

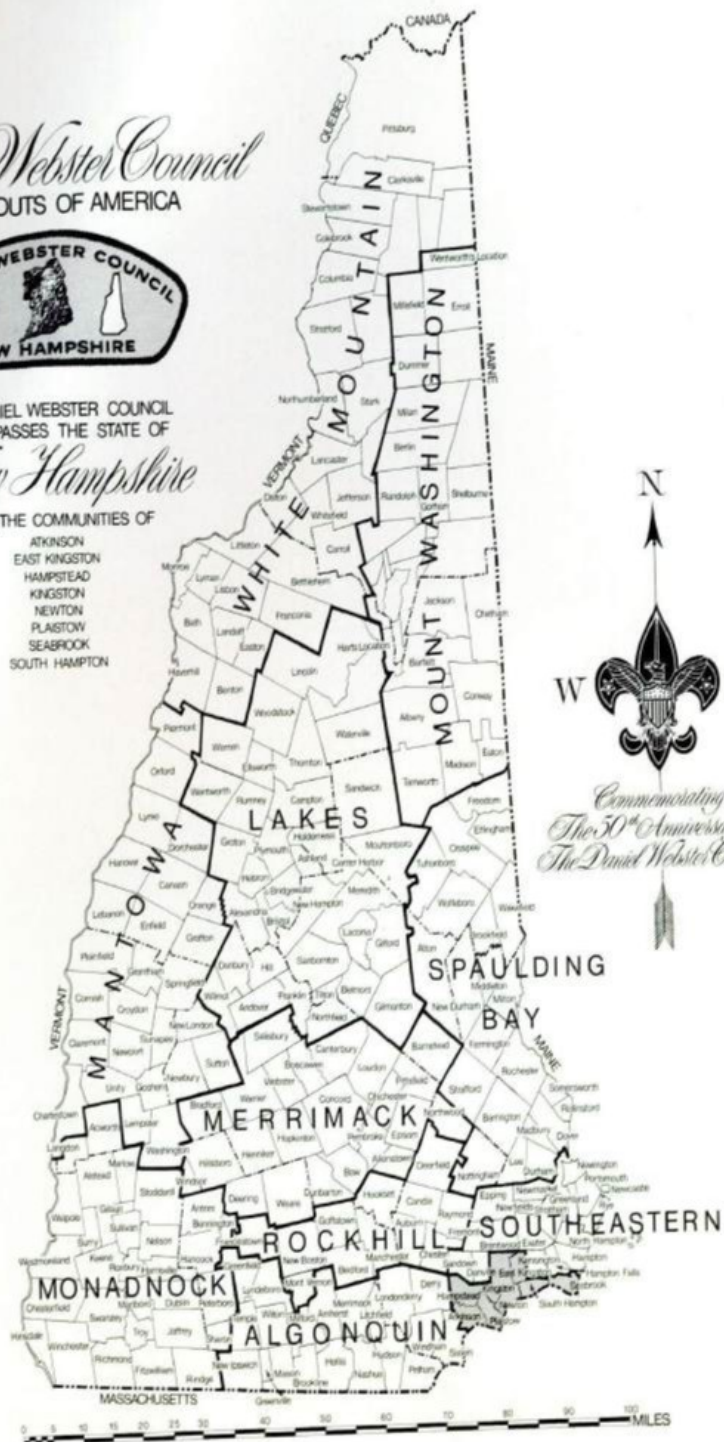
Scouting

in New Hampshire

*The 50th Anniversary
of the*
DANIEL WEBSTER COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

THE DANIEL WEBSTER COUNCIL
ENCOMPASSES THE STATE OF
New Hampshire

ATKINSON
EAST KINGSTON
HAMPSTEAD
KINGSTON
NEWTON
PLAISTOW
SEABROOK
SOUTH HAMPTON



SCOUTING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



PUBLISHED IN COMMEMORATION
OF THE
50TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE

DANIEL WEBSTER COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

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THE DANIEL WEBSTER COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

PREFACE

Helping to prepare this 50th Anniversary record of the Daniel Webster Council has been a most rewarding experience. Perusing the countless pages of the Council meeting minutes, newspaper clippings, photographs, the NEW HAMPSHIRE SCOUTER and other records of the Council has been a fascinating trip through the pages of time.

It is a pleasure to recall the many meetings, the travel, the meals, the discussions and the planning that have gone into making and keeping Scouting alive and healthy for a half century in the Daniel Webster Council since 1932, when I first became an active participant.

It has been my privilege to inaugurate and to help initiate many of the activities of the Council. I have had much help. A long parade of distinguished Scouters have left their mark on the records of the Council. It would be impossible to manifest their individual contributions, but every Scouter's accomplishment is on record. Whether it was on the Executive Board or agonizing over finances, or as a district committeeman, a Commissioner or a unit leader, somewhere his mark was made. The thousands of New Hampshire boys and girls whose lives were touched by the professional and volunteer Scouters are certainly better individuals and citizens because of their association with Scouting. There have been many highlights in the life of the Council. Our participation in the high adventure programs has been outstanding; our Jamboree participation, tops! No Council has a better record. Even more rewarding is the knowledge that Daniel Webster Council Scouts and Scouters are welcomed wherever they go. Philmont Scout Ranch has seen many New Hampshire Scouts on its trails. Many of our Scouts have traveled widely with the Order of the Arrow and to national and international events.

We have done well in these 50 years. Each of us has done his best in helping to build citizenship, self-reliance and duty to God through the Scouting program. And how rewarding it is to meet men today who were Scouts years ago and who come forward to express themselves about how great Scouting was for them — how it helped set goals and a way of life for their future.

It hasn't been easy. There have been many obstacles in the road. From the Council's inception to today, the Board has always had problems in raising its

operational funds. Capital-wise, we have done remarkably well. But it has taken great effort on the part of many dedicated men and women.

We can certainly look with pride on our Council camps. They are much better than the average camp in New England. They are a great investment and responsibility and we are charged with the duty of preserving and developing them for the thousands of Scouts who will tread their trails in the future.

Being human, we have probably made a few mistakes along the way. But we may take pride in the fact that all of our Scouters have always had but one single purpose . . . to provide the best Scouting program for our Cubs, Scouts and Explorers!

To the men and women who have served us so well in these past 50 years, this book is respectfully dedicated. Their understanding of the Spirit of Scouting; their diligence in promoting its principles and their friendships have resulted in a proud and happy record.

As we look towards the future, may the men and women, young and old who carry on the programs of Scouting look back with pride on the first 50 years of the Daniel Webster Council and resolve to make the next fifty even better.

MAX SILBER
January, 1980

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Daniel Webster Council gratefully acknowledges the contributions of the many Scouters and friends of Scouting who made possible the production of this history. The list is long — too long to print on these pages. But special thanks must be given to Charlie Zell, Council President; Arol Charbonneau, Council Executive and Max Silber, "Father Flanagan" whose inspiration, determination and persistence got the project started; Donna Titus who assembled the bulk of the research material; Jane Savage whose tireless fingers typed and retyped it; and Len Darwin, Scouter, who brought it all together and made it into a book.

CHAPTER ONE

THE ORIGINS OF SCOUTING

To fully appreciate the development of the Scout movement in New Hampshire, it is important to understand how the movement came into existence and how it came from England to America. The following brief history is taken from the pages of "Story of Scouting In New Hampshire" (1939) a New Hampshire WPA Writers Project, Chapter I — "Genesis of the Boy Scout Movement."

Solution of present-day national problems require moral forces, unselfish leadership, and a people conscious of its obligations. Upon good citizenship depends the future happiness of countless millions of all races and creeds. Each citizen must support and encourage forces contributing to the spiritual improvement of society, especially those which are directing American youth to higher standards of public service. No greater proof that the average citizen understands this obligation could be offered than the amazing development of the Boy Scout Movement in the United States. One short generation of activity has already won it a place in the heart of America.

New Hampshire has played its part in this great movement; her public-spirited citizens have made it possible for boys in all sections of the State to benefit from the teaching and practice of Scout principles. New Hampshire, among the first regions to organize Scout troops, has kept pace with Scouting throughout the country. Such a splendid record of achievement in behalf of youth deserves more general recognition and appreciation. Therefore, as a permanent record of the Scout movement in New Hampshire, we hope this story will stimulate interest in what is now considered one of the great moral forces of our time.

The "Scout idea" was originally developed for soldiers, not for boys. Lieutenant-General Robert S.S. Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts, served with the Intelligence Division of the British Army in India in 1883. This position brought him into close contact with recruits sent from England for training. In *Indian Memories*, Baden-Powell tells us of the beginning of the

plan. He says: "The need of a practical training in Scouting had often been in my mind, even as a young officer and I had carried out a good deal of it in my early days in India. Our men came to us as lads from the Board School, well grounded in the 3 R's — but without manliness, self-reliance, or resourcefulness. These were points which we had to put into them, and which could not be merely taught in theory, but only came through the practice of the different duties which go to make effective Scouting."

After long study of the problem, Baden-Powell undertook to solve it by a scheme which he called "Stunts in Scouting", to develop in his young soldiers those qualities they so sadly lacked. Thus he actually gave Scout training to his men many years before organizing the Boy Scout Movement as it functions today.

Returning to England in 1903, General Baden-Powell was surprised to find that the system he had worked out for his men was being adapted to boys and being used in schools. He was urged to develop a plan more suitable for boys of school age. A knowledge of boys all over the world furnished a background for his new Scout plan.

After three years of intensive study, Baden-Powell sent to several men whom he expected to be interested in the new plan a document entitled, *Boy Scouts — Suggestion*, stating that his purpose was to help make the rising generation into good citizens "at home and in the colonies." He suggested the qualities of a Scout and a very simple set-up in the way of organization, namely Patrols of six Scouts under a Patrol Leader, with four or more Patrols (not to exceed 10) forming a Troop directed by an officer called a Scoutmaster.

In 1907 he established his human laboratory on Brownsea Island near the coast of Scotland. The members of his Troop of 21 boys in four patrols are said to be the first Boy Scouts in history.

So successful was the test that Sir Robert founded a few months later the organization that was to become world-wide with the formal inauguration taking place in the YMCA at Birkenhead, England.

Shortly after its beginning in England, the idea of Scouting was taken up by many men in different parts of America. Isolated troops were organized in 1908-09; but the first real impetus, which was to extend up to the present, came from the enthusiastic sponsorship of the Young Men's Christian Association. *Associated Men*, the YMCA magazine, said in its issue of February 1910: "Scouting for Boys, a handbook for instruction in good citizenship, by

Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell, will bring delight to every worker among boys." An editorial, published in the June issue of the same magazine, made the following comment: "The Boy Scout Movement which took England by storm has gripped America."

Very little progress was made at first along real organizational lines. Many individuals formed troops in various parts of the country. Several organizations, founded for kindred purposes, including the YMCA, Ernest Thompson Seton's "Tribe of Woodcraft Indians," and Daniel Carter Beard's "Society of the Sons of Daniel Boone," gave impetus to the movement in a spirit of friendly cooperation. To confuse the situation, other scout organizations, including the William Randolph Hearst "American Boy Scout," later the "United States Boy Scout," appeared at the beginning of the decade. Chance intervened to bring forth the Boy Scouts of America as the sole and dominant organization in the country.

The daily "good turn" of an English scout brought scouting to the United States and to millions of young Americans. In 1909, William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, while trying to locate a business friend in an old section of London, lost his bearings in the heavy fog. A youth in the Boy Scout uniform approached him with a salute and "May I help you, Sir?" Boyce told him what he wanted and the youth said with another salute, "I will be pleased to take you there." The efficient and courteous lad knew his London and forthwith led Mr. Boyce to the designated place where the traveler, following the custom of all Americans, took a shilling from his pocket and offered it to the boy who promptly saluted and without extending his hand, said, "I thank you, Sir, but I am a Scout, and a Scout never accepts tips for doing courtesies or good turns." Mr. Boyce was so startled that he was speechless for a moment. "What did you say?" he inquired. The boy replied, "Yes, Sir, I am a Scout. Haven't you heard of Baden-Powell Boy Scouts?" Mr. Boyce was totally uninformed on the subject. "Wouldn't you like to hear about them?" the boy asked him.

The American publisher knew boys, or thought he did. He had employed between 20,000 and 30,000 to sell his weekly publications, but this experience with the London youth gave him an entirely new insight.

"Certainly," he answered, "I would like to learn about Boy Scouts, but first you must let me do my errand." The boy was patiently waiting at the door when Mr. Boyce returned. Together they went to Baden-Powell's office; the American entered while his unassuming guide walked away without further ado.

After this initiation to the movement, Mr. Boyce had many conferences with the co-operative leaders of the British Boy Scouts. On his return trip to America, he had with him, as he describes it, a "trunkful of literature, insignia and uniforms." Upon his arrival, he sought the counsel of a friend, Mr. Colin H. Livingstone, a Washington banker. The result was the incorporation of the "Boy Scouts of America" in the District of Columbia, February 8, 1910. This date is observed each year as the birthday of Scouting in America; for several years the celebration has been extended into a "Boy Scout Week."

Headed by Boyce, a group of men met in Washington on May 10, 1910. They appeared before the Congressional Committee on Education to speak in favor of a bill providing for national incorporation. The bill died in committee, probably because the organization, new in this country, had not yet proved its worth. But the work of enlisting boys and organizing patrols went on at a tremendous rate.

On October 25, 1910 the original Committee on Organization was succeeded by a Board of Managers. The first constitution of the Boy Scouts of America was adopted. Thanks to Mr. Boyce and to Mr. Robinson, a YMCA executive, the Boy Scout Movement in the United States was about to begin its historic career as a national organization. Careful guidance was provided by a National Council which included such outstanding names as Theodore Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, General Wood, and John Wanamaker. Later President Taft was made Honorary President of the "Advisory Council."

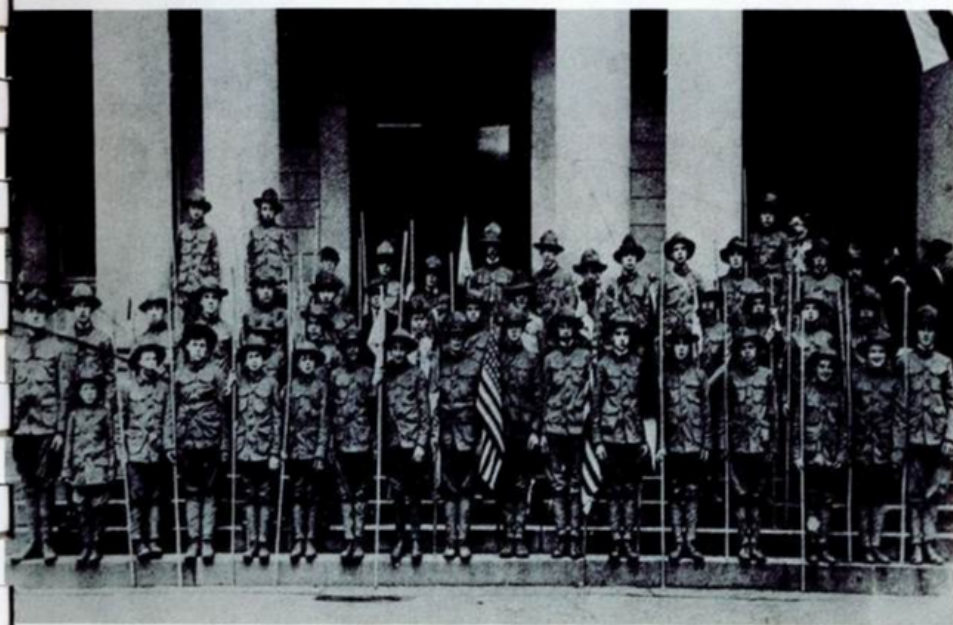
The Boy Scouts of America did notable work in the patriotic drives conducted during the World War. A New Hampshire newspaper, *The Manchester Mirror* of June 6, 1918, reflected their achievements, among others, as follows:

"Sold 1,867,047 subscriptions amounting to \$278,744,650 in the four Liberty Loan Campaigns.
Sold War Saving Stamps valued at \$42,754,031.25.
Located 20,758,660 board feet (5,200 carloads) of standing walnut.
Collected over 100 carloads of fruit pits for gas masks.
Conducted 12,000 war gardens and farms.
Distributed more than 30,000 pieces of government literature."

So active were our scouts that in 1920 Troop 18 of Antwerp, Belgium, took the name, "Troop New Hampshire," in honor of this State.

Out of the rivalry with similar organizations emerged the personality of the *Boy Scouts of America*, united and national in scope. The granting of a federal

charter safeguarding the name, uniform, badges, and insignia was affected by Act of Congress in 1916. This, together with a Constitution, By-Laws, increased financial backing with sponsors, and a central headquarters, stabilized and clarified the purposes of the movement. Above all, the services of James E. West as Chief Scout Executive had been secured. After the Armistice the Boy Scouts returned to their troop life in the full knowledge they had served their people well. The decks were now cleared for growth.



In this early photograph, a Manchester Troop poses for its portrait after a visit to the State capitol in Concord.



Two photographs from the archives of Scouting history demonstrate that Manchester Troop 93 believed in following the slogan: "Scouting is Outing"



CHAPTER TWO

PRECEPTS AND PROBLEMS OF EARLY SCOUTING

Although the precepts of Baden-Powell were clear and precise, they were not at first completely understood nor readily adopted. The new scout movement went through a period of "growing pains" before it reached the level of efficient organization which we know today. The following excerpts from Chapter II of "Story of Scouting in New Hampshire" provide an insight into early problems and their eventual resolution.

In a nation so huge and complex as the United States, several years had to pass before the precise nature of the new youth organization became clear to the general public. The scouts themselves did most to publicize the movement. The rivalry with other groups like the militaristic Hearst American Boy Scouts hastened this clarification, as did the long legal battle to pass the Act of Congress incorporating the Boy Scouts of America as a national body. In order to make the story of scouting in the Granite State more meaningful it will be necessary to tell something of this movement, its flesh and blood, its modern routine of principle and activity.

We can find many early definitions of the movement, from the one in Sir Baden-Powell's *Aids to Scouting* to this one formulated by the Committee on the Judiciary to whom the Act of Incorporation was referred:

"The Boy Scout Movement is not one seeking to promote a juvenile military system, but is intended to supplement and enlarge established modern educational facilities for activities in the great and healthful out-of-doors where may be the better developed physical strength and endurance, self-reliance, and the powers of initiative and resourcefulness, all for the purposes of establishing through the boys of today the very highest type of American citizenship.

"It tends to conserve the moral, intellectual and physical life of the coming generation, and in its immediate results does much to reduce the problem of juvenile delinquency in the cities. Their services on the occasions of the Ohio floods, at the Gettysburg reunion, in the inaugural ceremonies of President Wilson, and at the

recent memorable reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington, attracted Nation-wide attention and received general commendation, particularly from the American National Red Cross and the officials of the Federal and State Governments. The Scout scheme is based upon the methods involved in educating the boy. It is a scheme of placing the boy on honor. In addition to requiring him to live up to a standard or code of laws which insure development of character along proper lines, it requires him to study in order to pass certain tests of qualification."

In the Twelfth Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of America to the 67th Congress, in 1922, the movement is further defined in these words:

"The Boy Scout idea is a movement rather than an organization. It aims to supplement existing agencies such as the church, school and home, by engaging the boys' leisure energies in outdoor games and activities of cultural and practical value. The aim of the Scout movement is therefore, to inculcate character which, though essential to success in life, is not taught within the school, and being largely a matter of environment, is too generally left to chance, often with deplorable results. The Scout movement supplies the required environment and ambitions through games and outdoor activities, which lead a boy to become a real 'he-Man' and a good citizen.

"Scouting is the process of making real men out of real boys by a real program which works. Scouting is outdoor life and so health, strength, happiness and practical education. By combining wholesome, attractive outdoor activities, with the influence of the Scout Oath and Law, the Movement develops character. It develops the power of initiative and resourcefulness. It helps boys. It insures good citizenship. The Boy Scout Movement healthfully and sanely offsets the disadvantages which civilization has caused. Conservation of our natural resources is universally approved, but of what value would material resources be unless we conserved the moral, intellectual and physical future of the coming generation? Prevention is recognized as better and less expensive than cure. The Boy Scout Movement takes the boy at that time of life when he is beset with the new and bewildering experiences of adolescence and diverts his thoughts therefrom to wholesome and worthwhile activities. In this manner, our character-building Movement has done much in numerous cities to diminish the problem of juvenile delinquency. The war brought with it a relaxation of moral fiber, which is disastrous to youth unless offset by powerful, positive, counter-acting influence. Its program offers an answer, if not the best and most complete solution, to the boy problem."

The Scout learns by doing, and as this lesson is thoroughly impressed upon his mind while his life is still in the formative stage he learns to be resourceful in his later life.

