, who approved the introduction of Scout training and became a member of the Scout Council, has passed on. The deep impression that Mr. Gray's work left on the school system is remembered by many persons and further comment along this line seems unnecessary.

When the Boy Scouts of America began its existence in 1910, Mr. Gray decided to join forces with that organization in preference to any rival body existing at that time. He enlisted in the formulation of the plans for the development of the Boy Scouts of America, became a national field officer and examiner. In the discussions over the framework of the Boy Scouts of America, he favored, as closely as possible, an adherence to the Baden-Powell principles of Scouting. In the adaptation of the movement to American standards disagreements naturally developed over details, but Mr. Gray did not allow these to affect his profound loyalty to the Boy Scouts of America as finally organized. What concerned him most was to have a lasting foundation established.

The personality and work of Mr. Gray have left a deep impression in this portion of the Scout world. A native American, born near Syracuse, N. Y., where he received his early education, he had a few relatives in Scotland whom he periodically

visited. He was reserved and reticent about his early career, somewhat mysterious to friends, enigmatic to Scouts—probably to increase their interest—a blue stocking Presbyterian with broad religious sympathy, crisp and often humorous in his sentences, well versed in the English language, able to employ the Scottish burr, steadfast in his friendships and high ideals, a profound student of boyhood and its psychology, a school man with a penchant for setting his pupils along the straight path in learning and conduct, a student of civic affairs and international life, a lover of nature and possessing a flair for the reading of the future of his boys. These in general were his characteristics in addition to being charitable and magnanimous.

In appearance Mr. Gray was of impressive stature, rather massive in build, powerful in his prime, and of great endurance. Patience and gentleness accompanied his strength. His eyes often sparkled with mirth. As a man he was a boy in spirit, even in his final suffering.

MR. GRAY'S REMINISCENCE

Mr. Gray was not inclined to write personal memoirs but the editors of The Scout Gazette succeeded in persuading him to contribute to its eighth anniversary number in February, 1918, a brief history of the Montclair Scouts. "Uncle" as he was affectionately called did not sign his name to the article but at the top the editors placed this "By" line: By "The Whole Works." Here is part of what Mr. Gray wrote:

Scouting appeared at the most critical time in the history of the race and was the prophecy of the type of man soon to be needed for the preservation of our civilization. That man is now coming on the stage of action. It is vital that his preparation should begin with the boy.

The world movement was at first spontaneous and sporadic. It soon became necessary to organize it to save its wonderful possibilities to the world and in 1907 in Glasgow, Scotland, this was done by the man whose genius had unconsciously brought the movement into being—Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

A Montclair man was in Scotland at the time and watched its growth for a year, after which it was introduced quietly and experimentally into our town. Randall Spaulding, then Superintendent of Schools, sanctioned its introduction and the first group was started at Cedar Street (now Nishuane) School, of which Miss C. S. Gilnack was and still is principal.

Some of the members of this group still retain their Scout connections and all of these are with the colors. Sir Robert visited Montclair on February 2, 1912, assigned badges to the boys then eligible to promotion, became the honorary Scoutmaster of the troop—and still remains so—and gave it the exclusive right among the troops of the world to bear his name. One of the boys whom he then promoted (Gordon Kitchen) now holds the *Croix de Guerre* for bravery on the Verdun front.

Thus Troop 4 officially was christened "The Sir Robert Baden-Powell Troop." For brevity it is commonly referred to as the Baden-Powell Troop.

INFILTRATION OF SCOUTING

Mr. Gray's reference to the original organization of the Scout Movement in Glasgow needs explanation. As stated previously, Baden-Powell interested Sir William Smith, head of the Boys' Brigade, in the project for Boy Scouts. Baden-Powell's book "Aids to Scouting," which was meant primarily for non-commissioned officers and others in military organizations and which was published in 1900, had been widely read in Great Britain and had brought a species of Scouting in various kinds of organizations for boys. Some details had been introduced into the Boys' Brigade which was essentially military in character. In fact, it was that organization which provided a nucleus for the first experimental Boy Scout camp at Brownsea, which with 20 boys representative of every type from the Eton aristocrat to the London street gamin in four patrols, lasted a fortnight. It is probable that Mr. Gray wrote from memory and did not wish to give more than a general outline when he referred to the origin in Scotland.

Between 1905 and 1907 Baden-Powell had been sounding out the opinion of many British leaders on the development of a new boys' movement as the result of the success of "Aids to Scouting." The General believed that the British Empire vitally needed a movement to enrich the character of rising generations and thereby protect itself from a decadence similar to that of the Roman Empire.

Although it has been reported that Mr. Gray visited Brownsea, it is open now to serious question that he did. Investigation shows that at no time did he record making such a visit. The writer of this record was informed by Scout Headquarters in London that Baden-Powell did not recall having seen Mr. Gray at Brownsea as he did not keep a record of visitors. He did, however, remember Mr. Gray as an early supporter. Whether or not they ever met each other in 1907 and 1908 is not disclosed in the Montclair record.

That Mr. Gray did make a study of Scouting in Great Britain in 1907-08 has been established. It is merely a question of where he went. Glasgow was a fertile field for the movement. It was there at any rate that Baden-Powell received great support for his momentous undertaking.

RACE FOR FIRST TROOP HONORS

Although the Brownsea camp registered the first official Boy Scout troop in the world, there followed a keen competition for the honor of being credited with organizing the first troop in Great Britain outside of that experimental enterprise. The "First Glasgow," as it was called, has probably as much right to that distinction as any other troop in the British Isles. It has a registration certificate dated January 26, 1908, less than six months after the Brownsea experiment. It is quite probable that

Mr. Gray visited this troop and consequently credited Glasgow with being the birthplace of Scouting as a permanent institution.

Another "first troop" was at Sunderland near Durham, England, which Baden-Powell inspected on February 22, 1908. The registration record of this troop is not given in E. K. Wade's official history of Scouting in Great Britain. The "First Glasgow" and the Sunderland troops represent the high lights among the many claims.

A similar situation exists in the history of Scouting in the United States with Mr. Gray's Cedar Street School troop as a distinctly high light. At the time of its origin, Dan Beard's organization, Sons of Daniel Boone, and Ernest Thompson Seton's Woodcraft Indians were the only two bodies partaking of a character somewhat resembling the Baden-Powell system which was officially introduced into America as the result of William D. Boyce, the Chicago newspaper publisher, having been aided by a Boy Scout during a London fog in the Autumn of 1909.

The Boy Scouts of America now has the largest membership of any Scout organization in the world with the record of having trained 6,500,000 boys in its existence. The executive direction of the movement throughout practically the entire period has been exercised by Dr. James E. West with the co-operation of many leaders in national life.



THE PIONEER PERIOD

PART II

AFTER the embryonic start in the Cedar Street-Nishuane School, the official birth of Scouting in Montclair begins.

Mr. Gray's work and the new movement for the training of boys became the main topic of discussion in organizations particularly interested in boyhood—the churches, schools and Y. M. C. A. There were sporadic attempts to organize troops. Some headway was made in the Y. M. C. A. A group of boys from that organization finally was welded into a troop by George Albert Hall, who ranks second to Mr. Gray in seniority of record.

Mr. Hall gathered his group for meetings in his home in 1910 and organized it into a troop on September 10 of that year. The Scoutmaster's certificate number was 175. This does not mean that there were actually 175 troops in existence at the time. It indicates only that it was the 175th commission issued. Commissions were issued to Scoutmasters but the names of Scouts were not registered at National Headquarters. Application forms had not been adopted, much less printed. The paper material came later.

Mr. Hall's troop continued its meetings in his home for a few years but when Headquarters were established in the Madison Building, the troop moved to that point. In 1918 the First Methodist Episcopal Church assumed the sponsorship of the troop which has made its quarters there until 1936 when it moved to the George Inness Junior High School.

RED AND BLACK BOOK

There is no written record that a local Scout Council was functioning in 1910. The earliest records of a Scout Council are in a black cloth bound book with red leather back and corners. This book shows that on September 26, 1910, an "informally called meeting" was held "to consider forming a town committee to organize and supervise the Boy Scout Movement in Montclair." The meeting took place in the Central Grammar School building. Frank F. Gray was chairman. Others attending were Henry L. Wheaton, Dr. Paul Truesdell, Theodore M. Gottry, the Rev. F. W. Murtfeldt, H. W. Dutch, the Rev. Seneca Smith, Dr. H. L. Taylor, Lloyd Wright and George A. Hall, who acted as secretary.

A committee of seven with A. S. Knight as chairman was appointed to invite Ernest Thompson Seton, Chief Scout, to come to Montclair. Mr. Gray and Mr. Hall were on the committee which held three meetings and arranged for Mr. Seton to deliver an address on December 9, 1910, in the Hillside School auditorium. There is no detailed account of the event in the record, but mention was made that sixty Montclair Scouts sat in the front seats and that the affair was a success.

Early in 1911 notice of a meeting to organize a Scout Council was sent to 36 residents of Montclair. The meeting was held in

February. Captain Jesse W. Clark was chairman and George A. Hall, secretary. Those attending included Frank F. Gray, A. S. Knight, Dr. Orville Reid, Dr. H. W. Foster, Joseph M. Spalt, L. S. Chase, T. C. Clifton, Theodore M. Gottry, and H. W. Armstrong.

ORGANIZATION OF A COUNCIL

The Council was then organized with the following as officers: President, Rev. H. E. Jackson; Vice-President, Charles M. Dutcher; Secretary, George A. Hall; and Treasurer, Henry Wheaton. No nomination for Scout Commissioner was made although it was decided to have one. It was arranged to have joint meetings monthly with the Scoutmasters and patrol leaders. Dr. Foster and James Ames were selected as additional members of the executive committee which was composed of the officers. A committee was appointed to frame a constitution.

[An excellent history of the Boy Scouts of America, compiled by William D. Murray, chairman of the National Editorial Board, has just been published as this narrative record is about to go to press. In the national history reference is made to the early troops organized by Mr. Gray and Mr. Hall. Due to an accidental slip, the organization of the Montclair Scout Council was recorded as having taken place in June, 1913. The organization was effected, however, on February 2, 1911, in the manner described above.]

Pasted on the inside of the cover of the red and black minute book is a typewritten copy of the constitution as originally adopted, with interlineations of amendments in 1914. These amendments provided for three year terms for members of the Council instead of yearly. The original constitution was drafted in April, 1911, by Henry Wheaton and George A. Hall. In 1914 the Scout Commissioner and Scoutmasters were made ex officio members of the Executive Committee. The original constitution with the later amendments required only one sheet of note paper. The Rev. Frank W. Murtfeldt was appointed Scout Commissioner February 28, 1911, by the Executive Committee.

THE EARLIEST SCOUTMASTERS

According to the minutes these were listed as Scoutmasters

Frank F. Gray.....Troop 4	Fred P. Reagle.....Troop 10
George A. Hall.....Troop 2	Joseph M. Spalt.....Troop 11
Dr. Paul Truesdell.....Troop 3	Theodore M. Gottry.....Troop 12
Lawrence S. Chase.....Troop 8	The Rev. H. E. Jackson.....Troop 13
Harold W. Armstrong....Troop 9	C. Frank Cowley.....Troop 14
Richard M. Rausch.....Y.M.C.A.	

Others listed as Scoutmasters without troop designations were:

Lloyd B. Wright (Y.M.C.A.)	The Rev. F. W. Murtfeldt
A. S. Knight	A. C. Pearson
F. C. Clifton	Walter S. Watson

Mr. Watson seemed to have been linked up with Mr. Gray in Troop 4 as that troop number was listed with his name. It is be-

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lieved that this was preliminary to his taking charge of Troop 1 or Troop 4, depending on the time Mr. Gray returned from camp to register. Mr. Watson was at that time director of athletic activities in the Y. M. C. A., in whose building Mr. Gray had his quarters. Investigation indicates that Mr. Watson did take charge of Troop 1 for a brief period, but that he handed over the Scoutmastership to another Y. M. C. A. official after having accepted a position outside of Montclair. The departing Scoutmaster had been very popular with the boys but his successor did not succeed to the same extent.

An organization of Scoutmasters ensued in 1911 under the title of Scoutmasters Council. A meeting was held on March 24 with Mr. Murtfeldt as Scout Commissioner. Scoutmasters Gray, Hall, Reagle, Armstrong, Knight and Truesdell attended. The Scoutmasters agreed to use the Morse international code of signals; also to emphasize first aid. The Scoutmasters Council was perhaps the most efficient part of the early organization. It was the most logical method of welding the units.

Another meeting of the organization was held on April 20, 1911, when the question of having an Assistant Scout Commissioner was discussed, but no action was taken. Evidently the desire was to bring about more aggressive leadership.

FIRST BOY SCOUT CAMP

In the summer of 1911, Mr. Gray organized and conducted what he believed was the first real Boy Scout Camp in the United States. An invitation was issued to enlist other Scout organizations in the enterprise, but there was no acceptance. An account of this camp project is continued in a typewritten history Mr. Gray compiled during his final illness in the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, N. Y., during the years 1932-34. In spite of his grave illness, Mr. Gray's narrative of his camping projects has many touches of humor and apparent precision of detail. Scout Commissioner Theodore T. Dorman found the memoir soon after Mr. Gray's demise in March, 1935.

This experimental camp was started at Dudley Island in Sussex County, New Jersey. It consisted of five tents and eleven boys, all Montclair Scouts. Mr. Gray recorded:

In that year (1911) Charles R. Scott wanted a camp started under Y. M. C. A. auspices. At that time there were no Scout camps in the country. The camp had been intended for other boys around the state, but they failed to materialize; so did the men. This left the camp entirely to Montclair. The two camps were somewhat over a half mile apart. Those from each visited the other on stated occasions, but they lived entirely distinct lives. They, the Scouts, spent eight days in camp and the expense was \$1.25 each. There were some parents who found fault with the price.

The following year (1912) Mr. Gray conducted a camp at Forge Pond, Wanaque River, from June 21 to 28, with 41 boys in it. He was without adult assistance, but reported to the Scout

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Council that the spirit of the campers was so fine that he had no trouble. He recommended Winfred Wilson for Assistant Scoutmaster, "the first of the Scouts to rise from the ranks."

At the conclusion of the report, Mr. Gray disclosed two highly interesting incidents of permanent value to Montclair records as follows:

Ernest Oberlander of Troop 2 (Hall's) saved a life during the summer by means of first aid methods learned in Scouting. His Scoutmaster gave him a medal.

John Wirtz of Troop 4 (Baden-Powell) also rescued a boy from the water and we cited him. These are two instances of the practical value of Scout training.

On recommendation of Mr. Gray, Philip Goodell, Joseph L. and Bernard Skally were made Assistant Scoutmasters in the autumn of 1912. Mr. Goodell in later years rendered many services to Scouting in addition to acting as a legal adviser.

Mr. Gray's narrative covers a record of all of his Scout camps including the founding of Camp Glen Gray in the Ramapo hills near Oakland, N. J. It is necessarily requisite to get a detailed picture of Montclair Scouting. It should be incorporated in a comprehensive camp history of the Eagle Rock Council of which Montclair is the virtual keystone.

During 1912 there was some recession in Montclair Scout movement as was generally the case in other localities. Troops had been hastily formed. The organizations needed correction and improvement. Council meetings were held infrequently and the work of administrative direction was vested in the executive committee.

BADEN-POWELL'S VISIT.

The visit of Sir Robert Baden-Powell to Montclair and his honoring of Mr. Gray's troop had been the outstanding event. It served to bring Mr. Gray's qualifications as the leading Scout expert to the attention of the community. Sir Robert had been most gracious to him and had in a most democratic manner entered into the arrangements for the ceremony.

The troop met Sir Robert on his arrival and escorted him to the auditorium where the ceremony was held. Mr. Gray selected Scout Howard Utter to make a brief address of welcome. Scout Commissioner Dorman, who had not entered Scouting at that time, was attracted to the meeting by the celebrity of Sir Robert and received his first impulse to join in the Scout Movement. According to Mr. Dorman, Sir Robert showed great satisfaction and interest in the proceedings. As soon as his part in the affair had ended and he had signed the certificate of the troop's christening he left the platform and took a seat in the audience to get a better view of a new British film picturing Scout activities in England, which Sir Robert had not seen. It was the first showing of this film in the United States. At the close the troop escorted the founder of the Scout Movement back to the railroad station.

From that day to this, Baden-Powell has never failed to recognize Troop 4 of Montclair as being officially entitled to bear his name, and the only one so far as evidence is obtainable by the compiler. On his last visit he certified again on the christening document the validity of the record. This document is now at the Schiff Scout Reservation.

The troop at its meetings nowadays always opens with a ceremony in honor of Baden-Powell and the history of the early christening is repeated so that every new member has the honor impressed on his mind.

In view of the slump condition in 1912 in part of the Montclair Scout organization, Henry E. Jackson, president of the Council issued a call for a meeting on January 9, 1913, to make a more effective organization. This meeting was attended by the president and Messrs. Gray, Spalt, Armstrong, Hall, Spaulding, Clifton and Theodore T. Dorman, the last named member then fully entered on a long Scout career.

The Rev. Murtfeldt resigned as Scout Commissioner and Mr. Gray succeeded him in the post. It was generally recognized that Mr. Gray was "the best qualified man" for the position. Mr. Dorman had become Scoutmaster of Troop 13 in succession to Mr. Jackson who continued as president of the Council.

RISE OF THE RALLY SYSTEM.

A rally was held on February 8, 1913, and its character may be determined from the features: Dumbbell drill, first aid, Scout drills, signalling, fire drill, tilting, chanticler, stretcher race, tug of war and wall scaling. Five troops were prominent in the event, namely the Baden-Powell troop and Troops 2, 9, 11 and 13, of which the Scoutmasters were respectively Messrs. Gray, Hall, Armstrong, Spalt and Dorman.

In April Mr. Gray instituted a message system to call out all troops to meet within half an hour at a designated point. This was characteristically a Baden-Powell method of training not only for military but also civic purposes. Calls also came in for Scouts to act as ushers in meetings of principal organizations. Among the requests was one from the Suffrage League, an evidence of the rising feminist movement.

Reorganization continued in June when W. S. Barker, Joseph Van Vleck, John B. Wright, Charles S. Jones, William Chard, H. M. Best, Philip Goodell, Emerson Brooks and Dr. M. J. Synnott entered the Scout Council.

The Rev. H. E. Jackson was re-elected President, Starr J. Murphy, Vice-President George A. Hall, Secretary, and Henry Wheaton, Treasurer. Jesse E. Clark became chairman of the Court of Honor. An increase in Scout activity was reported with 150 boys enrolled. Twenty-five citizens were in the council. The population of Montclair at the time was between 14,000 and 15,000. A report for 1912-13 was made by Mr. Gray who received the thanks of the council.

Mr. Gray at this time was devoting virtually all of his efforts in behalf of Scouting. Recognition of that fact was given on June 24 when he was engaged on a modest salary for a year

beginning in September. His acceptance was formally recorded in a letter dated July 1 from the Jersey Boys Camp at Lake Wawayanda.

SCOUTS FIGURE IN A BOOK.

An interesting incident marked this year for Troop 2 of which George A. Hall was Scoutmaster. Edward S. Ellis, a writer of boys' stories, wrote a book while at camp in Maine and dedicated it to Mr. Hall. The latter discovered that it was all about himself and eight Scouts in his troop. Their real names were used. The title of the book is "Boy Patrol on Guard." This distinction of being heroes in a book of fiction is borne alone in the Eagle Rock Council by Troop 2. Mr. Ellis lived in Montclair and was keenly interested in Scouting.

