



**SIX DECADES OF SCOUTING
IN KANSAS CITY 1910-1970**

A wide-eyed boy steps out of his tent for
the first time and is awed by the
brightness of the stars.

A crisp salute.

A patient father shows his eager son
once again how to tie a tautline hitch.

A dying campfire.

An understanding leader fills a youngster
with self-confidence by asking him
to take command of a patrol.

A firm handclasp.

An excited young man thoughtfully
places a necklace of eagle claws
about his neck.

A deeply-felt vow.

A once-shy lad confidently leads others
on a discovery of the fragile treasures
of a forest trail.

A special friend.

A proud mother pins an Eagle badge
upon her son.

A lasting goal.

Scouting . . . It has meant many things to
many people in Kansas City over
the past six decades. And Scouting
has blazed an enviable record in the
Heart of America.

FOREWORD

No other Council anywhere can boast
of so many Eagle Scouts . . . the
First Scout Show (Round-Up) in
America . . . the powerful Tribe of
Mic-O-Say . . . and more.

This book is about that record of sixty
years of Scouting in Kansas City.
A birthday greeting to the Kansas City
Area Council on its sixtieth
anniversary. 1970.

And it is dedicated to the hundreds of
thousands of men and women
who have given themselves to helping
boys look wide-eyed up to the stars
and follow the trail to Eagle.

TRAIL TO EAGLE

SIX DECADES OF SCOUTING

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THE FIRST DECADE: ON MY HONOR 1910-1919

... black stockings ... YMCA ... broad-brimmed hats ... Baden-Powell

FIRST FLAME The turn of the century found the potential spark for Scouting smoldering in almost every young boy's heart. Some would dismiss it as the restlessness of youth.

But civilization was closing in. No longer could every boy expect to inherit the woodman's wisdom. A heritage of rugged self-reliance was disappearing. Boys needed something to build their lives around. The time for Scouting had come.

A British Lieutenant-General Robert Stephenson Smyth Powell (we know him as Lord Baden-Powell) first put meat on his idea for a boys' organization after returning from the defense of Mafeking, Africa in 1900.

Baden-Powell is a legend. And so is the story of Scouting's birth in America.

Hardly a Scout alive cannot relate the "Good Turn" tale of Chicago publisher William D. Boyce—lost in a London fog and being helped to his destination by an English lad who refused a tip. The boy was one of Baden-Powell's Scouts.

Thus the idea of Boy Scouting crossed the sea with Mr. Boyce. The year was 1910.

And this idea didn't stop at the Eastern seaboard—but propelled itself across the Midlands... followed a mighty river and landed on fertile ground high on a bluff. Scouting had come to Kansas City.

FIRST MEETING The meeting which marked the formal beginning of Scouting in the Heart of America was held in the YMCA's new building at 10th and Oak. It was August 10, 1910.

Nationally the YMCA had played a very important role in introducing Boy Scouting. Kansas City was no exception.

Col. Cusil Lechtman, commanding officer of the Kansas City Regiment of the Missouri State Militia, presided. An enthusiastic description of the Scouting program and its possibilities was given by R. L. Flynn, Boys' Work Secretary of the "Y". The Chairman called for volunteers from the 25-man audience to organize troops. Several men arose. The first one chosen, sitting near the front, was Charles A. Barrett (who would spend 58 active years in Scouting).

Others followed: William M. Rhodes, K. B. Olson, E. J. Knapp, Archibald Gould, C. B. Reynolds, A. R. Strother, Paul E. Kendall, Charles Vining, D. T. Mervine, L. C. Bradshaw, C. S. Bishop and Jo Zach Miller, III.

With this kind of dramatic action, plans for organization on a wholesale scale were formulated rapidly.

On September 13, 1910, the Kansas City Council adopted a uniform consisting of a flannel khaki shirt, khaki knee pants, black stockings and shoes and a broad-brimmed hat.

On October 15, 1910, the Kansas City Council organization was completed with the following as charter members: J. A. Bales, Darius Brown (Mayor), Patrick Connor, J. E. Duncan, R. L. Flynn, Col. T. W. Goldin, W. E. Griffin, Paul Kendall, Col. Cusil Lechtman, Jay M. Lee, Jo Zach Miller, III, Dr. F. C. Neff, C. B. Reynolds, C. W. Sass, F. L. Severance, Louis W. Shouse, A. B. Strother, C. M. Vining, A. J. Watson, and B. L. Welch.



Civilization wasn't the only thing closing in on the countryside in 1910. A new movement was on the wind. Boy Scouting. And soon row upon row of tents would be a familiar sight near Noel, Missouri—as seen in the photo above—and many other adventurous places as Boy Scouts began to take to the great outdoors.



The first issue of Boy's Life magazine in 1911 featured seemingly timeless articles of interest to boys of any decade: "The Lost Express", "Tracks of Men and Horses", "Faversham's Scouts" and "Things All Scouts should know" among others.

Then the City was divided into four districts with Main Street and 31st Street as the dividing lines. The Districts were named Northeast, Southeast, Northwest, Southwest, and an additional fifth district to cover the outlying territory south of the city limits.

The Chairman called for volunteers to act as organizers for the five districts. Charles A. Barrett, William M. Rhodes, K. B. Olson, E. J. Knapp and Archibald Gould were selected. District 1 or Northeast went to Rhodes, District 2 or Northwest went to Barrett, District 3 or Southeast went to Knapp, District 4 or Southwest went to Olson, and the outlying territory to Gould.

At this time there was no Scout Manual. The only source of information on procedure was furnished by mimeographed instructions and bulletins from New York. Kansas City headquarters were instructed to keep their own records. It was not until 1912 that the records of registered troops were sent in to New York.

FIRST TROOPS These early days of Scouting were naturally hectic. The contagious enthusiasm of the vanguard of leaders that spread from that first meeting was essential to the movement's success.

However, the historian is, unfortunately, left with certain areas of haziness. Several troops organized in these early days have laid claim to being the first.

For example, in a letter dated 5-16-41 to H. Roe Bartle (then Scout Executive), Mr. C. E. Moats stated that he was the Sunday School Superintendent at the Fifth Presbyterian Church (12th and Prospect) and that this was the first Boy Scout Troop in Kansas City. A Mr. Hamer was the Scoutmaster. It is quite possible the troop was organized and not registered with the local organization. He gave no date as to the formation.

No one knows for certain which group was first but the following list contains all those known to be among the initial units.

TROOP #	DATE ORGANIZED	WHERE ORGANIZED	SCOUTMASTER
4	August 18, 1910	First Congregational Church	A. W. Stypes
5	August 25, 1910	Jackson School	C. A. Barrett
2	August 26, 1910	3624 Genesee Street	K. B. Olson
3	August 28, 1910	Westport Baptist Church	Dr. M. W. Rice
1	September 2, 1910	Linwood Presbyterian Church	Dr. W. H. Bailey
11	September 9, 1910	Grace and Holy Trinity Church	Archibald Gould
7	September 16, 1910	Olive Street Methodist Church*	Dr. A. B. Singleton
6		Jackson Ave. Christian Church	Frank Butler
8		Oakley Methodist Church	Geo. E. Hackley
9		Washington School	C. A. Barrett
10		Prospect Ave. Congregational Church	W. P. Thomas
12		Metropolitan Tabernacle Congregational Church	Roy K. Dieterich
13		Grace Presbyterian Church	A. Jackson
14		Mount Washington Church	Roy Troutman
15		Washington St. Methodist Church in Kansas City, Kansas	H. O. Maddux

*Troop 7 transferred to Forest Avenue Christian Church November 12, 1910

About the middle of September the Council decided it was too much trouble to identify the troops by churches and schools. So cards were laid on a table and the Chairman picked up the first card and called it Troop 1. This happened to be the Linwood Presbyterian church (which was actually the fifth troop organized). No one objected to this system and the numbers were allowed to stand. Thereafter each troop organized drew the next number in rotation.



Two Council camp committeemen and board members, P. A. Simonds and C. M. Vining, find early southern Missouri roads as big a challenge as finding a suitable campsite for the Council's growing tribe of boys.

Early Scouts carried identification cards like these. The covers were celluloid. Each Scout's record was written inside.



Troop 1 of Independence, Missouri, was organized by the Stone Church Congregation RLDS with W. O. Hands as Scoutmaster, during August of 1910. On March 28, 1911, the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, issued his certificate as Scoutmaster which was 2686.

During the weeks that followed, Scouting spread over the area like a tidal wave. On October 20, 1910, the Kansas City Post reported there were 1800 Boy Scouts in the area—1,000 in Kansas City; 700 in Kansas City, Kansas, and 100 in Independence. This may have been over-optimistic. In any event within a few months the tidal wave subsided as the boys and leaders discovered that there was work as well as fun involved in the Scouting program.