The "Doing is Learning" slogan means that the scout obtains a practical, working knowledge of all that is included in scoutcraft: first aid, swimming, life-saving, tracking and observation, signaling, cycling, nature study, seamanship, campcraft, woodcraft, and all the handicrafts. The youngster who has earned the "tenderfoot" badge, which gives him the right to wear the uniform, can go on to second class rank in which he is privileged to pass tests for five of about forty-five merit badges. He can then attain first class rank when the whole merit badge program covering more than one hundred subjects is made available to him. Thus the boy has transferred his thoughts from idle play or harmful mischief to worthwhile achievements. Thanks to organized play, he has learned to think constructively, do things effectively; finally, he discovers that his problems are greatly simplified, his life made more worth the living.

The boys pay their own way while traveling along the scout trail, but they need guidance, instruction and aid. Fortunately, thousands of clean, intelligent men, many of them well trained for the work they have to do, are Scoutmasters or assistant Scoutmasters, while more thousands, also volunteers, serve as councilmen and troop-committeemen. They are called "scouters," do not work for pay, are carefully selected, and are stimulated by helpful publications and the assistance of trained professional field workers who give their entire time to Scouting. No expensive equipment is needed, just a gang of boys, a competent leader, and the wonderful out-of-doors.

Even a casual study of the Boy Scouts of America movement will convince one that it has never been militaristic in spirit, thought or form.

Scarcely anything suggests armies and warfare in the four cornerstones of scouting: reverence to God, camp life, chivalry, and life-saving in its various forms. The word "scoutcraft" contains only the ideas of observation, education, handiness, skill and ideals. The Scout Oath and Law speak for themselves. The daily good turn teaches in a habit-forming way altruism, brotherhood, and charity. The motto, "Be Prepared," instructs and directs a scout to be mentally alert.

While scouting as a teenage program is decidedly not militaristic from a technical point of view, it is essentially patriotic, as proven by the wonderful record of nation-wide civic war service and post-war service rendered by youthful but efficient citizens.

In New Hampshire and undoubtedly elsewhere, the suspicions of military tendencies appear to have been justified in 1910 and through the greater part of 1911. The true aims and ideals of the Boy Scout Movement were totally misunderstood then by certain exponents of the idea. In no way were they related to the Boy Scouts of America.

Just as Baden-Powell did not try or aim to make his men better soldiers, but to make his soldiers better men, the Boy Scouts of America were started and maintained to make the nation better through its boys.

In 1911 with the coming of the Boy Scouts of America to Manchester and New Hampshire, all traces of militarism disappeared. The *Manchester Mirror* published on September 19 of that year the following editorial under the headline "A Healthy Movement":

"Rarely has a movement capable of such beneficial results for the American boy, both morally and physically, been inaugurated with such promise of success as the Boy Scout Movement. The thing most needed by the average boy of today is, morally, a spirit of obedience to proper authority, and a wide-awake interest in some worthy activity, and, physically, outdoor exercise and the cultivation of rugged hardihood. These two are combined in the Boy Scout Movement, and it should be encouraged instead of meeting with the foolish criticism that it is a device of military men to train up the boys to lust for war and promote militarism."

That the feeling refused to die in some quarters is shown by this editorial paragraph taken from a newspaper published on or about February 8, 1930, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of scouting in America:

"Possibly the only criticism of this splendid body is that it encourages a militaristic spirit, but it is safe to say that such criticism has never come from those who are familiar with the Scout principles and the Scout Oath."

One can also say without fear of contradiction that scouting presents greater opportunities for the religious development of a boy than any other movement devoted solely to boys. Its aim to develop him physically, intellectually, and morally, is widely realized and appreciated. The Boy Scouts of America maintain that no boy can acquire the best kind of citizenship without religion and without recognizing his duty to God.

The character development manifests itself in health, physical and moral, efficiency, chivalry, loyalty, patriotism, and good citizenship, since the scout, true to his motto, "Be Prepared," is always ready, in mind and body, to do

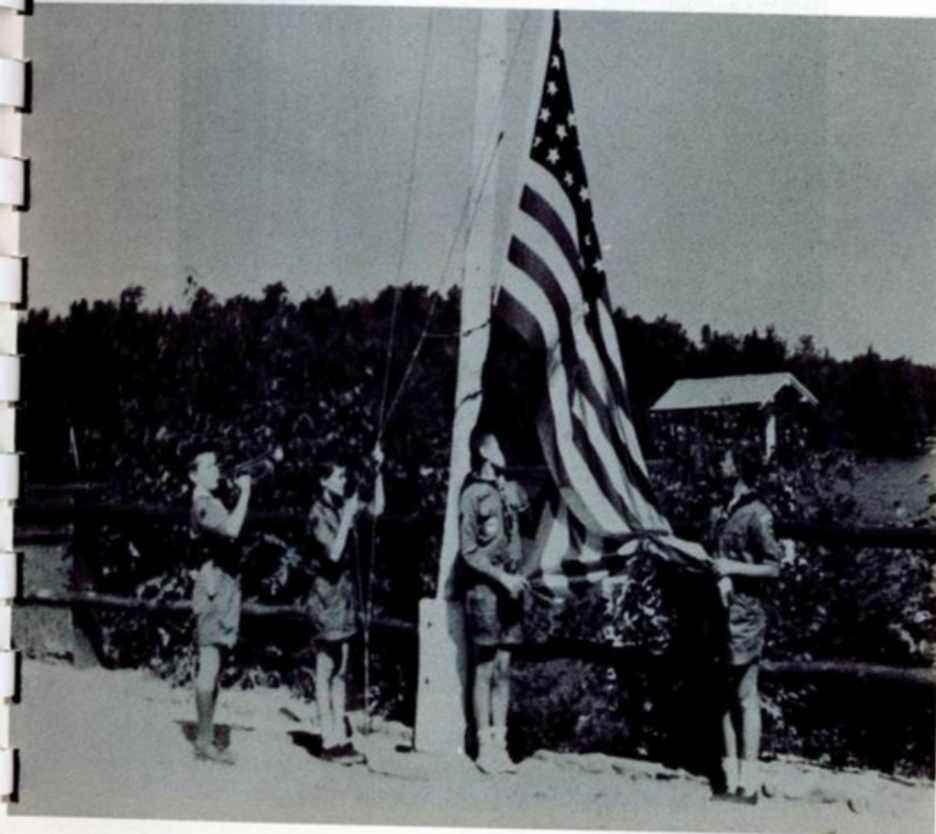
his duty to God, his fellows and himself.

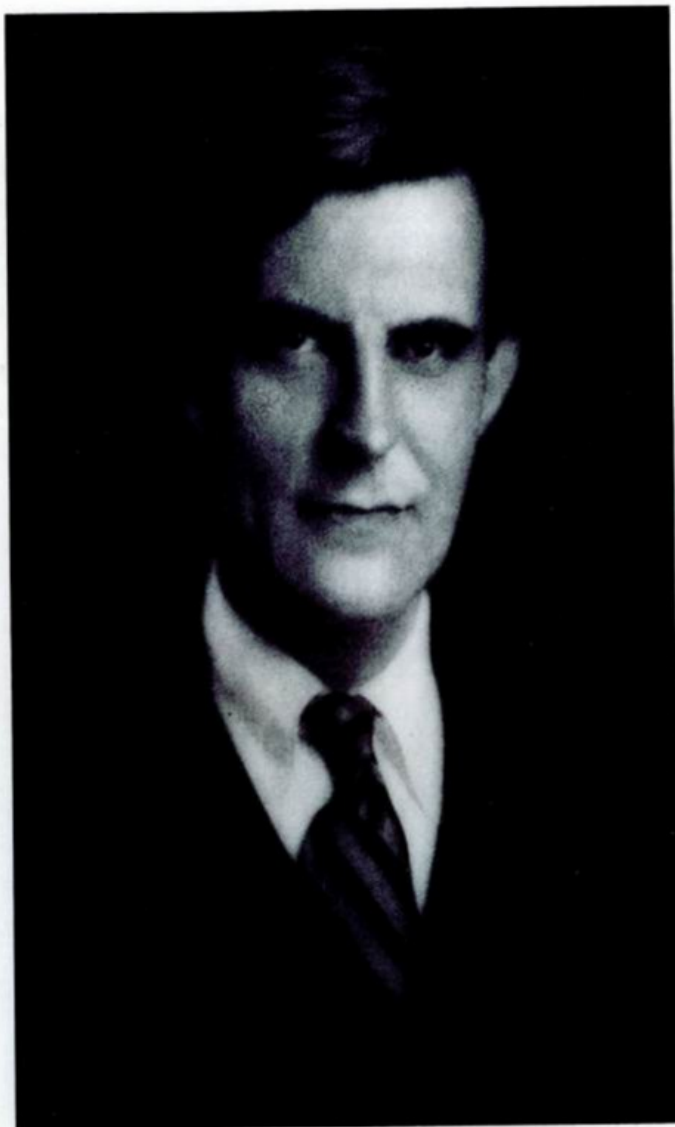
This is the Scout Oath which with upraised hand he solemnly pledges to obey:

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

And when he mentions the Scout Law he has the following code in mind:

"A Scout is trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent."





*The Honorable John J. Winant
Governor of New Hampshire
First President of the Daniel Webster Council*

CHAPTER THREE

SCOUTING COMES TO NEW HAMPSHIRE

Interest in the Boy Scout movement spread quickly to all corners of the country. Boys and adult leaders wanted the Scouting Program almost before it could be made ready for them. The following excerpts from Chapters III & IV of "Story of Scouting in New Hampshire" shows us how Scouting came to New Hampshire.

Early records of scout history in New Hampshire are scarce. There was no vigorous and well-organized Daniel Webster Council similar to the present active group. Locally the scout movement was developing under individual rather than under organized effort; each leader interpreted the principles of Baden-Powell according to his own conception. Naturally, these efforts received little publicity. Few records were kept for future reference. In most respects this history closely parallels the history of the movement as a whole. Efforts at national organization were soon duplicated in New Hampshire. During the winter of 1911 and 1912, the Manchester YMCA undertook to consolidate and organize individual efforts, thus terminating the chaotic local period of scout history in the same way as the National Council was doing throughout the country.

Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association and with the cooperation of public-spirited civic leaders, began the organization of State scout activities. It developed until the group was definitely established as an important social unit of the local community. Soon there arose a need for a trained scout executive and for a first class council to supervise and direct the movement. A drive for funds in 1919 resulted in the establishment of a council which directed the scout program until 1929 when the Daniel Webster Council was formed as a permanent institution to supervise scouting throughout the State.

Newspaper accounts, the only sources of information during the formation period of scouting in America, from 1910 to 1911, show that the aims and ideals of the movement founded by General Baden-Powell were not fully

understood. However, an attempt was made to do something interesting for boys of scout age and to formulate a program of activities.

The first item about local work appeared in the *Manchester Daily Mirror* of July 25, 1910. According to this newspaper story entitled, "The American Boy Scouts,"

"About a score of small boys in Hallsville (East Manchester) district are taking steps to organize a company of American Boy Scouts. They will be drilled in military work, camping, scouting (in the military sense) and general woodcraft, and learn many other useful things, in addition to the acquirement of a beneficial discipline. Orderly sergeant Fred H. Bates has volunteered to instruct the boys in military drill. They hope to secure uniforms and have a short encampment before the summer is over."

On August 11 the paper again reported that a number of youngsters in West Manchester had become interested in the scout movement. Sergeant Neary, 9th Company, 1st U.S. Infantry, now in charge of the Salvation Army Home, 27 Clinton Street, was drilling some boys in the neighborhood. They were to organize as young scouts and send to Boston for their papers.

In September of the same year, the scout movement hit Manchester again. A squad of boys drilled on Victory Park and in the yard surrounding the now demolished St. Augustine's Academy, on the northeast corner of Spruce and Beech Streets. The members of the new company, trained by George Rajotte of the Lafayette Guards, met after supper in a competitive drill, thirty-five being present. By the following Friday, they were to have their "uniforms of khaki."

The boys were soon on the march. A small army of them paraded from the upper end of the city down Chestnut to Granite Street, over the Granite Street Bridge and through McGregorville back to Elm Street. They organized a drum corps and soon joined the Boy Scouts. They met other local companies in the city at Concord Common where they were led by James Orr. Walter Hagland, captain of the boys, drilled his army of "soldiers" with wooden guns.

Definitely then, in 1910, every effort of the Hearst Scouts was heavily charged with militarism, which brought severe criticism from the press and individuals. By November the scouts numbered 127, were looking for a hall in which to drill, and were planning an entertainment to raise funds.

In March, 1911, at its own request, the Hearst American Boy Scouts was taken into the Boy Scouts of America. The Manchester group remained out-

side. Although Mr. Hearst was not mentioned until later in connection with the movement he financed, organization work had increased in Manchester during the fall of 1910. For the first time an organizer-commissioner was placed in charge. The statement that members were recruited among boys selling Hearst newspapers seems to be refuted locally by the following item in the *Mirror* of October 12, 1910:

"The first company of Boy Scouts to be enrolled and organized in West Manchester is at the Varney School. Scoutmaster Robert A. Leckie organized a company of fifty, mostly higher grade pupils . . . The aim of the Boy Scout organization is not to secure striped suits and parade the streets in military style, but to give them a good systematic training in everything that pertains to military life. The rules of the order are very strict, and along with giving a good military training, they are made better citizens of the republic."

A week later the *Mirror* announced that Robert A. Leckie was the local leader of the Hearst Boy Scouts. He organized several "patrols," as troops were often called, among the grammar school boys of the city. However, only one besides the Varney School group was mentioned by name, that of the Franklin Street School, about 25 in number. The boys were headed by the General Stark Fife and Drum Corps of which George Rajotte was the instructor. The uniforms, expected during that week, had been delayed, but there would be a big parade as soon as they arrived.

We find in the issue of August 4, 1911 that Mr. Leckie and his boys were still active and that an effort was being made by the "national organization," evidently the Boy Scouts of America, to establish real scouting in Manchester and New Hampshire.

The secretary of the national body visited Manchester for the purpose of interesting local people in forming a citizens' council since it was impossible for one man to carry on the work alone.

Not a single member of Mr. Hearst's "American Boy Scouts" was left in Manchester at the close of this early period. Mr. Leckie joined the Boy Scouts of America Movement in October 1911, when the next period was inaugurated by the local Young Men's Christian Association. This was Scouting of an entirely different type, the kind we have today.

The quality of the movement improved steadily. Already the initial taste for scouting had increased the appetite, and with new sponsorship closer to the ideals of Sir Baden-Powell, the ground was broken for new and flourishing activity. Everyone had been quick to see that New Hampshire was an ideal State

for recreation, for youth as well as adults, with the beautiful forests, lakes, and mountains a natural environment for the pursuit of life in the open. Lucky indeed were the boys living in the Granite State. They lost no time in taking advantage of their good fortune.

The first mention of scouting under these new conditions is made in the *Mirror* of October 17, 1911. B. George Mason, in charge of boys' work at the YMCA had been officially notified of his appointment as assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 1, Manchester, of the Boy Scouts of America. Guided by him, a troop was soon organized under YMCA auspices. Mr. Mason qualified for the position at the Silver Bay Camp the summer before.

We find in the *Mirror* of October 18 that the Boy Scout idea was to be presented to "employed boys" that evening at the YMCA, by B. George Mason, and that at least two patrols would be organized. Allen Lewis, who was at Silver Bay during the past summer with Mr. Mason would lead one patrol and Leon Sargent, assistant physical director at the YMCA, the other.

The report of this meeting, in the *Mirror* of the following day, October 19, is quoted here because it strikingly pictures the beginnings of scouting in the period with which we are now concerned.

"The Boy Scout scheme caught on tremendously last evening at the YMCA, the 'employed boys' to whom the proposition was submitted, responding with an enthusiasm that resulted in the forming of two patrols. The personnel of No. 1 patrol is composed of Allen Lewis, leader, Francis Marsh, Howard E. Martin, John O'Donnell, Francis O'Donnell, Harold Kelley and James Berry. That of the No. 2 patrol is Leon O. Sargent, leader, Ernest E. Clifford, James Woolner, William Quinn, Russell Burnap and Harold Hovey.

"Next Wednesday evening, another meeting will be held, at which time an effort will be made to form Patrol No. 3. On the occasion of the Wednesday meeting, the 'tenderfoot degree' will be conferred by Scoutmaster (William S.) Dillon, general secretary of the association . . . A local council to act as advisory board to the forces will be organized, the personnel of which will include scoutmasters and probably prominent professional men of the city. The announcement of the inauguration of the movement yesterday aroused the interest of a prominent physician, who has already offered his services as instructor to the Boy Scouts in 'first aid'."

Reports of the scout movement from now on speak of its promising nature. Boys and parents as well as prominent business and professional men were interested. All felt the groundwork had been well done.

By November the YMCA had two troops, each composed of three patrols, whose leaders were B. George Mason, Leon Sargent, Allen Lewis, Donald McIntyre, Charles Arthur, Ralph Jennings and Merton Ryan. The members of the seven patrols were all grammar school boys. Physical Director George L. Atwood was scoutmaster of Troop 1, made up of patrols 4, 5 and 6, while Leon Sargent, Assistant Physical Director, was appointed scoutmaster of Troop No. 2, composed of patrols 1, 2 and 3. Mr. Mason maintained an active interest in scouting until his departure for Berlin, NH in 1915.

As the movement progressed, the types of activity enjoyed became more varied. The story of the first hike is told in the *Mirror* of Saturday, Dec. 2, 1911. More than thirty boys left from the YMCA building at about 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Leon Sargent, "chief" patrol leader, led with B. George Mason, Donald McIntyre, and Charles Arthur. It was the first time that the patrols had been brought together; the units entered into the spirit of the outing with enthusiasm. The *Mirror* goes on to state:

"The one thing needed now is someone to act as scout commissioner. The office is an important one, and calls for a man who has some leisure and is interested in boys work, and anxious for this movement to do what it is capable of doing for the boys of Manchester. The scout commissioner is the ranking officer of the district, the recognized authority in leadership of all scoutmasters within his jurisdiction. He is the one to keep the organization aggressively at work, and through his scoutmasters in the field, report to the local council. A man to fill this position is wanted. Suggestions or recommendations on the subject would be gratefully received by B. George Mason, secretary of boys' work."

On Wednesday evening, January 10, 1912, a constitution and by-laws were drafted by the committee appointed by the local council in process of organization. Additional names for the increase of the council were also considered by the committee, together with a list of officers. This committee was made up of Frank E. Martin, then a secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Major Robert P. Johnston, and General Secretary William Stanley Dillon, of the local YMCA.

In February, 1912, when the first Manchester Council was formed, only two YMCA Boy Scout troops existed, with a seventh patrol as part of a third, the organizing committee met for the third time on the evening of February 23 at the YMCA building and formally launched the Boy Scout Movement in the Queen City of New Hampshire.

The new Council adopted a Constitution and By-laws, and unanimously elected the following officers: President, Frank E. Martin; first vice-president, Charles W. Bickford, superintendent of the local public schools; second vice-president, Harry S. Holbrook; secretary, Robert A. Leckie; treasurer, Oliver W. Branch, now a member of the New Hampshire Supreme Court; executive committee, Alderman Albert L. Clough and Major Robert P. Johnston; scout commissioner, Charles F. Bates, member of the High School faculty. The scoutmasters were George L. Atwood and Leon C. Sargent; the assistant scoutmasters, Neil Loynachan and Robert A. Leckie.

The members of the first and only second class Council were: Charles W. Bickford, Albert L. Clough, Mayor Edward C. Smith, W.S. Dillon, G.L. Atwood, Dr. George V. Fiske, Harry L. Additon, H.S. Holbrook, R.P. Johnston, O.W. Branch, R.A. Leckie, F.E. Martin, A.H.M. Curtis, director of the Boys' Club, Rev. M.R. Foshay, E.J. Knowlton, Edward J. Burnham, William Parker Straw, Frank Frisselle, Frank C. Livingston, Rev. Thomas Chalmers, Albert J. Precourt, Eugene E. Reed, Ernest A. Bournival and W.C. Morton. To this list were added shortly afterwards the names of Eugene Quirin, James F. Cavanaugh, and Charles E. Dufort.

When these men organized to make local scouting possible, others brought the program to the attention of a greater number of Manchester boys. One of the champions of their cause was Scout Commissioner Bates who gave informative and inspiring talks to High School students on the value of the new movement. Mr. Bates pointed out that, though the YMCA had started the scout movement in New Hampshire's largest city, a boy did not need to become a member of the association to join a scout troop.