In the autumn of 1913, the executive committee reported that there had been a gratifying growth of the Scout organization. Seven troops were functioning and three new troops were in process of formation. The enrollment was about 230 Scouts. A summary of the Scout activities for the year showed ten rallies, twelve civic occasions in which the Scouts rendered services and five troop dinners. It was also reported that Montclair Scouts had saved two lives from drowning. This probably referred to the rescues effected by Scouts Oberlander and Wirtz, previously mentioned.

While the situation was improving in Montclair, the case was somewhat less satisfactory in Glen Ridge owing to resignations in the latter work for business reasons. A request was received from Glen Ridge for the assistance of Commissioner Gray in supervising and directing the Scout work in that borough which had two troops under one Scoutmaster, James E. Brooks. George A. Hall, secretary, stated that National Headquarters would not sanction the union of the two councils to form a district organization.

It was decided to notify Glen Ridge that Commissioner Gray would devote part of his time to helping there. Subsequently Mr. Gray became Scout Commissioner of Glen Ridge and remained as such as long as he was in active service. When illness compelled his retirement to the sanitarium, he was elected honorary Commissioner of the Glen Ridge Scout organization in which he had rendered important services for more than fifteen years.

The personnel of the Montclair Council underwent some changes in 1914 as the result of the accession of several men of influence. Among these were Charles C. West and Henry Lang who became benefactors to the organization for many years. Mr. West was elected president and Mr. Lang one of the vice-presidents, the others being Frederick K. Vreeland, Henry E. Jackson and Starr J. Murphy. Emerson Brooks became chairman of the Executive Committee and filled that post for many years. He is said to have been instrumental in enlisting Mr. West and Mr. Lang. Henry J. Porter was in the Council at this time and so were Randall Spaulding, F. D. Greene, J. Stewart Gibson, E. B. Carpenter, R. H. Strother and Edward F. Myers.

CONTINUATION OF RALLIES.

The record of the second annual rally held in the Company K. Armory in Montclair on February 21, 1914, is particularly important because it listed the ranking of the troops on the basis of seniority in existence as follows:

1. Troop 4...Frank F. Gray.....Organized 1909
2. Troop 2...George A. Hall.....Organized 1910
3. Troop 9...Harold W. Armstrong...Organized 1911
4. Troop 13...T. T. Dorman.....Organized 1911
5. Troop 14...C. Frank Cowley.....Organized 1913
6. Troop 15...Joseph Lawlor.....Organized 1913
7. Troop 16...Emerson Brooks.....Organized 1913
8. Troop 17...(No name listed).....Organized 1913

Eight Scouts received merit badges: Charles A. Wood, Roswell Barker, Howard Utter, Maxwell Burckett, Pelham Bolton, Bryant Rogers, Lindsley Cummings and Phil Betts. In that period a Merit Badge Scout was a rarity. For the first time Glen Ridge Scout officials were represented. Those attending were Earle W. Anibal, principal of the Glen Ridge High School and Frank S. Eastty, both Assistant Scoutmasters.

At the third annual rally in the same armory on February 13, 1915, there were 13 troops with a total enrollment of 325 Scouts. Troop 1, H. S. Taylor, Scoutmaster, and Troop 3, Clarence Crockett, Scoutmaster, had been reorganized. William Jones appeared as Scoutmaster of Troop 8, Ralph Huttenloch as Scoutmaster of Troop 17, Frederick K. Vreeland as Scoutmaster of Troop 18 and H. B. Keese as Scoutmaster of Troop 19. Troop 1 of Glen Ridge was represented at the rally by its Scoutmaster, James E. Brooks, who brought some of his boys. Theodore T. Dorman became Deputy Commissioner in 1915, but retained his Scoutmastership.

Further evidence of the progress in the Scout organization was furnished at the rally in the Montclair High School gymnasium on February 12, 1916, when eleven Scouts received merit badges. Howard H. Utter of the Baden-Powell Troop became Montclair's first Eagle Scout. He had qualified in the autumn of 1915. A life saving medal was presented to William W. Taylor of Troop 14.

Commissioner Gray reported that 33 Scouts in the organization now had merit badges covering 57 subjects. There were 336 Scouts enrolled in fourteen troops. Some changes had taken place in the Scoutmasterships. H. C. Dewitt was Scoutmaster of Troop 3, G. D. Hulst of Troop 5, C. F. Honness of Troop 14, Dr. H. R. Iehle of Troop 16, and Ralph Huttenloch of Troop 17. Glen Ridge was represented at the rally by Troop 1, Luther E. Price, Scoutmaster; George W. Sloan, Assistant Scoutmaster, and James E. Brooks, Deputy Commissioner.

The tie between Montclair and Glen Ridge was getting closer and closer under Mr. Gray. In 1916-17, when Troops 2, 3 and 4 of Glen Ridge were organized, Mr. Gray as Scout Commissioner included them in many events which Montclair Scouts held. Competitions developed and Scouting benefited. It led to the

fraternizing of the Scouts and also paved the way for support in camping projects.

SEEKING A CAMP SITE.

Serious attention was now being paid to the question of acquiring a permanent camp site. For several seasons, Mr. Gray had been trying out various places without financial backing. He emphasized the value of camping for advancement in Scoutcraft and was one of the country's leaders in this respect. The executive committee on February 27 discussed the problem. Later in the year it was decided to raise \$2,500 toward getting a camp site. President West of the Council volunteered to give ten per cent of the sum. In view of the time Mr. Gray devoted to Scouting, sometimes at financial sacrifice, it was voted to increase his yearly salary beginning January 1, 1916.

A special bulletin in June of that year announced that Mr. Gray expected to open a camp at Durham Pond near Charlottesburg, N. J. This was done but it was not the spot wanted for a permanent camp. In October the Council deliberated on the camp question with an \$8,000 limit on the cost of acquiring a site. A committee of five was appointed to handle the matter. The members were Frederick K. Vreeland, chairman; Philip Goodell, Theodore T. Dorman, Arthur P. Heyer and Frank Hughes.

In November Mr. Vreeland reported to the Council that five camp sites had been under consideration. For the first time the site of what is now Camp Glen Gray was disclosed. Mr. Vreeland, Mr. Gray and Mr. Dorman had made an investigation by a study of contour maps and by personal trips to many spots in northern New Jersey and had reached the conclusion that the site near Oakland, N. J., was the one—in the words of Mr. Gray—"that the good Lord had saved for us." The purchase of the site followed in 1917 when the work of putting it into shape was begun. The wisdom of the selection has never been questioned.



THE WORLD WAR PERIOD

PART III

PURCHASE of the permanent camp site and the entry of the United States into the World War almost coincided. The period was one of nervous tension for older folks and excitement for the young, many of whom were eager to rush to the colors. Some sought service in Canada or went to France and Belgium for ambulance or other duty.

From the outbreak of hostilities closely following the tragedy at Sarajevo which cost the lives of the Austrian Archduke, Francis Ferdinand and his Archduchess to the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States, the policy of neutrality had been enforced, but the sinking of the Lusitania and the increasing U-boat ruthlessness welded sentiment in favor of the Allies and led all patriotic organizations, especially the Boy Scouts of America, to prepare for the defence of their own country and to assist the Allies.

Early in the war days, Mr. Gray, being of Scottish descent, found it difficult to repress his sentiment for the Allies. He forecast the inevitability of the United States being drawn into the war and actually favored such action. He also prepared for the event by intensifying Scout training for service. After the declaration of war and President Wilson had called on the Boy Scouts to do their duty, every zone within Commissioner Gray's jurisdiction was watched. Scoutmasters received instructions to organize quick mobilizations. Whatever duty suggested itself or was suggested the Scouts were to respond quickly and cheerfully. This they did.

The most important duty they had outside of going into the armed services, if eligible, was in getting subscriptions to the War Loans, the Thrift Stamps, Red Cross and other agencies connected with the prosecution of war and with relief work. It was the first real test of the Boy Scout organization, national, regional and local. The result was a practical demonstration of the value of Scouting in a great emergency. The work of the boys excited universal admiration. To the boys themselves it was a thrilling experience in which they received more than material rewards.

MR. GRAY'S PRECAUTIONS

Immediately upon the United States entering the World War Mr. Gray put into effect several plans to assist in government work and especially to prevent Scouts under military age entering the armed service. He organized early in April, 1917, the Emergency Coast Guard with the object of holding Scouts below the age of eighteen for duties at home. No Scout under fifteen could join the Coast Guard. Squadron A of the Guard was formed by April 15 and drills were held. Montclair was divided into 100 districts and the Scouts were instructed to help the authorities in every way possible, particularly if called upon.

The Scout Gazette of May 4, 1917, contained the following injunction and advice from Mr. Gray:

We believe that every person in the nation should do his full part; but we do not believe that the schoolboy is to go crazy to leave his school and wait for a call. We honor the older boys who answer real calls. We do not favor boys under eighteen, or at least under seventeen, enlisting in the "mosquito fleet." It is not the place for a boy. The duty of the boy under seventeen, at least, lies *right here*.

The last two words appeared in large letters. The Gazette week after week emphasized the urgent need of Scouts to render service at home. There was a rush of Montclair boys, not necessarily Scouts, to join the "mosquito fleet" at this time. Mr. Gray met almost sixty Montclair boys at Newport, the fleet's base. The trip was taken to see what further measures could be taken to prevent unwise enlistments.

In this area as well as in others throughout the country the Scouts did the clean up job after the adult canvassers had combed their localities for War Loan subscriptions. The boys did not participate as fully in the first Loan campaign as in the later. Provision had not been made for comprehensive work but they got the chance in the second campaign although in some cases the blanks and other literature were not received promptly. There was a time limit on the participation. With each succeeding drive the Scouts obtained better results and in the Victory or final loan they also attained a high measure of success. Montclair Scouts in their enthusiasm invaded Wall Street with an improvised tank to drum up subscriptions. It was what may be termed a "beau geste" to emphasize Scout co-operation.

WAR LOAN WORK

Difficulty has been experienced in getting details of the subscriptions obtained by Montclair Scouts in the War Loan campaigns. Satisfactory records were not obtainable until a research was made into a mass of papers carefully preserved by a Scout Mother. Computation was built up piecemeal but it was based on typewritten announcements in the Scout Gazette after a complete check up of troop reports.

Following is the computation:

First Liberty Loan.....	\$125,000
Second Liberty Loan.....	158,350
Third Liberty Loan.....	234,300
Fourth Liberty Loan.....	260,600
Victory Loan	179,100
Total	<u>\$957,350</u>

When it is considered that the subscriptions obtained by American Scouts in these campaigns totaled about \$355,000,000, the work of the Montclair Scouts was far above the average and was just cause for real celebration.

In the War Savings Stamp drive a similar percentage was reached. It was announced in the Scout Gazette that in all the war drives, the Montclair Scouts had raised for the Federal Government a total of \$1,300,000. This may have been an estimate. The total was not accompanied by details. It included probably the Red Cross and other campaigns.

The fiscal side of Scout co-operation was accompanied by an impressive personal participation in the armed services. It was not easy to keep track of the old Scouts who joined the colors in one way or another. Among the earliest to enlist was Joseph Lawlor, who had been assisting Mr. Gray at Headquarters. He became a lieutenant and later a captain in the army.

It is recorded that during a fog, he with only one soldier with him captured fifty Germans. He received a British war medal and the D. S. O. from the United States Government. During service he suffered casualties but came out of the war in good condition. Mr. Lawlor was in early Scouting and was soon appointed Assistant Scoutmaster on recommendation of Mr. Gray.

"Put" Macdonald of the Baden-Powell Troop was invalided after a racking service in what was called "The Suicide Fleet" which consisted of vessels employed in the Army Transport Service operating in the English Channel. The chief danger lay in dodging the torpedoes and evading the German U-boats.

Howard Utter enlisted in the Marines to serve throughout the war. He had an excellent record.

Gordon Snyder, another member of the Baden-Powell Troop, enlisted in the Canadian Highlanders before the United States entered the war. He lost his life at the front. Mr. Gray was deeply affected by the heroism of this Scout. Being of Scottish descent he took pride in the fact that Gordon went into action with Canadians of Scottish birth or extraction. For years after the war Mr. Gray held memorial services for this Scout, part of whose equipment was reclaimed and placed on the altar at the ceremony.

HONOR ROLL OF SCOUTS

In the Scout Gazette of February, 1918, an Honor Roll of Montclair Scouts in war service was published. This is the record as published then:

RALPH B. ALLEN, Scoutmaster of Troop 14.
H. W. ARMSTRONG, Scoutmaster of Troop 9.
PHILANDER H. BETTS, Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 13.
ROBERT CAMERON, Troop 4.
CHARLES CHASE, Troop 2.
CLARENCE COCKEFAIR, Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 13.
LOUIS DORFLINGER, Troop 2.
ALBERT H. ELLIS, Scout Council.
RONALD HELPS, Troop 9.
BEN HEYER, Troop 14.
JACK HOBART, Troop 19.
REV. GEORGE D. HULST, Scoutmaster of Troop 5.

GORDON KITCHEN, Troop 4.
 LIEUT. JAMES LAWLOR, Scoutmaster of Troop 15.
 JAMES LEGG, Troop 18.
 PUTNAM MACDONALD, Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 2.
 STARR J. MURPHY, JR., Troop 4.
 LLOYD SALOM, Scout.
 H. R. SCHNEIDERWIND, Troop 2.
 FRANK STEVENSON, Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 8.
 JOSEPH TRAPNELL, Troop 13.
 SCOTT TRAPNELL, Troop 13.
 HOWARD UTTER, Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 4.
 GIFFORD WALCUTT, Troop 2.
 JOSEPH P. WAITE, Troop 13.
 CARL WIERUM, Troop 4.
 ELMER HAZEN.
 JOHN A. PICQUET, Assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 5.
 WILLIAM S. BARKER, Scout Council.
 HARRY BROWN, Troop 8.
 CHARLES R. UNDERHILL, Troop 14.
 ALLAN WILCOX, Troop 13.

The same issue of the Scout Gazette, which was attractively printed, contains a series of pictures including that of "The Big Chief," Mr. Gray; a lineup of many boys at Camp Glen Gray; Scoutmaster Frederick K. Vreeland showing how he made maps in the Canadian wilds; a reproduction of an idealistic painting by A. P. Heyer portraying what Camp Glen Gray is going to look like when it is completed; a picture of Mr. Gray entering the "Promised Land" when Glen Gray was selected, and another of Lake Vreeland in winter.

CITATION OF GORDON KITCHEN.

The war fever was at its height when the issue appeared. It contains this citation of Gordon Kitchen who was in the ambulance corps:

A volunteer, very courageous, engaged at the age of sixteen, always having shown willingness, honor and ability, is here cited with the Order of the Croix de Guerre; more particularly on the night of October 23 when he showed a great deal of sang froid in finding, staying with and conducting a *blesse* to a *post de secours* or place of safety.

There is also published a letter from Gordon Kitchen to Mr. Gray, in which Gordon wrote that he had been fortunate in living through two bloody attacks. He added:

"You can bet I am not crazy about shells, but honest, Unk, I made up my mind that if I got hit I couldn't help it and if I don't, all's O. K. So I am not worrying. We are attached to a Division of Chasseurs who as you know are the crack of the attacking soldiers of France. They are commonly called 'The Blue Devils.' These men never take prisoners nor retreat. Anyone who goes in Ambulance (Corps) because he thinks he is

getting away with something should be sure to come and have a look."

The names printed in the Gazette of 1918 do not comprise, by a long shot, a complete list of former Scouts and officials who went into the armed services. In the case of Troop 2, George A. Hall, the former Scoutmaster, says eighteen former members of his troop saw service of one kind or another.

At the time this issue of the Gazette was published there was a strong rush to enlist. Colleges and universities had been decimated and from their halls went many old Scouts. This exodus for service spurred Mr. Gray into a range of activity that had interesting and beneficial effects. As far as lay within his power he established correspondence with those who went to the front or engaged in auxiliary work behind the lines. News of the former Scouts elevated the morale and spirit of those too young to go to war. When the boys returned home from overseas, their experiences were related at troop meetings.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PRAISE SCOUTS

President Wilson in a proclamation declared that "The Scout Movement should not only be preserved but strengthened," and that "anything that can be done to increase the effectiveness of the Boy Scouts of America will be a genuine contribution to the welfare of the Nation."

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, requested as many veterans as possible to serve as Scoutmasters or in other lines of Scout work.

Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, on several occasions praised the Scouts for their services and urged hearty cooperation with them so that they could be utilized to the fullest advantage.

Mr. Gray followed with the deepest interest the careers of his old Scouts in the armed services. As far as possible he kept in touch with their families for news and read the newspapers avidly for tidings from the front. The publication of casualties was a source of anxiety to him.

The services of the Scouts in the war period are familiar history to older persons, but the Scouts of today should be acquainted with them. In response to the government's summons the Scouts undertook a census of walnut trees for military purposes. They plotted the town and surrounding country into districts. Peach pits were collected for use in the manufacture of war masks. The Scouts rolled bandages, put up posters, distributed circulars, watched water mains, looked for suspicious characters, obeyed the rules of sugar shortage, distributed coal in carts during the shortage of the fuel and in other ways contributed to the welfare of their communities.

There were instances in which "slackers" or shirkers from military duty were detected. In some cases Scout officials were used as secret agents and needed the help of the boys to ferret out information. This duty was rare but it was highly important.

BENEFITS OF WAR DUTIES

Many of these war duties were of great advantage to the Scouts in training their power of observation. The faculty of quick detection in surprising ways was largely the reason for Lord Baden-Powell's rapid rise in the British Army. From his early boyhood he had been a stalker and a ferreter—a real Scout. More than once he has saved his own life as the result of the long training along this line. His book on "Lessons of a Lifetime" emphasizes the importance of this characteristic of a true Scout.

Histories of Montclair troops may do much to enrich the records of Scouts in war service. This is a special field in which a general outline of the town's Scout organization should not enter except to give a background of the period.

In closing the war era mention should be made of the visit of Baden-Powell to the United States in May 1919 amid the general celebration of victory. Montclair along with other Scout organizations had been urged to join in a rally in honor of the founder of Scouting. There was a great demonstration in Madison Square Garden, New York, in which Montclair Scouts and officials participated. A dinner followed at the Hotel Commodore with Commissioner Gray and other Montclair Scouters in attendance. Dan Beard was present.

It was stated in the SCOUT GAZETTE that Montclair Scouts, probably members of the Baden-Powell Troop, in accordance with an annual custom, presented to Baden-Powell personally a letter instead of mailing it. In return the Chief Scout of the World sent a letter to the Scouts just before he left for England. This letter went into the Montclair archives. For many years Mr. Gray was in periodic communication with Baden-Powell and invariably referred to Troop 4 as the Baden-Powell Troop to impress on its members the prestige of its christening.

The Montclair Scouts also participated in celebrations attending the homecoming of the American Expeditionary Forces and particularly the event in 1920 when Major General J. Franklin Bell reviewed the troops in New York.

Mr. Gray also always kept "open house" at headquarters for the reception of War Veteran Scouts. Whenever possible he arranged for them to meet with their old troops and describe their experiences overseas. These affairs belong to troop histories and reference is made to them to stimulate interest in making a detailed record of the incidents. Many trophies and souvenirs of the war were exchanged. The young Scouts displayed their emblems and medals of war service, which naturally excited the interest of the veterans.