The juggernaut was rolling to a stop. Many left the movement almost before they began. It was a dangerous time for so fragile a thing as the Scouting idea.

Nevertheless, a hard core of Scouts and leaders stayed with it. The next few years were slow. But even the most pessimistic observer could see progress.

A 10-day camp was held, starting on June 4, 1911. The site was one mile north of Dallas, Missouri (now about 90th and Wornall Road). B. L. Welch was the Camp Director with Dr. Isadore Anderson as Camp Physician. 110 Scouts paid 50c a day for food. Each Scout was instructed to bring with him a tin pail, a small shovel, an axe or hatchet, a lantern full of oil, a strip of canvas or rubber blanket, one pair of wool blankets, a tin plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon, and a good disposition. Each Scout slept on the ground on a pile of straw donated by adjoining farmers.

Progress was being made in another important area too: individual advancement. George Leavitt of Troop 4 became the first First Class Scout of the Council on September 30, 1911.

Early in 1912, a permanent Council organization was established and on May 16, 1912, was granted a charter by the National Boy Scout headquarters in New York City. The Council was incorporated on this date.

The Kansas City spirit had done it again. Gone now was the catch-as-catch-can struggle for existence. Kansas City had a firm grip on Scouting.

The Council Boy Scout Camp in the summer of 1912 was held at Overland Park, Kansas (Now a suburban area of Kansas City and one of the largest cities in Kansas in its own right).

The pioneering thrust of these Midland people had licked the first step and now was ready to find new ways to expand the movement. They were to show the nation a leader in every aspect of Scouting.

FIRST ROUND-UP On December 30, 1912, the first Scout Rally was held in old Convention Hall. It was, it is believed, the first indoor activity of its kind in the country. A copy of the program is made a part of this history. It states there were 35 troops in Greater Kansas City. Five hundred boys took part. The crowd of spectators was not as large as expected but sufficient to defray expenses. Eighteen troops were represented. As the "Scout Round-Up" this event has been an annual event since 1913 . . . the first of many Kansas City innovations.

During the next few summers (1913-1917) the Boy Scout Camp was held at Elk Springs, Missouri. More importantly, however, over 2,000 Boy Scouts were now being served.

LIST OF TROOPS PARTICIPATING

Troop No.	Headquarters	Scoutmaster
1	Linwood Presbyterian	Dr. W. H. Bailey
2	First Presbyterian	B. W. Smith
4	First Congregational	W. M. Rhodes
5	Cleveland Avenue M. E., South	A. J. Reider
6	Phoenix Park M. E.	E. E. Nordyke
7	Temple Christian, K. C., K.	R. L. Finch
9	Washington School	C. A. Barrett
10	Prospect Congregational	W. P. Thomas
12	Met. Temple Congregational	R. Dietrich
13	Grace Presbyterian	A. Jackson
14	Mt. Washington M. E., South	R. Troutman
16	Arlington M. E.	C. Berry
17	Howard Memorial M. E.	G. A. Fisher
18	Trinity Episcopal	W. Aversall
20	Ivanhoe Congregational	F. C. Clippinger
25	Friends Church	F. A. Wright
27	Linwood Boulevard M. E.	J. Meadows
28	Ivanhoe Christian	J. B. Hundley

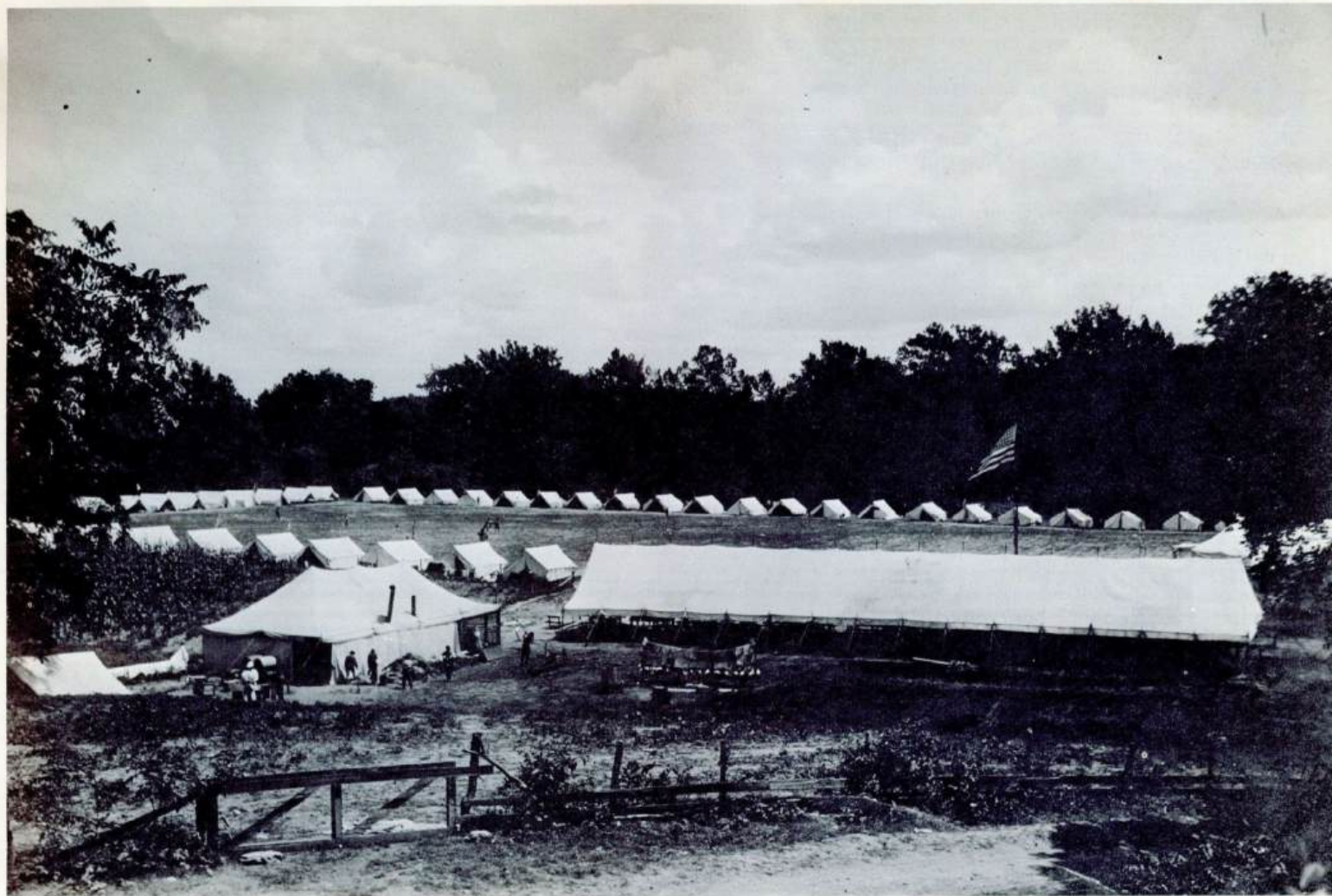
N. B.—There are thirty-five Troops in Greater Kansas City.