The organization of the local Council gave the movement a tremendous push forward. About March 1, 1912, Troop 3 was organized at the Varney School in West Manchester by Principal George Winch, who later became scout commissioner. Mr. Winch continued in Boy Scout activities until his death in 1919. The first patrol leaders of the Varney troop were scouts Miner, Schricker, and Whitney. At this period two Manchester High School troops were organized by Principal George H. Libby, another good friend of boys. Mr. Libby was a great lover of the out-of-doors and was enthusiastic about the opportunities in scout work. He acted as scoutmaster of one High School Troop.

For the purpose of insuring a high standard of uniformity in the passing of scout tests, an examining board called the Board of Review was established

during the same month. Scoutmaster Libby was named examiner in knot tying; Rev. Thomas Chalmers, in flag history; George Winch, in the Scout Oath and Law; and Dr. George V. Fiske, in first aid. A training school for boy leaders was held. Miss Elsie D. Fairbanks, a teacher of American History at Manchester High School, prepared a brief course on the history of the flag and the ways of paying homage to it. No Court of Honor Committee existed. Merit badges and other awards, as well as the troop charters, came directly from national headquarters in New York.

The first public demonstration by the Manchester scouts was at Varick Park, now Athletic Field, on Saturday afternoon, November 30th. It was part of the program for the entertainment of New Hampshire older boys at their general conference. In charge of Commissioner McLane, the boys, all in scout uniform gave a good account of themselves. Under the direction of Dr. George F. Fiske and Dr. D.L. Black, his assistant, a complete demonstration of first aid was presented. With Scoutmaster Neil Loynachan, the boys then demonstrated their skill in signaling by relaying a message around the field and into the grandstand, using semaphore flags and the International Morse Code. The message, signed by Commissioner McLane, contained these words addressed to the visitors: "We give you hearty welcome to the Queen City. Come again."

At the end of 1912, Manchester had nineteen troops. Many others existed throughout the State. Early in 1913, after having served the movement locally for more than a year, Mr. Frank E. Martin resigned his post as council president. Scout commissioner John R. McLane, son of a New Hampshire governor and a graduate of Dartmouth and Oxford, was elected in Mr. Martin's place. He was succeeded by John C. Taylor on August 29, 1913. Messrs. McLane and Taylor were active at least until 1917.

In October of 1913 a member of the National Council came to Manchester to make arrangements for the showing of a 10,000 foot moving picture film, "said to have cost \$35,000 and in which the work and value of the Scout Movement were portrayed." This silent movie, *The Making of a Scout*, was appraised as the most lengthy and pretentious production since *Quo Vadis*. It was the only film for which President Woodrow Wilson, Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, had posed exclusively. The President appeared in the eighth and last reel with Boy Scouts, the other seven reels portrayed the making of a scout, the gripping story of a street urchin picked out of the gutter and taken into a Boy Scout troop.

Under the auspices of the Manchester Council and the leadership of President

John McLane, the film was shown to large audiences in Joliet Club Hall, Concord Street, on June 8, 9 and 10, 1914, afternoon and evening. This was done for the sole purpose of "booming" the movement in Manchester and vicinity and to demonstrate to the parents the educational importance of scouting as practiced by the Boy Scouts of America.

While in Manchester, deputy field Scout Commissioner Forbush made the statement that Manchester was considered one of the leading cities in the movement. Yet, at the time, Manchester had only volunteer leaders to sponsor, finance, and supervise the work. Hard work, a sincere devotion to a most worthy cause, and, of course, ability made success possible despite many obstacles.

In 1914 President McLane and Scout Commissioner Taylor went to Suncook to organize scouting there under the Manchester Council. Arrangements were made to exchange visits between the scouts of the two places.

Amoskeag scouts camped for four weeks at Rimmon Camp in 1914. Troop 3 of Varney School, troops 4 and 6 of Manchester High School, and troop 5 composed of YMCA boys, did much outdoor work. As many scouts were away on vacation, no council-sponsored outdoor events were held during the summer. A big outing was planned for Labor Day, but if it took place, the papers had no report of it. An overnight camping trip, featuring the ever popular corn roast, at last brought the troops together. The boys left after school on Friday afternoon, September 18, and returned the following day.

Scouting was first made available to Portsmouth boys on Friday, January 8, 1915. Troop No. 1 was organized with nineteen boys in two eight-scout patrols, the Wolf and the Eagle, with three boys forming a nucleus for a third patrol. February 12, 1915, the Fox Patrol was completed. On one of their hikes, these Portsmouth lads visited the Naval Yard, Fort Constitution, Fort Stark and other points of interest. In March, 1915, Troop No. 2 was going strong. The first summer camp, a week long, was held that year at Rollins' Farm, Great Bay. The boys raised all their camp money by selling *The Saturday Evening Post* and *Ladies Home Journal* on the streets of Portsmouth. According to the Portsmouth District Records, a troop from the town of Rye once joined the Portsmouth boys in a hike.

The first merit badges of which mention is made in the local newspapers, on Dec. 7, 1916, were the six awarded to Manchester Troop No. 3, Varney School, by the National Society. Two were for swimming, two for scholarship, one for interpreting, and one for automobiling.

The seventh anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America was observed in Manchester in February 9, 1917. John R. McLane, council president, was the chairman of the evening at the High School hall. He was assisted by Principal George Winch of the Ash Street Grammar School, the new district commissioner. The program consisted of demonstration in first aid, signaling, firemaking, and other interesting stunts. On this occasion as on many others before, the *Mirror* encouraged the movement by printing a fine editorial.

Seven Manchester Boy Scouts led by Scout Commissioner Winch and Scoutmasters Tarney and Luce were in the parade that celebrated the signing of the Armistice, November 11, 1918. John C. Taylor was scout commissioner from 1913 until he left to serve in the First World War as a lieutenant with the A.E.F. in France.

Troops outside of Manchester during the second period ending in 1919 were located in Auburn, Goffstown, Great Bay, East Kingston, Exeter, Newton, Portsmouth, New Boston, Suncook, Wilton, Rye and several other cities and towns.

As early as 1916 friends of the Boy Scouts recognized the need for a First Class Council in Manchester, but for some time their desire did not become a reality. On September 18, 1916, the *Mirror* announced that a First Class Council was to be organized shortly by regional Scout Commissioner Walter H. Yorke, a former secretary of the Nashua YMCA. Such councils have been established in Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Waterbury, Connecticut. Contracts had also been signed for several other cities in New England, including Manchester, New Hampshire.

According to the official set-up of the Boy Scouts of America, a First Class Council includes a paid Scout Executive who gives his entire time to the work. In order to bring this about locally, sufficient funds had to be raised to pay salaries, rent, and maintenance costs. It meant then, just as it does now, that a financial drive must be made annually, besides the solicitation of special gifts in case of a campaign failure. Mr. Yorke had a three-point method of organization: a general meeting with outdoor scouting demonstrations, a church program, and a financial drive.

Conducted simultaneously in the entire country, the drive was warmly endorsed by President Wilson, former President Taft, and other distinguished men. It was planned along the lines of the American Red Cross and similar campaigns. Since the inception of the movement, the Boy Scouts of America and local groups had carried on practically without funds. A few wealthy

Americans had contributed funds to maintain an organization in the national headquarters in New York. By 1919, however, the Boy Scout Movement had expanded to the point where a larger staff with its members on salary was required. Only one permanent, full-time executive worked in all New England. His office was in Boston. However, it was evident that such an executive, working under the supervision of a regional officer, was needed for every local council operating in cities or in counties.

The purposes of the drive were set forth in the New Hampshire newspapers. Briefly, they covered the following aims:

To secure public recognition of all that the Boy Scouts of America had done to help our country and its Allies win the World War.

To stir up every community to the conditions which affect boyhood.

To make known to each community how the Boy Scouts of America program helps to meet and solve local boy problems.

To organize Boy Scouts with churches, schools and other institutions having some point of contact with boys, and other communities directly, as sponsors.

To enlist suitable men, especially returning soldiers and sailors, as volunteers in local Boy Scout work.

To organize local councils for the supervision of the Boy Scout work in each city or town.

To enroll one million associate or sustaining members of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America; men and women, fathers, mothers, big brothers and sisters, and friends who would pay one dollar or more yearly for a membership fee, to maintain the scouting program and to extend it to the greatest possible number of boys.

To enroll at least one million new scouts by February 8, 1920, the tenth anniversary of the founding of the movement in America.

The *Mirror* of June 6 stated that the Boy Scouts, "who have helped so valiantly in every drive for patriotic purposes since the United States entered the war, are going to have a drive of their own." As a definite reason for making the drive a success, it published a list of notable achievements credited to the Boy Scouts.

On October 24, at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, the greatly needed and desired Council was established. Mr. Jenks was elected its first president. James H. Meehan became scout commissioner. Local leaders were assisted in the organization process by Roy N. Berry, Regional Field

Commissioner for New England, and his deputy, Frederick R. Parrott. At that time, there were 3,720 registered scouts in New Hampshire, 256 in Manchester, in ten troops. Though Manchester found the June membership drive difficult, nearly all the other towns and cities attained their objectives. Manchester was the only city in the State to have a First Class Council in 1919 and during the entire period to May, 1929. Elsewhere independent councils or isolated troops functioned, supervised by their sponsoring institution and receiving their charter directly from the National Council.

The 1920 Report of the National Council to Congress gave the Manchester Council membership as 307 in 15 troops; in 1921, there were 326 members in 17 troops. In 1923, 373 scouts in 20 troops were listed in the Manchester Council. In New Hampshire, troops not under a Council, but reported, numbered 1,350 scouts, and 72 troops. When the peak in the period was reached in 1924, the Manchester Council had 450 boys registered in 22 troops. In New Hampshire, not under the Council, there were 1,410 scouts in 73 troops, making a total of 1,860 scouts in 95 troops. In 1925, as of December 31, the scout membership in Manchester was 455, the number of troops still 22. There were 58 troops with 1,100 scouts outside of Manchester. In 1926 the First Class Council maintained the number of its troops and lost only five boys, while the group not under the Council lost one troop and 46 boys. On December 31, 1926, the total number of scouts in the State was 1,496 in 79 troops.

Distinguished men represented New Hampshire on the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. In 1922 they were John B. Jameson, of Concord, who was chairman of the 1919 Financial campaign for New Hampshire, and Howard I. Russell of Manchester. Two years later the list included the names of John G. Winant of Concord, honorary member, Fred H. Brown, of Concord, representative of the local Council, and Arthur B. Jenks of Manchester, member-at-large. In 1925 and 1926, John G. Winant was listed again as honorary member, Albert L. Clough was representing the Manchester Council, but there was no member-at-large. In 1927 and 1929, Governor Rolland H. Spaulding, of Rochester, honorary member, and Allan Hollis, Concord, member-at-large, were on the National Council.

The membership of the National Council is made up of representatives of the local councils, members-at-large, and honorary members. Each chartered council elects annually one of its members to serve as a member of the National Council, and one additional member for every thousand boys enrolled.

Representatives serve during the period for which a charter has been granted to the local council.

Members-at-large may be elected by the National Council or the Executive Board to serve for one year or until their successors have been elected or qualified, but members-at-large cannot at any time constitute a majority of the entire membership of the National Council. Honorary officers, also chosen by the National Council or the Executive Board, serve for one year but have no vote.

During the period of 1919-1929, our New Hampshire leaders rubbed shoulders with the following officers and council members, all volunteers like themselves: Theodore Roosevelt, of "rough riding" fame; Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Gen. John J. Pershing, Gifford Pinchot, Charles Evans Hughes, George F. Baker, Newton D. Baker, Woodrow Wilson, Judge Ben Lindsay, Nicholas Murray Butler, Admiral William E. Benson, Edward K. Bok, Robert Todd Lincoln, Cyrus H.K. Curtis, Thomas A. Edison, Charles Dana Gibson, John Barton Payne, James J. Storrow, John Wansmaker, Frederick K. Vreeland, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Frederick K. Vanderbilt, Major Leonard Wood, William H. Taft, William G. McAdoo, Mortimer, L. Schiff, Hubert Work and Will H. Hayes.

In the list of national merit badge counselors we find such names as these: Luther Burbank, Agriculture; Dr. Charles W. Elliot, Scholarship; Gen. George W. Goethals, Pioneering; Theodore Roosevelt, Civics; Gifford Pinchot, Conservation; Frank Kramer, Cycling; Thomas A. Edison, Electricity; Garrett P. Serviss, Astronomy; Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Athletics, still serving; Roy D. Chapin, Automobiling; August Post, Aviation; Charles M. Schwab, Business; Walter Camp, Physical Development; John Philip Sousa, Music & Bugling; Gen. George Owen-Squier, Signaling; Commodore William E. Longfellow, Swimming and Life-saving; Rear Admiral Austin Knight, Seamanship.

Such was the set-up when scouting began its third period in Manchester and other sections of New Hampshire. The local council's charter was presented to President Jenks and his colleagues early in 1920. The work was immediately started under the leadership of Scout Commissioner James H. Meehan, who had kept scouting alive in Manchester after the sudden death of Commissioner George Winch, veteran scouter.

Just as in 1910, Manchester Boy Scouts still had only volunteer adult leaders, giving leisure time to their jobs. The new First Class Council, however,

brought the only system which could give proper stability to the movement. On March 13, 1920, the *Manchester Leader* published the following story, begun on the first page and running under bold headlines with a sub-title, a proof that it was considered important.

DIRECTOR HIRED FOR BOY SCOUTS COUNCIL OF 100 DEFINITELY UNITES LOCAL MOVEMENT TO NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

"The biggest Boy Scout movement ever attempted in New Hampshire will soon be launched in this city. Manchester is to be represented in the national organization of the Boy Scouts of America.

"Hitherto, this city has had no representation in the national organization, neither has any other New Hampshire City. The Boy Scout organization here is largely independent and has no other than local support and background."

"The new council will have the strong recognized national movement behind it and what has been a fairly successful Boy Scout organization in this city will shortly become the biggest thing of its kind northern New England has ever known.

"One hundred of the strong, influential men of Manchester have banded together to take charge of the National effort to elevate and strengthen Boy Scout work in this vicinity.

"A.B. Jenks is the president of the local Council and Perley Parker Pillsbury, secretary. The 100 men who have guaranteed to finance and direct the affairs of the National Council are known as counselors. Each is pledged to assist in raising the sum of \$5,000 annually for carrying on the work.

"A committee of investigation, consisting of Lewis Dexter, Joseph W. Epply and Herbert F. Taylor, was appointed to look over the field for an executive of known ability and experience to take personal charge of the local work and the committee has agreed upon a selection.

"On Monday evening next, at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, the executive committee of the Manchester Council of National Boy Scouts of America will meet William (Oscar A.) Erickson, who has had the personal direction of the work in the city of Brockton. It is understood that Mr. Erickson will receive as his salary \$2,500 per year.

"There are 350 boy scouts in Manchester and it is believed that the new local council will assemble all of them under a new banner, which promises great things for the youths of this city."

In his first report to the Executive Committee, Mr. Erickson said that on March 15 there were in Manchester 220 boys in nine troops. On May 1, the number was 328 in 15 troops. Five of these met in public schools, seven were sponsored by Protestant Churches, the three others by the Amoskeag Textile Club. Mr. Erickson highly commended Commissioner James H. Meehan, crediting him with the organization and leadership of some of the new troops, and with having taken up the mantle of the late George Winch to preserve scouting for Manchester boys.

New Hampshire scouts have distinguished themselves through participation in special events since the earliest days of the Scout movement. In August of 1920, Lee Sing Foo, 17, a Manchester High School freshman and a member of Amoskeag Troop 14, was chosen by the Council to represent the Boy Scouts of New Hampshire at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 19-26, 1920. Considered one of the outstanding scouts in the State, the young man was one of 40 scouts from 13 eastern states at the Mohawk Indian Encampment held in connection with the Exposition and brought much honor to his unit and his Council.

In 1924 the scouts lost two of their most devoted friends. Charles B. and Robert L. Manning who were killed in a tragic accident. Their memories have been kept alive by their wives, Mrs. Mary C. Manning and Mrs. Francis B. Manning, who gave to the boys as a fitting memorial Camp Manning, the principal camping place of the New Hampshire Boy Scouts, in Gilmanton, near Laconia. Harold Smith, present Manchester District Commissioner, who was a scout at 12 years of age, was assistant scoutmaster to Robert L. Manning in 1923 and 1924. Mr. Manning, who was also a member of the local council, was succeeded in that capacity by Frederick W. Shontell, another sincere friend of the movement.

In 1925 the Council and Executive Committee included A.B. Jenks, president; Albert L. Clough, dean of the Board of Aldermen; Fred W. Shontell; Ralph D. Reed; Archie Caldwell; and Richard H. Durell. The annual drive was made in October under the able leadership of President Jenks. It was his last campaign as head of the local Council. Twenty teams with fifty workers did the work, the goal set being \$7,500, not only for the maintenance and extension of the movement in Manchester, but also for the rebuilding of Camp Manning destroyed by fire that year. The drive lasted ten days during which the sum of \$5,200 was secured. It was continued with the purpose of raising the balance. The effort was successful and Camp Manning was ready for the 1926 season.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE DANIEL WEBSTER COUNCIL

After going through several stages of organization and development, Scouting in New Hampshire finally reached a point where centralized leadership and organization was both needed and possible. The following excerpts from Chapter V of "Story of Scouting in New Hampshire" record the formation and early history of the Daniel Webster Council.

Daniel Webster Council was organized in Coancord on May 25, 1929, at a meeting held in the office of former Governor John J. Winant. Governor Winant, already a devoted and generous friend of the Boy Scouts, presided. Under the central leadership of this Council, the scout movement reached new heights in the decade of the thirties. Under its supervision new records of membership were achieved, expert scout executives were secured, while the standards of work done made the Daniel Webster Council one of the best in all America. The choice of the name "Daniel Webster" was appropriate in that it symbolized the type of citizenship needed to inspire the youth of New Hampshire to do their best as scouts and future leaders.

Members of the first Executive Board of the Council included the names of prominent New Hampshire men. Among them were Oliver W. Branch, district chairman, John L. Sullivan, Arthur E. Moreau, Avery R. Schiller, H.J. Wouson, Clinton W. Jackson, and Harry D. Easler, all of Manchester; Harry O. Gregg, Francis P. Murphy, August W. Burke, Eaton D. Sargent, Pierre Desautels, Frank B. Clancy, Jerry J. Haggerty of Nashua; Gardner Emmons, Dr. Carleton R. Metcalf, James F. Langley, Edgar C. Hirst, George W. Conway, of Concord; Charles J. Hayford, George P. Munsey, and Arthur D. O'Shea of Laconia; Richard W. Sulloway, W. Earle Goss, of Franklin; Dr. T.H. Huckins, of Tilton. Governor Winant was unanimously elected president.

At the time there were 510 scouts in 29 troops, and about 50 slightly interested scouters. With this number as a strong nucleus, the new Council went ahead confidently to plan for the future. At the second meeting, July 23, 1929, J.

Hamilton Lewis, Scout Executive of the Hampden County Council, with headquarters at Springfield, Massachusetts, was chosen to serve in the same capacity for the Daniel Webster Council. It was voted to apply for a charter, the fiscal year to begin September 1st.

On October 19, the council headquarters were in Room 310, New Hampshire Savings Bank Building, Concord. The room contained one file, one card table which served as a desk, and a few wooden chairs. There was a branch office, somewhat similarly furnished, in the Public Service Company Building, Manchester, where Mr. Lewis went each Thursday night to transact local scout business. This office a year later was located at 8 Hanover Street, Room 1.

The charter was formally presented at a banquet held in Concord, January 9, 1930. Greetings were received from Governor Charles W. Tobey, Mayor Robert W. Brown, a new member of the scout council, and the Concord Chamber of Commerce. The presentations of a panel made of wood from the famous Daniel Webster Homestead elm tree, of the Eagle Scout award to David Foley of Manchester, and of a council flag donated by the other New England councils, also featured the program. In presenting the charter in behalf of the National Council, Dr. George J. Fisher, deputy chief scout executive since 1919 (and still active) "emphasized the economic value of the Boy Scout movement to the creation of a sturdy young manhood through training in the higher and better things that go to make for honor and integrity."

Among the first sponsoring institutions are included the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lafayette and Lions Clubs, the Elks, the American Legion, and some Protestant Churches. Our Lady of the Perpetual Help Parish, in Manchester, had been organized with Rev. Edward J. Kean, Richard J. Barry, and Thomas Thibeault as the troop committee. It was the first Catholic troop mentioned in the press. Troop 3, sponsored by St. Bernard's Parish, Keene, received its charter October 24, 1930, at the first Court of Honor held in that city.

Normand Porreault was the scoutmaster. The pastor, Rev. P.J. Scott, spoke on the value of scouting. In 1931, William H. Jutras, Post No. 43, American Legion in Manchester, joined the movement with three complete troops: No. 105 in March; 106, in July; and 107 a few weeks later, all doing well by August 14. Troop 105 is still prosperous, sponsored by the same group of Legionnaires who, in 1937, provided their boys with an attractive building at Camp Carpenter. The troop has a large and efficient fife and drum corps, always ready to serve.