Later in this record reference will be made to the war service of Scouts in other districts included in the Eagle Rock Council area.



DEVELOPMENT OF GLEN GRAY

PART IV

WHILE America was fighting in Europe the work of developing Glen Gray was pushed. The camp site was a virtual wilderness but the setting was ideal with hills surrounding the marshy bed which was to be transformed into a lake. The engineering problems were not easy to solve satisfactorily and it was necessary to get the best advice available without much expense. Fortunately within the Scout organization there were men of high ability in this line and their services were enlisted.

Prominent among these experts were Walter Kidde and Frederick K. Vreeland, who in addition was an exceptionally well equipped adviser on the preservation of tree and plant life, the protection of the watershed and other ways within the purview of a naturalist such as he. The proper location of the dam was a vital matter and in this problem the advice of the late Clemens Herschel, an eminent engineer, was obtained. His judgment was supported by the other engineers and the site of the dam was so picked.

Owing to the lack of funds the 600-acre camp site had to be acquired piecemeal. In that respect the acquisitions became more interesting historically. Many residents of Montclair—and Glen Ridge—were generous contributors. It would not be fair to those of limited means to publish a detailed record of these contributions and thereby create comparisons in benefactions. It should be stated, however, as a matter of record that Mr. Kidde made it possible to do a lot of financing especially that in connection with the dam which required several years to complete satisfactorily and, even so, the dam has been improved in the last year with the legacy that Mr. Gray left in his will.

Arthur B. Miller, who has been for many years a member of the Camp Committee, was also a large factor in the handling of the dam problem as well as other details in the establishment and operations of the camp. Frank Vreeland contributed architectural plans for buildings.

AID OF THE SCOUT MOTHERS.

The Scout Mothers gave considerable financial assistance in emergencies and enabled the early construction of Mothercraft. The high ranking Scouts of the Senior Division, which Mr. Gray founded with a ritual providing for advancement in the higher range of Scouting and citizenship, played an important part in the acquisition of a vitally needed tract—the Brandon—by raising funds from the sale of chocolates, wooden paper cutters and other articles of handicraft. Only the introduction of the Community Chest plan, which prevented such sales, forestalled the raising of funds by the Scouts to complete the amount needed to defray the cost of the tract. Mr. Gray then took over

the burden. Further details of camp financing will be given in the section dealing with administrative features.

Examination of the Scout Council records discloses the care which the establishment and operation of the camp received from many men including Mr. Van Vleck, Mr. Kidde, Mr. Dorman, Charles C. West, Henry Lang, Henry J. Porter, Colonel Isaac Lewis, C. W. Littlefield, Robert T. Pearce, Arthur P. Heyer, John Davidson, and latterly Charles S. McMullen who personally constructed the Mothers' Pavilion, a resting and observation spot near the Mess Hall and close to the playing field, in addition to performing other services of material benefit to the camp.

E. Winans Robinson made a generous gift of a large area of the watershed. H. W. Schieren and others also donated land. Vincent Mulford later made a large cash contribution.

This outline of the camp development should be supplemented by a reference to the regulations in the conduct of the camp. In the earliest days of the operation there was much simplicity but it was accompanied by a strict regard for the health of the Scouts. From 1918 to 1922 the boys lived very close to nature. The tentage was primitive as a rule. Often the boys slept on beds of leaves with blankets covering them. There were some floors of wood. In heavy rain the Scouts were apt to be soaked.

MR. GRAY EMPLOYS AN EAGLE EYE.

The food was good and of substantial quantity, but the culinary department needed watching. There was wastage. For a couple of seasons, Mr. Gray engaged a high ranking Scout, who was not only a good cook but a careful accountant, to run the "store" and keep an eagle eye on what went on in the kitchen. The arrangement proved highly satisfactory, the store account showed a surplus and the wastage in the kitchen was reduced to a minimum. The Scout received a bonus at the close of the season. He acted as assistant cook at times and on some occasions did all the cooking.

As time went on the system of affairs improved with the increase of facilities. The construction of the Mess Hall and kitchen by Maine woodsmen under the supervision of Henry J. Porter, president of the Council, and Arthur B. Miller, chairman of the Camp Committee, enabled the cooking and feeding of the campers to be more satisfactory. In the last five seasons "the eats" have been extraordinarily good to the great joy of the Scouts. Napoleon said that an army travels on its stomach. It is certainly true that the spirit of a Scout camp is based largely on the "eats."

By 1918 the Scout Mothers organization had advanced enough to be a real factor in the camp situation. The Mothers naturally had the keenest interest in what was going on. Arthur P. Heyer, who had previously established a bus system to provide means of reaching Mr. Gray's several camps, continued the operation for visiting at Glen Gray. The regulations opened the camp to women from 9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. on Wednesdays and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. on Sundays. These hours were generally

followed for years. Of course, the eyes of the Mothers took in many details with manifest advantage to the camp life. There came a time, however, when the observations caused some comment which had, as usual, its humorous side.

SCOUTS LIVED CLOSE TO NATURE.

Mr. Gray believed in the boys living very close to nature and it followed that often they appeared in nature's only garb or with an exceedingly scanty supply of clothing. The Commissioner had a purpose in this policy—that of a careful inspection of every camper's condition. If there was concealment, the inspection was made more difficult. Hence the boys were on the alert to detect women visitors. It is not entirely clear why the signal cry of "Snakes" became adopted when the gentler sex drew near, but it may have been unconsciously prompted by the story of the Serpent in the Garden of Eden. At any rate, "Snakes" has been a slogan of warning for many years at Glen Gray.

In the early twenties some women became exercised over the clothing situation in camp. Mr. Gray was half amused and half nettled. Some of the Mothers stood out for an increase of the boys' garb. Others supported Mr. Gray's policy. In the midst of this tempest in a teapot a Montclair Scout Mother, used to the wide open spaces of the West and the simplicity of frontier life, mentioned to a group that she wasn't afraid to go to camp at any time. "I have seen boys before" she quietly and firmly remarked.

The Scout Council finally discussed the question and applied a spirit of statesmanship and diplomacy. It was settled that the boys should wear trunks except at intervals such as when they were under inspection or went swimming, always with women absent. In recent years the Scouts in camp wear trunks even when swimming.

In the records of 1922 there is an interesting bit of history supplied by the visit of Albert W. Staub, then executive secretary of the American College at Beirut in the near East and of Robert College at Constantinople. He had been director of the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross during the World War and was an experienced naturalist and camper. Mr. Staub passed considerable time at Glen Gray in the summer of 1922 and recorded his impressions in a contribution to the columns of The Montclair Times in October of that year.

Mr. Staub admired the father and son idea developed at the camp for week-ends and also the fact that the head boys ran the camp government under the supervision of officials. He was particularly amused at the camp dialect, which required a glossary to understand. Upon asking a Scout how he liked the camp, the response sometimes was: "It's the cat's ankles". Other times the reply was: "It's the elephants adenoids". The replies were made in high enthusiasm and meant that the camp was the top notch of everything. "The cat's whiskers" also implied the greatest satisfaction.

EXPERT'S FINAL JUDGMENT.

What Mr. Staub liked most—even more than the beauty of the scenery and the ideal seclusion—was the spirit shown. "It was the finest exhibition of the natural boy at his best that I have ever seen" was his culminating expression.

One of the most humorous incidents in the camp life was the presentation of an elaborate bath tub by an enthusiastic Scout Father. He explained that a fire could be built under it to heat the water. The bath tub was never used.

Throughout the history of Glen Gray there has been a splendid camp spirit, seldom with marked deviations. There have also been periods when certain activities have aroused special interest such as the water front talent shown by Scout Executive Claude L. Metz who was assisted by Nelson Pearce, a sterling swimmer and leader in lake sports..

The camp life has been representative of the best traditions for the last several years under Scout Executive H. McNeill Privette and latterly under Director Ernest McCoy and his assistants, Field Scout Executive Keith K. Peaslee and Robert Blunt. In the perpetuation of camp spirit the Old Guard, an organization created almost a score of years ago has been a most important factor. Its ceremony at the close of every season is impressive. In addition many activities are included in special awards carrying insignia of original pattern. Then there is the "Tulip Leaf", the camp periodical, prepared by the campers under the supervision of the officials and well illustrated, mostly humorous drawings. The camp has also been fortunate in having an expert woodsman and handicraft exponent as the guardian of Glen Gray, Percy "Pop" Williams who is highly popular with the boys.

This concludes the human side of the camp's characteristics but the physical features need amplification. Glen Gray is an ideal Scout camp, utterly secluded from the outside world but providing the means of viewing a broad stretch of country, including the Metropolitan district, from the top of the Ramapo Mountains. Being only about twenty miles north of Montclair, it is easily accessible by motor and an interesting objective for hikes. The glen once contained a lake ages ago but the Glacial period removed it. The waters of a brook remained to enliven the gorge of the rotund valley.

A description by Frederick K. Vreeland, one of the discoverers of the camp site, presents this picture:

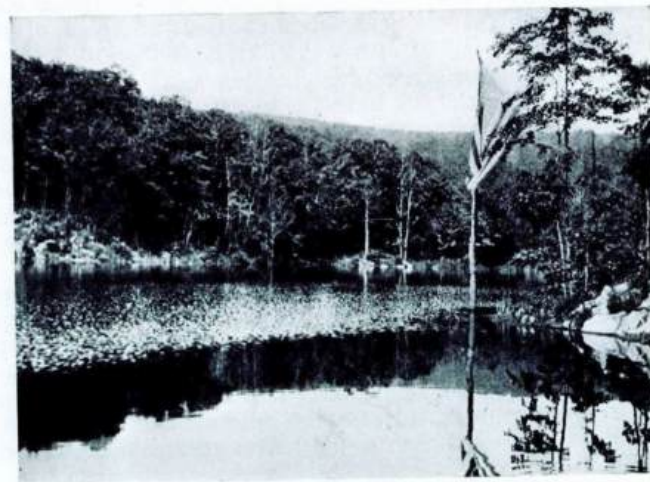
"In this glen not less than sixteen species of wild animals have been found. The forestry Scouts have identified forty-two species of native trees. The camp botanist is so embarrassed with the richness of his field that he has not begun to count the floral treasures that grow there. There are birds and bugs and butterflies and snakes—in short it is a little bit of Scout's paradise as nature made it.

"It means a place to which the Scout can carry his tent, his axe and his blankets, pitch his own camp, chop his own wood,

build his fire and bake his bannock and test his Scout qualities of self-reliance and resourcefulness."

Title to Camp Glen Gray is vested in the Boy Scout Association of Montclair which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in 1917. This association maintains strict supervision.

In the next section of this record the training aspects of Camp Glen Gray will be outlined together with the Court of Honor system and the Senior Division. It was Mr. Gray's belief that the future of Scouting rests largely with camping. This prophecy made many years ago is being verified by the experiences of the Scout movement.



LAKE VREELAND — GLEN GRAY

CAMP TRAINING AND THE COURT OF HONOR

PART V

SO MUCH has been printed for the Montclair Council and later the Eagle Rock Council regarding camp training and the Court of Honor that it does not seem necessary to go largely into details on these phases. The purchase of a permanent camp site naturally complemented the previously existing organization for the advancement of Scouts. A camp furnishes an ideal base for development in Scout craft.. It is there that a boy comes to grips with nature and undergoes the test that she offers not only on the educational and cultural but also on the physical and psychological sides.

The advantage to health needs no emphasis. Neither does the relief that parents experience when they know that their son is well cared for and under disciplined guidance.. They realize that their boy then enjoys the zest of living in a perfectly natural way. They may also share in this enjoyment by visits to camp. The opportunity has been seized by thousands of parents and friends in this respect.

Mr. Gray's early camping record has been referred to in this narrative. He did not have the assistance or the facilities that were provided after Glen Gray had been established. Glen Gray meant an end to uncertain tenure of site and offered a basis for an extension of training. In the printed pamphlets and circulars emphasis was laid on the fact that Glen Gray is a training camp.. Its rules and regulations were set forth in extenso.

In the early years of the camp the privilege of registration and attendance was confined virtually to Montclair and Glen Ridge, the two communities which had provided the funds for the establishment of the retreat. After the Eagle Rock Council was formed, there was a relaxation. Now all the districts of the Council may be represented at camp inasmuch as each district has a financial responsibility attending its inclusion in the Council.

In regard to the Court of Honor, there has naturally been a marked improvement in its organization and functioning machinery for a long period. The earliest records of the Montclair Council contain no reference to a Court of Honor having been established for a few years.. In 1913 the Council minutes refer to a Court of Honor with Captain Jesse W. Clark as chairman. From that year such a court has been in existence. For many years Philip Goodell who succeeded Captain Clark, was chairman. Henry J. Porter followed for a few years. Worcester Bouck, Robert T. Pearce, R. M. Hatfield, Carl T. Pomeroy, Dr. John Flowers and now John G. Wood have acted as chairmen.

EXPANSION OF EXAMINERS.

An important adjunct of the Court has been developed in recent years. This consists of a long list of Merit Badge Counselors or examiners, until now there are from seventy-five to eighty in the Eagle Rock Council area. The list has been expanding because of the increasing number of subjects in the Merit Badge program. Accompanying the development of the Court system have been Merit Badge shows from time to time. The most elaborate of all was the show given in the Montclair High School gymnasium in 1936.

Within the troops minor Courts of Honor have been established for the examination of Scouts in the lower grades. Generally some member of the Troop Committee acts as chairman of the Court.. Patrol Leaders usually train the applicants for advancement. The system has been working well where strict attention is paid to it.

In camp a court functions regularly. It is there that a Scout is capable of making the most progress and in a large majority of cases usually does. The question of restraint on advancement is a problem which sometimes confronts a court. Thoroughness rather than speed is sought.

As part of the training and development of the Scouts for citizenship, the early leaders of the Montclair organization emphasized the value of educational trips. This policy has been pursued over the intervening years. There have been many long distance trips and prolonged hikes. Mr. Gray took a number of Scouts to Great Britain in 1912. There was also a trip to Bermuda in 1913. A photographic reproduction of that visit appeared in the year book for 1916 which also mentions trips to Washington, Richmond, Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe, Hampton, Philadelphia, Boston, Concord and Lexington having been taken.

On the tour in Great Britain Mr. Gray was accompanied by five boys. The Scouts were Howard Utter, Seward Collins, Arthur Eagles, Ted Sullivan and a Canadian Scout, Irving Mitchell. The party sailed from Montreal, Canada, for Liverpool, and went immediately to Scotland where they visited many spots of particular interest to Scouts. They also made a tour through England and hobnobbed with British Scouts wherever they went. The tour lasted six weeks and included a visit in Ireland. The party returned home from Southampton to New York.

On the Bermuda trip which was in Christmas week, Mr. Gray was accompanied by Theodore T. Dorman, then Scoutmaster of Troop 13. In this party were Charles Chase of Troop 2, Howard Utter of the Baden-Powell Troop, Spencer Phillips and Sydney Stone of Troop 13. The parents of Charles Chase and his brother, Walter, also went along in addition to a few friends.

SENIOR SCOUTING.

Senior Scouting was close to Mr. Gray's heart. He wished to hold the boys within an organization designed to reach a high

scale of citizenship and develop qualities of leadership. In 1925 he published his most impressive work of authorship, a manual on the Senior Division with his name attached. This manual is in pamphlet form and runs to fifty-three pages and embodies a long ritual. Mr. Gray was a Mason of high degree and was partial to ceremonial in its effect on the human mind. The pamphlet emphasized that it was "The Montclair Plan" of Senior Scouting. The plan was adopted in other localities, notably in Brooklyn which sent seventy-six Scout officials to Montclair in 1923 to witness the Merit Badge ceremony in the Masonic Temple. One troop in Brooklyn was named in honor of Mr. Gray. A Senior Division is still in existence there.

In brief, the line of advancement was as follows: To be eligible to membership in the Honor Degree a Scout not younger than fifteen years must be a member of the Merit Degree and must rank at least as a Life Scout. In the early days a Life Scout had a rank lower than Star. Now the reverse is the case. Citation by the Court of Honor was necessary to enter the degree.

The next step to higher rank in the Senior Division was a citation from the principal of a Scout's high school to qualify him for the Honor Degree. The citation could be given also by the Scoutmaster's Association or other body accepted as competent by the Court of Honor. The candidate had to be at least next to Eagle rank and to be a "Junior leader."

A Senior leader on citation from the Superintendent of Schools could be advanced further in the Honor Degree. The highest class was that of a Master Scout whose citation had to be made by the Board of Education.

Finally there was what was termed a "Roosevelt Citation"—named in honor of Theodore Roosevelt—the recipient of which must be at least twenty-one years old and in addition must have cast his first ballot at a regular election of public officials.

Mr. Gray received the first Roosevelt Citation in February, 1923, and Mr. Dorman the second in June of that year. The third went to Charles C. West and the fourth to Joseph Van Vleck Jr., an Eagle Scout, in the following year.

When Mr. Gray devised his Senior Division, membership in the Honor Degree implied Eagle Scout rank. This requirement was relaxed subsequently in favor of Scouts showing high character, exceptional leadership qualities and devotion to home, school, church and community life.

The Senior Division was started in 1915, according to Mr. Gray's manual, and was conducted regularly as long as he remained in active service. It is a coincidence that the manual appeared in printed form at the time Mr. Gray was entering upon his final illness. In the autumn of 1925, his condition was such that his removal to Clifton Springs Sanitarium was virtually forced by medical advice. He was afflicted by paralysis agitans and his speech was somewhat affected. So far as was humanly possible he had carried on, even to the extent of try-

ing to conceal his mental and physical suffering. He fought against leaving his cherished work and kept his spirit high.

While the Senior Division continued in operation several years longer it was deemed advisable by Claude Metz, who succeeded Mr. Gray as Scout Executive, to discontinue the exact plan of Senior Scouting that the latter had devised. The Senior Division remains, however, in spirit and as a driving force in the interest of Camp Glen Gray.

COLLEGE MEN'S DINNERS.

Linked with the Senior Division and also as an outgrowth of the World War period was the organization of the old Scouts who had gone to college and to other schools. This was the result that Mr. Gray brought about by a long system of correspondence that he maintained to hold former Scouts within the pale of the organization. A series of College Men's dinners was held during the Christmas holidays. These affairs were largely attended and were characterized by enthusiasm and fraternity of feeling. Mr. Gray always called on the participants to relate their experiences at college. To stir up interest in these dinners, a chain of letters was initiated by Mr. Gray, which enabled the boys to keep track of one another and also to exchange letters.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to members of the Council:

19, December, 1922.

To the Members of Our Council:

We have two Scouts in Amherst, five in Dartmouth, two in Harvard, one in Lehigh, three in the University of Michigan, ten in Princeton, two in Wesleyan, one in West Point, one in Yale, one in Choate, two in Hotchkiss, one in Stevens Prep and one in Westtown, besides associate members, not members of the Senior Division. Ten of these boys are actually engaged as Scout officials in the towns where their schools are located. Each of these receives a personal letter from our office each month, and the Gazette each week. These are just a few facts connected with our Senior work.

The boys hold their "College Dinner" on Saturday evening of this week, 6:30 o'clock at the private dining room of the Washington Restaurant, corner of Valley Road and Bloomfield Avenue, upstairs. Price of dinner \$1.25. Register at Scout office before Saturday morning. College students, graduates and boys preparing for college attend this dinner, also fathers and Scout officials. Can't some of us turn out to meet the boys?