SCOUT EVENTS

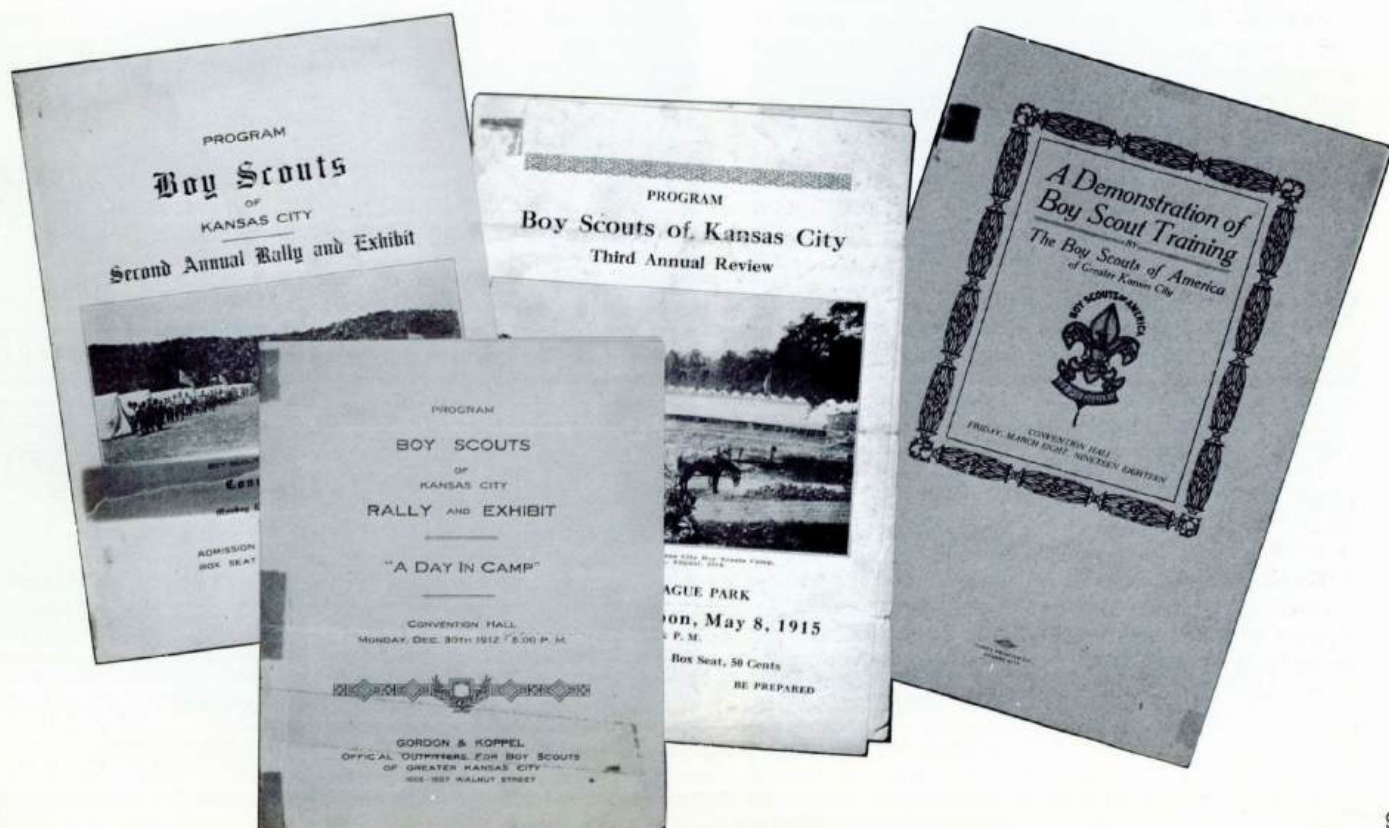
Events	Troop No.
1. Grand Entry	All
2. Tent Raising	4-10-18
3. Water Boiling	1-5-12-14-18
4. Flag Ceremony	All
5. Setting Up Drill	10-17
6. Tower Building	14
7. Wigwag (Flags)	7
8. Staff Drill	28
9. Bridge Building	6
10. Wall Scaling	5
11. Fire Drill	16
12. Relay Race—Scouts' Race	2-12
13. Volley Ball	4-13
14. Tug of War	All
15. War Dance	18-25
16. Torch Signalling	9
17. Heliograph	1
18. Campfire Work	All
19. Taps	
20. Final	

N. B.—First Aid to injured by Troop 1 will be going on throughout program. Attention is called to Field Wireless and telegraph sets in operation by Troop 3.

The First Kansas City "Scout Rally", held in 1912, depicted "a typical day of the Boy Scouts in camp." This first program shows the participating troops and their respective events. It is believed to be the first show of its kind in America.



Many Council camps were used for summer programming during the first decade. This photo shows the 1914 campsite at Elk Springs, Missouri.



FIRST EAGLE In 1914 another first step in Kansas City's proud heritage had begun. Ralph Frank, of Troop 40, became the first Kansas City Boy Scout to reach the Eagle rank. He was 16. His troop was sponsored by the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Temple B'Nai Jehudah.

FIRST HONOR During the summer of 1915, Kansas City received another first that brought with it pride—and sorrow.

Troop 4 of the Kansas City Council was the first Troop in the United States to receive the Carnegie Medal for Heroism.

It was presented to the mother of Alden Laner who died in an attempt to save a fellow Scout, William Frazee, from drowning in the Swope Park Lake on May 30, 1915.

FIRST EXECUTIVE The growing popularity of Scouting now forced two important changes. In 1915 the Council office was moved from the YMCA to 228 Glendale Building at 910 Grand Avenue.

More importantly, by this time all concerned realized that a full-time official Scout Executive was necessary for the proper administration and expansion of the program.

Mr. A. L. Palmer, Jr., became the first Scout Executive. Mr. Albert J. Watson remained as Scout Commissioner, a post he held until 1918.

The organization with its formalized leadership grew even faster. And except for minor—and temporary—setbacks, it prospered.

FIRST VICTORY Probably the most severe obstacle was experienced just prior to World War I. "Peace at any price" exhorters viciously attacked Scouting as being militaristic.

When war actually came, the Scouts responded by selling War Bonds, collecting pits for gas masks, gathering milkweed pods to be used in life jackets and planting victory gardens.

No official Boy Scout Camp was held in 1918 due to wartime difficulties. (The Independence Troops did, however, conduct a limited camp at Urban Lake near Liberty, Missouri.)

The outstanding services rendered by the Scouts during these turbulent times more than offset the earlier criticisms. In fact, Scouting was more firmly established than ever. They had seen a need—and were prepared to act.

With Dr. H. J. Sowerby (1916-1919) and Edward C. Wright, Jr., (1919-1922) at the helm as Scout Executives, the Council moved intact through the War to end all Wars. Then came peace and renewed growth.

FIRST DRIVE The Council needed money if it were to really grow. A three-year budget of \$50,000 was determined. A lot of money in post-World War I days—but Kansas City loved a challenge.

Mr. Ward C. Gifford, Manager of the E. E. Peake Realty & Development Company, led an army of workers that collected \$55,086.93. In one day! Next challenge, please.

A lot of things began to happen all at once. The Council office was moved again. This time to 912-14 Grand Avenue, where it remained through 1920.

In March of 1919 thirty Troops with 600 Scouts were transferred to the newly-organized Wyandotte County Council in Kansas City, Kansas.

And at the same time, Independence withdrew its Troops from the Kansas City Council to form one of its own.



Near the end of the decade—1919, to be exact—250 Scouts attended a 12-day session at Camp Naish near Bonner Springs, Kansas. Today this is the official summer camp of the Kaw Council.



And here is the official Boy Scout uniform of the day, complete with broad-brimmed hat and knee stockings. Note the background poster's unusual approach to attracting new Scoutmasters.



The backbone of Scouting has always been adult leadership. So let this photograph of a Scouter in 1918 speak for all of those selfless pioneers who cared enough about boys to make Scouting a reality in Kansas City.

Two hundred and fifty boys attended a twelve-day session at the Council Camp held at Camp Naish near Bonner Springs, Kansas.

And during the same summer, the Kansas City Park Board set aside a tract of land in the south end of Swope Park for Boy Scouting camping. It was then known as Theodore Roosevelt Grove. (It is today known as Swope Park Golf Course No. 2).

And so the first decade came to a close just as it began—in a flurry of action—setting the stage for a bright Scouting future. But a lot had happened in a few short years: Scouting had come from London fog . . . through World War . . . and into Kansas City sunlight. And the change had done it wonders.

THE SECOND DECADE: I'LL DO MY BEST 1920-1929

... Camp Ginger Blue ... Sea Scouting ... Camp Dan Sayre ... Roe Bartle

GREAT STRIDES The second ten year period of Scouting in Kansas City was brimming over with accomplishment in almost every area of activity.

It was becoming quite evident to all—from the national leaders to the newest tenderfoot—that this was no ordinary movement in an ordinary town. This was Kansas City . . . and time to make room for a leader.

A five-headed thrust was underway: civic service, camping facilities, Round-Up expansion, administrative growth and individual achievement were the key areas of action.

CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY During this decade the service feature of Scouting was most dominant. Scouts, as usual, conducted inspections for the spring clean-ups of the Health Department. They ushered at civic meetings at Convention Hall, pasted windshield stickers for the Good Roads Amendment campaign—and rendered great service in the United Charities financial campaign.

The young men in khaki distributed 11,000 leaflets the day before the campaign opened, and furnished messenger service during the whole effort.

In 1921 and 1922 two hundred Scouts a day served the American Legion Convention. One thousand, five hundred boys served during the parade.

The Mayor's Christmas Tree organization was served both years; also the International Sunday School Convention. They continued to serve the Allied Charities campaign.

The Scouts also served on the Park and Planning Committee to raise flags on all downtown buildings on Flag Day. They served the Mayor's Kiddies picnic.

In fact, in practically every civic and patriotic movement where boys could be of service—there the Scouts would be.



The second decade of Scouting found units like Troop 92, one of the most active Negro groups, involved in many kinds of civic service. The photograph was taken in 1920, possibly after a camporee.



Boy Scouts were called upon to control crowds at the 1921 Mayor's Kiddies' Picnic in Swope Park.