The first quarterly report presented by Scout Executive Lewis contains,

together with the cheering news that the scout organization in New Hampshire is "living within its budget," the following information: Daniel Webster Council scouts were already credited with important civic service work; they marched with the war veterans on Armistice Day; they assisted the Manchester Rotary Club in presenting the U.S. Navy Band to the community; troops in the area prepared and delivered Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets to needy but worthy families. From September 1 to December 31, 1929, the Council awarded 117 merit badges. At the later date, there were 883 scouts, 43 troops, and 41 Scoutmasters. The Manchester Scoutmasters were John Dekker, David F. Foley, Francis J. Fox, Aulonious Haranopoulos, N. Palmer Harmon, John T. McDonald, and George M. Stacy and Alonzo J. Gagnon, in Goffstown.

The Daniel Webster Council served only the central and southern sections of New Hampshire. That territory was divided into four districts: Manchester and Nashua, including Hillsborough County; the towns of Windham, Londonderry, Auburn and Candia in Rockingham County; a section around Concord, including all of Merrimack County; the so-called Lakes Region, including all of Belknap County and the communities of Alexandria, Bristol, Bridgewater, Hebron, Groton, Plymouth, Rumney, Ashland, Holderness, Campton and Thornton in Grafton County. A council ruling announced late in 1929 and made effective in January, 1930, divided the scout territory into five districts.

Changes in organization and new additions to the Council strengthened the movement. On July 23, 1929 was added the newly organized "Western District" with Claremont as the administrative center. This District included all of Sullivan County and the southern part of Grafton County. The "Nashua District" was extended to include Cheshire County and all communities west of Nashua, with Peterborough as the center of the outlying section of the District. In 1932, Somersworth, hitherto attached to a Maine council, and Salem, to a Massachusetts Council for geographical reasons, were brought, at their own request, under the jurisdiction of the Daniel Webster Council.

At the end of March, 1930, according to the scout executive's report to the Executive Board, the financial campaigns had become so successful that the Council found it possible to engage, as of December 23, 1929, an assistant scout executive, also a bookkeeper to handle the increased office work. This assistant was Raymond Danforth, headmaster of the Keene Junior High School, whose specific job was educational director charged with organizing Council training schools for adult volunteer leaders. The *Mess Kit*, first published by the Boy Scouts of the Hanover Street Congregational Church,

was made the official Council publication and proved itself very useful in unifying Council activities. The report revealed that the newspapers had been very generous in their allotment of space to the movement. The quarterly period, Mr. Lewis concluded, had been one of general progress.

Throughout the country a new type of activity was being tried, boys under twelve years of age were organized as Cubs. At the Executive Board meeting held January 24, 1931, it was decided to experiment with not more than six "Cub Packs" if the organizations had the necessary leadership to handle boys from 9 to 12 years of age, and provided that such work would not entail additional expense for the council. The approval of the National Council was to be secured before Packs could be formed in New Hampshire.

On June 29, 1931 the Board reported that the Council service projects, including the Daniel Webster Homestead detail, the Flume traffic work, and the Valley Way trail development, were all functioning with the work being done by Scouts.

On June 15, 1931, Scout Executive Lewis reported that seven districts were organized, the task having been finally accomplished January 8 of that year, and that the Northern, Lakes, Concord and Manchester Districts were showing strength, while the Western, Eastern and Southern Districts were beginning to do likewise. During the six months preceding June 29, 1931 Scouting in New Hampshire had made a splendid growth, with five 5-year veterans, 9 Eagles, 12 Life, 38 Star, 81 First, and 223 Second Class Scouts. Experimental Cub packs were doing well in Manchester, Portsmouth, Berlin and Wolfeboro. The school authorities of one New Hampshire city stated that since the Boy Scout and Girl Scout Movements were started, discipline in the public schools had improved. Much civic service work was being accomplished everywhere. The boys themselves were enjoying to the full the great adventure of Scouting.

When the Daniel Webster Council convened at Concord for its second annual meeting, on January 16, 1932, the number of Troops in the seven districts were as follows: Southern, 19 in 14 cities and towns; Western, 13 in 10 towns or cities; Lakes, 16 in 10 communities; Concord, 12 in 8 cities and towns, 5 in the city of Concord; 2 in Keene; Manchester, 15 in 5 localities; 11 in Manchester alone; Eastern, 15 in 8 places, Portsmouth having 4, Dover 2, and Rochester 3; Northern, 14 in 7 cities and towns, 8 being in Berlin.

The American Legion sponsored 26 Troops; Congregational Churches, 15; citizens groups, 13; Baptist Churches, 10; Catholic Churches, 4. On October

1, 1929, there were 660 Scouts in 29 Troops; December 31, 1930, 2,355 in 79 Troops; December 31, 1931, 3,276 in 108 Troops, or a gain in Scouts and Scouters of 39 per cent at the end of 1931. Since the organization of the Council there was a gain of 270 per cent in Troops and Cub Packs. The boy membership was thus divided: Troop Scouts, 2,332; Lone Scouts, 12; Cubs, 65 in 104 Troops and Packs; 839 Scouters and Cubs. The Council boasted five bugle and drum corps, one in each of the following cities and towns: Manchester, Portsmouth, Goffstown, Milford and Wolfeboro. During the year 1931, 31 Troops had been organized, 13 dropped, leaving a net gain of 25. "There was much advancement," says the report, "and the 'Daily Good Turn' goes on."

The Scout Executive's report at the third annual meeting held at Concord, January 14, 1933, revealed "the Council now ranks fourth largest of the 55 New England Councils in regard to the membership, which has increased 481 per cent in three years." The count showed 2,761 Troop Scouts, 19 rural Scouts, or Lone Scouts, 120 Cubs, 35 Sea Scouts, and 958 Scouters and Cubbers, in 122 Troops, 7 Packs, 3 Ships, or 132 units in all and a total net gain of 415 since July 1932. Twenty-eight new Troops received charters, while 11 were dropped.

Statistics however did not tell the whole story. By 1933, Scouting had grown to be an important part of the community. Attesting to the high regard in which Scouting was held is the following address made before the Executive Board of the Daniel Webster Council on March 8, 1933 by Robert W. Kelso, former Commissioner of Public Welfare of Massachusetts and Community Chest Executive of St. Louis, Missouri:

"Depressions are the ruination of Welfare programs. The 'Y' pool closes; the neighborhood assembly in the schoolhouse is discontinued and the Scout has to count his pennies. Yet, in time of depression, these services are greatly needed.

"Scouting today, in spite of its pitiable supply of funds and its experimental crudity in action, represents nevertheless, the forefront of the World's effort at youth training and leadership. Boy character cannot be developed with a hoe; it will not grow under the pressure of the birch rod; disciplines of force are a dismal failure. Boy character will not respond to any of these alone. It will respond only to the discipline of leadership.

"And in that discipline of leadership the way into the inner sanctum of a young man's consciousness is through his imagination. Out of the expanding self-vision of the dawning man emerge loyalties to

home and community; courage against odds and generosity towards others — all cardinal points of the Scout movement.

"Our American character has great elasticity. We rebound with added force from privations and depressions. As these present hard times pass away the Nation will come back to normality with a demand for youth leadership greater than we have ever heard before. The appalling damage which has been done by home wreckage and lost home control to the development of the children of this present generation will degrade the quality of citizenship with a widespread lack of those qualities common to gentlemen. In the approaching tomorrow we will be turning to Scouting with an urgent plea, 'help us to rear better boys into better men'.

"In that day too, we shall perceive what before we had not seen, namely: that Scouting is a basic element in our system of youth training. Scouting may be called Education's greatest single sortie. It is called "civic" — and so it is; but it is basically educational. That we have thus far failed to integrate it effectively as a field activity of the school system is but the result of our immaturity in civic and educational planning.

"Daring to generalize, I say that hard times are the golden hour for planning the future with a broad vision. Daring to prophesy, I believe that Scouting will come into its own in this decade and will accomplish more in the next ten years than it has in its noteworthy career, thus far."

The fourth annual was held at the Carpenter Hotel in Manchester on February 24, 1934. The Council, at one of its two sessions, approved the vote taken by the Executive Board the same day concerning the removal of headquarters to Manchester. Mr. Richardson was still the acting chief and secretary, the minutes of the two meetings being signed by himself. Governor Winant, having served since May, 1929, was not a candidate for the presidency. He was made chairman of the Executive Board, a position newly created for him. The Council officers elected at this date were: President Conrad E. Snow; Vice Presidents, the Right Reverend John B. Peterson, Bishop of Manchester, Arthur D. O'Shea of Laconia, Robert P. Kingsbury and Downing P. Brown of Berlin; acting Secretary Walter M. Richardson; Treasurer Harry H. Dudley; assistant Treasurer Marston Heard. Effective in 1934, it was decided to make the Council year begin and end in October.

In addition to their usual active participation in the camping and advancement programs of the Daniel Webster Council, 1934's record in Scouting was marked by a special achievement. At the Dolly Copp Reservation in Gorham, a party of 10 older scouts from Berlin, Portsmouth and Keene completed the Daniel Webster Scout Trail up Mount Madison. They earned universal com-

mendation for their gentlemanly conduct as well as for their trail building abilities. Their camp was conducted for 8 weeks under the auspices of the U.S. Forest Service. Morris Twitchell and William Holleran of Berlin were in charge.

By October 7, 1935, according to the annual meeting records, the Council operated in 16 districts centering at Manchester, Concord, Nashua, Portsmouth, Dover, Rochester, Laconia, Keene, Claremont, Lebanon, Berlin, Plymouth, Milford, Wolfeboro and Henniker. Another fast pace was set. During the first five months of the Council year, a net increase of 19 Troops was reported (June 20, 1936), one area alone contributing 6 Troops and 100 Scouts. The budget had been doubled, financial campaigns were pushed forward in all communities served by the Council and in addition, special gifts were secured from very generous benefactors. The endowment trust fund had already been enriched by bequeaths, some ranging as high as \$10,000. An assistant Scout Executive and a field executive assisted "Chief" Wellington in his ever expanding task, more field executives were to be appointed and the office staff was enlarged.

Men prominent in New Hampshire business, industrial and professional life, just as their predecessors had done and their successors are doing today, with veterans still carrying on, gave freely of their time and money in order to insure the success and perpetuation of the movement. One patriotic citizen, elected a vice-president of the Daniel Webster Council in 1936, stated that he had been interested in Scouting since 1917 and had set aside a special fund to help it, adding that a dividend on this fund would make it possible to contribute \$100 to the Council treasury.

Under the newly-established field service plan, greatly improved executive assistance was beginning to be given to Scoutmasters and District Commissioners in preventing lapsed Troops, filling under-sized Troops, and establishing new ones. The goal set for 1936 had been 60 new units and the reorganization of 17 others. That there were 3,324 Scouts and 225 Cubs in New Hampshire on December 31 shows that efficient work was done. One good friend of the Boy Scouts loaned the Council \$3,000, without interest. Two gifts of \$1,000 and one of \$500 were received with a pledge of \$1,000 from another benefactor, contingent upon the completion of the year with a balanced budget. That condition was met and the pledge fulfilled.

On January 27, 1937, the Scout Executive reported that "the Council is well above the average in getting members, but not making a satisfactory job of

holding its Scouts." At the time, the membership consisted of 3,346 Scouts; 236 Cubs, 18 Lone Scouts, 166 Sea Scouts; 10 Explorer Scouts, members of a new form of land Scouting for boys 15 years old and over; Scouters or Scout leaders, 935; Cub Leaders, 33. In 1936, 808 twelve-year-olds joined Scouting, as against 604 in 1935. The total roster in 1935 was 5,992; in 1936, 6,411.

On April 24, 1937, Mr. Wellington reported a higher rate and improved quality of advancement, a membership of 3,501 Scouts, 191 Sea Scouts, 249 Cubs, or a total boy membership of 3,941 and an increase of 359 since January 1, 1937. By July 1, a new high of 5,211, including men, was reached, distributed as follows: Scouts, Sea Scouts and Cubs — 4,088; adult leaders 1,123. More than 860 boys had enrolled for Camp Manning. Construction was proceeding rapidly at Camp Carpenter, in Manchester, where a \$4,000 administration building was being completed, and where several Troops had built excellent camping shelters. French, Polish, Greek and Jewish Troops organized during the first part of 1937.

In 1937, a tract of land comprising seven and one-half acres on Lake Umbagog, in the town of Errol, was donated to the Council and named Camp Birchall in honor of the donor. A wilderness camp, it was first used as a training place for senior Scouts and is now made available to recommended patrols, even those whose members are not fifteen years of age.

The raising of the 1938 Council budget of \$25,192 for operations, plus \$6,000 for working capital, for the first time required districts to be responsible for a definite sum, this one aggregating \$24,000, with \$7,000 to be raised in special gifts. Of this last amount \$3,000 had already been secured at the time of the annual meeting, and \$1,500 was in sight.

Retiring President Snow, presenting the financial report, stated that through the help of Governor Murphy, finance chairman, a gift of \$2,000 had been promised on October 26, making possible the announcement that for the second time the Council had operated without a deficit. "A definite step had been made," he added, "toward insuring financial stability and controlled expansion to the movement which now numbers 7,000 Scouts and Scouters, a Scout Executive and five field Scout Executives. Many new communities have adopted the Scout program and the public is being made increasingly aware of the value of Scouting."

The Council, Mr. Wellington pointed out, was in the forefront of the New England region in its membership growth, in the increase of its financial support, in its sea scouting membership and in its National Jamboree representa-

tion. It was in the front rank of the country's Councils for the caliber of its 1130 Scouters, a fine group of men who gave unstintingly of their time and excellent abilities in order that New Hampshire might be provided with a program that helped train men of character for American citizenship.

The council comprised at this time (1938) nearly all of New Hampshire, and the towns of Newbury, Vermont, and Lincoln Plantation, Maine. Under the direction of an Executive Board, it was administered by a Scout Executive whose office was in Manchester. Its fourteen districts were given direction by field Scout Executives, each in charge of a service area of two or more districts. Commissioner service to Troop leaders and committeemen was enlarged in the fall of 1938 to include neighborhood commissioners and district field commissioners, all volunteers serving without pay.

Because of the standards maintained by district Boards of Review and better trained leaders, the quality of Scouting done by New Hampshire boys had steadily improved. The guidance of experts in the various merit badge subjects had been secured in many districts, with a definite up-turn in interest taken and thorough knowledge of subjects obtained. Court of Honor proceedings during the year had been outstanding from the standpoint of Scout satisfaction, public participation and general interest.

Boy membership in New Hampshire was at its highest peak at the moment. Though some districts had suffered losses, others had registered important gains, and many new Troops had been organized. An improved technique of commissioner service was to be inaugurated in 1939 for the specific purpose of strengthening weak Troops and preventing serious losses. Mr. Wellington thought it might be significant that the Eastern Area, which led the Council, had a preponderance of Troops sponsored by churches, while the Western, with scarcely any, was the weakest link in the New Hampshire Scouting chain.

The Daniel Webster Council, Mr. Wellington continued, rated in April, 1939, as one of the four largest in New England, and one of the thirty-five largest in the United States. His successor, Hilliard Holbrook, a former United States Navy man, is the only Scout Executive, it is believed, who did not come as a stranger to New Hampshire. Attached to the Boston headquarters, Mr. Holbrook had conducted several financial campaigns in different sections of the State and had done much to establish and develop Sea Scouting in the Council area, making many good friends who gladly welcomed him when he accepted the local Scout Executiveship.

In the period from 1929 to 1939 the Scouts have undertaken important civic

projects. They helped in the annual Red Cross roll call; made large numbers of Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets for the poor; gave 6,130 hours of service, delivering messages, acting as guides, sorting furniture, directing traffic, at the disastrous Nashua fire of 1930; saved numerous victims from drowning; rebuilt the Madison Trail; worked on the Flume and Valley Way Trail development; fought forest fires; did heroic work during the 1936 flood and the 1938 hurricane, and at all times honored the high civic responsibility which they hold. The Council, being such a lively one, it is no wonder the movement in New Hampshire grew so well.

With the detailed reports for the year of 1939, the "Story of Scouting in New Hampshire" ends its interesting journal. Herewith we present a synopsis of the events and the facts and figures for the Daniel Webster Council from 1930 through 1979:

- 1930 — In March of 1930 it was possible to employ an Assistant Scout Executive, Raymond Danforth, and a bookkeeper.
First Cub packs organized.
- 1931 — Service Projects — Daniel Webster Homestead — Flume — Traffic work — Valley Way trail development. Seven districts organized.
- 1932 — 70 Court of Honor sessions — Advancement awards: 1218 Tenderfoot — 696 Second Class — 314 First Class — 197 Star — 80 Life — 24 Eagle — 3538 merit badges.
Total Eagle Scouts in the Council: 47.
- 1933 — Endowment Fund set up.
- 1934 — Headquarters moved to Manchester from Concord. New Scout Executive hired, Frederic L. Wellington, October 1934.
- 1935 — First National Jamboree cancelled because of polio.
Council had registration of 103 Scouts and 12 leaders for 1st National Jamboree.
Budget was \$14,700 for year 1935. Constitution and By-Laws adopted, after lively debate.
- 1936 — Hampton Beach Council Camporee held.
Camp Carpenter given to Manchester District by Frank P. Carpenter.
Court of Honor committee changed to committee on Scout Advancement.
Sea Scouting strong with a membership of 155.

- 1937 — Karl Woodward, Jr., son of Karl Woodward, Council Camp Committee Chairman, our delegate to 5th World Jamboree in Holland. National Jamboree in Washington attended by 150 Scouts and 14 leaders.
Camp Birchall accepted by the Council.
Budget for 1937 — \$23,562.54.
- 1938 — Camp Carpenter officially became the responsibility of the Daniel Webster Council.
- 1939 — Fred Wellington resigns as Scout Executive to become Scout Executive of Del-Mar-Va Council, Wilmington, Delaware. Replaced by Hilliard B. Holbrook, former Deputy Regional Executive.
23 Eagles presented at Council Annual Meeting at Rochester.
15 Scouts attended the World's Fair in New York.
- 1940 — The council felt the effects of World War II, with the resignations and leaves of absence of executives and key volunteer leaders.
- 1941 — Our Scouts participated in many service projects — Defense Bond Posters — Housing Surveys — In Portsmouth area, 750 Scouts called on 24,000 homes in a 24-hour period.
70,000 pounds of aluminum collected by Scouts out of 90,000 pounds in the state. Scout Emergency Service Plan put into action.
- 1942 — Newspaper collection was a large part of the Scout's war effort. Meetings were difficult to hold because of gas rationing.
Budget goal \$30,000. (Budget raised)
Passaconaway Lodge, Order of the Arrow, had its beginning, June 10, 1942 at Camp Manning.
- 1943 — Many Scouts involved in Emergency Crop Harvests.
Dr. Blondin retired as Council President.
- 1944 — Wallace Webb served as Scoutmaster with a Troop of 15 Scouts at the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference, June 29 to July 22. Robert Therrien was one of the Scouts.
- 1945 — Voted to make Camp Carpenter official camp of the Council.
Eisenhower Waste Paper campaign. 1000 tons collected by 1520 Scouts and Cubs. 43 Units received the unit award.
- 1946 — For the past year we have been going through the reconversion period. During the four war years we faced tremendous manpower

problems, both volunteer and professional. We need the able-bodied assistance of every man interested in boys. We need to do more Scouting — more camping — more hiking — more activities. We need more Troops — more Cub Packs — more Senior Units. We need more “sold” sponsoring institutions. In short, we need to go ahead to do the job Scouting was set up to do — “Give the Program to every boy in New Hampshire that wants it.”

- 1947 — Dr. Arthur A. Blondin was presented with the Award of the Silver Antelope by Region One.
- 1948 — At our annual meeting in Keene, Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, was the main speaker.
- 1949 — “Strengthen the Arm of Liberty” program was launched.
- 1950 — B.S.A. 40th Anniversary.
Second National Jamboree held at Valley Forge. Daniel Webster had 4 Troops attend.
Scouting’s membership to date from its inception was 17,843,852.
James P. Rogers of Laconia was awarded the Silver Antelope by Region One.
- 1951 — A total of 25,327 Cubs, Scouts and Explorers, 4027 Scouters and 23,721 parents attended a variety of Council and district activities.
- 1952 — “Forward on Liberty’s Team” was launched.
Search for Explorer Base started.
- 1953 — Third National Jamboree held at the Irvine Ranch, Santa Ana, California; 45 Scouts and three leaders attended from the Council.
Balanced the budget!
Voted to create mobile camp.
- 1954 — Began study of redistricting of the Council.
Camp Carpenter in its 9th year of operation under able guidance of Laurent H. Chalifour, chairman; G. Wesley Kibby, director, with many improvements, making it one of the best camps in New England. Attendance for the year by Scouts and Scouters over 32,000.
- 1955 — Three Council Scouts selected to attend 8th World Jamboree at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada. Max I. Silber to be Scoutmaster, Troop 1 of the United States Contingent. Council districts reduced from 13 to 10.