Yours,

C. W. BOUCK,
R. T. PEARCE,
Men's Committee.

A sample of a chain letter Mr. Gray was accustomed to send follows:

28, October, 1925

My dear—

Here's hello again from back home. I suppose you are all settled in your work by this time.

As nearly as I am informed, Worcester Bouck has entered Yale; William Collins, Williams; Gordon Huggins, Harvard; "Bud" MacDonald, Princeton; Chester Moses and Walton Robinson, Amherst; Lowell Pratt, Dartmouth; Fred Parker, Lehigh; Palmer Pendleton, Yale; John Westman, Brown. I am also sending herewith such addresses as I have. I wish you would send in any corrections or supply any omissions you may know of. I will then send a corrected copy to you. Also, as soon as possible, send me word as to when college closes for Christmas, so I can set a date for the Christmas College Dinner.

I recently took a vacation of two weeks in Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. Had a fine time.

Last Friday we had the Annual Corn Roast, without the corn. We had it on the Mountain, where we have been holding it for the last ten years. We had a fine time. The next big thing we have on hand is Armistice Day, and it is going to be a big thing for certain.

I hope all is going well with you, and that you are enjoying your work. Write when you can.

With best wishes,

FRANK F. GRAY,
Scout Commissioner.

This letter was dated just before Mr. Gray was taken to Clifton Springs. It contained no hint of his illness. After his removal to the Sanitarium, he kept sending out letters—as far as possible—to round up a good attendance at the Christmas dinner which he said he was quite sure to be able to attend. The physicians refused to let him go, however. It was not until the spring of 1926 was far advanced that Mr. Gray was able to return to Montclair and to prepare for a summer's outing at camp.

The College Men's dinners, along with the Senior Division, have gone. While they lasted—a period of about eight years—they made a valuable contribution to the history of Scouting in Montclair and Glen Ridge. Representation from the latter community was always included.

Any person who makes a research into the Montclair records will be greatly impressed by the volume of work that Mr. Gray did, not only in the organization and training of Scouts, but also in supplementary and collateral directions. Mr. Gray did a large part of the early publicity which was essential to informing the community and getting adequate support.

After he had organized his troop in the Cedar Street School, he published, in typewritten form, THE NEWS LETTER. Later

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he published THE SCOUT BULLETIN. This was followed by THE SCOUT GAZETTE which was published for many years and has highly important value in tracing the details of Montclair Scouting. In addition there was the Camp Gazette covering the incidents and events at Glen Gray. Further, Mr. Gray issued circulars and prepared leaflets and co-operated in the production of longer published material. Perhaps his most notable publicity was his "Fifty-seven Varieties of Hikes" first used in mimeograph form in Montclair and later incorporated in the Scoutmasters' Hand Book issued by National Headquarters. He kept a card index of the Scout membership in the respective troops as well as a file of the Scouters.

Mr. Gray was accustomed at times to express his thoughts in verse. He had a small book of poems but it disappeared some years ago. One of his best known productions was an "International Hymn," which was published. In his final illness Mr. Gray was asked to contribute an editorial or communication to the Scout Gazette. In response he sent the following verse from the sanitarium:



AN INVITATION

Come, sit a while with me
Up in the old cabin shade.
If the day be hot,
There's the cool verandah,
And if chill,
There's the wood fire on the hearth.
And there's a book to read
Or chance to write a letter home.
So come and sit a while with me
And talk about old times and new
In the cabin by the lake.

"UNCLE"

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TROOP ORGANIZATION

PART VI

AS will be seen by reference to the early part of this record, the formation and organization of troops preceded the election of the Scout Council. The national body of the Boy Scouts of America at the start gave commissions to Scoutmasters who were registered but the Scouts were not. Consequently when troop records were not preserved the early members are not known except by possible recollection. In the welter of Scoutmasters' commissions and registrations some have been lost or mislaid and these officials have to depend on registration certificates or official letters to prove the length of their service.

Scout Commissioner Theodore T. Dorman recently had occasion to search National records in the case of his old Troop 13 which holds a twenty-five year certificate. The commission of the first Scoutmaster of the troop had disappeared, but by checking up on registration numbers the date of his commission was placed on April 6, 1911. National Headquarters allowed that date to mark the official beginning of the troop. During the search, Mr. Dorman did not find either Mr. Gray's or George A. Hall's original registrations, but their commissions provided the evidence to show when their troops officially came into being.

In the earliest stages of Montclair Scouting more Scoutmasters were listed than there were troops actually functioning. Five Scoutmasters were recorded without troop designations in the Council minutes. This fact indicated that these troops had not been formed. One of the men, Walter G. Watson was listed as with Troop 4, as previously mentioned, but that was Mr. Gray's troop. It is believed that Mr. Watson who was connected with the Y. M. C. A. and was working closely with Mr. Gray was about to take over Troop 1.

There was a Y. M. C. A. troop but it was disintegrated. Richard M. Rausch was recorded as Scoutmaster of a Y. M. C. A. troop and it is probable that this was the troop which did not fare successfully. Mr. Hall got some of these boys for his Troop 2 which has a clear record. Troop 1 had an unbroken record from 1919 until 1934. It then lapsed and was reregistered in March 1935.

Troop 3 had an unlucky start. Its number indicates that it must have been under organization soon after Mr. Hall's troop but there is no mention of it in the minutes before February 1915 when Clarence Crockett was Scoutmaster after a pre-organization. Subsequently H. C. Dewitt became Scoutmaster followed by George Harris. The troop finally was disbanded.

SENIORITY RECORD FIXED

Troop 4's record has already been discussed, but a further explanation is necessary by virtue of a report made from National Headquarters on November 5, 1936 which credited the Baden-

Powell Troop as having been registered in September 1910 and Troop 2 in October of this year. The question of seniority is thus fixed officially although there was no doubt about it in local records. Troops 2 and 4 have continuous records to date.

Troop 5 got lost in the early years, but on March 16, 1916 it was registered officially. G. D. Hulst was Scoutmaster. Troop 6 and 7 passed out in the formative period but were revived later. Troop 6 was put on its feet again last year by the Montclair Kiwanis Club. Troop 7's revived registration has been entered as of February 1929. Troop 8 was listed in 1915 with William Jones as Scoutmaster, but subsequently lapsed. It was revived last for registration in October 1930.

Troop 9 has an unbroken record of existence since its formation in February 1911 under Scoutmaster H. L. Armstrong. Troop 10 and 11 had virtually disappeared before 1915. In 1911 Fred P. Reagle was listed as Scoutmaster of Troop 10 and Joseph M. Spalt of Troop 11. The latter troop had lapses and its present tenure dates from November 1932 on the official registration records. Troop 10 was also reorganized. Troop 12 now has a continuous registration record from June 1924.

Troop 13 has a clear record from its birth which is officially given as April 6, 1911. Troop 14 whose Scoutmaster in 1913 was C. Frank Cowley, head of the "St. Luke's Scouts," was reorganized sometime in 1914 when Clement F. Honness appeared as its Scoutmaster. It had subsequent lapses but a continuous registration now dates from December 1934. Troop 15 was organized as an Italian Troop in 1913 and its Scoutmaster was Joseph Lawlor who distinguished himself in the World War. The troop lapsed in that period.

Dr. H. R. Iehle in 1916 was Scoutmaster of Troop 16 which had been organized by Emerson Brooks in 1913. Mr. Brooks, in addition to his Scouting duties, founded in this early period the Boy Rangers of America which became a feeder for Scout development. The Rangers, however, never had an official connection with the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Gray gave his support to Mr. Brooks's project and the Rangers were often in parades with Scouts.

R. L. Huttenloch was Scoutmaster of Troop 17 in 1916 and Frederick K. Vreeland of Troop 18. Both troops had been organized as early as 1913-14. They have had lapses. Troop 17's registration now dates officially from April 1928. There is at present no Troop 18 registration. Troop 19 in 1916 was under the Scoutmastership of Phil H. Betts who had risen from the ranks and went into World War service later. The troop has had lapses and its present registration record began in February 1925. Troop 20 was organized as a Negro troop and its registration dates from February 1928. Troop 34, organized by the American Legion, was registered in April 1936.

There is a bare possibility that some of these records may be revised on the presentation of sufficient evidence to justify revision. That is not a problem for purposes of this history.

SCOUTMASTERS AND TROOPS TODAY.

Names of the Scoutmasters and sponsors of the existing troops follow:

- Troop 1 Charles O. Finley, Group of Citizens
- Troop 2 J. Arthur Bowen, Recreational Division of the Board of Education
- Troop 4 Howard Van Vleck, First Congregational Church
- Troop 5 C. J. Latourell, Men's Club Heights Reformed Church
- Troop 6 Malcolm Woodruff, Kiwanis Club of Montclair
- Troop 7 Robert Chapman, Presbyterian Church of Upper Montclair
- Troop 8 John Rogge, St. Cassian's Roman Catholic Church
- Troop 9 Charles H. Dickinson, Watchung Congregational Church
- Troop 10 James E. Speers, Jr., Central Presbyterian Church
- Troop 11 G. M. Rapp, Grace Presbyterian Church
- Troop 12 O. K. Taylor, Group of Citizens
- Troop 13 G. R. Taylor, Union Congregational Church
- Troop 14 Walter E. Morgan, St. Luke's Episcopal Church
- Troop 17 To be filled, Junior League Community House
- Troop 19 E. C. Whitehead, St. James Episcopal Church
- Troop 20 J. R. Rose, Group of Citizens
- Troop 34 Harold K. Davies, American Legion Post No. 34
- Sea Scout Ship, Andre M. Faure, St. James Episcopal Church

The experiences of these units with the many changes in Scoutmasters belong to their respective troop histories and do not properly come within the domain of the general record.

In the early days, as a rule, the troop committee system was not as well developed as it is now. The Scoutmaster and his assistants bore the burden almost in its entirety. With the growth of technical administration of troop management the committee system was indispensable in looking after the best interests of the troop. It also provided a means of insuring a better attention to details of registration, advancement, finances, transportation, camping and other branches of troop management.

FORTUNATE IN SPONSORSHIP.

For many years Montclair Scouting has been fortunate in having considerable sponsorship of troops among the churches. This has been the solution to the problem of providing quarters for troops and also of gaining recruits. Church organizations have lent assistance to struggling troops and have also provided leadership. Civic organizations are now coming in to strengthen the movement.

The historic side of troop activities presents interesting features. In the pioneer period these activities in addition to hiking and camping ran in the direction of drills, parades, courts martial—to jack up delinquents—wall scaling with services of various kinds to the community. These features were generally characteristic of the World War days also. "Sings," theatricals, corn roasts and similar activities were then introduced. In the

post war period songs of the Expeditionary Forces were sung and theatricals were further developed particularly by Mr. Dorman who also organized a band. Miniature panoramas or Scoutoramas and tableaux were produced.

Gradually the older folk were drawn more and more into the picture and parents' nights were developed, especially in the last several years. Father and Son Dinners became more of a feature and the Scout Mothers work shone radiantly in this field of promotion. Naturally with the increasing interest of the parents in Scouting, troop committees were strengthened. Training courses were instituted, old Scouts held reunions and the Schiff Scout Reservation became a rendezvous for Scouters and Scouts. More attention has been paid to proper uniforming and the wearing of insignia. In fact within and without the Scouts have undergone a silent but effective transformation of spirit and dress.

It is not the same as in the early days when a second class Council, now in the Eagle Rock setup, decreed that in winter corduroy trousers could be worn as part of the official uniform. The order did not specify what color or shade of color the trousers should be. A motley appearance is not in order today. A well uniformed troop has a good psychological effect on its members.

SEA SCOUTING.

Sea Scouting had a rather late start in this area. The fact that there are no streams of navigable size or large lakes in the area had something to do with this delay although Sea Scouting does not depend upon such advantages to a vital extent. There are Ships in the plains which have been highly successful. In Great Britain Sea Scouting naturally was developed early in the movement. In his boyhood Baden-Powell received valuable training along this line when he and his brothers charted the English coasts and navigated the rivers supplemented by cross country hikes. It was as a Sea Scout that Baden-Powell received his earliest training.

During the Twenties Sea Scouting began to spread in the United States and National Headquarters conducted a vigorous campaign to encourage it. The plan was discussed in Montclair but it was not until the spring of 1933 that the launching took place when the Enterprise was baptized with a patrol of Troop 19 under the registry date of May 19. Cyrus Trecartin was the first skipper. In the patrol were four Eagle and five Star Scouts as follows:

Pell Brown, Arthur Currier, Whitacre Cushman, Howard C. Lawrence, Lubin Palmer, Jr., Frederick Richardson, Stanley Rudensy, Kenneth Whitfield and Robert H. Whitfield.

The organization was developed quickly. On June 14, 1933 application was made for a Ship charter by A. E. Stacey, Chairman of the Troop Committee with Mr. Trecartin as skipper and Frederick L. Ogg as mate. The latter had been seven years in the British navy and three years in the British army. Stephen Van

Zandt became commodore. The Ship Committee consisted of James L. Robinson, Chairman; Lubin Palmer and Frank R. Clarke. Andre Faure is now skipper of the Enterprise.

There are two Cub Packs in Montclair. One is located in the Watchung School and the other in the Bradford School. They are sponsored by the Parent Teacher Association in each school. The Watchung Pack was started in December 1935 and the Bradford Pack in December 1936. Cubbing is gaining headway under the direction of William H. Sampson. In Glen Ridge a new Cub pack is flourishing and another is being organized in the Verona District at Cedar Grove.



PRE-OFFICIAL SCOUT TROOPS

PART VII

EXAMINATION of all available records, both national and local as well as personally preserved early memoranda, supports substantial evidence that Mr. Gray probably started the first Scout troop in the United States on the basis of the Baden-Powell methods. There is no questionable fact about Mr. Gray having visited Great Britain in 1907-8—a year's period—and having studied the type of Scouting there. After his return to Montclair he began the preliminary Scout work during the early autumn of 1908—soon after school opened—in the Cedar Street School, which led to the birth of a small troop in March 1909 as previously outlined.

During 1910 there was a sporadic growth of incipient troops in the United States as the result of the publicity attending Baden-Powell's work abroad, but the character of these sporadic troops was heterogeneous. There was no distinctly prevailing pattern as exemplified in Mr. Gray's adaptation of the Baden-Powell principles of Scouting and in his own special training which had considerable cultural value.

It may be stated briefly that there are few evidences in published records of any substantial conflict with the favorable position that Montclair holds in the history of American Scouting. Late in 1935 and the first nine months of 1936 the national publication *SCOUTING* published a series of Twenty-five Year Troops.

Troop 1 of Ridgefield Park, New Jersey, claimed that it was organized in 1909 with fifteen boys by the Rev. Ernest G. Murphey. The exact month in that year was not given. Mr. Murphey's commission (No. 553) was obtained in the autumn of 1910 and the date is subsequent to the dates of six commissions issued to Montclair's pioneers. The troop was under the auspices of the First Baptist Church of Ridgefield Park.

Troop 5 of the Honolulu Council (Hawaii) was founded in the summer of 1910 by James Austin (Pine Tree Jim) Wilder, Chief Sea Scout. He called the organization Troop 5 because it started with five boys. The troop was registered in October 1910.

Troop 4 of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, reported that it was organized in June 1910.

A Negro troop, known as the Leopards, was organized in Brooklyn, New York, in August 1910. It subsequently developed into two troops one of which consisted of white boys.

Troop 1 of Unadilla, N. Y., the Rev. Yale Lyon, Scoutmaster, with a commission No. 166 was one of the earliest officially registered troops in 1910.

Troop 1 of East Orange, N. J., George H. Neidlinger Scoutmaster and founder, was organized in September 1910. His commission is No. 316.

Hunter B. Grant, now Scout Executive of the Oranges and Maplewood received a Scoutmaster's commission No. 387, which shows that Mr. Neidlinger actually preceded him in registration.

The above instances are typical of the general run of applications made in 1910 for Scoutmasterships, which developed into twenty-five year troops. The records show no evidence of materially earlier Scouting so far as reported to Headquarters and officially published—at least in the continuity of troop existence to the present time.

CREDENTIALS FOR TROOPS

No doubt there were a few instances, in the preofficial period, of troops being organized or projected on the basis of credentials or authorizations from the Baden-Powell organization in Great Britain. As has been stated previously Mr. Gray was in communication with Baden Powell. Just how far back is not definitely known as Mr. Gray's papers during his long illness were not fully preserved.

L. L. Mac Donald, National Director of Camping, of the Boy Scouts of America, when in charge of Y. M. C. A. Boys' Work in Elgin, Illinois, obtained an early copy of Baden-Powell's manual "Scouting for Boys" from a publisher. He started a troop subsequently in that town. Two other officials of National Headquarters received credentials or authorizations from England before or early in 1910. They are Stanley Harris, who was a Y. M. C. A. official in Louisville, Kentucky, now in international Scout work and James P. Fitch, Regional Director in Texas. They organized troops and then became professional workers. Mr. Wilder, who became the Chief Sea Scout, is said to have received an authorization to form a troop through the good offices of General Byng of the British army.

EARLIEST MONTCLAIR COMMISSIONS.

The first hundred commissions issued in 1910 by National Headquarters went to men who were designated as Scout Commissioners. Following is the order in which commissions were issued to Montclair Scoutmasters together with their respective number:

No.	
115	Walter P. Watson, Y. M. C. A.
175	George A. Hall
286	Frank F. Gray
306	Paul Truesdell
454	Lloyd B. Wright
455	F. C. Clifton
1064	A. S. Knight
1253	Lawrence S. Chase
1762	Harold W. Armstrong

All commissions up to and including No. 215 were issued as of September 10, 1910. Those of later numbers were sent out periodically. The Montclair Scoutmasters listed above received their commissions during 1910.

The so-called Black Book at National Headquarters, which was preserved by Edgar S. Martin, now National Director of Publications and Editor of SCOUTING, contains the original registrations. Mr. Martin himself was one of the earliest Scoutmasters. His commission number is 197. He was at the time in charge of recreational work for young people in the city of Columbus, Ohio, and in connection with his duties organized, or began organizing, a troop early in 1910.

Late in that year he was engaged by the Boy Scouts of America to take an official opposition as a professional worker. John L. Alexander was Executive Secretary in 1910. Mr. Martin who now holds the seniority of service record at Headquarters, began his national work with the birth of 1911, when Dr. West entered upon his executive labors in succession to Mr. Alexander.

This Black Book provides a salutary brake on the possibility of exaggerated claims but it is not the only source by which to test the merits of individual cases. There is a printed book covering the records of a Scout camp congress or convention held in 1910 under the leadership of William D. Murray, now chairman of the Editorial Board of the Boy Scouts of America. The book gives an interesting perspective of early Scout organizations.

MR. GRAY'S ATTITUDE.

In the case of Mr. Gray, so far as the compiler of this record has been able to learn, no claim that he started the first Boy Scout troop in the United States was ever made by him. He was more interested in the success of the movement than in getting any personal credit. He was disposed to throw a wet blanket on any effort to exalt himself. It is only fair to his memory, however, that this record should present the facts of his career in Scouting without disparagement to him or to others.

The first complete edition of Baden-Powell's handbook, "Scouting for Boys" appeared in May 1908. In the early portion of that year the manual was published in sections which were sold in Great Britain for two pence each. After the appearance of the complete edition copies of it, no doubt, reached this country—perhaps in considerable number before the close of that year.