Scouts and Scouters from Troop 20 pause during a special 1921 Fire Prevention parade featuring "Mrs. O'Leary's" infamous cow.

MEMORIAL OCCASIONS One of the greatest events of 1920 was the dedication of the Roosevelt Memorial Grove planted in Swope Park by the Scouts.

General Leonard Wood was the speaker for this occasion and over 1,000 Scouts took part in the ceremony witnessed by many thousand spectators. A bronze marker placed at the base of the first tree planted by General Wood remains today.

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1926, the Liberty Memorial was dedicated. President Calvin Coolidge was on hand at this second memorial occasion of the decade. And so were the Scouts . . . helping control the crowds and forming a protective aisle for the President himself.

Even the press was becoming very appreciative of the efforts of these enthusiastic young people to help their City.

The following is a quotation from "Speaking the Public Mind" in the KANSAS CITY STAR which appeared in the fall of 1928. "Last spring a small army of Boy Scouts combed the city for bagworms. Polite boys called to ask if they might pick them off our trees and bushes. A big bonfire ended the work. Have we said 'Thank You?' " Please pass mine along to them."

ROUND-UP GROWS Another part of Kansas City Scouting that began to get considerable recognition from both the regional and national press was the annual Round-Up.

Not satisfied with just being the first Council to produce such an event . . . each year the show took on greater and greater importance as the essence of the movement in Kansas City.

Troops began to vie with each other for the most impressive display, the most dramatic feat.

For example, just before the Ninth Annual Round-Up, one could probably have seen Troop 10 rehearsing their rope bridge building . . . by throwing it across Brush Creek! They performed the same act at the old Convention Hall, site of the Round-Up, on April 9, 1921.

LEADERS ATTEND The national—and international—leadership of the Boy Scout movement decided it was time to review this Mid-American phenomenon firsthand.

The Eleventh Scout Round-Up was held on April 14, 1923, again in old Convention Hall. The VIP in attendance was Captain Francis Gidney, who was the Chief of Gilwell Park, the English Scout Leaders' training camp.

And then in the official program of the Thirteenth (March 28, 1925) came this important announcement:

"Kansas City is indeed fortunate this year in having as its guest of honor two very distinguished leaders of boys—Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner, and James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, who have both been national leaders in Scouting since its beginning in America in 1910. To the vigorous, farsighted leadership of these men can be attributed the wonderful success of Scouting in America."

BADEN-POWELL HIMSELF And then—for Kansas City Scouters—came the greatest thrill of all.

On May 5 and 6, 1926, Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the world, visited Kansas City. On May 5 the best events of the Round-Up were repeated for them and Sir Robert presented 100 Eagle Scout Badges. On May 6 a dinner honoring them was held in the Pompian Room of the Baltimore Hotel.



Captain Francis Gidney, Chief of Gilwell Park—the English Scout Leaders training camp, visited the 11th Round-Up in 1923.



One of the greatest events of 1920 was the dedication of the Roosevelt Memorial Grove planted by the Scouts in Swope Park. General Leonard Wood broke the ground for the first tree to be planted.

Round-Up preparation was always thorough. Here members of Troop 10 rehearse their rope bridge building skills by practicing across Brush Creek, making ready for the ninth big show.



Now Troop 10 and several other units do their stuff for the enthusiastic crowds at the old Convention Hall, site of the Ninth Round-Up in 1921.

MORE CHIEFS On April 1 and 2, 1927 the Fifteenth Annual Boy Scout Round-Up was enjoyed by two of the most distinguished officials of the movement.

The first guest of honor was Mr. Walter W. Head, National President of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America . . . and one of the real pioneers of the program.

The second guest was Dr. George J. Fisher of New York . . . Deputy Chief Scout Executive . . . Director of the National Field department of the National Council . . . and himself a pioneer of Scouting.

The Kansas City showcase had become a national attraction—and soon the model for annual Scouting shows everywhere.

ANCHORS AWEIGH During the early '20's Sea Scouting, under Dr. Elliott Smith, Portmaster, made real progress, and was soon firmly established in the Port of Kansas City. Working with borrowed boats the first part of the year, fifteen Sea Scouts passed the Red Cross Lifesaving Tests and then made rapid strides in crew work. Several river trips were made during the summer. The next fall two river boats, 27 feet overall and rigged to row with eight rowers, were built and launched. Each boat would have a headquarters on the Municipal wharf at the foot of Main Street.

FOLLOW AKELA At the other end of the decade—1929 to be exact—another branch of Scouting was attempted. The National Council, at the urging of many parents, began experimenting with the Cubbing program.

Mr. Sam C. Reaves of the St. Louis Scout staff was a part of this initial planning—and later would become a significant part of the Kansas City professional team.

PERSONAL EFFORT A review of the twenties would not be complete without a discussion of some of the outstanding personal Scout achievements in the community.

Scout Ford R. Nelson, Troop 1, saved a little girl from drowning by jumping into deep water and holding her up until rescued. Mr. Nelson is a past Treasurer of the Kansas City Area Council and Trust Officer at the First National Bank of Kansas City.

Also Scout Stuart Day of Troop 8 saved his small cousin from drowning on the Wisconsin Lake, using lifesaving training he had learned at Camp.

Scout Damon Bass of Troop 91 saved another Scout from drowning in deep water while on a hike. He grabbed his friend and swam with him to the bank.

On the lighter side—no pun intended—Scout Dudley Smith of Independence became the world's champion fire-by-friction expert with a record 5-1/5 seconds.

ANOTHER FIRST Kansas City got the decade off to a good start with another significant achievement by a local Scout.

Harry Cooper of Troop 92, sponsored by the Paseo YMCA, attained the Eagle Rank in September. He was the only Negro Eagle Scout in Kansas City and according to the best information available the first Negro Eagle Scout in the United States. Cooper earned 48 merit badges.

MANY CAMPS Outdoor life was an integral part of Scouting right from the start—and in no place is this more evident than in the pattern of Camps used by the Council during the decade.

The image shows a formal Troop Charter from the Boy Scouts of America. The document is framed by a decorative border containing the Scout motto "BE PREPARED" at the top, and the words "DUTY TO SELF", "DUTY TO GOD AND COUNTRY", and "DUTY TO OTHERS" at the top corners. The border also features the Scout emblem and the words "HELPFUL - FRIENDLY", "TRUSTWORTHY - LOYAL", "OBEY - OBTAIN", "COURTEOUS - KIND", and "THRIFTY - BRAVE" and "CLEAN - REVERENT" at the bottom. The central text reads: "BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA", "TROOP CHARTER", "This is to Certify that", "ASSEN SCHOOL", "TROOP NO. 17, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI", "having made proper application through its duly authorized representatives for the organization of a troop of Boy Scouts to carry out the program of the Boy Scouts of America for", "CHARACTER BUILDING", "CITIZENSHIP TRAINING", "AMERICANIZATION", "is hereby granted a troop charter for the year ending JANUARY 31, 1930", "subject to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws and rules and regulations of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.", "J. D. POSEY", "JAYN THORNTON", "HARRY D. BARTLEY", "FRANK E. DUFFY", "The above-mentioned officials, having been duly certified, are officially registered by the National Council to meet the responsibilities of their respective offices in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Boy Scouts of America.", "IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America has caused this charter to be signed by its officers and its corporate seal to be affixed this 17th day of FEBRUARY, in the year 1929.", "Calvin Coolidge", "William H. Taft", "DO A GOOD TURN DAILY"

A typical Troop charter of the era bears the signatures of Calvin Coolidge as Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America—and William H. Taft, as the Honorary Vice President.



Under the able direction of Dr. Elliott Smith, Portmaster, Kansas City's Sea Scouts performed well on land and sea. The year is 1922. The place is Camp Dan Sayre.



One of the popular Scouting functions of the Twenties was the Field Day. This one held at 40th and Gillham in 1921 featured some intense fire-by-friction competition.

Scout Dudley Smith of Independence became the world's champion fire-by-friction expert with an "unmatched" time of 5½ seconds.



The Council summer camp for 1920 was held near Osceola, Missouri (not the present Reservation). It was called the Osage Scout Camp and ran from August 16 to 27. Two hundred and fifty Scouts attended.

In 1921 the Camp was held at Ginger Blue near Lanagan, Missouri, with 447 Scouts enjoying themselves.

The 1922 summer session was held for the first time on a camp owned by the Kansas City Council. The site was near Noel, Missouri, donated by Mr. Dan Sayre, owner of the Ozark Spring Ranch. This site was a beautiful one consisting of a large clear field adjacent to dense woods, with a good swimming beach on the Elk River. It had an unlimited supply of pure water for all purposes piped into the camp from the Ozark Spring, one of the largest in the Ozarks.