- 1956 — During Boy Scout week, the “Onward for God and My Country” program was launched.
Operating budget in 1947 was \$45,507.75. In 1956 it was \$78,447.21. 165 acres of land at Rose Mountain in Lyndeboro was given to the Council by Mrs. Roland C. Mason of Nashua.
- 1957 — Fourth National Jamboree held at Valley Forge. Daniel Webster Council sent 148 Scouts and 12 leaders. Ten Scouters served on Regional and National Staffs.
Five Daniel Webster Council scouts attended World Jubilee at Sutton Coldfield, England. Michael J. Shyne and F. Howard Bardol went as leaders.
Council started the search for an additional camp site.
- 1958 — 31 Scouts and 3 leaders had a successful trip to Philmont Ranch in New Mexico. Council participated in the Safety Good Turn, participation by most units in the Council. (New Exploring program begun.) 20,000 hours were spent by Cubs, Scouts and Explorers in Traffic Safety projects, Outdoor Safety projects, and Home Safety projects, Civil Defense, Bike Safety, etc.
- 1959 — The Council had a year-end registration of 12,229 Cubs, Scouts and Explorers!
148 Packs, 224 Troops, 59 Explorer units.
Extensive plans for the 50th anniversary Jubilee were being planned for 1960.
- 1960 — 50th Anniversary, B.S.A.
Eagle Scout William Volkman, Laconia, was our Council representative to the White House “Report to the Nation” activities for the 50th anniversary. Eagle Scout Reunion Jubilee Recognition Nite, Jubilee Camporees, Explorer Field Day, Cub Jubilee Day. The National Jamboree in Colorado Springs was attended by 165 Scouts and 13 leaders. Several Scouters served on the Regional Staff.
Regional awards to the Council for membership and Boys’ Life.
- 1961 — The first Region One Elected Explorer Delegates Conference was held at Fort Devens with Allan B. Silber of the Daniel Webster Council as its chairman. 2000 Explorers in attendance for four days.
The activities of the Council have had no letdown, with Camp Carpenter, Mead Base, Mobile Camp, Camporees, Field Days, Rallies, Scoutamagundis, Skill Weekends, Winter Camping, Parent

Nites, Courts of Honor, Weekend Camping, Hikes, Tours.

- 1962 — This was not a good year in membership and finance. The Council dropped back in both. However, it was summed up by Scout Executive L.L. Lee . . . Quote: "The one hope remains in the volunteers of this movement. They had many successes this year in the face of serious challenges. Scouting still happens because of a small number of dedicated men and women, while large numbers get the benefits."
- 1963 — Our Council training program was highly efficient, with 3083 Scouters attending and 2824 certificates awarded. 41 Scouter Training Keys — 44 Scouter Training Awards — 37 Den Mother Training Awards — 22 Arrowhead Training Awards were presented. Robert C. Flanders, Laconia, attended the 11th World jamboree at Marathon, Greece; also William W. Geller, Keene; Ronald R. Copp, Rochester; Eric Million, Concord.
- 1964 — It was a busy year for special activities. 148 Scouts and 12 leaders attended the 6th National Jamboree at Valley Forge. Eight Scouters on Regional Staff.
18 Scouts and 2 leaders enjoyed the high adventure of Philmont Scout Ranch.
The Order of the Arrow continues to send strong delegations to each of the conferences.
- 1965 — 37 Scouts served as a Service Corps at the World's Fair under the leadership of Max I. Silber, Scoutmaster. Louis DuPlessis and Curt Schneider as Assistant Scoutmasters. They were a great credit to the Council.
The 500,000th Eagle Badge was presented this year.
- 1966 — The national membership of the BSA was 5,831,521 Cubs, Scouts and Explorers.
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Lee were presented many gifts in appreciation of their 25 years of service to the Council.
The Order of the Arrow, Passaconaway Lodge, has over 700 members.
37 Scouts went to Philmont Ranch under the leadership of Dick Bakaian, Jack Isenberg and Gerard Joly.
- 1967 — The 12th World Jamboree was held in America, Idaho. It was highly successful. The Council had 20 Scouts in attendance.

- The Council and its Scouters suffered a deep loss with the passing of its Scout Executive, Lawrence L. Lee. He served the Council for 26 years with pride, dignity, understanding and a deep devotion to the principles of Scouting.
38 Scouts and 3 leaders experienced the high adventure trip to Philmont.
Arol J. Charbonneau accepted the position of Scout Executive.
Commissioners' Conference and District and Council Key 3 meetings were a highlight.
- 1968 — Boypower '76, an eight-year, long-range program was inaugurated. First raise in Scout dues to \$1.00 on an annual basis.
J. Fred Billett, Region One executive, was guest speaker at Recognition Dinner.
38 Scouts traveled to Philmont Scout Ranch under the leadership of John F. Garland, Roland S. Robinson and Edward J. Welch.
Our Council camps had very successful programs.
4596 merit badges awarded and 79 Scouts attained rank of Eagle Scout.
- 1969 — The Lawrence L. Lee Museum was dedicated, August 16. This lovely building on the shore at Camp Carpenter houses a fine collection of Scouting memorabilia. George Nuttle, Camp Ranger and Max I. Silber spearheaded its erection and completion.
116 Scouts and 9 Scouters attended the National Jamboree at Faragut State Park, Idaho.
The Council raised \$8,500 to sustain its program in 1929. \$201,734 was raised in 1969.
- 1970 — A successful District Operations Seminar was held in September. The Council staff conducted a rewarding Commissioners' Conference. The Fall Roundup brought many boys into the program. 48 Scouters participated in the Wood Badge Course. The United States Flag emblem became an optional part of the uniform. The Boypower Scout Show left a tremendous impact on Scouts, parents and friends of Scouting. It showed what Scouting is all about and what it can do for our young people. Anthony LaFleur was General Chairman.
- 1971 — We did it! After many years of searching New Hampshire, an additional Scout camp facility was purchased and opened for use: The Hidden Valley Camp. We also lost our dining hall at Camp Car-

penter; we went to Jamboree style cooking. First Aquatic School held at Camp Carpenter. 19 Scouts and Explorers, plus 3 leaders, William E. Slesnick, Cecil "Buck" Taylor and William Tinsch, represented the Council at the 13th World Jamboree held in Japan.

- 1972 — Operation Reach, a drug abuse program, was launched nationally. The National Eagle Scout Association became a reality. Nationally, six new Regions were organized instead of the twelve. Operation S.O.A.R. continued. Hidden Valley's development was a key factor for many Scouters. 18,821 Cubs, Scouts and Explorers were registered at the end of the year in the Council. 11 Explorer presidents attended the first Presidents' Congress in Washington under the leadership of Father Andre Bedard. The Capital Campaign under the capable leadership of President Russell A. Holden was a huge success. William E. Slesnick was presented the Silver Antelope at the Regional meeting in Puerto Rico.
- 1973 — Forward Fund Victory Dinner held April 25 with Alden G. Barber, our Chief Scout Executive, as our guest speaker. Max I. Silber was presented the Silver Buffalo for Distinguished Service at the National meeting in Minneapolis. Two Jamborees were held, one at Farragut State Park, Idaho. We had 29 Scouts. The other, Moraine State Park, Pennsylvania, with 210 Scouts in attendance. We acquired additional land of great importance to the Hidden Valley Camp. Michael J. Shyne, former Assistant Scout Executive, was the speaker at the Council Recognition Dinner.
- 1974 — Council Show was a rousing success with 25,000 visitors. The Distinguished Citizens Award Dinner was held for the first time. U.S. Senator Norris Cotton and Ralph McNinch were the recipients. Golf tournaments, a new approach for an activity, for fellowship and fund raising were held. Project Selling was another important facet of fund raising. Exploring continues to make progress.
- 1975 — All Out For Scouting, a tremendous program, was a highlight of 1975 and 1976. The 14th World Jamboree was held in Norway. S.O.A.R. continued with its emphasis on energy conservation. Explorers from 22 Posts participated in the 2nd Council Summer Olympics. Post 623 of Londonderry won. They attended the National event in Colorado. The Presidents' Congress in Washington had 11 Post presidents in attendance.

- 1976 — The Council voted to establish a Council chapter of the National Eagle Scout Association. Hidden Valley was renamed as the Griswold Hidden Valley Scout Reservation. All Out For Scouting continued to give the basic Scouting program to our Scouts. First Councilwide Camporee in 25 years was held in Hopkinton as part of the bicentennial year. 68 Eagle badges were awarded in 1976. 40 Scouters took the Wood Badge course at Camp Carpenter. 99 Scouts attended Brownsea II. Rev. James Scotland was Scoutmaster; David Chandonnais was Senior Patrol Leader. The Daniel Webster Council Camps Service Corps, under the leadership of Paul Lacourse, continued to give service. Eric Helgemoe of Bow was elected Order of the Arrow Chief for the Northeast Region, a great honor.
- 1977 — New waterfront facility at Camp Carpenter dedicated to former Camp Ranger Karl Zacker. The Daniel Webster Council hosted the University of Cubbing for the New England area, a huge success, headed by Seminar Director Beverly Therrien. 97 Scouts and leaders attended the National Jamboree at Moraine State Park, Pennsylvania. A beautiful dedication ceremony was held at the Griswold Hidden Valley Scout Reservation on August 24, 1977. Earle A. Griswold was recognized for his magnificent "Good Turn."
- 1978 — The Council selected as one of the Northeast Region's recipients of the USDA Green Seal Conservation Award, an outstanding achievement. Many activities manifest the greatness of Scouting: Cub Day Camps, Webelos Arrow of Light, our Camps, Klondike Derbies, Camporees, Order of the Arrow, Eagle Recognition Dinners, Explorer Olympics, etc. Michael C. Boucher, Manchester, selected Cub Scout Representative for the New England area.
- 1979 — Our 50th Birthday! A very successful Councilwide Eagle Dinner was held with Attorney Douglas McNinch as chairman. Boy Scout Week saw many Blue & Gold banquets. District Recognition Dinners. The Council Show was a gigantic success with hundreds of booths and demonstration areas. The parade was one of the best ever held in Manchester. More than 500 guests attended the 6th Annual Distinguished Citizens Dinner and honored Dr. Arthur Stanton Adams and Edward J. Haseltine. The program was highlighted with the Council Recognition Dinner covering the Council's 50 years of service to the youth of New Hampshire.

The Council was presented with the Gold Seal Conservation Award by the United States Department of Agriculture. Only one is given annually in the nation. A significant achievement for our 50th Anniversary year.

Order of the Arrow Distinguished Service Award was presented to Eric Helgemoe of Bow and Caroll Carbonneau of Exeter (only 30 given in the nation).

Speakers Contest — Scout Douglas Frye of Concord, fourth in the Northeast Region.



At the annual Council meeting, Scouters gather to renew their pledge of service to Scouting. This one was held at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1967.

CHAPTER FIVE

SCOUT CAMPING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

From Baden-Powell's early success with Troop camping on Brownsea Island and the first experiences of Scouting in this country, it was evident that camping in the out-of-doors would become an integral part of the Scouting program and its chief attraction for boys.

The camping movement began in New Hampshire in a very simple way. Before the end of the school year of 1912, boys of the YMCA and of the Varney School camped overnight near Lake Massabesic. The Scouts left the city by special street cars on Friday afternoons after school. When they reached the end of the carline at the Lake, they tramped by roundabout ways to the camping grounds, where they pitched their tents. After supper they gathered around the campfire for songs and story-telling, or to listen to interesting talks by their leaders. They returned to their homes late in the afternoon of the following day.

The early spring of 1913 found leaders and boys alike thinking of longer term camping. Finally a camping place was found for the Manchester units. It was described in this way in a news item published in the *Mirror* of February 15, 1913:

"Boy Scouts of the High School will have a permanent camp at Pawtuckaway Lake. This organization is growing rapidly in the School and Scoutmaster George H. Libby has been trying to obtain a strip of land where the boys could build a camp. When Mr. William B. Blake heard that the Scouts were looking for a camp site, he told Mr. Libby that they could have a piece of land of his which he used for a summer camp at Raymond. The boys will take a hike to this place either next Saturday or the one following and look over the land. A meeting will be held next Saturday evening for the purpose of deciding upon some means of raising money to build the camp."

To accomplish this purpose, on April 25, members of Mr. Libby's Troop 4 gave a Scout play entitled *The Frontiersman*, about General John Stark. The play was written by a woman teacher of the school who modestly remained anonymous.

In Manchester the first camping site was the recreation grounds of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at Rock Rimmon, on the east bank of the Piscataquog River. Camping privileges were not limited to Amoskeag Troops, however. According to the *Amoskeag Bulletin* of April 19, 1913, Rimmon Camp educated boys in scoutwork by providing reasonable discipline, absence of home luxury, necessary camp duties, and a full recreational program. The article stated:

"The health and comfort of Scouts in camp is a paramount consideration. In order that they may receive careful instruction and practical medical attention, Dr. Walter A. Bartlett, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's physician, has been engaged. Besides giving physical examinations and instruction in first aid, he will act as confidential adviser."

It continued with the following detailed explanation of Scout activities:

"Each group of Scouts will be under the direction of its Scoutmaster, or some other adult leader appointed for that purpose. These will be responsible to the camp superintendent who will have charge of all details of administration. Each Scout will be expected to do his share of work of the camp, which will be divided among the members according to a prearranged schedule.

"Plenty of wholesome food will be provided, prepared by an experienced camp cook. It is planned to allow boys to cook some of their own meals under his supervision over open fires, in order to give them practical experience in one of the most important of Scout requirements.

"The camp will be conducted according to a daily routine, in which provision will be made for work, instruction and recreation. The day's program, subject to change at the discretion of the superintendent, will be as follows:

"6:30, Reveille, airing bedding, setting-up exercises, morning dip; 7:30, breakfast, announcements, policing grounds; 9:00, morning inspection; free period; 10:45, inspecting of bedding; 11:00, liberty; 12:00, dinner; 1:00, rest; 2:00, Scout games, etc.; 4:00, swimming, races, and other water sports; 5:00, tent inspection; 5:45, colors; 6:00 liberty; 6:30, supper; 7:30, entertainment; 8:45, tattoo; 9:00, taps. This program will be varied by many other interesting features. Board and accommodations per week, \$2.00.

Scout application blanks may be had from Scoutmasters or from the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association and the business secretary of the Amoskeag Textile Club. They must be countersigned by one of the Scout's parents or guardian, and by his Scoutmaster, and when completed, should be forwarded to Mr. Frank E. Clarke, chairman of the Boy Scout Committee of the Amoskeag Textile Club."

The camp accommodated thirty-five boys at one time. The camping season was opened July 7 for one month or until August 2, giving one full week to each of four groups of campers. About one hundred Scouts enjoyed Rimmon Camp, mostly those of Amoskeag Troops. The only outsiders mentioned in the local newspapers were the members of Varney School Troop 3, who, after spending two days with Scoutmaster George Swallow at Severance pond, in Bedford, hiked to Rock Rimmon on July 11. They inspected the new and well-equipped Scout camp where a number of boys, led by Principal Winch, returned July 14 for a week's encampment with Amoskeag Troop 19. John A. Platt, Scoutmaster of Troop 12, whose sponsoring institution is unknown, also attended. The first week was for Troop 16, led by Scoutmaster Harlan O. Marshall, and Assistant Scoutmaster William Obst. The second week Troop 17 camped under the leadership of Chairman Clarke and Scoutmaster George Hering, while Troop 14 camped with its Scoutmaster, former Naval Cadet Neil Loynachan.

Visitors were invited to the camp on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 12 o'clock noon to 8:30 o'clock PM. For one hour on Wednesday evenings, the Scouts, their parents, and friends were entertained by a concert given by the Amoskeag Textile Club Band. Another pleasant surprise came to the campers shortly after their arrival when running water, which previously went only as far as the mess house, was extended to several outlets near the tents.

The following year, Rimmon Camp opened on August 3 with another interesting and enjoyable program for Manchester Boy Scouts. Scoutmaster Neil Loynachan was the camp director during the first two weeks, Scoutmaster George Hering acted in the same capacity for the second period. As a mark of interest in the project, an Elm Street merchant offered a pair of shoes to the Camp Rimmon scout credited with the best behavior. The prize was won by Thomas Manning.

The greatest outdoor event of the year was a camping trip to the White Mountains. On the morning of August 14, after some short training marches, forty-two Scouts left by train for The Weirs. From that point they hiked to

Meredith, Ashland, Holderness, Squam Lake, Plymouth, West Campton, Woodstock, the Flume, and the Profile. Their leaders were William W. Cheever, chairman of the Boy Scout Committee, Neil Loynachan, Joe Doyle and George Pierce.

The boys wore new uniforms provided by the Amoskeag Textile Club, which also defrayed the expenses of the entire trip. They took with them tents, food, kitchen equipment, table utensils, and everything needed for camp sanitation. The baggage was transported by automobile truck. It awaited the campers at Meredith, their first tent-pitching site, and was taken to the other stopping places on their route. Messrs. Estes and Main were in charge of the kitchen. Scouts who were to pass the second class thrift test were given a chance to work and earn one one dollar during this trip. The group returned to Manchester on August 30.

For their camping trip of 1916, a group of forty-three Amoskeag Scouts went to Greenfield, a beautiful spot in Hillsborough County. This expedition lasted two weeks, with one full week in camp. The rest of the time was spent on the road. Scouter Cheever was assisted by George Turner, Ernest Munsey, George Page, John Doyle and James Cash.



CHAPTER SIX

A CAMP IN TWO COUNCILS CAMP MANNING — MANCHESTER COUNCIL

The need for a good, permanent camping facility was of paramount concern to the early Scout leaders of New Hampshire. Out of this concern came Camp Manning in 1925 — the camping area of the Manchester Council. We quote from the "MESS KIT" of March 1932: "The Story of Camp Manning"

"Ralph D. Reed, Frederick W. Shontell and Oscar Erickson, the first two prominent business men of Manchester, the latter, Scout Executive of the then Manchester Council — located the site of Gilmanton and took out options for its purchase.

Mrs. Charles Manning and Mrs. Robert Manning had very generously signified their intention of presenting the Council with this site if the men decided it was a desirable spot.

"The Camp's first season was 1925, and it was named Camp Manning in memory of Robert L. and Charles B. Manning who tragically lost their lives. These men were dear friends of Messrs. Reed and Shontell, and as Mr. Reed put it: "Boy Scouting never has had more ardent supporters anywhere than the Manning brothers."

Camp Manning, located in Gilmanton on the shores of Guiney Pond (now Lake Manning), opened on June 20, 1925 with 100 acres of land, a dining hall, 10 cabins and equipment enough to handle 75 boys at a time. In 1925, the camp hosted a total of 144 campers.

Scout Executive Oscar Erickson, engaged in May, 1920, was camp director; Joseph Ahern, swimming instructor; Mr. Ralph D. Reed, Chairman of the Council Camping Committee.

Late in the summer all the buildings were destroyed by fire, but were rebuilt in time for the 1926 season. Camp Manning opened Friday, July 2, 1926, with 25 campers, including a group of eleven Scouts from Framingham, Massachusetts. The total number of boys already registered for the season was 175. The camp maintained a successful program. Besides making fine Scouts, the leaders developed "a crack baseball team." "Chief" Erickson's assistants were

Herman Sander, Walter Hazen, Everett Austin, Karl Ekstrom, merit badge Scouts, Troop Leaders George Stacy, John Boyes, David Foley, Harry Tebbetts, Carl Humphrey, Thomas Keynon, John Mannion, and Victor Davis.

The opening of the camping season at Camp Manning, July 9, 1927, found 30 Manchester boys on the shore of Guiney Pond. The new mess hall served as a recreation center and office for the camp leaders. No Scout Executive had been chosen after Mr. Erickson's resignation. William W. Cheever, Scout Commissioner, served as acting chief. Mr. Roscoe Lovell, head of the Manual Arts Department at Keene Normal, was appointed director of the Council camp. There were now eight cabins, each one capable of accommodating six boys, together with five tents of the same capacity.

We know that during the summer of 1928 "a number of Scouts" took advantage of Camp Manning. Scoutmaster John Boyes of Troop 5, sponsored by the Hanover Street Congregational Church, led several groups to the camp at different periods. This year being a depression year like 1919 in New Hampshire Scouting, little mention is made of Camp Manning and no council records exist.