In some instances the Baden-Powell handbook was used by the early American troops to assist in the training of the Scouts. The advantage which Mr. Gray had was the first-hand knowledge of the Baden-Powell methods that he obtained during his stay abroad in 1907-8. In addition, his own special training fitted in with the work of developing Scouts in a strict adherence to the Baden-Powell principles. He had covered the ground work while in Great Britain and upon his return home applied the methods without reliance on printed matter. Mr. Gray was in communication subsequently with Baden-Powell who gave credentials to some of the early Scout leaders. In this phase of pioneer work Mr. Gray rendered a fine service for Scoutmasters in different parts of the country.

[His work in extending the Baden Powell system of Scouting during the pre-official period cannot be accurately traced. The most of his early correspondence has disappeared. Mr. Gray was not inclined to keep a record of his vicarious services.]

These are the factors which contributed to make him an outstanding figure in the early Scouting period. Mr. Gray had also considerable camping experience and more than an average layman's knowledge of medicine and surgery. He could diagnose cases of illness better than the ordinary trained camper. As a result, his camps were remarkably free from the ordinary run of illnesses and "accidents." At night he was alert to noises with an intuition similar to that of a mother. The Scouts have said, "Uncle seems never to sleep." Mischief makers did not have an easy time.

This part of the record should not be concluded without making a reference to the unfailing courtesy of National Headquarters officials in providing the compiler with facilities to conduct his researches into the early history of Scouting, particularly the records dealing with troops in this Council. The pre-official period is important only in the fact that it sheds light on the extent of America's response to Baden-Powell's creative genius.



ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES

PART VIII

ADMINISTRATIVE features of the Montclair Council and the Eagle Rock Council have touched inherently every phase of Scouting in their jurisdictions and consequently have covered a wide range of activities. Many details must necessarily be eliminated by reason of their relative lack of importance in getting a perspective otherwise the record would be encumbered with a mass of blurring complexities.

The early period of the Montclair Council has been disclosed in the outline of the pioneer work. Picking up the thread of this early period the minutes show that the Council at the start consisted only of ten members. In 1914 the Scout Commissioner and Scoutmasters were added as *ex officio* members. The tenure was yearly until 1916 when three-year terms with annual registration were instituted. There was also a vitally important Scoutmasters Council in 1911 and from time to time joint meetings of the Council and Scoutmasters were held. Sometimes patrol leaders were in the meetings. There did not appear to be any executive committee at the start. The Scoutmasters Council was the most efficient factor in the organization.

After the reorganization meeting on June 6, 1913, the Council was increased to 25 members, including W. S. Barker, Joseph Van Vleck, John B. Wight, William Chard, H. M. Best, Philip Goodell, Emerson Brooks, Starr J. Murphy and Randall Spaulding. Mr. Gray was placed on a salary basis September 1, 1913. An executive committee was appointed with W. S. Barker as chairman. He served in that capacity for several years and pushed campaigns to raise money in support of the organization. An active Court of Honor was installed. Mr. Gray helped to draft forms at National Headquarters. There were only two regular meetings of the Council per annum.

The Council was accustomed to meet in the old Central Grammar School building next to the Board of Education quarters. Toward the close of 1913, after a meeting in the Altruist Society's House, rooms in the Madison Building were rented and headquarters remained there until 1920, when a shift to the old Central Grammar School building was made. In both headquarters Mr. Gray combined a Scoutcraft shop with an executive office. He watched troop and patrol meetings, the building of canoes, handicraft of many sorts, used the typewriter, turned out mimeographed material, signed various kinds of Scout documents and entertained officials and visitors. Sometimes Council dinners were held at headquarters. The picture was one of activity.

Mr. Gray had his bachelor quarters at the Madison Building, where he sometimes served tea. On one occasion some Scout Mothers said that they discovered a military uniform as confirmation of a persistent report that Mr. Gray had seen service in the British army, especially as a British war medal had been worn

by him. They were positive that it was not a Masonic outfit, and they were even more positive that moths had done effective work in the uniform. This incident reflected the interest that the Scout Mothers were taking in every phase of the Scouting situation.

The Montclair Council approved the request of the Glen Ridge Council in October, 1913, that Mr. Gray act also as Scout Commissioner in that borough. This helping hand bore fruit later. Charles C. West became president of the Montclair Council in 1914. Henry J. Porter officially entered the Council in September, 1913, but his election was not announced formally until the beginning of 1914.

Administration of affairs showed considerable progress. The first rally was held in 1913 with eight troops functioning. The Council authorized the second rally, which was held in February, 1914, at which merit badges were awarded. Annual rallies continued to be held with other minor rallies intervening.

Mr. Gray meanwhile was developing his summer camp projects. The Council gave him assistance. These early camps did not involve a material drain on the Council treasury, but the drift of policy was toward a substantial expenditure for a permanent camp site which, as previously mentioned, was acquired in 1917 and was named Glen Gray. The steps taken in the purchase of the site need further elucidation.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

The policy that the Council pursued in developing the camp required the raising of considerable money. Charles C. West, president of the Council, contributed materially at the start and later gave generously. Walter Kidde, Joseph Van Vleck and Col. Isaac N. Lewis, the machine gun inventor, in addition to outright gifts, advanced substantial amounts toward the camp construction. Frederick K. Vreeland, who was one of the best equipped advisers on camping in the United States and in addition was an engineer and naturalist, worked indefatigably on the project.

E. Winans Robinson, H. V. Schieren, Mrs. T. Lewis Hansen, Henry Lang and Vincent Mulford later made most important contributions, some of which included gifts of land protecting the watershed of the lake. Frank Vreeland supplied architectural plans and Rudolph Herring helped in the matter of sanitation. The Scout Mothers, Scout Fathers and Senior Division Scouts made substantial contributions. Glen Ridge also joined in the money raising to the total extent of at least \$5,000 or \$6,000.

In the Twenties the expansion of building construction required heavy outlays, particularly for the construction of the Mess Hall and Kitchen. Fortunately, the Community Chest had been established in 1921, which provided a financial backbone for the Council, but the cost of construction was met by a special canvass—permitted by the Community Chest—which resulted in the raising of more than \$10,000. All bills were paid, but the going at times was hard.

Direction of administrative affairs required careful handling

inasmuch as the Council budget, with the Chest in existence, was at times somewhat in excess of the allotments. Then came the question of the Montclair Council absorbing the second class Councils in the surrounding area. National Headquarters proposed in 1925 that a consolidation with Glen Ridge, Nutley and Caldwell be effected. This was opposed on several grounds, one of which involved possible complications with the Community Chest. There was already an unofficial affiliation with Glen Ridge as well as a certain degree of supervision over Scouting in West Essex.

FORMATION OF THE EAGLE ROCK COUNCIL.

In spite of many meetings which Gilbert H. Gendall, the Regional Scout Executive, and other officials from National Headquarters attended, the consolidation problem dragged along for several years. Montclair agreed to take in Glen Ridge, the Caldwells, Verona, Essex Fells, Cedar Grove and Roseland on recommendations of the Executive Committee in April, 1928, but the basis was not fully laid. Affiliation was acceptable, but a close connection offered problems.

Glen Ridge was anxious to preserve a financial arrangement which would meet the approval of the Community Chest there. Finally a consolidation with Glen Ridge was approved in January, 1930, and the formation of the Eagle Rock Council, consisting of Montclair, Glen Ridge, Verona, the Caldwell Borough and Township, West Caldwell, North Caldwell, Essex Fells, Roseland, Cedar Grove, Fairfield and Mountain View was effected beginning with 1931. Mountain View was transferred later to the Paterson Council.

During the period of these negotiations the Montclair Council had three presidents, namely, Henry J. Porter, Robert T. Pearce and Frederick H. Macnutt. Most of the negotiations took place, however, during Mr. Macnutt's administration, 1927-1931, while Claude L. Metz was Scout Executive.

Representatives from the various districts participating in the closing negotiations included:

Montclair—Frederick A. Macnutt, Henry J. Porter, H. M. Best and C. Frank Cowley.

Glen Ridge—C. C. Lane, Benjamin Worthington, Frederick A. Lydecker, John W. Sheffer, Harold Williams and Ernest Hillman.

Verona—W. E. Sawyer, James A. White, William H. Sampson, Claude Valentine and Stephen Bergdal.

Caldwell—Carrington Howard, J. A. Doyle, Gerald D. Rahill and Richard Haislip.

Essex Fells—Norton Wood, Edward Coombs, M. F. Tiernan and J. S. Hill.

Roseland—J. R. Allison, William L. Flavelly, William Huntsman and H. B. Axtel.

Cedar Grove—E. W. Corbett.

Mountain View—F. W. Walker, H. E. Mumford and Robert F. Carmichael.

Other officials had been involved in the negotiations from time to time.

The outline of administration finally took the following form:

Three districts in Montclair—which were organized by the Montclair Chapter acting as a unit—and one each for Glen Ridge, Verona and Caldwell. Cedar Grove was placed in the Verona district. Essex Fells, Roseland and Fairfield were included in the Caldwell district. Each district has its administrative and staff set-up and is represented in the general Council of the Eagle Rock area. The Montclair Chapter, as a unit organization, has been dissolved and its functions centralized in the Council.

All troops preserve their original numeral identity so far as local records are concerned, but in the National Headquarters records the classification by numbers follows the regional system.

The long period of discussions and negotiations, which culminated in the formation of the Eagle Rock Council, meanwhile overlapped a series of events and incidents that should be recorded.

H. V. Schieren succeeded Charles C. West in the presidency of the Council in 1921 and a vote of thanks was extended to the retiring officer for his long and valuable service. Henry Wheaton, who had acted as treasurer since 1910, resigned, and he was thanked for his fine record. His son, Dr. Henry H. Wheaton of Verona, was one of Montclair's earliest Eagle Scouts.

Troop inspection and the training of Scoutmasters were initiated under the chairmanship of Robert T. Pearce in 1921, when participation in the Community Chest was obtained. Mr. Pearce's son, Nelson, was also an early Eagle Scout who has figured prominently in Glen Gray activities.

Many new members entered the Council in the Twenties. These included: C. W. Littlefield, R. H. Perry, G. R. Beach, Henry M. Robinson, C. H. Briner, J. L. Hamar, E. E. Weissenborn, D. B. Mills, Jesse R. Taylor, Merton Beebe, A. W. Diller, E. W. Leake, L. R. Eastman, H. B. Cutting, Frank L. Van Wie, C. R. Jacobus, J. D. Duffy, W. A. Strother, W. O. Morgan, D. C. Bliss, H. M. Best, Frank Kidde, G. W. Weston, Worcester Bouck, C. D. Robb, Dr. R. H. Fowler, Vincent Mulford, R. H. Hatfield, P. B. Strassburger, H. P. Turnbull, W. W. Brooks, J. Walker McSpadden, Lubin Palmer, C. R. Page and Edwin L. R. Stewart. In this period there was a revision of the Council membership to bring about more active administration.

Some of the above-mentioned men took a very active part in the administration of Scout work. From year to year there was a distribution of duties. This enabled the men to get a wider acquaintance with the functioning of the organization. Mr. Gray outlined interesting courses for Scoutmasters under the leadership of Prof. Charles Smith of Columbia University. Mayor H. F. McConnell and his successor Mayor H. L. Lardner, both of whom entered the Council, attended Scout affairs. This precedent has been followed by their successors.

In the early period of the Montclair Council the Field Executives were Fred Thomas, Fred Anderson, Tilghman Keiper, J. E. Sellick, Theodore Schomeyer and Dean Swift. G. Malcolm Gra-

ham in the early Twenties was an assistant of Mr. Gray, especially in connection with camping.

HONORS AND ELECTIONS.

Charles C. West became the first honorary president of the Council in 1926, when Col. Isaac N. Lewis and Henry Lang were elected honorary vice-presidents. Authority was given in January, 1928, to designate two Deputy Scout Commissioners. George A. Hall, who had been officially praised for his long services, was elected first. Charles A. Hobein was chosen later.

John Davidson and Lubin Palmer subsequently rendered fine service, the first in the field of advancement and camping and the latter in connection with finances. In 1930 Theodore T. Dorman and C. J. Hammerson were elected Deputy Scout Commissioners. Robert T. Pearce, Edwin L. R. Stewart, Arthur B. Miller and Charles S. McMullen devoted special attention to Camp Glen Gray. A Scoutmasters Round Table was in operation. President Macnutt in 1930 introduced the subject of Cubbing in Montclair, which was approved.

After the formation of the Eagle Rock Council, George A. Hall, Charles A. Hobein and Gerald D. Rahill were elected District Commissioners and James E. Brooks and Luther E. Price of Glen Ridge, Deputy Commissioners. The last two served as a link with Scouting in that borough, where they had been Deputy Commissioners from 1917 and 1919, respectively, until the Eagle Rock Council was formed.

Mr. Gray was made honorary Scout Commissioner in April, 1931, when the name of Eagle Rock Council was adopted by a vote of 26 ayes to 5 nays. Mr. Dorman then became Scout Commissioner; Charles Chester Lane, Frank Myers and Alfred Bonney, vice-presidents; Henry J. Porter, treasurer—in succession to C. Frank Cowley—and C. J. Hammerson, assistant Scout executive.

In October, 1931, Mr. Metz resigned as Scout executive to take a similar position in the Jersey City Council. He was an adept in Scoutcraft and popular with the Scouts. Within a brief period, H. McNeill Privette, Scout executive of the North Hudson Council, was selected as Mr. Metz's successor. He has introduced many progressive methods and has brought about a broader co-operation among the several committees included in the Council area.

With the assistance of Merton Beebe there has been continuous helpfulness in the Montclair branch of the Y. M. C. A. A salient feature has been the extension of the training courses for Scouters. The relationship of the school system, especially under the late Frank G. Pickell, has been developed. Through the good offices of Dr. C. W. Finley and Dr. John G. Flowers, the co-operation of the New Jersey Teachers College in Montclair has been given to the Scout development in this area.

Alan W. Morrison, who had been Scoutmaster in Buffalo, N. Y., has taken a prominent part in the training courses for Scouters and in the formation of new troops. Robert B. Shepard, Frederick A. Lydecker, R. Karl Honaman and latterly Leslie Pierce of Glen Ridge have been engaged in the promotion of the Court of Honor system and various administrative phases. J. Wil-

lard Jordan, also of that borough, was enlisted in handling fiscal matters with excellent results.

SILVER BEAVER AWARDS.

Several Silver Beaver awards have been made in the Eagle Rock Council. The earliest to receive this honor were Theodore T. Dorman, George A. Hall, Henry J. Porter, Frederick A. Macnutt and J. S. Hill. Later, in turn, were Charles C. West, Luther E. Price, Walter L. Kidde and Charles C. Lane. The Silver Beaver is awarded for distinguished service to boyhood within the Scout organization and is the highest honor volunteer workers can receive.

President Macnutt, who had rendered long and efficient service, retired from his office in 1932 because business compelled him to move from Montclair, and Chester C. Lane of Glen Ridge succeeded to his position. Mr. Lane, who has had long experience as a newspaper publisher, was well fitted for the Council presidency, but in less than a year the demands of his business in New York required him to step aside.

For the second time in his Scouting experience, Henry J. Porter was called upon to assume the presidency. His association with the organization for twenty years was ample reason for the selection. Mr. Porter's devotion to Scouting has been unflagging.

It is significant that after the Eagle Rock Council was formed, in the midst of the greatest economic depression that the United States ever experienced, the records show a remarkable vitality of the organization by reason of the policies adopted not only to maintain the troop structures and activities but to expand them. Fears had been entertained that a compression of methods to effect a healthy continuance of Scout work must necessarily result in the lopping off of some struggling troops and a reduction of activities.

These fears were dispelled by the prompt action of Scout Executive Privette with the backing of the Council officials in presenting to the Community Chest early in 1933 an outline of the Council's policies to build character in boys, to train them for citizenship and to develop them in leadership. The vital necessity of pursuing these objectives without a letup at a critical time was stressed with complete success. The Eagle Rock Council's organization suffered no impairment. As a result the Council gained an enviable reputation for advancing instead of retreating in the face of a great depression.

PRAISED BY DR. WEST

Dr. James E. West watched the record of this Council during these hard years and in October, 1936, wrote to Montclair headquarters as follows:

"Certainly all in your Council and the members of your Executive Board are entitled to the satisfaction of knowing that your record is an outstanding one among the records of the Councils of the country."

At present there are in the Council almost one thousand Scouts and Cubs, which, based on the population of the area, established a high record of achievement.

The building up of the Eagle Rock Council needed the background of experience along several lines. Financial problems, among others, required solution. Among those who contributed valuable work was Gordon Chandler, who gave the organization the benefit of his talent in accountancy. Louis Blauvelt, Ernest Schofield, Alfred Bonney, Edward F. Coombs, A. E. Stacy, Leslie Klein, H. H. Timbers and J. A. White rendered various important services. Miss Gladys Roosevelt, executive director of the Montclair Community Chest, and Russell T. Mount, representing the Scout organization, gave excellent cooperation.

In 1932 National Headquarters initiated the Ten-Year Program, designed to keep in training one out of every four available 12-year-old boys for a period of four years or more. The Eagle Rock Council set as an objective a four-year training of thirty Scouts out of every one hundred 12-year-old boys, and it is adhering to that program. The results have been promising, so far, of reaching that higher objective. P. B. Stovin is now heading the Committee which has the Ten-Year Program in charge, following the initial survey made by E. L. Stone Jr. as Chairman of the Committee.

The merit badge examining procedure was developed under Dr. John G. Flowers, Chairman of the Court of Honor, and his successor in that position, John G. Wood.

Another important feature in this period was the pictorial chart system devised by H. T. Cruikshank of Glen Ridge, who is Vice-Chairman of the District Committee. These charts illustrate the advancement, by means of a color scheme, of all Scouts. The system has won recognition at National Headquarters.

The West Essex Community Fund, as a result of the work of Edward F. Coombs of Essex Fells, Frank Myers of Caldwell and Alfred Bonney of Verona, has been the financial backbone of Scouting in those districts of the Council area.

In Upper Montclair Bennett Fishler, as District Commissioner, has stimulated Scout activity which was reflected in the addition of many new Eagles. In Glen Ridge, District Commissioner John B. Clark has contributed largely to the success of rallies and troop competitions. Carroll D. Smith Jr. has developed the Council Camporees.

Reports of the officers and the various Council Committees have been prepared in mimeograph form with illustrated covers and bound by stitching for distribution at annual meetings in recent years. These enable Scouters to obtain quickly and clearly detailed information of what has taken place in the entire area. Incidentally the acquisition of new headquarters in 1935 at 14 South Park Street, Montclair, has been accompanied by a more efficient system of record keeping and better accessibility.

PUBLICITY WORK

Mention should be made here of the widened range of publicity in recent years. For a long time the principal publicity was

done within the range of the Scout organization's regular publications except on special occasions when articles were prepared for newspapers. In addition to Mr. Gray and his assistants, the early publicity committees functioned mainly through the Chairmen. Frank Kidde, Emerson Brooks and Arthur B. Miller aided in this field. J. Walker McSpadden developed the work in later years in several important directions.

Garvin P. Taylor, Clifford B. Bowne and W. J. Chamberlin of The Montclair *Times* have also rendered highly valuable service. Articles on all Scouting features have appeared in the newspapers published not only within the Council area but outside of it, including Newark and New York in particular instances. No real picture of Scouting work can be presented effectively without careful publicity of an educational and informative character.

As a stimulant to public interest the cooperation of many leading National Scout officials, including Dr. James E. West, Dr. George J. Fisher and Franklin K. Mathiews, has been obtained. Experts in various fields have been invited to address Scout organizations in the area. Motion pictures have been used to expand the educational side.