Under the direction of Major Henry S. Day, Chairman of the Camp Committee, a number of permanent buildings were erected on the campsite during the winter of 1921, including a modern camp kitchen and a commissary, a headquarters building and a hospital frame building.

A 2,000-foot pipeline was also laid from Ozark Spring to the camp. Plans laid out by Major Day would produce one of the best-equipped large camps in the country within a few years.

This was one of the most efficient camp sessions ever held by the Kansas City Council from the standpoint of equipment, program and leadership. More than fifty men accompanied 450 Scouts to camp. The record of advancement almost doubled any previous record. The best indication of the camp's success was that almost all of the boys expressed a keen desire to come again.

Camp Dan Sayre would prove itself effective as the official Council summer location until the end of the decade. Then two things would happen to Kansas City Scouting that would change it forever.

Somehow Camp Sayre was not enough to hold the interest of the older Scouts. The complete challenge was not there. Nor was it big enough for the Council to grow into. During the summer of 1929, the Council experimented with a veteran's camp—composed only of Scouts who had previous camping experience—at Camp Roosevelt in Benedict, Kansas.

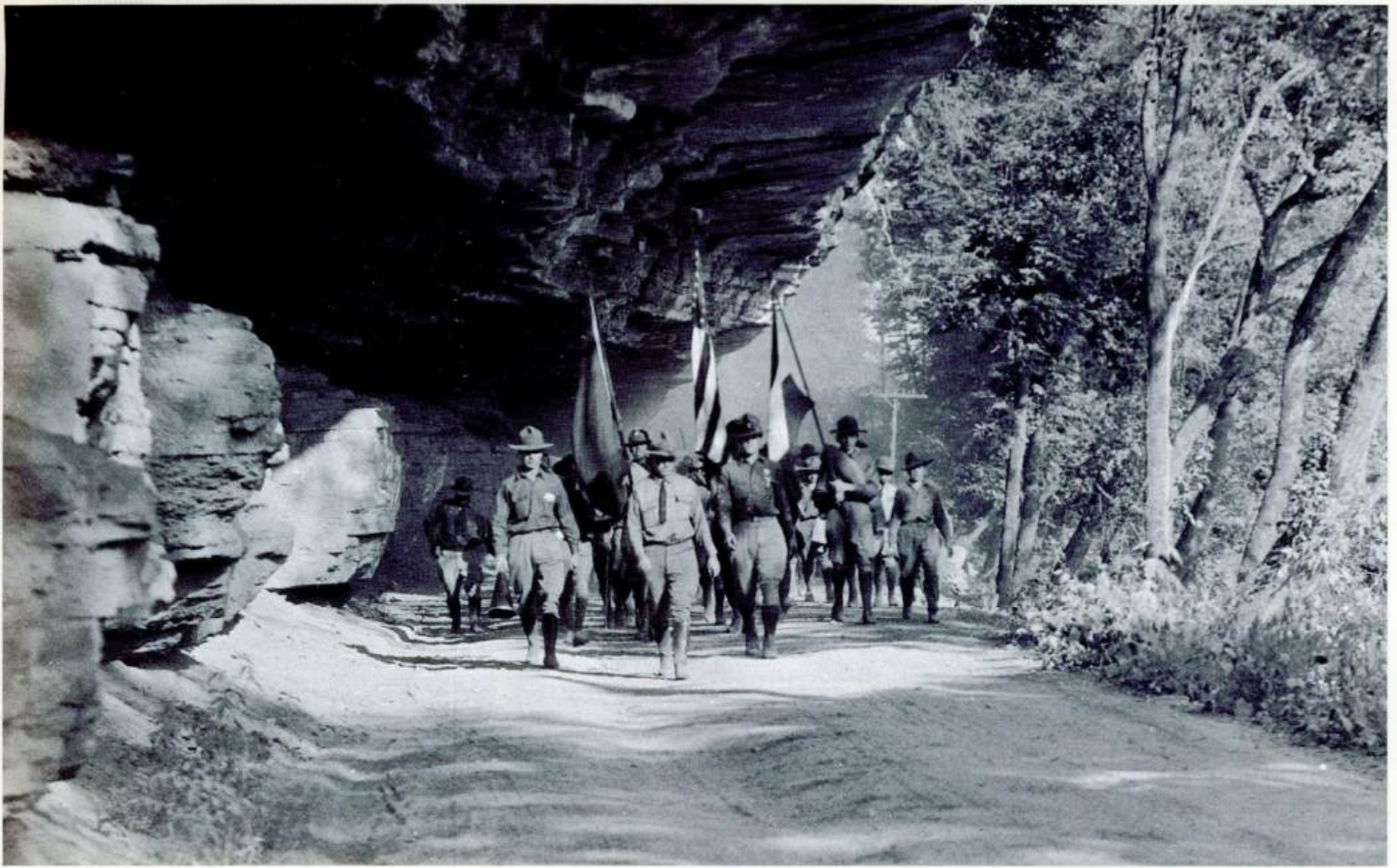
It wasn't the answer. So the Council leadership started a concentrated search for a suitable area around which to build a Scouting future.

CAMP OSCEOLA Among the many suggested sites presented was a gorgeous area of green woodlands overlooking the mighty Osage River.

After inspecting the various proposals, the Camping Committee recommended the purchase of 460 acres of what is now Camp Wigwam of the H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation.

The purchase was made in the fall of 1929 from Charles Green through the St. Clair Investment Company. Work started immediately on the clearing of land for camp. Because of its proximity to the little town, the new camp would be called Camp Osceola.

The first of the two great changes had been accomplished.



Scouts hike from Camp
Dan Sayre in formal marching
formation on a
summer day in 1923.



Swimming and the buddy system were inseparable
even way back then. As Dr. Elliott Smith directs the
water safety program at Camp Dan Sayre in 1922.

GIANT STEPS At the end of 1920, Kansas City had 82 Troops and 2,132 Scouts. There was also an increase in Negro Scouts. The Troops increased from three to five, largely due to the dedicated efforts of Deputy Commissioner Lacey.

By 1922 there were over 100 units active and nearly 3,000 boys. And by 1928 the Council had grown to 174 Troops and 3,872 Boy Scouts. This total included the newly-acquired Lafayette County.

COUNCIL LEADERSHIP George E. Green succeeded Edward C. Wright, Jr., as Scout Executive in 1922 and ran the Council until October of 1928.

The Council office for 1921, '22 and '23 was in the Red Cross Center, 408 E. 11th Street. On July 7, 1921 Chief Scout Executive James E. West paid a visit to Kansas City. He was very much impressed by the advanced condition of Scouting. He hadn't seen anything yet.

During 1924 the Council was divided into ten districts. The Council office was at 1012 McGee. Later in the year it was moved to 201-07 Sterling, located at 121 E. 8th Street, and remained there until 1930.

It was in the early 1920s that the territory, mostly north of the Missouri River, was formed into a Council named "Covered Wagon Area". Judge E. E. Kirkland, probate judge in Liberty, Missouri, was instrumental in its organization. He became the President of the Covered Wagon Council in January of 1929. This took in some towns east of Independence and also around Harrisonville. This area was gradually integrated into the Kansas City Council with staff help being assigned from the Kansas City office.

The decade, it was clear, had been a strong one.

THE CHIEF It is ironic that the significant accomplishments of the decade would be far overshadowed by two large things that were names only in 1929: Camp Osceola and Roe Bartle.

For young, dynamic H. Roe Bartle had become the Scout Executive in October of 1928—and the Trail to Eagle would soon be blazing brightly between a pathway of white rock.

THE THIRD DECADE: STRENGTHENED BY AN EAGLE'S CLAW 1930-1939

... Chief Lone Bear ... Mic-O-Say ... Osceola ... First Pack

IRRESISTIBLE FORCE A singular, charismatic man had come to Kansas City. H. Roe Bartle. For the next two-plus decades he would lead the Council into unquestioned leadership in the world of Scouting. The Kansas City Area Council would become the yardstick for achievement from one ocean to the other.

Bartle's genius, his overpowering public speaking talents, his boundless drive took form in many ways throughout the City. The depression years may have put cash in short supply, but there was no deficit of ideas.

THE INNER CIRCLE There was one idea, however, that completely electrically-charged this decade and all that would follow. The Tribe of Mic-O-Say.

In looking back one finds that as unlikely a place as Casper, Wyoming played an important role in Kansas City Scouting. For it was here in the rugged ranching country of this great open land that Bartle first developed the concept of a program based on the traditions of the American Indian for exceptional Scouts.



A 1920 Court of Honor session—today it would be called a Board of Review—takes place in Council headquarters, 408 East 11th Street. Mr. V. P. Wetz was the Chairman.