Waterfront activities have always been a major attraction at Daniel Webster Council camps.

CAMP MANNING — DANIEL WEBSTER COUNCIL

In May of 1929, plans for the formation of the Daniel Webster Council were well underway. One of the major concerns of the new Council would be the development of a good camping program.

Shortly after the organization meeting of the Daniel Webster Council, Ralph D. Reed, who had been chairman of the camping committee of the Old Manchester Council, on its behalf and that of Mrs. Mary C. Manning, offered Camp Manning to the newly-created Scout sponsors. Before any action was taken, the Daniel Webster Council Camping Committee, assisted by Captain Fred C. Mills, the national director of camping, and Scout Executive Lewis, inspected nine other available sites. They were unanimous in choosing "Manning" as the most desirable. The Guiney Pond property was deeded over by the former Queen City Council, the original beneficiary of the memorial gift, to the Daniel Webster Council.

The camp was much improved as to site and equipment, its area was increased; the Council, in April, 1930, owned two-thirds of the waterfront. The double purpose of eliminating undesirable neighbors and insuring more protection and privacy was completely attained. With an excellent frontage on the lake, a twelve-acre field, new buildings and waterfront equipment, including a diving tower, a checking "buddy system" and a fleet of boats, the first season of Camp Manning as the Daniel Webster Council Camp was carried on from June 30 to August 25. From the report of Arthur D. O'Shea, Camp Committee Chairman:

"During this period there were 215 different boys at the Camp. Last summer was probably one of the hardest for any camp, whether old or new, during the past twenty years. Under normal conditions there is no doubt that Camp Manning would have had a capacity attendance. Instead of having the 75 boys per week, the basis upon which the Camp was set up, there was an average of 53.5 boys per week. Naturally a Camp Staff had to be built up. This necessitated a fixed expense which had to be met in spite of the number of boys at Camp. Besides this expense, there were many other incidentals as well as indispensable equipment which had to be purchased if a Standard Scout Camp was to be maintained. Taking into consideration the unusual camping conditions (for many boys camps failed to open at all), and also the need of this indispensable equipment, and the fact that this was the first year, it is hardly to be

wondered at that the Camp met with the deficit of \$2,850, equally divided between current and capital expenditures.

The Scoutcraft Department was supervised by Eagle Scout Allen Smith of Arlington, Mass. With the cooperation of the other Scouters present, Mr. Smith did an unusual piece of Scout advancement work. Seven Courts of Honor were held during the Camp season. At these Courts, 132 Merit Badges were awarded. Seven Scouts were advanced to First Class Scouts. Erwin K. Haseltine, former coach at Plymouth High School, guided the Scouts in their outdoor program. We have the Draper Maynard Company of Plymouth to thank for the fine athletic equipment which they sent to Camp Manning. A splendid start in handicraft work was made under the leadership of William Bryant of Woodsville, New Hampshire. Bows and arrows, beadwork, and ship models, as well as leathercraft work such as making of billfolds, gave much pleasure as well as profit to the Scouts.

In charge of the waterfront activities was Eagle Scout Willard E. Zweidinger of Newark, New Jersey. He had as his assistant Eagle Scout Charles V. Derrick of Springfield, Mass. From the very start the waterfront was a success. We believe that no finer waterfront, which was built especially for us by a generous friend, can be found in all New England. Under the leadership of these men, splendid progress was made by the Scouts, both in learning to swim and in passing their life-saving and swimming tests. Fifteen boys passed their Junior Red Cross Life-saving Test and forty boys learned to swim during their stay at Camp.

"Among many needs which might be mentioned, there are three outstanding needs:

First: To provide for 100 Scouts, four extra wall tents are required. These cost \$40 each. Flooring for these would cost about \$40 for each tent. These tents should be equipped with double decker cots, four in a tent, costing \$6.95 each. To provide all this equipment, \$463.20 is needed.

Second: The present sanitary equipment is entirely inadequate. It is estimated that \$1,500 will be required to meet this need.

Third: A Memorial Recreational Hall. Only those who have had to care for fifty to one hundred or more boys in a camp during rainy weather can fully appreciate this tremendous need. It will cost approximately \$7,500 to provide a building suitable for indoor recreational programs, a place for a handicraft workshop and other indoor necessities of camp life.

Managing a scout camp during the depression years was no easy task, but generous volunteers and dedicated Scouters kept things going as we see in the following report of James M. Langley, Camp Manning Committee Chairman to the Executive Board Meeting of August 5, 1932:

"Camp attendance started out very poorly but by persistent direct mail and personal contact with Camp Committee members, City and Town Chairmen, Troop Committee Chairmen and Scoutmasters, the attendance has shown gain. The first week there were 24 Scouts; second, 36; third, 48; fourth, 37; fifth, 85; sixth, 75; making a total of 305 boy weeks.

"The last two weeks a number are planning on going but they haven't actually sent in their registrations. We expect to hold some of our present campers to the end.

"The plan is to cut the staff to fit the needs of the last two weeks. This will allow us to assist the Council in conducting a training school for Leaders on August 13 and 14 and the closing up work can be carried on the 8th instead of the 9th week.

"The four canoes generously given by the Cogswell Benevolent Trust have helped a great deal in the training work at the waterfront.

"A generous gift of \$405.00 made it possible to repair the waterfront damaged by the ice last winter. Through the influence of Howard Kelley of our Committee, Mr. A.C. Elliott of Franklin generously gave us a touring car which is used to bring our supplies to camp.

"The Patrol Leaders Training Course covering twelve hours of work is proving to be a success that should help all the Troops throughout the winter.

"The methods used in the camp for the first time are interesting. Everything is worked on the Patrol System, each Cabin and Tent Unit being a regular Scout Troop with a Scoutmaster in charge while the Troop is broken up into Patrols.

"Each Monday morning at breakfast table, the Patrols state what each individual Scout hopes to pass during the week. The objective is thus set by the Scout himself. Then it is up to the Patrol Leader and Scout to see that the objective thus set is reached by the end of the week. This will do much if carried out back in the Troop for making systematic advancement of boys in Scoutcraft.

"The need now is to have the so-called weak Troops get one or more Scouts into the Camp for intensive training.

"The service clubs and organizations like Rotary, Kiwanis and the American Legion have already sent a number of Scouts to Camp this season and we are grateful to them and a number of other contributors for their splendid support.

"The five weeks of Camp has closed with the Camp on the right side of the ledger with receipts \$3896.68 and expenditures, including accounts payable, \$3526.77. The difference plus \$140.00

food inventory makes a profit of \$509.91 which can be applied to our capital note of \$1100.00 and the mortgage of \$3500.00. This showing is a tribute to the work of Chief Lewis as Camp Director.

Encouraged by this initial success, the Daniel Webster Council, in December, 1930, increased the capacity of the Camp to one hundred instead of seventy-five campers a week. Camp Manning was soon known as a most desirable training camp, where registered boys received the most and the best of their outdoor training. The Daniel Webster Council, covering more territory and having available more leadership through increased funds, was able to reach a high degree of camping and general Scouting efficiency. To the first Camping Committee of the Council, of which Arthur D. O'Shea of Laconia was Chairman, much credit is due, for it did a tremendous job with considerable efficiency.

According to the annual Council report of January, 1932, 39 boys learned to swim at "Manning," 32 earned the Lifesaving Merit Badge and 52 passed the Swimming Merit Badge test.

At the 1933 summer camp, 172 merit badges were presented; 7 Star, 4 Life and 2 Eagle Rank Awards, 1 Eagle Gold Palm, 15 First Class and 20 Second Class awards. A total of 163 Second Class and 244 First Class tests were passed. Nature study was included in the work for which the merit badge was given. Camp Manning was well located for hiking expeditions. During the summer of 1933, 31 of 40 non-swimmers, or 77 per cent learned to swim while in camp, many of them having to overcome their fear of water. The Brink system of swimming was used exclusively. Eleven merit badges were awarded for swimming, 6 for canoeing, 9 for lifesaving, 5 senior lifesaving awards and seven scout life guard emblems were awarded. The waterfront test passing was kept then as it is now, "extremely rigid and stiff," as the Scout Executive and Camp Director tells the Camping Committee in his reports.

"Swimming continues to be one of the major activities of the Camp Program. Strict attention is paid to health, sanitation, recreation, so that the boy enjoys his stay in Camp from every viewpoint. No Scout is admitted at camp without his health history, a questionnaire filled in by the parents, and a certificate of physical examination signed by an authorized physician. Games, competitions, camp-fires, motivated by boys under expert leadership, are a part of the daily program with cheers and singing, including, in published form, a group of Camp Manning songs. Camp Manning has an emblem award of three degrees and cup awards for all-around good Scouting as well as for proficiency on the waterfront."

The Daniel Webster Council's records presented at the annual meeting held at Keene, October 26, 1938, mention that "the camping committee reported its biggest year. There were, the report says, "309 boys at Camp Manning, Manchester District sent 260 boys, of 21 different Troops, to Camp Carpenter. Camp Birchall, the north woods wilderness on Lake Umbagog, had campers, older boys. Eleven camporees, nine on a district level, the Hampton Beach Camporee, and the Concord Sesquicentennial, provided camping fun for 980 Scouts. In all, 1,611 boys enjoyed camping in 1938."

During 1939, more than 2,500 New Hampshire Boy Scouts took physical examinations, according to the Health and Safety Committee's Report of October 17, 1939 at the annual meeting of the Council at Rochester, October 17.

David A. Gregg, of Nashua, chairman of the committee on camping, reported as follows concerning the Council's camping facilities:

"The administration of Camp Manning is now dedicated to the principle: 'To strengthen the program of the troop at home.' . . . Permanent camp traditions are beginning to be established. The camp in 1939 had a completely successful season in every respect — a balanced budget — a very generous parental approval, enthusiastic campers and a competent camp staff. The camp was continually improved as to site and equipment and paid every cent of its own way. It even made an occasional loan to other council units out of the surplus."



Construction of the first swimming pier at the Camp Carpenter waterfront. The existence of the superior camping facilities in the Daniel Webster Council has always depended on the enthusiastic support of volunteers. Willing Scouters and their friends, under the supervision of professionals and volunteer "experts" have achieved miracles in camp construction projects.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CAMP CARPENTER

As early as 1934, interest was expressed in the idea of a District camp for the Scouts of Manchester. The following excerpt is taken from the reports to the Fourth Annual Council Meeting, held on February 24, 1934:

"Orin Farrell then spoke a few words concerning the aspiration of Manchester Scouters to establish a camp within a few miles of Manchester for the Scouts of the Manchester District. Mr. Farrell said that he felt personally that one of the finest ways to get cooperation between the Troops of any District was to get them together, and there is no better way of accomplishing that than through camping. He felt that a District camp should be a place that would take quite some time to develop; and should be a place where year-round camping could be done, and should be a place built by the boys themselves."

Camp Carpenter came into existence in 1936 through the desire of Mr. Frank P. Carpenter, who, realizing the need of good camping facilities for the Scouts of Manchester District, and in conjunction with a committee of Manchester Scouters, purchased the necessary land (135 acres) at Long Pond, erected a Recreation Hall, Boat House, Caretaker's Cottage and Swimming docks. Manchester has already made a contribution to the camping facilities of the Daniel Webster Council, in Camp Manning, which was originally the property of the disbanded Manchester Council. As a part of the Daniel Webster Council, Manchester has made an excellent Scout membership growth, with more than a thousand Scouts and Scouters now enrolled in the District. There are now many new Troops, a large part of whose membership is unable to afford the advantages of Camp Manning. Probably not more than one boy in four is able to pay the \$8.00 per week fee of Camp Manning; certainly not more than one boy in ten has done so in the past two years. Camp Carpenter has been planned to meet the need for a type of camping that will not cost the individual Scout's family more than \$2 to \$3 per week, and yet will give the necessary protection of good drinking water and sanitation, safe swimming and boating,

under expert supervision for their health, safety and general welfare.

Situated five miles from the center of Manchester, Camp Carpenter comprises 200 acres of land, controlling and nearly surrounding Long Pond. The terrain is irregular, well-wooded, and of great beauty. It lends itself admirably to the location of a large number of permanent Troop camp sites on which individual Manchester Troops may build cabins, and the establishment of a spacious camping reservation where Troops from any part of the Council territory may pitch their tents. There are adequate natural advantages for swimming and boating, and, for special assemblies, a large central lodge electrically lighted. Title to property is held by a self-perpetuating body of nine trustees. Approximately \$26,000 has been expended in the past two years on land, buildings, roads and other developments, of which approximately \$12,000 has been raised in cash in Manchester.

Troops were invited to erect camps on allotted sites and several units availed themselves of this opportunity. Cabins costing from \$750 to \$3,000 were erected by: Troop 95, sponsored by the Hanover Street Congregational Church; Troop 105, sponsored by the Jutras Post, American Legion; Troop 107, sponsored by the Y.M.H.A.; Troop 110, sponsored by the Hevey Alumni. Troop 104, sponsored by a Parents Club, erected a kitchen and used tents and platforms for sleeping facilities.

The committee expected that other Manchester units would avail themselves of the opportunity presented, but due to the expense involved in erecting buildings, the above units were the only groups doing so.

Other Manchester units were allocated sites and used them without any substantial changes except brushing and clearing off stumps, etc.

A Board of Trustees was set up by Mr. Carpenter, and this group is responsible for Camp Carpenter, land, buildings and policies.

In October of 1936, the Daniel Webster Council drafted a resolution expressing appreciation for the gift of Camp Carpenter to the Manchester District by Frank P. Carpenter.

In 1937, Camp Carpenter rapidly developed with the addition of a \$4,000 Administration building, \$14,000 worth of roads and cleared camping land, the opening of a new Lodge, the dedication of a Recreation building and the addition of many Troop cabins.

On January 10, 1938, Dr. A.A. Blondin, Chairman of the Camp Carpenter Committee stated to the Executive Board that his Committee needed the

assistance of the Daniel Webster Council in conducting Camp Carpenter effectively as a Boy Scout camp, and was eager to build an understanding whereby the closest cooperation could be established between the Daniel Webster Council and its Manchester District.

Dr. Blondin's report was followed by a long and thorough discussion of various points involved in Council and District relationships, especially in regard to financial policy applicable to camp operation. Mr. Rogers of Laconia suggested that any decisions made by the Sub-Committee be reported to the Manchester District Committee and its approval secured at the earliest possible date for the purpose of establishing a complete understanding before the financial campaign planned for February. In the course of the discussion it was unanimously

VOTED: That the Daniel Webster Council assume its proper responsibility for the operation of Camp Carpenter, and instruct the Scout Executive to appoint a year-round camp director from the Executive Staff.

VOTED: To approve the Scout Executive's appointment of James C. Pyle as director for Camp Carpenter.

VOTED: To accept with thanks the use of Camp Carpenter as a Councilwide Training Center for Scouters.

VOTED: That the Daniel Webster Council include within its budget, a budget for the maintenance and operation of Camp Carpenter, with the understanding that funds designated for Camp Carpenter will be used exclusively for that purpose, up to the amount of the annual camp budget, and that funds contributed for special purposes through the year will be expended only in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

VOTED: To request joint action by the Camp Carpenter Committee and Manchester District Finance Committee in the preparation of a Camp Carpenter budget for consideration of the Daniel Webster Council Executive Board at its January meeting.

VOTED: To report the actions of this meeting to the Manchester District Committee and to secure its approval at the earliest possible date.

The problems of side-by-side operation of District and Council camps were manifold — especially in the areas of budget and personnel. It took much patient understanding and diplomacy amongst men of good will to meet and solve these problems. A prospectus, outlining "The Need for Camp Carpenter" is reprinted here.

Our Prospectus convincingly shows the following points mutually advantageous to the entire Daniel Webster Council and to Manchester:

1. Camp Carpenter provides unusual physical advantages for the training of Scout leaders and the holding of Scout and Scouter rallies in appropriate Scout-like surroundings, convenient to the Council headquarters and near the center of New Hampshire's Scout population.
2. Camp Carpenter will provide safe and sanitary summer camping facilities under expert and sufficient supervision, where individual Troops may conduct their own camps under Troop leadership and with their own Troop equipment, at the very low cost of from \$2 to \$3 per week per boy. For Troops not affording tentage and other camping gear, adequate equipment will be available for rental at low rates covering amortization of cost over several years.
3. Camp Carpenter, as a summer camp, will supplement but not supplant Camp Manning, which will continue to offer at a necessarily higher cost per boy, a more complete and varied program of Scouting activities and instruction, central mess, full equipment and facilities and a necessarily larger staff of paid leaders. Camp Carpenter, on the other hand, will provide for Troops unable to attend Camp Manning; it can recruit Scouts for Camp Manning; and it will provide additional camping experience for those Scouts who do spend the average time of two weeks at Camp Manning.
4. The development of a *year-round, short-term* camping program for the Daniel Webster Council can be undertaken with Camp Carpenter as its center and training ground, and with a monthly program of activities prepared and announced by the Camp Director.
5. Through Camp Carpenter the people of New Hampshire will be given a tangible evidence of Scouting growth and development, both by the favorable reaction of an attractive camp on the many visitors who can reach it easily, and by a favorable, year-round publicity program of news pictures and activities stories.
6. It will be easier to rally strong financial support for New Hampshire Scouting when based upon a tangible, popular program and attractive physical equipment as at Camp Carpenter, than around the intangibility of Council service, the conception of which is necessarily vague in the mind of the average contributor. A single, unified, annual campaign, that will promise Manchester citizens the elimination of year-round solicitation of special funds, will build good will, provide Camp Carpenter with its needs, and bring the Daniel Webster Council increasing popular support.

The Manchester District Committee indicated its clear appreciation of the need for operating Camp Carpenter as a part of the Daniel Webster Council's

general program of camping and approved, on January 14, 1938, the action of the subcommittee of the Daniel Webster Council's Executive Board at its meeting on January 10, 1938 with the Camp Carpenter Committee.

By January of 1944, new problems had arisen relative to the raising and distributing of funds for the joint Council-District venture at Camp Carpenter.

Dr. Blondin presented a report on the new program for Camp Carpenter, with recommendations that Camp Carpenter become a definite part of the Daniel Webster Council program, rather than a program for only Manchester Scouts. The new program called for full Council direction, new camp sites and opportunities for all Scouts to use same. Scout Executive Lee stated that such arrangements, allowing for the year-round use of Camp Carpenter by the 3,000 Scouts within a 50-mile radius of the camp, would make for better camping. However, before much could be done, Camp Carpenter must be a part of the Council program and not strictly a Manchester problem as in the past. He stated that previous objectors to this new type of program were no longer connected with the operation of this camp, and that the Camp Carpenter Board of Trustees had approved this new plan unanimously. Webb moved that the Subcommittee recommend to the Executive Board that it proceed in the operation of Camp Carpenter, based on prior action of the Executive Board January 15, 1939. Blondin seconded. Voted.

In accepting the full management of Camp Carpenter, the officials of the Daniel Webster Council soon realized that in order to develop the camp to its fullest extent, a sound program of action taking into consideration expansion, promotion, program, full use of site by all, was needed. After a considerable study by the National Council Engineering Staff and the Scout Executive, the following recommendations were made to the Board of Trustees.

1. Immediately change the policy of issuing sites to Troops.
2. Take back all sites not now developed.
3. If and when any unit now having permanent facilities lapses or drops, such facilities shall revert to the Trustees, and be used for the good of all.
4. Have a clear-cut understanding as to what the responsibilities and rights of Daniel Webster Council were in connection with the operation of Camp Carpenter.
5. Over a period of time construct the following:
 - a. Five or more camp sites, complete with platforms, tents, cooking and dining facilities, latrines, and water. Each camp site to take care of 32 boys

and leaders, engineered and constructed to fit the surroundings instead of the present haphazard system.

b. A storage building for Trustee-owned equipment, with opportunities for storage of Troop-owned equipment.

c. The dredging out of the lake outlet to permit good flowage of water from lake. At present this situation is very unsatisfactory. This should help to clear up the weed growth and leaf mould, and mud now encroaching on the waterfront. This will also help to make the lake water more suitable for swimming.

d. Revision of the Recreation Hall layout to permit needed dining arrangements, kitchen changes to permit mass feeding, dish washing facilities, insulation to permit winter meetings and hikes; this hall to be completely equipped.

6. Set up a fair rental schedule for facilities when and if used by Troops outside of Manchester, or groups other than Scouts in Manchester.

7. Consider the increased use of Camp Carpenter by other community groups in Manchester. Through careful planning, this site, properly equipped, can take care of not only a decided increase in use by the Daniel Webster Council, but can also be used to a great extent by other groups interested in a camping program.

8. Such a program will need the supervision of a trained, responsible ranger and director. Such a man would not only be a valuable asset insofar as the protection and upkeep of the site and facilities are concerned, but could assist greatly in promotion and supervision of a real, sound camping education for our Scouts.