Daniel Carter Beard, the National Scout Commissioner, made the last of his official visits in 1935 when he attended the round-up in the George Inness Junior High School, Montclair. "Uncle Dan" gave the Pioneer accolade to Scouts who had qualified for Eagle rank by tapping their shoulders with an eagle's claw. The visit served to revive memories among those pioneer Scouts who attended the ceremony and reminded them of the occasion when Montclair Scouts met Brooklyn Scouts in a wall-scaling contest as the result of a challenge from the New Yorkers.

Six troops competed. The Brooklyn Scouts were from Troop 37 and had a string of victories. The contest took place in the Roseville Armory, Newark, on the evening of April 5, 1913, in the presence of Dan Beard. Among the Montclair contestants were boys of Mr. Gray's troop, which had already been christened by Baden-Powell. They were: Putnam MacDonald, Charles Hollenbeck, Howard Utter, James Cully, John Crawley, John Gannon, Russell Carpenter and Albert Riegraf. This team won the contest by scaling the wall in 39 4/5 seconds. It was a better record than Troop 37 of Brooklyn had ever made. Troops 9 and 13 of Montclair also competed and scaled the wall faster than the Brooklyn Troop. Incidentally, Mr. Gray's Scouts made what they called doughnut flapjacks, which Uncle Dan ate and relished. The Troop 4 wall-scaling team won the mythical championship in this part of the country.

Official visits have also been made from time to time by E. S. Martin, National Director of Publications; Lorne Barclay, National Director of Activities—especially in regard to Jamboree participations; Judson P. Freeman, Director of the Mortimer Schiff Memorial Scout Reservation; Gunnar H. Berg, National Director of Volunteer Training, and William Hillcourt.

Early this year the largest Scout dinner in the history of Montclair was held in the Montclair Athletic Club. It also established the town's record for dinner attendance. In connection with the general educational policy of the Council, administration participation in Jamborees was developed. The Jamboree records follow.



JAMBOREE RECORDS

PART IX

THE first International Jamboree that Montclair Scouts ever attended was that held in Arrowe Park, Birkenhead, England, 1929. Theodore T. Dorman was at the head of the Montclair Unit of two patrols, one containing eight boys from Montclair, called the Albatross Patrol, and the other consisting entirely of seven Eagle Scouts, all from adjacent towns with one exception. The second group was known as the Eagle Patrol.

The first or Montclair group carried the Albatross Patrol flag at the suggestion of Mr. Gray who in 1912 took a group of boys to the British Isles and dubbed it the Albatross Patrol. He wished to perpetuate the sentiment attached to that early journey. The Eagle Patrol carried the Eagle flag.

S. Maxfield Palmer, son of the Council member, Lubin Palmer, was the leader of the Albatross Patrol in 1929. He belonged to Troop 19. Others in the patrol were: Fred Marston, Jonathan Currier, and Frank G. Smith Jr. from Troop 9; Edward D. Depew from Troop 13; Charles W. Egbert and Edward W. Hudson from Troop 16; and Robert McK Gibson from Troop 10.

The Eagle Patrol consisted of Curtis Amidon of Bloomfield, Howard L. Israel and George F. Koenig of East Orange, the latter being the patrol leader; Robert E. Lane of Glen Ridge, Robert Palen of Roseland, Alfred G. Parker of Maplewood, and G. Traver Hecht of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Material to build two "Kiddie Canoes," reminiscent of Glen Gray activities, was taken to England by the Albatross Patrol whose members built the boats during the Jamboree and presented them to the British Scout organization. These canoes are now at the Scout training center, Gilwell Park, which is the British equivalent for our Mortimer Schiff Memorial Reservation. The Montclair group alone of all the thousands of Scouts at the Jamboree built boats during the celebration.

Mr. Dorman has preserved a precise and valuable record of this Jamboree expedition in the form of a combination diary and account book. The Montclair Unit embarked at New York on the steamship President Roosevelt, July 17, 1929, and landed at Plymouth, England, where the party saw the point from which the Mayflower sailed with the Pilgrims.

On the voyage across the Atlantic a strict program of training was maintained. Few boys suffered from seasickness. The program began with reveille at 7 o'clock in the morning and lasted with the occasional diversions until taps soon after nightfall except when special entertainments were given.

In addition to the Montclair Unit there were groups of Scouts from Elizabeth, N. J., under Chester Zucker; from South Orange, N. J. under Edward Chalif; from Newton, Mass., under L. A. Bruce, Jr.; from Philadelphia under Joseph Cushman and from Indianapolis under Hills Howie. One evening the ship's entire

company was entertained by the Scouts. The features were the showing of constellations, such as Cassiopeia, Scorpio and Orion, by the Montclair Unit; Indian dances by the Newton group; a black face concert by the Elizabeth Scouts and a first aid demonstration by the Indianapolis contingent.

TRIPS IN ENGLAND.

On the way from Plymouth to London the Scouts saw the Cathedral at Exeter and Windsor Castle. The boys had a lively time taking in the sights of London, including the Tower, Westminster Abbey, the Parliament Buildings, the British Museum and many other historic points. They went by train and bus to Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick Castle and the Shakespeare country. After these trips the boys entrained for Birkenhead and took a bus to Arrowe Park to begin their Jamboree participation.

Mr. Dorman's diary gives in brief detail the principal incidents including a careful record of weather conditions which were generally bad during the Jamboree. There was rain almost daily beginning with the opening on July 31 when there was a review by the Duke of Connaught. The next day Sir Robert Baden-Powell reviewed the Scouts at a rally on Pageant Field. Heavy rain kept the Prince of Wales, later Edward VIII, away from the camp that night when he was expected but he appeared the following afternoon (August 2) to review the Scouts. On Sunday, August 4, there was an open air service conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury on Pageant Field. A heavy rain fell toward the close.

By this time the visiting Scouts got well acquainted with the character of mud in that part of England and found it stiff and sticky. Mr. Dorman inserted in his diary snatches of Jamboree songs and included a music score on the theme of "Rose, Rose, Shall I ever see thee red?"

When the American pageant was given on August 10 part of the Montclair Unit appeared in the Indian travois group with ponies, another portion engaged in a football game and the remainder just marched.

On the morning of August 11 Sir Robert Baden-Powell entered the camp on a prancing steed which aroused the admiration of the boys. Scout Alfred Parker of the Montclair Unit was stirred to action. He took the unit's dummy horse and galloped alongside Sir Robert's animal to the delight of the Chief Scout of the World who is noted for his keen humor. The Scout's stunt with the endorsement of Sir Robert was, to say the least, a picturesque incident.

After the Jamboree Mr. Dorman conducted the on a Continental tour. They went to the Hook of Holland by steamship, visited The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, crossed the Rhine, stopped on the frontier at Esschen and then proceeded to Brussels. In that city they viewed the spot where Edith Cavell, the English war nurse, was convicted and shot as a war spy. They went next to Paris and later to the battlefields of Chateau Thierry

and Belleau Wood where Americans had their baptism of fire in the World War.

On August 21 the Montclair unit embarked for the return home safe and sound without a serious mishap in the Jamboree experience.

NATIONAL JAMBOREE 1935

The Eagle Rock Council made extensive preparations for participation in the National Jamboree at Washington in 1935 which was cancelled on account of the infantile paralysis epidemic. The Council quota was one boy for every Troop or 31 Scouts altogether. As a result of some Councils being unable to fill their quotas the Eagle Rock Council obtained the privilege of enlarging its own.

At the time the Jamboree was called off this Council had registered 72 Scouts or about 230 per cent of its quota. This was next to the largest proportional quota of any Council the United States, according to the report made by President Henry J. Porter to the Council in January, 1936. Scout Executive H. McNeill Privette had been selected by National Headquarters to have charge of the task of running the postal and communications system of the Jamboree.

The Scoutmasters of the Eagle Rock Council's representation were Scout Commissioner Dorman for Troop 1 and President Porter for Troop 2. Following is the list of Jamboree Scouts who had been picked in their respective Troops with the aid and approval of the Troop Committees:

MONTCLAIR

Troop 2. William Davidson, Richard Braddock, Warren Fu.n.
Troop 4. Norman Briggs, Daniel Yowell, William Wescoat,
Peter Gardiner.
Troop 7. Floyd Hathaway, Alfred Dengler, Paul Mohr, W. Erickson.
Troop 8. Mark Stephens.
Troop 9. Allen Swenarton, James Odegaard, Frank Clark.
Troop 10. Aram Hamalian, Henry Merritt.
Troop 11. George Sawyer.
Troop 12. Earl Germond, Fraser Allen, H. Smith, David Sutherland,
George Keutgen, James Moore, Frank Fallon.
Troop 13. Richard Yake, H. Kickson, Kenneth Ketchum.
Troop 14. W. Grainger.
Troop 17. Louis Bonelli.
Troop 19. John Huntley, J. H. Arnold, E. D. Palmer, A. H. Conklin.
Troop 20. Albert Terry.
Sea Scouts—David Norris, John J. McMullen.

GLEN RIDGE

Troop 1. Richard Honaman, William Soule, Harry Almond
Robert Taggart, Jr.
Troop 2. James Harris, Gordon King, Robert Van Iderstine.
Troop 3. William Montgomery.
Troop 4. George Gimbel, Jack Thomson, William Morrow, Collier
Cook, Richard Cook.
Troop 5. A. Powell.

VERONA

Troop 1. Alex Ross, J. W. Line, Jr.
Troop 2. Cuyler Hunt.
Troop 3. C. G. Morrison, William Siler.

CEDAR GROVE

Troop 1. C. W. Owen.

CALDWELL

Troop 2. H. Barcalow, William Simony, R. Wilbur, R. Sigler,
J. Chisholm, E. Mead.
Troop 4. H. Beegle.
Troop . P. Sokol.
Troop 6. John Barnett.

ESSEX FELS

Troop 1. Young Tyree, John Stacey, Neill Calaghan.

NATIONAL JAMBOREE 1937.

When plans were made for participation in the National Jamboree of this year in Washington, D. C., June 30 to July 9, the Eagle Rock Council set as its objective the organization of three troops designated as 1, 2 and 3. Henry J. Porter, president of the Council, was Scoutmaster of Troop 3, Scout Commissioner Theodore T. Dorman, Scoutmaster of Troop 1, and Howard Van Vleck, Scoutmaster of Troop 2. Mr. Van Vleck had previously succeeded Lewis Wescoat as Scoutmaster of the Baden-Powell troop in which he and his brother, Joseph Van Vleck, Jr., had been Scouts under Mr. Gray.

The National Organization bestowed the honor of being the Director of Jamboree Post Office and Communications, involving mail, telegraph and telephone services, upon Scout Executive H. McNeill Privette. It also gave special recognition to Field Executive, Milton R. Wyatt, by assigning to him the directorship of one of the four Jamboree theatres in which plays and stunts were produced.

G. K. Morrison, Scoutmaster of Troop 3, Verona, was Mr. Privette's assistant, and Howard C. Lawrence Jr. acted as chief orderly of the Jamboree, and Lubin Palmer Jr. as deputy chief orderly. Frank Lawrence was appointed assistant quartermaster for the Trading Post. John L. Dox was assistant for camp fires, Section B of the Jamboree.

Intensive work resulted in the Eagle Rock Council being represented in the Jamboree by one of the largest contingents in the United States. The Eagle Rock Scouts also enjoyed camping on one of the most beautiful sites on the Jamboree grounds. All together about 25,000 Scouts were encamped. They included many foreign contingents.

Following is a complete roster of the Eagle Rock Scouts participants with the names of the leaders and the respective troops to which the Scouts belong in their districts and their rank:

TROOP I.

THEODORE T. DORMANScoutmaster
CHARLES A. HOBEINAssistant Scoutmaster
ROBERT MOOREAssistant Scoutmaster
EDWARD MEAD, JR., Senior Patrol Leader, Troop 2, Caldwell, Eagle

MOOSE PATROL:-	Scout	Troop	Rank
Patrol Leader	Ralph Driscoll	Montclair 9	First
Assistant Patrol Leader	Havelock James	Montclair 9	First
	James Edwards	Montclair 9	First
	Wylie Harden	Montclair 9	First
	John Crum	Montclair 13	Second
	Gifford Stowell	Montclair 13	Tenderfoot
	Carl Dengler	Montclair 7	First
	Harry St. Clair	Verona 3	Second

STAG PATROL:-	Scout	Troop	Rank
Patrol Leader	Louis Winters	Verona 3	Life
Assistant Patrol Leader	Charles Morrison	Verona 3	Star
	Donald Appleton	Verona 3	Star
	Herbert Appleton	Verona 3	Life
	George Klippel	Verona 3	First
	David Keeney	Verona 3	Star
	Robert Morrison	Verona 3	Second
	Robert Hageman	Verona 3	Star

TULIP LEAF PATROL:-	Scout	Troop	Rank
Patrol Leader	Richard Gibbons	Caldwell 2	Star
Assistant Patrol Leader	Frank Baldwin	Caldwell 2	Star
	William Zinzow	Caldwell 2	Star
	Donald Margeson	Caldwell 3	Star
	Howard Sherman	Caldwell 4	Star
	Lewis Tanner	Caldwell 2	Eagle
	Theo. Schalpfer	Fairfield 1	Second
	Henry Williams	Verona 2	Tenderfoot

OWL PATROL:-	Scout	Troop	Rank
Patrol Leader	Albert Teschner	Glen Ridge 5	Life
Assistant Patrol Leader	Arthur Teall	Glen Ridge 5	Star
	Edward Ruete	Glen Ridge 2	First
	Robert Ruete	Glen Ridge 2	Second
	Richard Bradley Jr.	Glen Ridge 5	First
	Benjamin Coggins	Glen Ridge 5	Star
	George Cook	Glen Ridge 2	First
	Warren Purn	Glen Ridge 4	Life

TROOP II.

HOWARD VAN VLECKScoutmaster
 GEORGE GIMBEL, JRAssistant Scoutmaster
 WILLIAM HERDMANAssistant Scoutmaster

CHARLES BERTHOUD, Senior Patrol Leader, Troop 12 Montclair, Eagle

HAWK PATROL:-	Scout	Troop	Rank
Patrol Leader	Robert Honeyman	Glen Ridge 3	Second
Assistant Patrol Leader	George Nightingale	Montclair 11	Star
	Preston Smith	Glen Ridge 3	First
	Edgar Farrell	Glen Ridge 3	Tenderfoot
	Peter Haring	Glen Ridge 3	First
	Jack Castles	Glen Ridge 3	Second
	Donald Dickson	Glen Ridge 4	Star
	James Traver	Glen Ridge 4	First

TIGER PATROL:-	Scout	Troop	Rank
Patrol Leader	James Moore	Montclair 12	Eagle
Assistant Patrol Leader	Carl Menk	Montclair 12	Life
	Jack Williams	Montclair 19	Eagle
	Oscar Goedecke	Montclair 12	Life
	William Wedemeyer	Montclair 19	Star
	Aram Hamalian	Montclair 10	Life
	David Frazee	Montclair 12	Star
	Richard Wilbur	Caldwell 2	First

BEAR PATROL:-	Scout	Troop	Rank
Patrol Leader	Edwin Stewart	Montclair 11	Life
Assistant Patrol Leader	James Roach	Montclair 4	First
	Clifton Griggs	Montclair 11	Star
	Harry Gustin	Montclair 4	Star
	Starr Colby	Montclair 4	First
	Gerson Yowell	Montclair 4	Tenderfoot
	Walter Ray	Montclair 20	First
	Joseph Williams	Montclair 20	Second

ALBATROSS PATROL:-	Scout	Troop	Rank
Patrol Leader	David Bowen	Montclair 2	Eagle
Assistant Patrol Leader	Thomas Connell	Montclair 12	Eagle
	Gordon Cole	Montclair 12	Eagle
	Richard Allen	Montclair 12	Eagle
	Robt. Fardelmann	Montclair 12	Eagle
	Alan Conklin	Montclair 19	Eagle
	Charles Dimmick	Montclair 4	Star
	Paul F. Godley	Montclair 7	Star

TROOP III.

HENRY J. PORTER	Scoutmaster
DAVID THOMSON	Assistant Scoutmaster
Robert Byrne, Jr.	Montclair 14
David Caldwell	Montclair 14
A. Mc Kie Cochran, Jr.	Montclair 14
Stanley Ridsdale	Verona 1
Jack Townsend	Glen Ridge 1
John Walsh	Montclair 34
John Bianchi	Montclair 6
Frank Ricciardi	Montclair 6
Harold Davies	Montclair 34
Gerd Holborn	Cedar Grove 1
Foster Comstock	Glen Ridge 2

Mr. Porter's troop was organized and brought to its full quota at the Jamboree by the inclusion of unattached Scouts from other areas.

WORLD JAMBOREE 1937

Scoutmaster Charles E. Watkins of Troop 4 of Glen Ridge organized a unit to attend the World Jamboree at Vogelenzang, Holland from July 29 to August 13, 1937. The following Scouts registered for participation, some being outside of the Council area.

William Blackman	Troop 12 of Trenton
Douglas Condon	Troop 4 of Glen Ridge
Douglas Gremmel	Troop 3 of Glen Ridge
J. Paul Gunther-Mohr	Troop 7 of Montclair
Robert Gunther-Mohr	Troop 7 of Montclair
Arthur Heyer	Troop 4 of Montclair
Robert Samilson	Troop 4 of Larchmont, N. Y.
Edward Strather	Troop 7 of Montclair
Edward Strather	Troop 4 of Glen Ridge
Neil Wintringham	Troop 4 of Glen Ridge
Lemuel Boone	Grenada, Miss.

This group formed the nucleus of a troop which included Scouts from New Rochelle, N. Y., and Camden, N. J., with Mr. Watkins as Scoutmaster.



EAGLE ROCK COUNCIL SET-UP

PART X

FOLLOWING is the official setup of the Eagle Rock Council for 1937. The personnel of the Troop Committees, which have great value in Scouting, is not included, mainly because these committees are not intimately concerned with the general administration. Other committees are represented in the framework of the Council.