Four special guests of the 1927 Round-Up take time for this photograph: Edward C. Wright, former Kansas City Scout Executive; Dr. George J. Fisher, Deputy Chief Scout Executive; Walter W. Head, National Council President; and J. H. Piper, a member of the National staff.



Young, dynamic H. Roe Bartle became the Kansas City Scout Executive in 1928—and an era of unmatched progress for the Council was underway.

The Tribe of Mic-O-Say was conceived to intensify the aims and ideals of the Boy Scouts of America. The legends of the noble Indian warrior—courageous in battle, steadfast in friendship, unyielding in honor—lent themselves well to this important task.

Bartle brought this idea from Casper, Wyoming to St. Joseph, Missouri, when he became its Scout Executive.

FIRST CALL NIGHT During the 1929 camping season at Camp Dan Sayre at Noel, Missouri . . . Chief Lone Bear introduced his magnetic program. The fire-lighted faces of young Scouts watched wide-eyed, not quite believing what they were seeing.

The call went out sending these Foxmen on the long and difficult trail to the inner circle for the very first time:

H. Roe Bartle	) Transferred	Wm. A. Zischany
Joe Scanlon	) from	John Lance
E. S. Thresher*	) St. Joseph	Dan Scott
H. C. Henrici*		Otto Nolte*
L. G. Soule		Fred Coldwell*
D. T. Jennings		C. A. Allen
W. Morris Turner		Lyonal Hough
W. T. O'Malley		Ray Stumph*
Glen O. Brown*		J. A. Coffey
W. M. Grube		J. D. Ellis*
Ned Gold		J. R. Fesmire
Turner Duncan		Howard C. Kroh, Jr.*
Joe Smith		Percy S. Lorie, Jr.
Cliff Tozier		Lloyd Starer
Joe Harbaugh		Keith Oehschlager
Steve Heckert		Dr. D. L. Jones
John Dennis		Frank Smith, Jr.
Francis Piepmeyer		William Duncan
Stanley Smith		Robert McGavic
Richard Koenigsdorf*		Edward de Martelly
Benny Kwiatck		Wayland Campbell*
Carl Schmidt		Charles Platt
Tom Hurst		Billy Platt

*Deceased

This first Call Night—and the events that followed—bore little resemblance to the awe-inspiring Ceremonials of today. Much of that would come later as the germ of friendship and warmth took root in the lives of Scouts and Scouters.

In fact this first group of Tribesmen was largely responsible for creating the unique organizational system Tribesmen are involved in now.

Of course, the very nature of the Tribe prevents a written history of its own development. But the exciting facts of its early growth can be heard around quiet campfires where senior Tribesmen speak of the old ways with a gleam of yesterday's youth in their eyes.

A BOY'S THING The basic program of Mic-O-Say was designed for life at summer camp. Bartle developed it as a boy's special thing. Something that would linger in his heart as manhood approached.

Leaders would be brought into the Tribe so that they might interpret and encourage these ideals in the lives of boys.

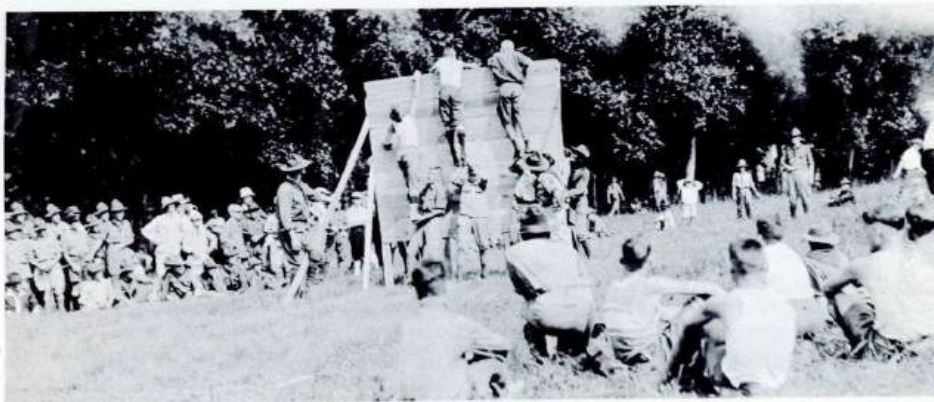
THE HILLS OF OSCEOLA In 1930 the newly-acquired Camp at Osceola was used for the first time. Four two-week sessions were available. Camp opened July 7 and closed September 1.

The cost for the full two-week sessions, including food, lodging and transportation, was \$16.00. Scouts went from Kansas City by train to Osceola and then by truck from the town to camp.

Ernest D. Modlin was the first Camp Director. The boys swam in the Osage River and watched the stars from the Point.



The newly-acquired Council camp near Osceola, Missouri, was used for the first time in 1930. Scouts went from Kansas City by train, then loaded into trucks—as shown here—at the Osceola railroad station for the final journey to camp.



Physical fitness—and the importance of team performance—are stressed during this field exercise at Camp Dan Sayre during the late Twenties.



The first permanent building at Camp Osceola was this little log cabin for the Camp Director. Located near the present Camp Wigwam Dining Lodge, the structure stands today—a reminder of times past.

FIRST BUILDINGS Both of the permanent buildings installed that first year are still in use today. The little log cabin with the fence—located near the present Wigwam dining lodge—was the Camp Director's quarters. Bartle, Modlin and then Don Baldwin, the second Camp Director, stayed here when in Camp. Today this little structure stands as a reminder of earlier days.

The other first-year building was a two-story log house built by the Let's Go Gang District. For many years this was used as the Nature Lodge in Camp Wigwam. In the 1940's the upper story was removed and the building is now used as the Reservation Lodge and Museum.

All of the lodgings—wooden floor, 8-man tents—were set up in the area that is now Camp Wigwam. Meals were served from a large tent in the center of camp.

EARLY TRIBE The new Camp was an immediate hit—and the Tribe of Mic-O-Say quickly became focal point of camp activity. Scouts proudly wearing their hard-earned eagle claws were held in awe by the younger and weaker boys.

The Tribe was simple in organizational structure. There were only Braves and Warriors. No paint assignments. In fact camp honors were intertwined with Tribal functions.

FIRST PAINT The first paint designation was just that—a camp honor. Red paint at the end of the claws meant the wearer had been selected the Honor Camper. There was only one such boy chosen during each session. But this selection idea was dropped in 1933 when it became too competitive. The Tribal leaders were also refining their infant program and separating it completely from normal camp routine.

LONE BEAR The first Tribal ceremonies were held in Lone Bear council ring near the Point. It was much smaller than the sacred ring now overlooking the Osage, for the average class of Foxmen was rarely over ten.

The first Call Night at Osceola was held in the original general campfire ring. The beautiful Mic-O-Say Memorial Lodge was built on this spot in the early Fifties to commemorate those Tribesmen lost in the War.

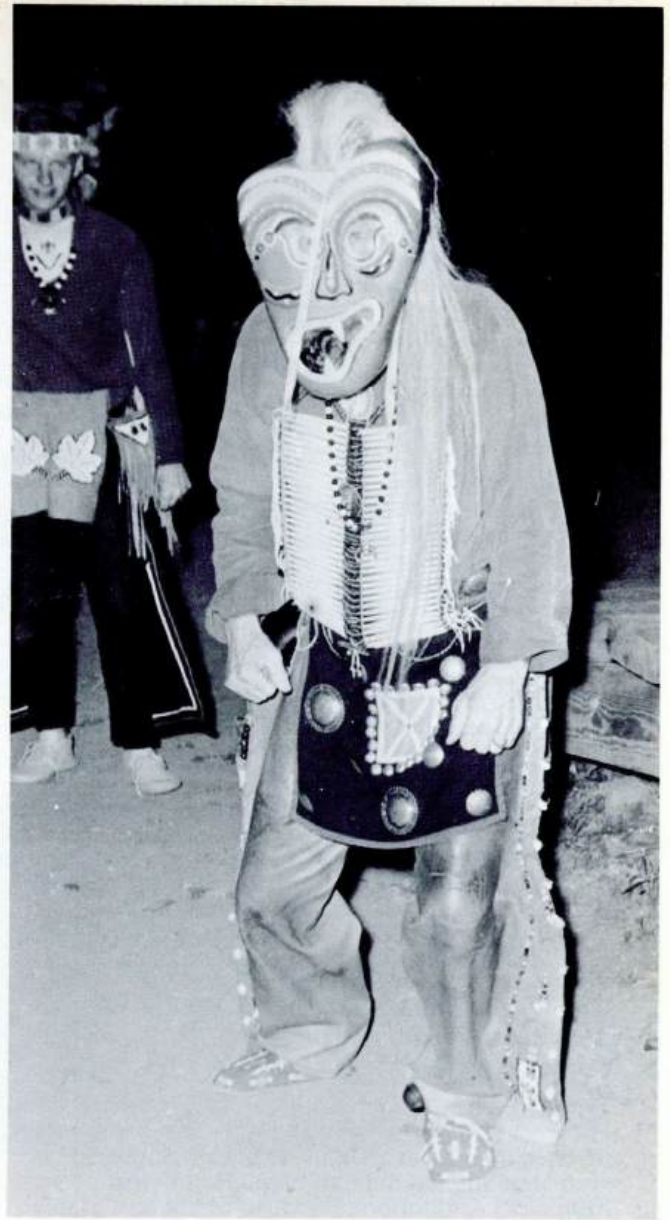
The Foxman of that day—and until the mid-sixties—is today's Called Brave. There were many other differences. Mostly in the physical aspects of the Call: Foxmen were bodily thrown out of the council ring, for example. And Runners were well known for their hazing tactics, including such things as whipping the initiates with leather thongs as they ran them.