The Board of Trustees approved of the recommendations presented except for #7, which was allowed if done under the Daniel Webster Council supervision, and so not as to compete with Scout use of property.

THE NEED

1. A coordinated program of building, landscaping, full use of property under direction of the Daniel Webster Council.
2. A program of camping, activities, hikes, meetings and training encompassing the whole Scout program, adapted to bring the greatest number of Scouts and Scouters together at this site on a year-round basis.
3. Immediate physical changes to include:
 - A. Enlarge caretaker's cottage to include cellar, heating plant, water and insulation.
 - B. Remodel Administration Building for mass feeding, including enlarging building, insulation, full kitchen equipment, dishes, tables, benches for 175 persons, drinking water, refrigeration, etc.
 - C. Remove latrines from Recreation Building and place in separate building.
 - D. Rebuild present waterfront area; include new dock and two new floats.
 - E. Six new 32-boy camp sites; complete with platforms, tents, beds, bedsacks, officers' quarters, cooking and dining facilities.
 - F. New Health Lodge.
 - G. New staff quarters.
 - H. New storage and equipment building, to include repair shop and trading post.
 - I. New Boat House.
 - J. Garage for camp truck and caretaker's car.
 - K. Grading parking area, front and rear of Recreation Hall, waterfront and road.
 - L. Cut lumber (126 trees, approximately 11,000 board feet on camp property, surveyed and marked by Water Works forester.)
 - M. Secure additional boats and canoes.
 - N. Clear out lower pond area.

SCOUT DENSITY

Manchester Scout Membership 635 Scouts

Within 25-mile radius Scout Membership

Manchester, Goffstown, Auburn, Hooksett, Suncook, Concord,
Penacook, Nashua, Hudson, Merrimack, Souhegan Valley, Raymond,
Derry, Londonberry, Salem, Chester, Fremont 1896 Scouts

Within 50-mile radius Scout Membership

To above add Laconia, Franklin, Keene, Portsmouth, Dover, Rochester,
Exeter and surrounding small communities 3688 Scouts

Participation by Manchester Scouts

YEAR	DIFFERENT BOYS	NUMBER OF CAMPING DAYS
1938	316	3059
1939	303	2843
1940	241	3227
1941	330	2750
1942	245	3131
1943	236	4998
1944	420	7196

By 1944, the Council's need for camping facilities had grown extensively. The property at Camp Manning was not readily expandible and Camp Carpenter was a short-term District camp. So, during 1944, intensive investigations were conducted on the feasibility of acquiring a new Council camp property on Lake Winnepesaukee.

Mr. Winter outlined the progress made to date by the special committee appointed to survey the camp needs of the Daniel Webster Council, and recommend action. This committee, after reviewing the possibilities of the present camp site (Camp Manning) at Guinea Pond, Gilmanton Iron Works, held several meetings to make complete plans for a new camp large enough to take care of 300 boys per week on a new site. A suitable site consisting of some 325 acres situated on Lake Winnepesaukee was found. This site was ideal in every way insofar as water, terrain, swimming facilities, accessibility, etc. The National Engineering Department was called on for assistance and Mr. Ray H.

Bryan, Assistant Engineer, came to the Daniel Webster Council to help prepare full plans for such a camp. The plans were then taken to a local contractor and reviewed, so that the final production comprised the full National estimate and local estimates.

Such a camp would entail the expenditure of between \$95,000 and \$132,000 including purchase of land, buildings, equipment, etc. Mr. Hopley reported on the progress made to date on a prospect who might give the total amount needed. Both Mr. Hopley and Mr. Winter felt that immediate plans should be set up to raise the necessary funds for this camp. The matter was discussed by all present and several fine suggestions were made. Hopley moved that a committee of three be appointed by the President, with power to enlarge their committee as needed. This committee to be the "Special Camp Finance Committee," to finance and construct the camp as outlined in the plans presented. Blondin seconded; motion approved.

President Rogers appointed the following committee: Chairman James H. Winter, John D. Langmuir, John W. Hopley.

Mr. Winter, Chairman of the Special Camp Finance Committee, presented the full program as planned for the proposed new camp. In presenting this plan, Mr. Winter stated that in order to do away with any objections later to what might be termed a deluxe camp or just another boarding camp, he wished to present a program of participation which would show why we needed the size and type of camp proposed by the camping engineers and carefully revised by Daniel Webster Council Scouters. This plan of participation on the part of boys was not a new idea insofar as the Boy Scouts of America is concerned, but certainly was new insofar as the actual operation was concerned. The camp plan calls for a progressive program of training in Scouting and camping under ideal situations and in contact with the highest type of staff and on the basis where every boy would receive an equal amount of satisfaction. Each boy going to camp would plan well in advance of the camp season just what his itinerary would be and what he expected to accomplish, and this would be taken into consideration by the camp staff in planning their season. In addition, every Scout would be obliged to pass through a refresher course which would bring to his attention by demonstration, participation and by doing himself, Scouting as it should be done, with a graduated scheme of advancement based on his capacity and on his participation in the program. This plan would utilize to the fullest extent the environment, the site, the equipment, the staff and the surroundings to make the camping program the finest in New England, if not in the United States.

Mr. Winter also spoke briefly on the need for prompt action in financing the proposed camp, stating that before any financing could be done in Community Chest cities, an approach would have to be made to the Community Chest officials for approval and this would take some time. Mr. Winter also stated his doubt as to the success of this new program, if the proposed plans for Camp Carpenter were carried out. These plans call for the raising of \$30,000 by the Special Camp Committee of the Manchester District to place Camp Carpenter in shape for mass feeding and centralized camping. Mr. Winter stated that any such program would mean that the Daniel Webster Council could expect no help from Manchester people in financing the new camp, and that the success of Camp Carpenter would depend on greater numbers of boys outside of Manchester using the camp, which would again deter the enrollment at the new camp. There was considerable objection from Dr. Arthur A. Blondin, and after considerable discussion back and forth between Winter and Blondin, it was recommended that the President appoint a committee to study the Camp Carpenter program and to recommend at a future Executive Board meeting what action the Daniel Webster Council should take in regard to its future camping program. President Rogers appointed to this committee Howard W. Northridge of Manchester, Wilfred A. Laflamme of Manchester, John D. Langmuir of Nashua, Harold H. Wilkins of Amherst, and President Rogers as Chairman.

Considerable time was spent in discussing Camp Carpenter from all angles. President Rogers explained to the members present the story of Camp Carpenter, its inception, its growth and the responsibility of the Daniel Webster Council insofar as the operation of the camp was concerned. He read the December 11, 1944 minutes regarding the vote on the proposed new Council camp and the February 5, 1944 minutes which authorized a special committee to study the Camp Carpenter program and make recommendations as to its future. President Rogers then read the report of this Special Camp Committee.

Howard Northridge reported for the Camp Carpenter Committee re its makeup, its actions to date, and expressed his personal feeling that the Daniel Webster Council should go ahead actively with the suggested financial and operating program.

Scout Executive Lee gave the history of Camp Carpenter from its start to the present time and also reported on the meetings held with the Camp Carpenter Board of Trustees, Community Chest officers, and local Scouters. Dr. Blondin continued the history with the story of the part he took in

making this camp available — its opportunities and stated that unless the Daniel Webster Council actually operated the camp and program on a sound Scout basis, he could see the end of all that had been done. Dr. Blondin also stated that he was vitally interested in the plans for a new camp and couldn't see where the two camps would have any conflict, as there were enough Scouts in New Hampshire to man both camps, while Camp Carpenter had the added attraction of being a year-round camp.

Wallace Webb gave a talk on his experiences at Camp Carpenter as a Scoutmaster of a Troop which owned facilities.

Max Silber requested aid from the Council in getting a real camping and activities program underway, whether at Carpenter or otherwise.

Leavitt, Van Koert, Tilton, Loomis and Hopley also entered the discussion with questions and suggestions.

Laflamme moved that the report of the Special Committee to study Camp Carpenter be accepted and that the Daniel Webster Council go ahead with the plans outlined for financing and operating Camp Carpenter; Silber seconded, motion approved.

Max Silber called for approval of the appointment of a Sub-Committee of the Camping & Activities Committee to be known as the Camp Carpenter Committee, to accept responsibility for carrying out the above vote. This committee to be responsible to the Daniel Webster Council Executive Board through the Council Camping & Activities Committee. This committee to consist of Howard Northridge, Chairman; Albert W. Hamel, Albert E. Genest, Donald C. Stanchfield, and Edward R. Thornton. May moved that appointments be approved; O'Connor seconded, motion approved.

Special Camp Committee Meeting — 2/15/45. Present: James P. Rogers, Harold H. Wilkins, Howard W. Northridge, Wilfred A. Laflamme, John D. Langmuir, Scout Executive Lawrence L. Lee.

The Special Camp Committee, which was appointed to consider the proposal to develop Camp Carpenter and raise funds for necessary capital improvements has unanimously agreed: "That the welfare of the entire Council makes necessary the acceptance of full responsibility for the continued operation and proposed improvement of Camp Carpenter."

"It is recommended to the Executive Board that the proposed plan of financing and operation be approved, and that the Council Camping Committee assume

full authority, and be authorized to delegate to a Sub-Committee, power to supervise and carry out an adequate program."

Camp Manning at Gilmanton was sold on 23 May 1946, and Camp Carpenter became the official camp of the Daniel Webster Council. From that date to the present, Camp Carpenter has continued to grow and to develop into one of the finest camping facilities in the country.



Scouting skills, taught in the inspiring atmosphere of a Scout camp have contributed greatly to the success of the Advancement program.

CHAPTER EIGHT

THE REST OF THE CAMPING STORY CAMP BIRCHALL

Camp Birchall, a 7½ acre wilderness camp, located in the town of Errol, was donated to the Council in 1937 by Katherine H. Birchall of Sussex, New Jersey, in memory of her father. Valued at \$2300, it was instituted as a camp where Scouts of fifteen years and older could hold an annual Scouters week of training and fellowship in a wilderness area. The camp facilities included a main lodge 60' x 40', a guide's cabin, an ice house, a wood curing and storage shed, a boat house and a small cedar summer house on Sunset Point.

During the summer of 1938, Carl A. Thunberg as Camp Director spent a month at Camp Birchall with his staff: Frederick C. Mills of Brooklyn (who later became the National Director of Camping for the Boy Scouts of America) as Director of Canoeing; Karl W. Woodward, Jr. of Durham as Director of Forestry and Nature Works and Oliver R. Bell of Berlin as Director of Camp Craft. The following Scouts were campers and members of the founder society: William C. Abbott, Jr. of Keene; Edward M. Jones of Hanover; John C. Bennett of Manchester; William McCarten of Lancaster; Stanford E. Clock of Manchester; Russell W. Nettleton of Goffstown; Douglas E. Gove of Goffstown; George A. Patten of Derry; Eric T. Huddleston, Jr. of Durham and Wilford R. Stires of Portsmouth.

Theirs was a great camping experience and the canoe trips were the highlight of their camping in this unique area.

During the summer of 1939, nine older boys, senior Scouts attended Camp Birchall (among them was Richard A. Moody of Troop 96 of Manchester) and enjoyed a similar adventure. But it was an insufficient number to meet the expenses of operating the camp.

In 1940, the Council through its camping committee, added to the list of eligibles all patrol leaders recommended by their Scoutmasters and Troop Committee even though they hadn't reached fifteen years of age.

Although Camp Birchall was a splendid site for this type of training camp, its remote location proved too great a hardship for its ultimate development and acceptance. It was sold in September of 1940.

CAMP LEE

Camp Lee at Dover Point in the White Mountains, was donated by Mrs. Frances Lee of Littleton and dedicated at a Camporee during the summer of 1939. It was intended to develop it for the use of Scout Troops of the North Country on the basis of a miniature Camp Manning. It was made available to all Troops of the Council for overnight or weekend camping.

In the 1941 Annual Report the following comments were made: "This latest Troop camping facility of the Council was available to Scouts and Scouting all during the year. At present, North Country Scouts are the only ones to use Lee to any extent. However, as time passes and the Troop Camping program is emphasized, it is expected that Lee will become the objective of many Troops seeking a different type of experience, as the location of the camp in the heart of the White Mountains opens up many interesting camping possibilities."

This did not occur and the property was returned to the owners on March 15, 1942.

MEAD WILDERNESS BASE

Mead Wilderness Base offers the ultimate in high adventure outdoor experiences to all Scouts from 11 to 17 years of age — and is also available to families, Girl Scouts and other organized groups for planned wilderness experiences in hiking, backpacking and canoeing. Mead Base accommodates young people from all parts of New England as well as from areas as far away as the mid-west.

Mead Base consists of 22 acres of property leased since 1953 from the White Mountain National Forest. It is located in the Sandwich Range of the Southern White Mountains, 3 miles from Center Sandwich, New Hampshire, on the Sandwich Notch Road at the base of Mt. Israel. Mead Base takes its name from George Mead who owned and willed the Smith Homestead to the Forest Service. The aging homestead is command post for the 8 planned trips which depart each week during the summer from the Base. Facilities include a central commissary and trading post, tents and lean-tos for the two troop sites. Mead Wilderness Base is administered by a permanent, trained director and is served by a nurse and a doctor — on call.



A Scout patrol at Mead Wilderness Base prepares for a high adventures pack trip into the White Mountains.

SHORT-TERM CAMPING

Clarada Scout Training Center is in Ellsworth, NH located in the White Mountains west of Exit 28 off Route 93. It is a 40 acre tract with several small buildings.

Pierre W. Hoge Conservation Base is located in Walpole and facilities include over 225 acres of woods and fields with an endless list of wildlife and an open pit feldspar mine. It is currently in use by scouts of the Keene Area.

Day Camping Caravan is a new camping program in the Council and is the day camping caravan that travels from district to district providing camping experience for Cub Scouts.

THE GRISWOLD HIDDEN VALLEY SCOUT RESERVATION

As the Council grew in membership it became evident that a large, centrally located reservation to serve all Scouts throughout the State was needed. After an intensive search, the first purchase of 1700 acres of prime land, located in Gilmanton Iron Works off Route 140, was made in 1970.

A second purchase included the watershed of Round Pond consisting of beautiful mountainous terrain, beaver swamps, additional campsites and ideal hiking and outpost camping areas. A third purchase added frontage on Sunset Lake, some prize camping areas and protection of the eastern boundary of the reservation. A recent acquisition of approximately 100 acres, including extensive frontage on Upper Round Pond, now protects the southern boundary.

Thus, this finest of Scout Reservations in the entire northeast now comprises 2700 acres of beautiful camping land and water areas.

The long-term summer camp serves a maximum of 225 campers per week, and the reservation is used on a year-round basis by the entire Scout family of Cubbing, Scouting and Exploring. Both youths and adults find the reservation a convenient facility for weekend camping, district events and training sessions. It is also available to a variety of community organizations.

The reservation was made possible by the generous gifts of the man for whom it is named: Earle Alfred Griswold — one of New Hampshire's most distinguished citizens and a long time supporter of the Daniel Webster Council.

As is the case with all camp development, over the course of many years great love and much care and careful planning have gone into the making of the Griswold Hidden Valley Scout Reservation. Many long hours of "blood, sweat and tears" have been the contribution of countless volunteers in the interest of better Scouting opportunities for boys.

Rene J. Gilbert of Laconia, as Chairman of the Reservation Committee, is ably assisted by Robert J. Pinet of Nashua as Long-Range Planning Chairman and the heads of active sub-committees on Conservation, Legal, Land & Programs, Road & Grounds and Buildings and Physical plant.

Fifty years ago no one would have dared to dream of the Council reservation as it stands today. And though the first purchase of land resulting in the Griswold Hidden Valley Scout Reservation was made in 1970, it represents the continuation of 50 years of dedication to the camping program of the Daniel Webster Council.

We are proud to say that the planning and development still goes on!



Camping is indeed high adventure for Boy Scouts who feel that they are carrying on the traditions of a long line of sturdy pioneers who rolled across the continent in covered wagons. In his Troop camp, the Scout learns about the rights of others. He learns the fundamentals of democracy. Each one takes his share of the cooking, cleaning up, finding wood, and the doing of the other camp chores. They share their fun together. Their fellowship is strengthened around the campfire and their idealism deepened by communion with nature. Each Scout wears the same uniform and meets his brother Scouts on the same level. Each boy is rated on the basis of his personal character and achievements only.

All boys enjoy the same privileges and share the same duties, for all creeds, races and classes are as one. Out of the seeds of this fellowship will some day grow that giant community of mankind which will no longer know division, racial prejudice and social conflict.

Providing excellent camping opportunities and facilities has always been a primary challenge to the Scouters of the Daniel Webster Council. The needs of the past fifty years have been met with courage, with hard work, with dedication to purpose — and with success. The challenge of yesterday was to bring a good camping program to boys; the challenge of today is to bring boys to what has proven itself to be a remarkably good camping program.



This old photograph, taken from the archives of our Scouting history amply illustrates the appeal that Scouting activities have always had for the boys of our Country. Through events such as this at Troop meetings, Camporees, Jamborees, Scoutoramas and Camp experiences, the energy of youth is turned to constructive competition. No better way has ever been found to channel this energy and enthusiasm towards useful and interesting ends than through the Advancement program of the Boy Scouts of America. Here, at an early Camporee, boys compete in signaling and learning a vital method of communication as well as developing coordination and a sense of both cooperation and competition.

CHAPTER NINE

IMPORTANT BITS AND PIECES
OF HISTORY

THE MESS KIT

No history of the Daniel Webster Council would be complete without mention of its first newsletter, entitled "The Mess Kit". This noteworthy little newspaper was published as a project of Scout Troop 5 (later re-numbered 95) of the Hanover Street Congregational Church of Manchester. The first issue came out on Tuesday, January 8, 1929, and was priced at five cents. The paper was filled with news of scouting events, short stories and jokes. The editor-in-chief was Clesson Duke.



The inspiring campfire ceremony, pictured above, represents the induction of new members into the Order of the Arrow in the Ordeal ceremony. Eligibility of a Scout or Scouter for membership is determined by his proven skill as a camper and he is elected to the Order by his peers.

The Order of the Arrow is dedicated to providing camping service to the Council mainly through promotion of camping at the unit level but also in service to the Council camps. A nationwide brotherhood of older scouts with similar interests in the out-of-doors, it derives its impressive ceremonies from the folklore and traditions of the Delaware Indians. The study of local Indian history and lore is one of the basic attractions of O.A. membership.

The Ordeal membership is followed, after a period of faithful service by election to the Brotherhood membership. And finally, for a very few exceptional members comes election to the Vigil membership — the highest honor of the Order of the Arrow.

THE ORDER OF THE ARROW

The Order of the Arrow — the Boy Scout Honor Campers Society — has been part of the Council's history for nearly four decades. Herewith, a brief report on the history of the Passaconaway Lodge #220 by its Vice-Chief:

"June 10, 1942 — a date not too familiar to most of us. It was on this date that our Lodge was organized at Camp Manning. In that first year, 43 members were inducted and the first Lodge Officer election was held.

It was not until two years later, on December 9, 1944 that the first Lodge meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce in Manchester with 32 members in attendance. At this meeting we adopted our constitution.

Our Lodge newspaper was first published in October, 1947. The same year, the 108 active members divided into six chapters, each electing chapter officers.

In 1948, a delegation of 6 attended the National Lodge meeting in Indiana. Paul E. Wemple, then current Lodge Staff Advisor received his Vigil Honor. He was the first Vigil member from our Lodge.

As part of the Fall meeting in 1952, the Lodge pocket flap was introduced. Yearly, rather than lifetime dues came into effect that year.

At the Fall meeting in 1960, the current setup of ten chapters was organized. And in January of that year, the first issue of the #220 TOTEM was printed.

On November 30, 1968, the Lodge held its first Chapter Officers Training separate from those previously held in conjunction with the Lodge meetings.

May of 1970 saw a new record when 225 Ordeal candidates were inducted at Mead Wilderness Base. And in 1970, the Lodge hosted the Area 1-F Conference at Camp Carpenter. Dr. E. Urner Goodman, the founder of the Order of the Arrow, was in attendance along with 300 Arrowmen.

For the first time, Hidden Valley Scout Reservation was chosen for the location of the Lodge Spring meeting in 1971. That year, a Lodge delegation of 19 attended the National Conference in Illinois.

In 1972, the Lodge obtained their 30th Anniversary trading flap and celebrated the Anniversary on June 11, at Camp Carpenter. And in 1972, we attained National Standard Lodge for the first time. The year ended with Passaconaway becoming part of a new Area division system — now designated as Area 1-B.

Currently, under Area 1-B our Lodge is still growing and developing. With strong Chapters and good Advisors we strive forward in cheerful service.