OFFICERS OF THE EAGLE ROCK COUNCIL:

HENRY J. PORTERPresident
R. KARL HONAMANVice President
J. WILLARD JORDANTreasurer
ROBERT R. BLUNTAssistant Treasurer
THEODORE T. DORMANCommissioner

STAFF OFFICERS:

H. McNEILL PRIVETTEScout Executive
MILTON R. WYATTField Executive
C. DUDLEY MOORE..Field Executive for Glen Ridge

OPERATING COMMITTEES:

ALAN W. MORRISON, ChairmanOrganization
DR. W. H. SNYDER, ChairmanTraining
JOHN G. WOOD, ChairmanAdvancement
LUBIN PALMER, ChairmanFinance
GEORGE CAWLEY, ChairmanCamp

ADVISORY COMMITTEES:

DR. ETHAN T. COLTON, Jr., Chairman,Health, Safety
WILLIAM H. SAMPSON, ChairmanCubbing
P. B. STOVIN, ChairmanPlanning and Survey

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN:

R. KARL HONAMANGlen Ridge District
LOUIS F. BLAUVELTUpper Montclair District
CARL T. POMEROYCentral Montclair District
WHITNEY C. COLBYSouth Montclair District
WILLIAM H. SAMPSONVerona District
LEWIS M. TANNERCaldwell District

In addition to the above administrative officials, the following are also members of the Executive Board:

CHARLES S. McMULLENCLIFFORD BOWNE
CLYDE STEPHENSR. R. LUDDECKE
R. B. SHEPARDA. BONNEY, JR.
A. E. STACEY

CHAIRMEN OF THE COURTS OF HONOR IN THE DISTRICTS ARE:

PAUL M. ATKINSUpper Montclair District
R. J. ALLENCentral Montclair District
CHARLES A. HOBEINSouth Montclair District
LESLIE M. PIERCEGlen Ridge District
JOHN G. WOODVerona District
DR. W. T. ATKINSON, Jr.Caldwell District

DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS:

LEWIS WESCOATUpper Montclair District
.....Central Montclair District
CHARLES A. HOBEINSouth Montclair District

JOHN B. CLARKGlen Ridge District
LOUIS A. DORFF (Acting)
MORRIS E. OTT (Assistant)
ROBERT R. BLUNTVerona District
A. B. BROWNCaldwell District
CARROLL D. SMITH, Jr. (Assistant)

GLEN RIDGE DISTRICT:

SCOUTMASTER NORMAN POTTERTroop No. 1
SCOUTMASTER ROBERT LYDECKER ..Troop No. 2
SCOUTMASTER CHESTER DU BOIS ..Troop No. 3
EDWARD EMMONS (Acting)
SCOUTMASTER CHARLES E. WATKINS Troop No. 4
SCOUTMASTER LEON BOWENTroop No. 5

VERONA DISTRICT:

SCOUTMASTER THEODORE F. BOOTH Troop No. 1
SCOUTMASTER EDWIN L. FICHTER ...Troop No. 2
SCOUTMASTER G. K. MORRISONTroop No. 3
Cedar Grove
SCOUTMASTER WM. HERDMAN, JR....Troop No. 1

CALDWELL DISTRICT:

North Caldwell

SCOUTMASTER RALPH NESTORTroop No. 1
SCOUTMASTER GEORGE TISDALETroop No. 2
C. ROYAL MARGESON (Acting)Troop No. 3
A. SIEGELE, JR. (Acting)Troop No. 4
SCOUTMASTER DR. ABRAHAM SIMON Troop No. 5
SCOUTMASTER EUGENE COLLERDTroop No. 6

Essex Fells

SCOUTMASTER A. E. STACEY, 3rdTroop No. 1
Fairfield

SCOUTMASTER H. RUDOLPHTroop No. 1
Roseland

SCOUTMASTER HOWARD BOOTHTroop No. 1

CAMP GLEN GRAY

ERNEST W. McCOY, Director

ROBERT R. BLUNT, Assistant Director

Secretaries at Headquarters, 14 South Park Street, Montclair

MISS CONSOLITA McMULLEN

MISS CATHERINE PHILLIPS

As will be noticed by a study of the administrative setup, the several districts are represented in the Council to effect a complete cohesion of the groups. The continuation of this record requires a historical outline of Scouting in the districts outside of Montclair. Glen Ridge always had a second class council up until the formation of the Eagle Rock Council. Verona had one in the early period of its history, 1911 to 1915. Caldwell's Council was formed seven years after Scouting started in that district. According to the National records the Council was first registered in 1918, though it appears from local records that a preliminary Council was functioning a year before.

The West Essex area, which covers the Verona and Caldwell Districts, includes several communities. These in recent years have shown rapid Scout development. The Scoutmasters Round Table operating in the area with the active co-operation of the Troop Committees, has done much to promote the work. The

Scout Herald, published by the Scouts of the area, has also been a stimulating factor. The District Commissioners, Robert R. Blunt and A. B. Brown, have done much to develop the organizations.

Preliminary to the organization of the Eagle Rock Council the Scout officials of West Essex, in response to the request of Scout Executive Metz, took steps to make financial arrangements to enter the Council. A finance committee was appointed by President Macnutt of the Council to raise funds. The committee consisted of Edward Coombs of Essex Fells, Stephen Bergdall of Verona, James A. Doyle of Caldwell, Andrew Baird of Cedar Grove and F. W. Walker of Mountain View.

Among others enlisted in the movement to bring West Essex in line with the Council project were the Rev. W. E. Sawyer, James A. White, Claude Valentine and William H. Sampson of Verona; Carrington Howard, Gerald D. Rahill and Richard Haislip of the Caldwells; Norton Wood, M. F. Tiernan and John S. Hill of Essex Fells; J. K. Allison, William L. Flavelle and William L. Huntsman of Roseland; E. W. Corbett of Cedar Grove and F. W. Walker Jr., H. E. Mumford and Robert F. Carmichael of Mountain View. Andrew Baird, A. Bruce Brown, Leslie A. Klein and Ernest Schofield also rendered assistance.

The West Essex Area acquired from the Caldwell Young People's Camp Association the property known as Camp Wyanokie in the Wanaque Valley with an artificial body of water. This property was obtained before the Eagle Rock Council gave the West Essex Scouts the privilege of using Camp Glen Gray. Camp Wyanokie is now being used for troop camping. Its extent is about one hundred acres but it lacks the equipment of an up to date Scout Camp. It is, however, well located and is capable of an interesting development.

The historical outline of these districts will now be considered separately.



MESS HALL — GLEN GRAY

GLEN RIDGE DISTRICT

PART XI

SCOUT history in Glen Ridge started on September 17, 1911, when the borough had a population of about 4,000. Previous to that date there had been a movement for almost a year to have Glen Ridge join with Bloomfield in Scouting but the plan failed in view of a strong desire to have a separate organization. In the spring of 1935 a long historical sketch of Glen Ridge Scouting prepared by Luther E. Price, was published serially and in pamphlet form by The Montclair Times for the borough organization. The sketch was endorsed by Lord Robert Baden-Powell. An extension of the sketch was published in 1936 and also two troop histories. For the purposes of this record the history of the Scout work in the borough may be summarized along lines that follow.

Troop 1 was formed on September 24, 1911. It has a 25 year certificate of continuous existence and its history has been published in booklet form with illustrations and a dedication to Chief Scout Executive James E. West. This troop history was also endorsed by Baden-Powell.

John C. Van Duyne was the troop's first Scoutmaster after the Council was organized officially. James H. Pullman acted as Scoutmaster in the preliminary organization with James E. Brooks as assistant. Mr. Brooks later became Scoutmaster of Troop 2.

There was a preliminary Council and a regular one followed in January 1912, which was registered. Troop 2 was organized at the same time. It has had two lapses in registration and as a consequence does not qualify as a 25 year troop. Troop 3 was organized at the beginning of 1917 and has been registered continuously since. Troop 4 came into existence officially in September 1917 and has been registered continuously since.

All of these troops participated in the War Loan Campaigns except the First Liberty in which second class councils did not figure. The total amount of bonds sold by the Scouts of the four troops was \$491,150 which was verified by careful tabulation and a check up with the War Loan Committees. This tabulation was done by Senior Patrol Leader William E. Price of Troop 2, editor of the Scout Eagle, for publication in that paper.

At least 24 of the pioneer Scouts entered the armed or allied services. Their names are: Donald Aspdon, Melzar Jones, William Hopkins, Edward Woodruff, Robert Kelley, Robert King, Ralph T. Reid, Harold Hinrichs, Elliot Dafter, William Forshay, Irving Holbrook, George Furze, Frederick Jackson Jr., William Loftus, James Kyte, Andrew Colson, Gifford Hart, Gerald Blythe, Jack Van Duyne, Durward Yates, Eugene Beggs, Wilfred Congdon, Joseph Trapnell, Scott Trapnell and Harold Selick. The last named

was once an Assistant Scoutmaster but was not an early Scout.

Glen Ridge Scouts began the publication of a mimeographed paper entitled The Scout Eagle in 1916 under the supervision of Frank F. Gray who was Scout Commissioner for the borough after James H. Pullman had resigned in the autumn of 1913 as a result of moving to another place of residence. The Eagle was published weekly during the school year until 1922. Later the Scouts published a paper called the Scout Bulletin which was issued irregularly until the present Bulletin appeared in 1930 in printed form. It has been published monthly every school year and generally with illustrations.

In 1919 the field executive system was introduced into Glen Ridge Scouting with the appointment of G. Malcolm Graham. Clement F. Honness, Carl J. Hunkins and C. Dudley Moore followed in succession. Mr. Moore has had the longest tenure as he is still in office after appointment in 1929. He supervises the publication of The Bulletin. His work has stimulated Scout activity in the borough.

The Scout organization is financed, as the result of the initiative taken principally by Perry C. Pentz and H. P. Nichols, under the Community budget plan. Scouting in the borough has always been sponsored by the community as a whole with groups of residents assuming the administrative functions from time to time. This has resulted in a large number of residents taking an active part in Scout work. The borough organization was incorporated in 1917 under the laws of New Jersey to hold property. Its official title is the Boy Scouts Association of Glen Ridge.

Troop 5 was organized in 1931 largely as the efforts of Robert B. Shepard and John B. Clark. It has been regularly registered since. The total number of Scouts registered in the five troops in recent years has ranged from 130 to 169 annually. Seventeen Father and Son Dinners have been given. There has been an active Scout Mothers organization since 1917. The total number of Eagle Scouts developed in Glen Ridge to date is 54. Nathan C. Price, Glen Ridge's first Eagle Scout, was later in the Baden-Powell troop. Three of the present Scoutmasters enjoy Eagle rank. They are Norman Potter, Robert Lydecker and Charles Watkins. The community of about 7,500 is almost wholly residential. The Scouts are of a homogeneous character and of American parentage. A Cub pack was started in January 1937 under favorable auspices with Ray Perry as the leader. Charles Lockard Jr. is the representative on the District Committee. The school system has been a highly important factor in the promotion of Glen Ridge Scouting and Cubbing. A Sea Scout patrol is also being formed by Charles E. Watkins.

WEST ESSEX AREA VERONA DISTRICT

In this section Scouting, on a substantial basis, developed first in Verona where a second class council was established as

early as February 1912 under the leadership of C. Frank Cowley, the Rev. Pierce Chamberlain, C. B. Graham, the Rev. John L. Pratt, James Demarest, W. H. Williams, C. B. Williams, George W. Shepard, F. N. Brown, W. P. Johnson, H. F. Brangwin and several others.

Previous to the formation of the Council Mr. Cowley had been active in boys' work. He was president of two athletic clubs and was the organizer of an embryonic troop of Scouts connected with St. Luke's Church, Montclair, with the result that he became linked with Montclair Scouting in the pioneer period. Mr. Cowley, however, was identified at the start with the Verona movement and became Scout Commissioner there. His commission was dated March 9, 1912 in the National records.

In an application for the commissionership, officially dated as having been received at National Headquarters on Nov. 16, 1912, Mr. Cowley stated that he had been a member of the Fifth Regiment of New Jersey. He began his unofficial Scout work in 1910 when Mr. Gray was doing considerable missionary work throughout this area. Mr. Cowley at that time headed the "St. Luke Scouts."

The first meeting for the purpose of organizing a Scout Council in Verona was held on January 23, 1912 at the home of James Demarest. This was followed by an organization meeting on February 16, 1912 at which A. R. Forbush, "Scout Quartermaster" from National Headquarters made an address. An election of officers resulted as follows:

President, the Rev. Pierce Chamberlain; Vice President, C. B. Graham; Secretary and Commissioner, C. Frank Cowley, and Treasurer, F. H. Brown. Joseph Orr, H. F. Brangwin, Samuel Shifman and Julius P. Zingg were appointed as the Executive Committee.

Three troops were developed with Mr. Chamberlain as Scoutmaster of one. William McCance and the Rev. C. J. Hoyt headed the others. Mr. Chamberlain had previously organized an unofficial Scout troop as early as March 1911. It had three patrols, Eagle, Rattlesnake and Panther. The first was disbanded after 1913. Fred Ingold remained leader of the Rattlesnake and Frank Wittenweiller of the Panther patrol. The latter patrol leader's career deserves special mention because he made the supreme sacrifice in the World War. The American Legion Post in Verona bears his name. Altogether sixteen of these early Scouts joined the colors in the great conflict and their names are inscribed on the war memorial in Verona.

In addition to Wittenweiller they are Frank Brangwin, John E. Sellick, James A. Malloy, Joseph Kiefer, George W. Smith, Milton Davenport, Milton Shifman, Henry Hafer, Raymond Conover, William Bock, Rupert Jacobus, Simon Shifman, Franklin Dunnine, Warren Conklin and Elmer Erickson.

There was a fourth troop in Verona during 1912 under the Scoutmastership of Charles Staedler but it did not last more than a year.

The early war period had its effect on Scouting in Verona and after 1915 it was decided to discontinue functioning as a second class council and to have an affiliation with the Montclair Council in which Commissioner Cowley had become a member and also Scoutmaster of Troop 14. This affiliation was approved and Verona was placed under the virtual jurisdiction of Mr. Gray. The affiliation was continued until finally Verona was made a part of the Eagle Rock Council in 1931. Verona has developed seven Eagle Scouts of whom George Mowry was the first.

According to the National records the registration status of the Verona troops is as follows:

Troop 1 and 2 have been continuously registered since November 1929. They are sponsored respectively by the Methodist and Congregational churches.

Troop 3 was registered from November 1920 until December 1932. After a year's lapse its registration has been continuous. It is sponsored by the Presbyterian Church.

Scouting in Verona has shown marked improvement under the stimulus of the Eagle Rock Council. The work has been better co-ordinated and supervised. Attendance at Camp Glen Grap has been increased. District Commissioner Robert R. Blunt, as Assistant Director of Glen Gray, has encouraged the camping spirit in his area.

CEDAR GROVE.

The Cedar Grove Scout organization applied for affiliation with the Montclair Council in 1924. Scouting was continued there rather sporadically under the supervision of the Montclair Executive. In the organization of the Eagle Rock Council Cedar Grove was included in the Verona District as it is a small community. It has one troop, sponsored by the Union Congregational Church, and a Cub pack, sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Association.

CALDWELL DISTRICT

Scout history in the Caldwell District started not long after the Montclair pioneer organizers received their commissions from National Headquarters in 1910. The Rev. H. S. Quillin pastor of the First Baptist Church of Caldwell received on November 21 1910 a commission whose national number was 1002. In that period it is to be borne in mind that Scouts were not registered. Consequently the size of the troop that Mr. Quillin was forming is not on record. This troop was No. 1 which apparently did not have easy going and was not under church sponsorship. There is no national record of its existence in 1912 and 1913.

In 1914 Troop 1 was revived and the sponsorship was assumed by the First Baptist Church. Gorge H. Van Derhoof applied for the Scoutmastership in November and the troop committee consisted of Fred E. Rusling, W. M. Laws and William H. Van Wart. It was a small troop but included some of the early Scouts among them being Alfred W. Speer who was enrolled

at the start under Mr. Quillin. The troop had another slump and was disbanded in November 1915. There was no local Scout council. Efforts were made to form a new troop a year later but it was not until late in 1917 that an apparently complete organization was effected. Even then there is no national record of immediate registration. Troop 1 is now sponsored by the Board of Education. Ray Van Dyke who, according to national records was Caldwell's first Eagle Scout. He was in this troop.

Troop 2 was in existence in 1918 with Raymond S. Blodgett as Scoutmaster who was succeeded by Lynn Lockward. The troop became so large that Troop 6 was evolved from it with Lawrence Eberhard as Scoutmaster. Troop 2 was registered in May, 1919, as being under the sponsorship of the First Presbyterian Church with R. H. Heller as Scoutmaster. It lapsed in May 1920 but was reregistered in May, 1921, only to lapse again for another year. In 1923 Gerald D. Rahill appeared as Scoutmaster and continued as such in 1924. In the meantime a second class council was formed in 1925. Mr. Rahill was Commissioner. Paul J. Andrews became Scoutmaster and was succeeded by Gardner Creede and George W. Tisdale. The troop had a fine World War record and participated in the War Loan and Red Cross campaigns.

Troop 3 has had a continuous registration record since March 1917, when it was organized in the Methodist Church Sunday School by the Rev. Charles W. Wright. This soon became a large troop with four assistant Scoutmasters. The troop rendered good service in 1918 during the War Loan campaigns but in the reports to National Headquarters did not mention the amount of subscriptions obtained by the Scouts. John R. Winans was then Scoutmaster and Mr. Wright was listed as Commissioner. Subsequent Scoutmasters included Ernest C. Smith, John Walter Percy and William T. Atkinson. Finally the troop came under the sponsorship of the James Caldwell Post of the American Legion. Louis Malakoff and Langley Morris have been Scoutmasters in recent years. The present Scoutmaster C. R. Margeson was in the Quartermasters Corps during the World War period in which the troop had a splendid record.

Troop 4 was registered in December 1927 under the auspices of the West Caldwell Union Church with Harold R. Hopkins as Scoutmaster. The troop has had an unbroken registration record since John Green became Scoutmaster in 1930. There was an old Troop 4 registered at one time, but lapsed in 1924. The records in the early period are lacking. In 1934 a group of citizens sponsored the troop which met in the Grover Cleveland High School. Floyd P. Wolfarth became Scoutmaster in 1935.

Troop 5 was registered in February 1935 under the auspices of the Jewish League of Caldwell. Abraham A. Simon is Scoutmaster.

Troop 6 was revived under the sponsorship of St. Aloysius Catholic Church in March 1931. Alexander P. Waugh was registered as Scoutmaster and then the Knights of Columbus took

over the sponsorship. The registration at National Headquarters dates from March 1932 and has been continuous. Eugene Colterd is the present Scoutmaster.

There was once a Troop 7 in the Caldwell District. It was sponsored by the North Caldwell School whose principal was E. G. Traua. He acted as Scoutmaster and started the troop in June 1926 with eight boys. A year later the troop's charter expired and was not renewed. The boys were merged into Troop 1.

Quite a number of early Scouts and Scouters in the Caldwell District entered the armed or allied services during the World War. Among those were R. S. Blodgett, A. V. P. Anderson, Kenneth Gasman, Allison Graham, F. W. Klein Jr., William K. Mitchell, J. S. Throckmorton, Jr., and Harold S. Van Wagener.

Names of others in the war services are not available to the compiler, owing to difficulty in accurate tracing.

After the formation of the Eagle Rock Council Scouting in Caldwell had a rapid advance. Six troops are functioning and the percentage of recruits is the highest in the Council. Nine Eagle Scouts have been developed.

ESSEX FELLS.

The official start of Scouting in Essex Fells is recorded as of February 11, 1916 when eight boys were enrolled as candidates under Theodore Mc Peek as Scoutmaster. Lewis P. Bolger, Edwin C. Speer and W. A. Williamson were listed as troop committeemen. On April 18 of that year the troop was formally organized under Mr. McPeck with a membership of twelve boys. D. D. Hoigh, Lewis P. Bolger and J. A. Sullivan at that time comprised the troop committee.

Mr. Hoigh succeeded to the Scoutmastership in 1918. He was the choirmaster of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of which the Rev. David Kirkby was the rector. On the troop committee were H. J. Taylor, Charles D. Robb and A. L. Pierson. Mr. Hoigh's commission expired in 1919 and he did not reregister.

A lull in Scout activity followed until George H. S. McNair became Scoutmaster who built up the troop under the sponsorship of St. Peter's Church.

J. S. Hill succeeded to the Scoutmastership of the troop and continued the progressive work. Later he received the Silver Beaver Award for his services.

In April 1923 Essex Fells requested to be taken under the supervision of the Montclair Council. This request was granted. The community's population was then about 600. The Rev. John James Kirkpatrick, now rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Bloomfield-Glen Ridge, was one of the early Scouts in Troop 1 of Essex Fells. He had also been a Scout in Caldwell.