But one thing was the same from the very beginning. For 72 hours a chosen lad must prove himself worthy of his leader's faith—and an eagle claw. He would leave the hushed campfire ring—as would the thousands that have followed—charged with personal silence. And personal commitment.

TRIBAL GROWTH The Tribal leadership structure was forming, as the need for more responsibility from certain Tribesmen became apparent. The Runner was the first Tribal paint assignment and he performed almost every duty required of the present day Firebuilder, Tom-Tom Beater, Runner, Keeper of the Sacred Bundle and Shaman all rolled into one.

A couple of years later several outstanding Runners were given the designation of Sachem and performed duties as sort of sub-Medicine Men. During most of the Thirties, Ernie Modlin was the Acting (or Directing) Medicine Man; Don Baldwin, W. M. "Pappy" Grube and L. G. "Doc" Soule were the other Medicine Men. Bartle was Chief. This was the Tribal Council.

Mic-O-Say Medicine Man Lone Star
—“the most ferocious” (W. M.
“Pappy” Grube) begins another
round of testing Foxmen.
Generations of Scouters
have shuddered at
his ministrations.



Looks like lunchtime at the
Osage Scout Camp—the
1920 location for the
Council's summer program
—near Osceola, Missouri
(not the present
Reservation).



Construction of the first administration
lodge was well underway by June 1930.
This building today utilized as a Nature
Museum in Camp Wigwam of the H. Roe
Bartle Scout Reservation.

Many other traditions had their origin in this third decade of Scouting—and first decade of the Tribe of Mic-O-Say—but their discussion must remain a part of the inner circle.

A new and wonderful phase of Scouting in Kansas City had begun. And the purposes and ideals of this movement within a movement would carry over into the lives of thousands of Scouts wherever they might go.

CAMP DEVELOPMENT In 1934 a permanent dining hall was built and used until the present Wigwam dining hall replaced it in the Forties.

Work began on the Wigwam swimming pool in November of 1935, thus eliminating the tiring climb up the hill from the Osage River. Several other smaller buildings—mostly log structures—were built during the decade—and most are still enjoying some use today.

Bartle's two-pronged summer program was well on its way: Osceola and Mic-O-Say. In 1935 Don Baldwin had become the Camp Director and his leadership had spurred on a remarkable record of growth in both areas. Baldwin had been the first boy called into the Tribe at St. Joseph and in 1939 became the Tribe's first Acting Chieftain. Up to that time all Chieftains had been honorary designations. In 1940 he left the Council to become Scout Executive of the San Angelo, Texas Council.

REACHING OUT Scouting is more than summer fun and the Council was aware of the need to take care of new boys—new areas—that wanted to be a part of this unique movement. One of the new areas of involvement was Cubbing.

Starting in 1933 local councils throughout the country were allowed to use this experimental program for younger boys. Kansas City had already developed a number of Junior Boy Scout Troops—but began selling these groups on the official program of Cubbing.

FIRST PACK The first Cub Scout Pack was chartered in December, 1934. By 1936 the Council boasted 19 Packs and 609 Cubs.

Then in the Fall of 1938 the first Cub Scout Show was presented at the Exhibition Hall of the Municipal Auditorium. Because of the size of this area, Boy Scout Troops were used to help fill the space.

Handicraft ideas were the basic themes at this—and other early—Cub Shows. Many Den Mothers came early to check over the booths for suggestions to take back to their own Dens. The show was a success.

COUNCIL CHANGE In 1930 the two Kansas counties, Johnson and Miami, were returned to the Kansas City, Kansas Council. At about the same time Bates County became a part of the Kansas City Council. The Council office at the end of 1930 moved to 3215 Park Avenue, where it remained through 1933. From 1934 to 1937 the office was located at 410 Land Bank Building.

St. Clair County and Henry County, except for Windsor Township, came under the Council's jurisdiction in 1936. The Kansas City Council now covered eleven counties divided into nine districts. A Field Department was created for better service. The year ended with 210 Boy Scout Troops, 5,887 Boy Scouts and 1,611 Leaders.

In 1937 the Council office was located at 510 Land Bank Building where it remained through 1950. Judge E. E. Kirkland, who had been the President of the Covered Wagon Area Council, now the Covered Wagon District became a member of the Kansas City staff. With the help of Don C. Baldwin, these two staff men cooperated in handling the rural division.



For more than three decades this simple statue at the entrance to Camp Osceola has welcomed Kansas City Scouts to summer adventure.



Work began on the Camp's first swimming pool in 1935. Soon the traditional swim in the Osage River would be a thing of the past.

Thirty-four hundred and twenty-nine boys attended summer camp. Seventy-one Scouts and six leaders attended the National Jamboree in Washington, D. C.

Twelve Scouts under the leadership of Scoutmaster L. V. Harris of Troop 84 attended the World Jamboree in Holland. In October District 1 and District 2 were made into three council districts. The Council ended the year with 216 troops, 6,144 Scouts, 28 Packs, 1,028 Cubs and 1,799 leaders.

In 1938 the Kansas City Council asked the various district divisions to adopt distinctive names in place of mere numerals and non-descriptive names.

Independence, or Division 5, came up with "Three Trails District" because Independence was the starting point of three historical trans-continental trails—The Santa Fe Trail, The California Trail and the Oregon Trail.

Division 1 became the Airport District—Division 2, the Northeast Viking District and the Blue Valley Rangers—Division 3, the Brush Creek Tribes—Division 4, Let's Go Gang—and Division 6, the Trail Blazers District.

Camp White, located at 120th and Blue River Road, was used for many years as a training center, for overnight camping and for camporees.

This property belonged to the White Estate and was leased by the Kansas City Area Council. The lease was not renewed after 1938.

In 1939 all of the Scouting program in eleven counties came under the jurisdiction of the Kansas City Council and the Kansas City Area Council, No. 309, was formed.

NATIONAL MEETING Kansas City got its first chance to show off to the national scene in 1933. In June the 23rd National Council Meeting of the Boy Scouts of America was held in our great city.

Just to make it clear who was the best, the Council re-presented the Round-Up for this elite group. More than 7,000 boys participated in this tremendous event.

Then to top it off, the Council presented the largest Eagle Class in the history of Scouting. Three hundred and eleven young men received the coveted rank of Eagle at the hands of Daniel Carter Beard, Scout Commissioner and one of the Founders of Scouting in America. Some visiting councils also had boys in this special Class.

IMPRESSIVE ROUND-UPS Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the United States, was master of ceremonies at this special national presentation. He was so impressed by this Round-Up that he suggested that each council in the United States have such an event. Edward C. Wright, Jr. former Scout Executive, made trips to various councils to help them with their first Round-Ups. The 18th Annual Round-Up of the Kansas City Council was held in the American Royal Building, April 25 and 26. The guests of honor included L. W. Baldwin, Chairman of the 8th Regional Council, Boy Scouts of America. He was President of the Missouri Pacific Railways, St. Louis. Other VIPs were Dr. George J. Fisher, Deputy Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America, of New York City and E. A. Stowell, National Director of Personnel, Boy Scouts of America, New York City.

The first Boy Scout Round-Up in the new Municipal Auditorium was held on May 8 and 9, 1936.

CIVIC SERVICE In the fall of 1937 the Boy Scouts were asked to collect clothing for the southeast Missouri flood victims. This drive had such a dramatic appeal that the Scouts in one day collected 208,691 garments, most of which were usable. The fall clothing collection was held during the week



Perhaps one of the most impressive Round-Ups ever was the last one held in the American Royal. On May 3 and 4, 1935, Kansas City's finest boys performed their skills before capacity crowds. A fitting salute to the first quarter century of BSA service in the Heart of America.

prior to Thanksgiving. This drive netted 283,336, or a total for the year of 492,027 garments collected under the Council sponsorship.