Dave Hecker,
Lodge Vice-Chief



Two Scouts pictured here are examining an impressive collection of Order of the Arrow pocket flaps from all over the country. This is but one of literally hundreds of fascinating displays of Scouting history and memorabilia that may be seen and enjoyed at the Lawrence L. Lee Scouting Museum at Camp Carpenter. The museum and library are a truly unique repository for collections that cannot be matched or duplicated elsewhere. One trip to the Lawrence L. Lee museum is hardly enough to encompass or appreciate its displayed wealth of material. Every Scout and Scouter who visits here is bound to come away with an increased sense of pride in the history and traditions and accomplishments of the Boy Scouts of America.

THE LAWRENCE L. LEE SCOUTING MUSEUM

The Lawrence L. Lee Museum was originally dedicated on August 16, 1969, in honor of Daniel Webster Council's beloved former Scout Executive, who served and influenced the lives of thousands of boys for twenty-six of his forty-three year Scouting career.

The concept of a Scouting Museum was a joint idea of Mr. Lee and the then Council Commissioner, Max I. Silber, a volunteer scouter for thirty-nine years. After Mr. Lee's death in 1967, Mr. Silber resolved to bring this idea to a reality in Larry's memory and made it one of his principal scouting objectives.

The original building, located among the pines on the shore of Long Pond at Camp Carpenter, was a 24' x 48' spacious, rough boarded structure with knotty pine interior. This building was designed, built and furnished under the direction of George Nuttle, Camp Ranger, and Max Silber. Many volunteers gave freely of time, labor, material and counsel in the development and construction of this beautiful memorial.

Costs for the original building were met in great part by Max Silber, and were aided greatly by the Lawrence L. Lee Memorial Fund and interested individuals.

In 1975, the Museum Committee agreed that it had outgrown the original building and that it was time to add to it in order to continue the fine tradition that was started in 1969. After much study, it was agreed to add 24' x 48' of museum and library space and a work room of 12' x 48' to the original building. Mr. Silber again came forth to meet the costs, aided by donations of money, materials, equipment and time from a diversified area of New Hampshire and other states.

The Lawrence L. Lee Scouting Museum and the new Max I. Silber Library were rededicated on August 12, 1978.

The museum houses items of Scouting interest collected by Mr. Silber during his many trips nationally and internationally in the service of Scouting. His collection of belt buckles, emblems and neckerchief slides is one of the most comprehensive in the country.

Mr. Silber was personally acquainted with the late Lady Baden-Powell and has placed in the Museum many interesting items related to both Lady Baden-Powell and her husband, Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout Movement in 1908.

A number of Baden-Powell pictures, notes and letters were presented to the museum by Mrs. Eileen K. Wade who was Baden-Powell's secretary for twenty

ty one years. She has written a number of books on Baden-Powell and Lady Baden-Powell.

Richard T. Lund, the former acting director of the Boys Scout World Bureau has presented all of his Scouting memorabilia to the museum. These include many medals and recognition pins from practically every Scouting Association, a silver cigarette case autographed by the Scout World Committee and Baden-Powell and his Bronze Wolf, number nine.

James Sands, Director of International Scouting, U.S.A. chose the Lawrence L. Lee Museum as the recipient of his many Scouting memorabilia including many scout books from around the world.

Many Scouters and friends of Scouting have contributed over the years to make the Lawrence L. Lee Museum what it is today — a unique collection of memorabilia that cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world. It is hoped that others will continue to submit items of historical interest so that this museum will continue to grow as an inspiration for continued development of Scouting principles.

The current Advisory Board of the Lawrence L. Lee Museum include: Max I. Silber, Chairman, and Mrs. Lawrence L. Lee, Roger H Desrocher, William E. Slesnick, George W. Nuttle, Armand G. Auger, Bernard B. Miller, Harris Tanner, Richard A. Moody, Dr. Robert G. Chaffee, Norman A. Roux and Carroll Carbonneau.

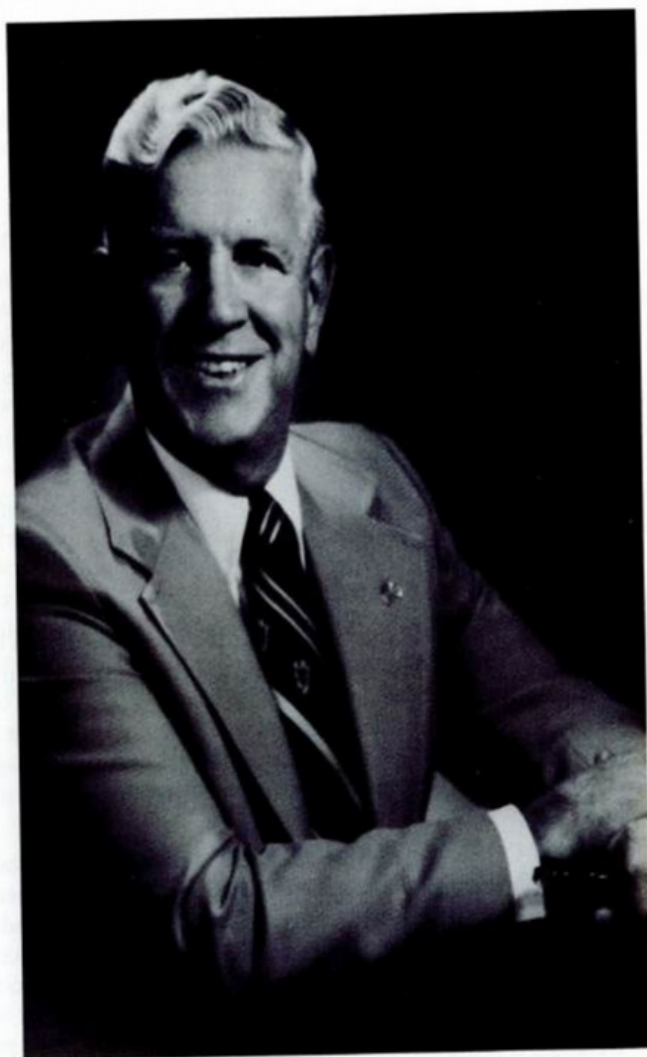
CHAPTER TEN

HISTORY'S BOOK OF LISTS

The value of any history lies in its capacity to inspire and to teach. If our 50 years of experience in Scouting is valid, then it will inspire us to make a firm resolve to carry on the Spirit of Scouting as it has been lived by those who went before us.

More important than the facts of our history are the men, women and boys who made history happen. To list them all would probably require as much space as the Manhattan telephone directory. The following lists record some of those who gave service, both professional and volunteer, during the past fifty years and were recognized by their fellow citizens for this service to Scouting. Behind every name and every recognition lies an impressive record of personal dedication.

To the myriads of Cubmaster, Den Mothers, Scoutmasters and assistants, Explorer Advisors, Merit badge counselors, Commissioners, Committeemen in Pack, Troop and Post, District and Council, the parents of Scouts and the friends of Scouting who have given time, love and money — but whose names are obviously too legion to list — we offer our grateful thanks. We sincerely trust that you will understand and that you will feel just as rewarded by your good deeds as those whose names are listed for theirs. You have made good Scouting a part of the traditions of New Hampshire. You have helped to make New Hampshire great! We thank you.



Charles F. Zell, Council President from May, 1978 through May, 1980. In addition to his many contributions of time, money and leadership, his inspired conviction that a History of New Hampshire Scouting could become a fitting commemoration of the Council's golden anniversary made this book possible.

COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

10/29 to 10/33	Hon. John G. Winant
10/33 to 10/37	Brig. Gen. Conrad E. Snow
10/37 to 10/38	W. Earle Goss
10/38 to 10/43	Dr. Arthur A. Blondin
10/43 to 10/46	James P. Rogers
10/46 to 10/48	John W. Hopley
10/48 to 10/50	Wallace S. Webb
10/50 to 10/51	Hon. Wilfred A. Laflamme
10/51 to 10/53	Edward Y. Blewett
10/53 to 10/56	Max I. Silber
10/56 to 10/57	Ralph A. McIninch
10/57 to 10/58	Wyman P. Boynton
10/58 to 10/61	Edward R. Thornton
10/61 to 10/63	William A. Doherty
10/63 to 10/66	Laurent H. Chalifour
10/66 to 10/69	Norman S. Weeks
10/69 to 10/70	Henry W. Spaulding
10/70 to 5/74	Russell A. Holden
5/74 to 5/76	Gerald W. Connolly
5/76 to 5/78	Robert W. Therrien
5/78 to 5/80	Charles F. Zell
5/80 to Present	Rene J. Gilbert



Arol Charbonneau, Scout Executive from July, 1967 to the present (1980), has given inspired and practical leadership to the Council through a period of great growth and expanding activities.



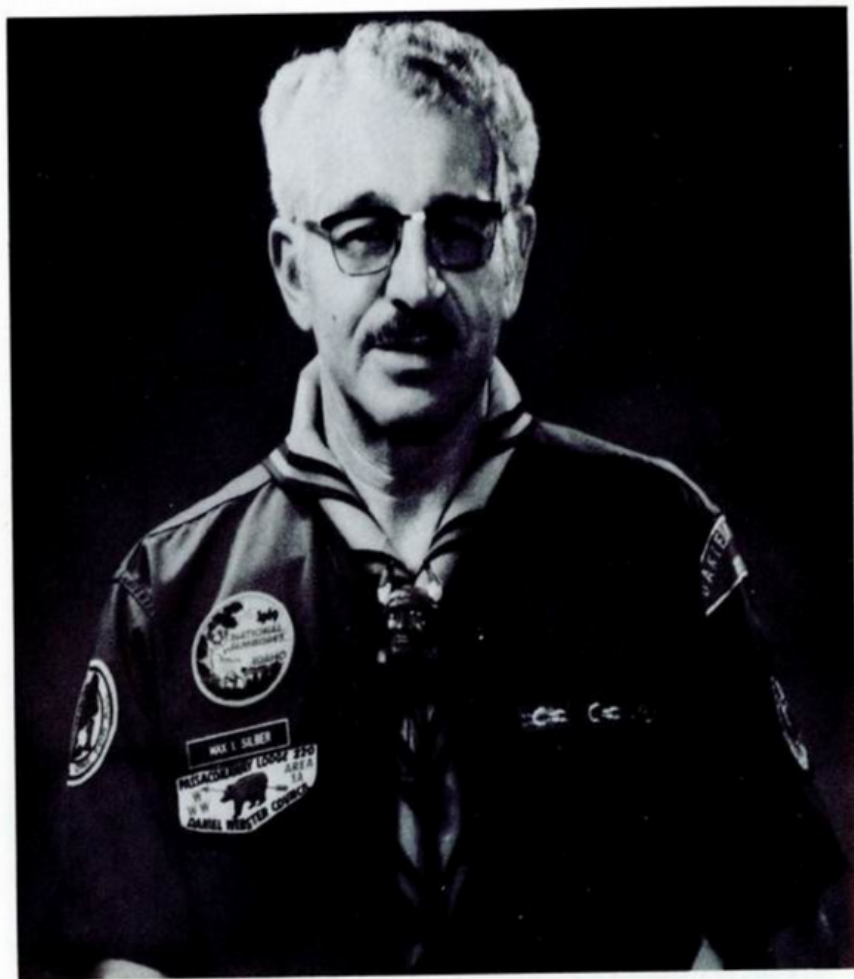
The "Key Three" (from left to right): Raymond Helgemoe, Council Commissioner; Rene Gilbert, Council President; Arol Charbonneau, Council Executive With these men rests the responsibility for leadership and administration of the Daniel Webster Council.

SCOUT EXECUTIVES

8/29 to 1/34	J. Hamilton Lewis
4/34 to 4/39	Frederic L. Wellington
5/39 to 1/41	Hilliard B. Holbrook
11/41 to 5/67	Lawrence L. Lee
7/67 to Present	Arol J. Charbonneau

COUNCIL COMMISSIONERS

1939 - 1941	Robert Williams
1941 - 1948	Wallace S. Webb
1948 - 1950	Harold H. Wilins
1950 - 1972	Max I. Silber
1972 - 1978	Raymond Yeager
1978 - Present	Raymond Helgemoe



Max Silber. Affectionately called "Father Flanagan" is a Scouting legend in his own time. If his name appears more than any other in this book, it is because in his 50 years of volunteer service to Scouting he has cheerfully tackled more tough problems and involved himself in more projects of benefit to Scouting and to boys than any other man in the Council. If he holds more awards than any other Scouter, it is because he has earned them. Max, History salutes you!

SILVER BUFFALO RECIPIENT

Max Silber	1973
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SILVER ANTELOPE RECIPIENTS

Arthur Blondin	1947
James Rogers	1950
Max Silber	1955
Edward Blewett	1956
William Doherty	1968
William Slesnick	1972

SILVER BEAVER RECIPIENTS

(*Deceased)

1932	1937
*Hon. John G. Winant	*Hon. Francis P. Murphy
*Oliver W. Branch	Clinton W. Jackson
	*Robert J. Fuller
1933	
*Downing P. Brown	1938
*Gardner Tilton	*R.C.L. Greer
*Ralph D. Reed	*Rev. J. Desmond O'Connor
Summer K. Bryant	W. Earle Goss
1934	
Dr. A. W. Burnham	1939
*Albert J. Precourt	*Hon. Huntley N. Spaulding
Harold V. Sheahan	*Hon. Rolland H. Spaulding
*A. C. Warner	Ralph L. Porter
	*Karl W. Woodward
1936	
*William T. Call	1940
*John W. Hopley	*James P. Rogers
*Howard R. Locke	*Dr. Arthur A. Blondin
*Gen. Conrad E. Snow	
*Walther M. May	1941
*Charles E. Morse	Max I. Silber

1942

*George K. Sanborn
 *Harold H. Wilkins
 James H. Winter
 Wallace S. Webb

1943

*Russell H. Leavitt
 *Herman Van Houten

1944

*Leo Van Koert
 *Charles G. Jeanness

1945

*Guy O. Hollis
 *Ray A. Lehner

1946

*Farwell A. Brown
 Joseph Burleigh
 *Rev. Marshall M. Stevenson

1947

*Walter H. Wood
 Martin E. Heffernan

1948

*Lloyd M. Perry
 *Royal B. Geno
 *Albert J. Lamothe
 *George C. Loomis

1949

*Most Rev. Matthew F. Brady
 *Rt. Rev. John T. Dallas
 *Wilfred A. Laflamme
 Norman S. Weeks

1950

*Ralph E. Morang
 C. Murray Sawyer
 Laurent H. Chalifour

1951

*Daniel J. Hughes
 Louis M. Gagne
 Theodore P. Puckett

1952

*Edwin A. Sanborn
 *Benjamin F. Tibbetts
 *Albert W. Hamel
 Duncan G. Jackson

1953

Kennett R. Kendall
 *Edward Y. Blewett
 *Adelard E. Cote

1954

None

1955

Raymond L. Severance
 Bradford S. Goodwin
 *Dr. Walter A. Rihl

1956

*R. Werner Hufnagel
 Ralph A. McIninch
 Edwin B. Christensen
 *Lucien Boulanger
 William A. Doherty

1957

John Boyes
 Armand G. Auger
 Wyman P. Boynton
 Eugene S. Daniell
 Edward R. Thornton
 Fred C. Benson

1958

Jean L. Gagne
 Mario G. Farina
 *David B. Dickinson
 John F. Garland

1959

*Rev. Robert J. Larouche
 Thomas H. Buckley
 Arthur J. Heaphy
 Donald E. Borchers

1960

*F. Howard Bardol
 *Thomas L. Bouchard
 Roland J. Gauvin
 James H. Hind
 Murray H. Novins
 Hon. Wesley Powell
 Curtis Schneider
 Teofil J. Sokul
 Russell E. White

1961

*Roger W. Allison
 J. Oliva Huot
 Herve E. Lagasse
 *G. Dana Kenyon
 Hubert S. O'Neil

1962

*Valmore W. Blais
 Roger W. Chase
 John F. Earnshaw
 Paul B. Urion

1963

*Omer Allaire
 Lucien R. Lamoureux
 Robert W. Therrien

1964

Forest J. Archibald
 Richard G. Barron
 Robert G. Chaffee
 Donald C. Cheney
 Fred E. Easter
 Frank G. Hendrickx

1965

Albert Armstrong
 Rev. Andre L. Bedard
 Arthur N. Berry
 Jess Blackstone
 Raymond W. Crooker
 *Earl J. Urban
 Osgood E. Waite
 *Karl C. Zacker

1966

Dr. Thomas G. Cogswell
 Frederick S. Geller
 Eleodore Lemire
 *M. Roy London
 George W. Nuttle
 Gerard A. Rainville
 Richard G. Sibley
 Cedric N. Witham

1967

Jack W. Isenberg
 Paul F. Jeannotte
 Dr. Gordon K. Place
 Henry A. Potvin
 William E. Slesnick
 William C. Tinsch

1968

George W. Glidden
 George W. Hammond
 Frederick R. Larocque
 Donald C. Lichty
 William W. Macurda
 Benjamin W. Mooney
 Gerard J. Plante
 Robert A. Whitehouse

1969

Leo P. Hamel
 *Philip B. Lyster
 *Lewis P. Piper
 Leo N. Sasseville
 Henry W. Spaulding
 Wilford R. Stires
 *Lawrence C. Trombly

1970

Herbert L. Cilley
 Col. Chesley F. Durgin
 Daniel W. Fleetham
 Gaston E. Fillion
 Emery P. Kimball
 Philip B. Mitchell
 Joseph A. Proulx
 Roland S. Robinson
 Rev. James. Scotland, Jr.

1971

Silver Beaver
 Fred S. Brown
 Donald H. Ladd
 Andrew C. Liles
 Robert W. McCrone
 Robert J. Pinet
 William R. Pinkes
 Harold A. Tillson
 Kenneth R. Wiggin

Silver Fawn

Lucille Ellenwood
 Bertha M. Rancore

1972

Silver Beaver
 Francis P. DeNault
 Robert H. Farrar
 Robert A. Flanders

Giulio Franceschini
 Lester W. Hurd
 Allen I. Lewis
 Arnold H. Taylor
 Walter P. Weidman
Silver Fawn
 Mrs. June L. White

1973

Silver Beaver
 J. Albert Arsenault
 Albert P. Bauer, Jr.
 Earl A. Bunnell
 John A. Carter
 Oliver F. Derby
 Roger H. Desrochers
 Russell A. Holden
 Louis E. Jambard
 Robert A. Whitcomb

Silver Fawn

Anita Creager
 B. Ruth Ford
 Norma Franceschini
 Gaynell Ordway

1974

Frank J. Colyn
 Wesley I. Dodge
 Frederick A. Farrar
 Robert H. Garneau
 Rene J. Gilbert
 Ivan H. Gile
 Arthur K. Jones
 Richard A. Moody
 John B. Nichols
 Mrs. Rena Tracy
 Edward J. Welch

1975

Ernest L. Bell
 Adelard A. Bisson
 Yvon A. Brunette
 Bradley M. Cooper
 Kenneth H. Grant
 John H. Hollis
 Rev. John I. Johnson
 Joseph A. Levasseur
 Edith K. Silber
 Beverly G. Therrien
 Raymond J. Yeager, Jr.

1976

Dr. Homer L. Ash
 Mrs. Naomi Beliveau
 Harry E. Burnham, Jr.
 Robert J. Chamberlain
 Gerald W. Connolly
 Robert J. Lamprey
 James E. McDowell
 George M. Parmenter
 Paul B. Potvin
 Raymond J. Pouliot
 Nelson P. Therriault

1977

Raymond P. Bellemore
 Robert L. Cooke
 Delphis R. Gilbert
 Robert P. King, Jr.

Charles Jarvis Lewis, Jr.
 James H. McAdams
 Richard C. Perry
 Mrs. Ruth G. Rollins
 Maurice A. Trombly
 Charles F. Zell

1978

Richard E. Breed
 Robert E. Cormier
 Leslie H. Erb
 Raymond A. Helgemoe
 Ethel M. Jache
 Paul J. Lacourse
 Lucille B. Macon
 Susan W. Misk
 Janice M. Sackett
 Brownell B. Schrempf

1979

David Bohannon
 David Christie
 Henry Jones
 Clemont Lyon
 Peter Macon
 Roger Major
 Bernard Mathews
 John McKinnon
 Mrs. Ann Odum
 Roland Therrien

The production of this History was made possible through the generous contributions of the following business firms:

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COOL-COMP INC. of Boston, Massachusetts	Typesetting
ARTCO OFFSET of Boston, Massachusetts	Printing
NASHUA HOT STAMPING of Nashua, New Hampshire	Cover stamping
TREASURE MASTERS CORP. of Derry, New Hampshire	Assembly and Binding

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