For a brief period there was a second troop in Essex Fells. It was started with seventeen boys in April 1918 with Raymond S. Michael, director of athletics at the Kingsley School, as Scoutmaster. In September 1919 Mr. Michael resigned and the troop was dropped.

Scouting in Essex Fells has progressed steadily in recent years. The community has had nine Eagle Scouts. John Carlee was the first. He received the award at Camp Glen Gray from the then Scout Executive, Claude Metz in 1930.

ROSELAND

One troop has been developed in Roseland. Its latest registration date began in March 1936 after a lapse. The troop is sponsored by the Roseland Gun Club. It developed an Eagle Scout in 1932, Howell B. Axtell.

FAIRFIELD.

This community, which is agricultural in character, is listed as part of the Caldwell district. It has one troop which has had an official existence from June 1935 to date. The troop is sponsored by the Reformed Church.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

The Mountain View troop applied to the Montclair Council for supervision and was so registered at National Headquarters in November 1924. Fred W. Walker was the Scoutmaster. Mountain View had a full troop in 1926. It was subsequently transferred to the Morris Council, apparently by mistake, and then registered again with the Montclair Council. A recent shift placed it in the Paterson Council.



EAGLE SCOUTS

PART XII

END OF THE TRAIL.

WHATEVER may have been the shortcomings of this narrative record—either in form or substance—the spirit that animated its compilation was to present a faithful picture of the several periods of Scouting in the Eagle Rock Council area. This is particularly true of the Embryonic, Pioneer and World War periods. The treatment has been in the light of those times without the veneer of a later day view or the use of either smoked or magnifying glasses.

The consciousness that hundreds of men and women have of their contribution to Scouting in the Council area is better than wearing any medals or decorations that could possibly be bestowed on them by virtue of their services.

The record now closes with a list of Eagle Scouts developed within the Eagle Rock Council area with troop designations and dates of qualification.

MONTCLAIR

Name.	Troop.	Date.	Name.	Troop.	Date.
Howard H. Utter.....	4.....	Sept. 1, 1915	John Turner.....	4.....	Jan. 8, 1926
Stuart Dodd.....	18.....	Jan. 19, 1918	Van Ness DeLamater.....	4.....	April 19, 1926
Joseph Van Vleck Jr., 4.....	Feb. 20, 1918		Arthur Allen, Jr.....	19.....	June 4, 1926
Roswell Barker.....	4.....	June 30, 1918	S. Maxfield Palmer.....	19.....	Aug. 29, 1926
Wilfred Stonham.....	14.....	Feb. 7, 1919	Robert Young.....	10.....	Oct. 30, 1926
Robert Cleary.....	5.....	June 10, 1919	Oleg Petroff.....	19.....	Dec. 19, 1926
Walter Kilde.....	18.....	June 15, 1920	Richard M. Stewart.....	14.....	Jan. 13, 1927
Lincoln Cain.....	14.....	Dec. 31, 1920	Fred Bauer.....	3.....	Feb. 18, 1927
Henry N. Wheaton.....	4.....	May 9, 1920	William S. Robb.....	4.....	Feb. 18, 1927
Robert Greenley.....	1.....	May 27, 1921	Maurice Whittinghill.....	15.....	May 25, 1927
Richard Briner.....	13.....	Feb. 3, 1922	William Bauer.....	3.....	May 27, 1927
Paul Brinker.....	16.....	Feb. 28, 1922	Gordon Lawson.....	3.....	May 28, 1927
Nelson Pearce.....	16.....	Feb. 28, 1922	Donald Macnutt.....	12.....	Oct. 31, 1927
Gordon Huggins.....	16.....	June 21, 1922	Robert Barnum.....	13.....	March 3, 1928
Robt. F. Zimmerman.....	5.....	June 27, 1922	Hinekey Porter.....	15.....	May 2, 1928
Walton M. Robinson.....	16.....	June 27, 1922	Arthur Grimes.....	16.....	June 12, 1928
Hasbrouck Alliger.....	4.....	July 21, 1922	Serge Petroff.....	19.....	June 15, 1928
Lyman Hurlburt.....	4.....	Aug. 17, 1922	John B. Harlow.....	19.....	Sept. 27, 1928
Titus Fenn.....	2.....	Aug. 17, 1922	Robert Sturdevant.....	3.....	Sept. 27, 1928
Stephen E. Hall.....	4.....	Oct. 3, 1922	Cameron Ogden.....	9.....	Oct. 25, 1928
Douglas M. Pease.....	13.....	June, 1923	Malcolm Arny.....	9.....	Oct. 30, 1928
Udolpho MacDonald.....	16.....	Feb. 7, 1924	Howard Ford.....	13.....	Jan. 2, 1929
Waldron MacDonald.....	16.....	Feb. 7, 1924	Bruce Swenarton.....	9.....	March 11, 1929
Robert H. Hatfield.....	9.....	Feb. 11, 1924	Fred C. Marston, Jr.....	9.....	March 11, 1929
John Turnbull.....	9.....	Feb. 26, 1924	Sherman Wing.....	9.....	March 11, 1929
Chester Moses.....	2.....	April 5, 1924	Robert G. Pumphrey.....	3.....	April 11, 1929
Frederick C. Gilman.....	4.....	May 12, 1924	Edward Hudson.....	13.....	April 11, 1929
Charles G. Street.....	9.....	June 20, 1924	Charles Du Buisson.....	9.....	April 12, 1929
Gordon S. Gavan.....	14.....	Sept. 11, 1924	David Grimes.....	16.....	June 12, 1929
Robert Bubb.....	3.....	Nov. 11, 1924	Charles Egbert.....	15.....	July 4, 1929
David Stickney.....	3.....	Nov. 11, 1924	Fred Wing.....	9.....	July 11, 1929
Whitney Olds.....	4.....	March 11, 1925	Pratt Canham.....	13.....	July 18, 1929
Herbert Peck.....	10.....	April 3, 1925	Thomas Miller.....	9.....	July 19, 1929
Henry H. Parker.....	3.....	June 15, 1925	John Davidson.....	2.....	July 21, 1929
Worcester Bouck.....	9.....	Oct. 8, 1925	Robert Francis.....	10.....	July 21, 1929
Harris Boardman.....	9.....	Dec. 10, 1925	Herman Ehrhardt.....	9.....	July 28, 1929
C. Irving Porter.....	4.....	Dec. 10, 1925	William Turner.....	15.....	Aug. 6, 1929

Name.	Troop.	Date.	Name.	Troop.	Date.
William Vickery.....	13.....	Sept. 20, 1929	John A. Kenney, Jr.....	2.....	Oct. 28, 1932
Chandler Swanson.....	9.....	Oct. 14, 1929	George Sawyer.....	9.....	Oct. 28, 1932
John Bevan.....	10.....	Oct. 14, 1929	Ralph Davidson.....	2.....	Oct. 28, 1932
David Donald.....	10.....	Feb. 17, 1930	Jack Danerhirsch.....	12.....	Oct. 28, 1932
James Donald.....	10.....	Feb. 28, 1930	Robert F. Murray.....	15.....	Oct. 28, 1932
Howard Briggs.....	4.....	March 28, 1930	Russell Lake.....	19.....	Jan. 27, 1933
James Sayre.....	2.....	March 31, 1930	Fraser Allen.....	12.....	April 28, 1933
George Hovey.....	16.....	May 1, 1930	Robert Packard.....	13.....	April 28, 1933
Lubin Palmer, Jr.....	19.....	May 1, 1930	Robert Porter.....	13.....	Sept. 29, 1933
Eugene Jones.....	2.....	June, 1930	Henry Blauvelt.....	13.....	Sept. 29, 1933
Lawrence Aiken.....	2.....	June 5, 1930	Frank Clark.....	9.....	Sept. 29, 1933
Herbert McMullen.....	7.....	June 5, 1930	Donald Cushing.....	13.....	Oct. 27, 1933
Otto Sartorius.....	9.....	June 5, 1930	Ross Faulkner.....	5.....	Oct. 27, 1933
Charles Scott.....	7.....	June 5, 1930	Harold Dickinson.....	9.....	Nov. 24, 1933
Frank G. Smith, Jr.....	9.....	June 5, 1930	Robert Darben.....	20.....	Dec. 28, 1933
Arthur Bowen.....	2.....	June 19, 1930	Allen Swenarton.....	9.....	Jan. 26, 1934
Wallis Axt.....	9.....	June 20, 1930	Ralph Smith.....	12.....	Feb. 23, 1934
Edward D. Depew.....	13.....	Aug. 25, 1930	Norman Briggs.....	10.....	March 20, 1934
Thomas Bowen.....	2.....	Sept. 19, 1930	Robert Whyte, Jr.....	10.....	April 6, 1934
Paul Bortell.....	9.....	Sept. 19, 1930	Earl Germond.....	12.....	April 6, 1934
H. S. Conklin, Jr.....	19.....	Sept. 19, 1930	Whitacre Cushman, S.S.S.....	Aug. 10, 1934	
Robert Fiehner.....	13.....	Sept. 19, 1930	Herbert Arnold, Jr.....	19.....	Sept. 28, 1934
Benj. Van Wormer.....	7.....	Sept. 19, 1930	Richard Allen.....	12.....	Oct. 26, 1934
Edward Whitmore.....	13.....	Sept. 19, 1930	Donald Fraser.....	2.....	Oct. 26, 1934
Roger M. Coates.....	7.....	Nov. 26, 1930	George Keutgen, Jr.....	12.....	Oct. 26, 1934
Robert Hallborg.....	5.....	Dec. 19, 1930	David Sutherland, Jr.....	12.....	Nov. 30, 1934
Fredk. A. Maenutt.....	12.....	Dec. 23, 1930	Bert Graham.....	13.....	Nov. 30, 1934
Harry Morgan.....	7.....	March 1, 1931	Cyrus Treecartin.....	S.S.S.....	Nov. 30, 1934
Eddy Davis Palmer.....	19.....	March 1, 1931	Mark Stephens.....	9.....	Nov. 30, 1934
Clinton Stone.....	7.....	March 1, 1931	Warren Seaman.....	9.....	Nov. 30, 1934
Jack Lockwood.....	12.....	March 10, 1931	Daniel Moore.....	12.....	Jan. 25, 1935
Kenneth Whitfield.....	19.....	April 17, 1931	Kenneth Ketchum.....	13.....	Feb. 22, 1935
Willard McMullen.....	7.....	April 17, 1931	Robert Morrison.....	5.....	June 30, 1935
Robert Whitfield.....	19.....	May 9, 1931	Floyd Hathaway.....	7.....	July 3, 1935
Jean D. Fennebresque.....	19.....	June 6, 1931	Richard Yake.....	13.....	Aug. 30, 1935
L. H. Susheimer.....	2.....	June 6, 1931	Charles Berthoud.....	12.....	Oct. 25, 1935
Fred H. Hughes.....	13.....	July 29, 1931	Richard Braddock.....	2.....	Oct. 25, 1935
Edgar G. Davis.....	20.....	Aug. 22, 1931	Gordon Cole.....	12.....	Oct. 25, 1935
Robert Bowen.....	2.....	Aug. 28, 1931	James Moore.....	12.....	Oct. 25, 1935
Mervin Schofield.....	1.....	Sept. 1, 1931	John Withers.....	8.....	Oct. 25, 1935
Charles Sunwalt.....	13.....	Sept. 10, 1931	William Withers.....	12.....	Oct. 25, 1935
Elmer Wiggins.....	7.....	Sept. 12, 1931	Frank Menton.....	8.....	Feb. 28, 1936
George H. Minor Jr.....	13.....	Oct. 19, 1931	Robert Fardelman.....	12.....	May 1, 1936
Walter K. Cabot.....	9.....	Oct. 30, 1931	Jack Williams.....	19.....	May 1, 1936
John Briner.....	13.....	Oct. 30, 1931	James Klein.....	12.....	June 13, 1936
Sidney Scott.....	7.....	Oct. 30, 1931	George Arfken.....	12.....	Oct. 30, 1936
Irving B. Kahn.....	4.....	Dec. 11, 1931	David Bowen.....	2.....	Oct. 30, 1936
Alexander F. Inlay.....	12.....	Jan. 1, 1932	Thomas Connell.....	12.....	Oct. 30, 1936
Robert P. Ogden.....	9.....	Jan. 15, 1932	Alfred Dengler.....	7.....	Oct. 30, 1936
Gilbert F. Klein.....	12.....	Feb. 26, 1932	David P. Atkins.....	13.....	Oct. 30, 1936
Charles Michell.....	7.....	Feb. 26, 1932	Thomas Yates.....	2.....	Dec. 18, 1936
George Hathaway.....	7.....	Feb. 26, 1932	Alan Conklin.....	19.....	Jan. 29, 1937
Donald Mulford.....	19.....	March 25, 1932	Nevin Stevenson.....	13.....	Feb. 26, 1937
John McMullen.....	1.....	March 25, 1932	John Whitehead.....	19.....	April 30, 1937
Stanley Rudensey.....	19.....	May 27, 1932	Frank Fallon.....	12.....	June 4, 1937
Thomas F. Funston.....	19.....	June 24, 1932	Arthur Heyer.....	4.....	June 25, 1937
Baylies Smith.....	5.....	June 24, 1932	Carl Menk, Jr.....	12.....	June 25, 1937
Robert S. Gies.....	5.....	Oct. 15, 1932	Quartermasters—Sea Scout Ship		
Hugh M. Cleveland.....	5.....	Oct. 15, 1932	Name.	Date.	
James W. Boyd.....	5.....	Oct. 15, 1932	Howard C. Lawrence, Jr.....	May, 1935	
Douglas Wallace.....	5.....	Oct. 15, 1932	Stanley Rudensey.....	May, 1935	
John G. Flowers, Jr.....	5.....	Oct. 15, 1932	Lubin Palmer, Jr.....	Oct. 1935	
Eugene S. West.....	9.....	Oct. 28, 1932			

GLEN RIDGE

Name.	Troop.	Date.	Name.	Troop.	Date.
Nathan C. Price.....	4.....	Aug. 20, 1920	J. Merrill Knapp.....	1.....	Jan. 24, 1929
Charles Richardson.....	4.....	July 16, 1927	David Knapp.....	1.....	Jan. 31, 1929
John Thompson.....	3.....	Jan. 29, 1928	Robert E. Lane.....	4.....	July 15, 1929
Norman Potter.....	1.....	Jan. 29, 1929	Francis Soule.....	1.....	Nov. 1, 1929

Name.	Troop.	Date.	Name.	Troop.	Date.
George Robins.....	1.....	Nov. 1, 1929	George Myron.....	2.....	Oct. 13, 1933
Robert Lydecker.....	2.....	Feb. 1, 1930	John B. Clark.....	5.....	Jan. 1934
David Wilson.....	2.....	Mar. 28, 1930	Harold Cruikshank.....	2.....	Jan. 26, 1934
Dana Mitchell.....	1.....	Sept. 10, 1930	Ralph Richards.....	4.....	Jan. 26, 1934
Robert Potter.....	1.....	Sept. 22, 1930	William Braley.....	1.....	May 11, 1934
Thomas Forsyth.....	1.....	Sept. 26, 1930	Richard Lydecker.....	2.....	June 4, 1934
Edwin Williams.....	1.....	Sept. 26, 1930	Melville Lyman.....	4.....	June 4, 1934
William H. Timbers.....	4.....	Sept. 26, 1930	Donald McFeeters.....	4.....	June 4, 1934
Richard Degenhart.....	2.....	Feb. 6, 1930	James Harris.....	2.....	Nov. 9, 1934
William Henn.....	1.....	Feb. 6, 1930	Richard Honaman.....	1.....	Feb. 8, 1935
James Wandling.....	1.....	Feb. 6, 1930	Francis Spatcher.....	5.....	Feb. 8, 1935
Knox Price.....	2.....	June 5, 1931	Ronald Van Orne.....	5.....	Feb. 8, 1935
Robert Timbers.....	2.....	June 5, 1931	David Thomson.....	4.....	May 17, 1935
James Apple.....	2.....	Feb. 17, 1932	Harry Almond.....	1.....	Nov. 8, 1935
G. William Getzoff.....	5.....	Feb. 17, 1932	Gordon King.....	2.....	Nov. 8, 1935
Reed Bonney.....	2.....	Feb. 17, 1932	Robert Taggart Jr.....	1.....	Dec. 13, 1935
Harry Robins.....	5.....	Feb. 19, 1932	Kenneth Crittenden.....	4.....	Feb. 7, 1936
Edward Korn.....	4.....	Mar. 31, 1932	Hugh Loveland.....	1.....	Feb. 7, 1936
Russell Patton.....	1.....	Mar. 31, 1932	William Soule.....	1.....	Feb. 7, 1936
Colin Park.....	4.....	June 10, 1932	Jack Thomson.....	4.....	Feb. 7, 1936
Robert Shepard.....	5.....	Oct. 14, 1932	George Cimbel.....	4.....	May 18, 1936
Wyatt Smythe.....	1.....	Nov. 11, 1932	Van Thomson.....	1.....	June 5, 1936
Daniel Grandy.....	4.....	Dec. 30, 1932	Richard Cook.....	4.....	Feb. 5 1937

VERONA

Name.	Troop.	Date.	Name.	Troop.	Date.
George Mowry.....	2.....	Oct. 4, 1929	George Brookwell.....	2.....	Oct. 18, 1935
George Zorn.....	2.....	June 11, 1931	Herbert Englert.....	2.....	Oct. 18, 1935
Edward Dufourd.....	1.....	Mar. 9, 1932	Alexander R. Ross.....	1.....	Oct. 18, 1935
Arthur Ridsdale.....	1.....	Oct. 28, 1932			

CEDAR GROVE

Name.	Troop.	Date.
Thomas Miller.....	1.....	Sept. 9, 1929

CALDWELL

Name.	Troop.	Date.	Name.	Troop.	Date.
Ray Van Dyke.....	1.....	June 18, 1924	William Ray.....	2.....	Aug. 16, 1934
Ralph Nestor.....	3.....	Oct., 1929	Robert Sigler.....	2.....	Oct. 17, 1935
Thomas Disbrow.....	3.....	Jan. 2, 1930	Lewis H. Tanner.....	2.....	Dec. 23, 1936
Eugene Collerd.....	3.....	April 10, 1930	Edward Mead, Jr.....	2.....	June 17, 1937
Fred Stevenson.....	3.....	July 9, 1930			

ROSELAND

Name.	Troop.	Date.
Howell B. Axtell.....	1.....	June 24, 1932

MOUNTAIN VIEW

Name.	Troop.	Date.	Name.	Troop.	Date.
Leslie Bircher, Lone Scout Chief, July, 1929 (Great Bear Tribe)			Rodney McKeever.....	1.....	Feb. 10, 1932

ESSEX FELLS

Name.	Troop.	Date.	Name.	Troop.	Date.
John Carlee.....	1.....	Aug., 1930	John Ehlers.....	1.....	Oct. 1, 1931
William Bush.....	1.....	April 16, 1931	John Stacey.....	1.....	Oct. 1, 1931
Scott Miles.....	1.....	April 16, 1931	Robert Bush.....	1.....	June 21, 1934
Theodore Brown.....	1.....	Oct. 1, 1931	Evan Lilygren.....	1.....	April 25, 1935
Robert Dougal.....	1.....	Oct. 1, 1931			