And so the decade ended as it should—with thousands of young men helping others . . . having great fun together . . . striving for higher goals . . . and strengthened by an eagle's claw.

THE FOURTH DECADE: TO DO MY DUTY 1940-1949

. . . World War II . . . Strong Leadership . . . Lone Bear Council Ring . . . Healthy Increase

A PLEDGE KEPT A Scout pledges on his honor to do his duty to his country. In the early years of the Forties this would mean enlisting to fight. And die. For Freedom.

December . . . 1941 . . . Pearl Harbor. America was no longer an island.

Older Scouts quickly exchanged their khaki for Uncle Sam's. They were prepared. And the record of Kansas City Scouts in combat is a very proud and distinguished one. But many fine young men never returned.

The Scout Law took on new dimension as the words Trustworthy, Loyal, Helpful, Brave . . . became the essence of a soldier's battlefield ability.

The German and Japanese bombs never fell on Kansas City, but Scouts now saw an entire nation adopt their motto: "Be Prepared."

EXTRA EFFORT World War II spun the younger Scouts into a swirl of duties at home that made World War I look like a one-mile hike. They performed real miracles in the scrap drives, gathering hundreds of thousands of pounds of scrap iron, aluminum, rubber and waste paper. Newspaper drives were a weekly occurrence.

There were special drives for fats and rags, and even milkweed pods (for fluff in lifebelts). Scouts sold defense bonds, planted victory gardens, worked as civil defense messengers, distributed posters for the National War Fund and the United Drive, and rationing bulletins for the Office of Price Administration.

They did their part for the Red Cross Blood Bank. They rolled up their sleeves and helped the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in a dozen different projects. Many Scouts even helped area farmers bring in crops in this time of labor shortage. They helped gather books to be sent to servicemen overseas.

HANDY SKILLS Just about every Scout skill came in handy—first aid, rescue work, fire prevention, communication, refugee care, messenger service—the list went on and on. Scouts in droves volunteered to staff the plane-spotter posts that sprouted on roofs and hillsides. Scouts were usually ahead of their elders in being able to tell a Spitfire from a Messerschmitt on the practice charts. Some boys built airplane models out of wood to help the senior spotters learn the distinguishing characteristics of the various fighters and bombers.

Scout Troops all over the City proudly displayed photographs of their brothers in combat—or encircled individuals on old camping photos to show the Scouts now in uniform.

Sea Scouts were "graduated" into the Navy so fast it was hard to keep track of them. Within a year the number of Scouts and Scouters fighting for our country had more than doubled. The Council tried desperately to keep track of them all,



The Point is one place on the great H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation—or Camp Osceola as it was called when this picture was taken in 1931—that everyone considers a must to visit.



Cave exploration is a favorite pastime of Scouts of any decade. This 1920 venture probably took place at Camp Osage.

printing special bulletins containing page after page of excerpts from letters from Kansas City boys now in a different uniform in many corners of the earth.

Even with the necessary wartime restrictions, Council activity—unlike in other parts of the country—was not curtailed. One of the highlights during these trying years was the 29th Round-Up (April 25 and 26, 1941). This two-nighter played to three distinguished guests: the Honorable Frank Phillips, president of the Frank Phillips Foundation; W. C. Smoot, treasurer of the same corporation; and Harold W. Lewman, Regional Executive of Region 8, BSA.

HEALTHY INCREASE With so many demands on Kansas City's manpower, it would seem reasonable to expect the rolls of Scouting to dip way down—but just the opposite was true. Scouting had never been more popular. Part of its lure was its strong program and citizenship emphasis.

By the end of 1945, the number of boys served by the Council had more than doubled since the decade began: 14, 786 Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts were in action in our town.

HAPPY RETURN Finally the long conflict was over. Braves and Warriors returned to their beloved reservation with renewed determination to carry out their resolutions and responsibilities as Tribesmen.

Almost overnight the Tribe soared from a tiny vanguard of honor campers to a big, enthusiastic band of young, experienced leaders. All clamoring for new responsibility. Changes would have to be made in Tribal structure quickly—or lose the spirit of these able Scouters.

MORE PAINT During the late Forties, four new paint responsibilities were added to the three titles of pre-war days to create new positions for these returning Tribesmen. Ceremonial tasks that had once been performed by Runners were now divided among Firebuilders, Tom-tom Beaters, Runners and Keepers of the Sacred Bundle.

Within the Tribal Council, Keepers of the Wampum now shouldered decision-making chores with their brothers with white paint, Sachems and Medicine Men.

So many new divisions of leadership brought on the need for more formal positioning of Warriors during ceremonies: thus began the paint station format now in use today.

LONE BEAR BUILT All too soon, another aspect of the Mic-O-Say movement felt the pressure of a rapidly expanding situation: Lone Bear Council Ring had also become hopelessly inadequate. A new—and much larger—forum for Tribal affairs was badly needed.

So construction on a second Lone Bear Council Ring was begun in 1945—with most of the work done enthusiastically by Tribesmen. This magical circle of white rock and silent totem pole took shape gradually and was first used in 1949. A magnificent white crown overlooking the swift Osage. Truly a Council Ring befitting the great man it was named after.

She-She-Be was not forgotten. This beautiful secluded gathering place would immediately assume a new assignment that all Tribesmen entering the inner circle during the Forties and Fifties would remember well.

Other ceremonial alterations took place during this post-war boom time that must remain within the hearts of the Tribesmen that participated in them.



For many years the Leaders' Retreat was a popular get-together for Scouters. New Council programs were introduced at these early Fall sessions at Camp Osceola.



The original Lone Bear Council Ring, with its single log seating and rough-hewn entrance signs, was built in the late Forties.

TRIBAL FEASTS GROW The high point of the spring months for the Mic-O-Say was once again the annual Tribal Feast held at the American Royal building just before Mother's Day. These special gatherings had taken place every year since the very beginning of the Tribe—but early feasts seemed more like private dinner parties when compared to the outburst of response to this get-together in the latter part of the decade.

The Forties saw over 1,000 wearers of the eagle claw now gather year after year to greet old friends, pay tribute to those called by the Great Spirit since the last feast and to honor a new Chieftain, selected by the Council of Chieftains.

COUNCIL GROWTH Clearly the soaring numbers of the Tribe were merely a reflection of what was happening in all areas of the Council.

Several new buildings, such as the present Wigwam dining lodge, appeared during this ten-year span to help handle the increase in Scouts.

PARRY LODGE BUILT Another great need in the Camp was for a permanent handicraft building. Mrs. John Parry gave the money to construct this lodge in memory of her husband.

The Parry Handicraft Lodge was constructed during the fall and winter of 1941. It was dedicated during the second session of the 1942 summer camp.

PARRY LODGE BURNED The original structure was short lived. After the regular summer sessions, Region 8 was to hold their annual fall meeting in the new lodge. Special tables and benches had even been built just for this gathering. But it was not to be. During the night before the session, the new building was completely destroyed by fire.

This was also the year of a much greater loss to all of Scouting: the death of Dan Beard, one of the co-founders of the BSA, at 91.

PARRY LODGE REBUILT But the Scouts bounced right back from the building loss. The lodge was rebuilt in time for the 1943 summer session. So camp legend, W. M. "Pappy" Grube — "the most ferocious" — was right back at the post he had held since the camp opened and holds to this day: handicraft director.

SAWMILL NEEDED By the end of the decade all possible campsites had been utilized in the Wigwam area and the Council leaders cast their eyes upon the available land around the camp's sawmill, built to provide the wood needed for the growing program.

In 1948 this new area—naturally called Sawmill—was first used for camping. The heavily-wooded ridge was soon spotted with new campsites as boys hustled to make mess call and merit badge classes in distant Wigwam locations.

OTHER CAMPS During the Forties, Fifties and most of the Sixties, the Council had other camp responsibilities. They provided the staff for the Rotary Club located near Unity Village. The boys enjoying this cabin camp were recommended by the various community and neighborhood centers in Kansas City. A modified Scouting program was used.

CAMP ERNST A second Council camp was purchased in 1949 known as Camp Ernst. It was located just over the state line in Johnson County, Kansas, about five miles west of Belton, Missouri.

This was the second camp property to be known as Camp Ernst. The original acreage was located near Claycomo and was deeded to the Kansas City Area Council by Mr. Alvin L. Ernst as a memorial to his wife, Antoinetta A. Ernst.

Visitors Sunday always draws crowds to poolside. This photo shows the oldest of the Reservation "water holes"—the Wigwam pool.



Camp legend W. M. "Pappy" Grube has been the Camp Handicraft Director since opening day.



Parry Lodge, the first permanent handicraft building, was constructed in the fall and winter of 1941. The original lodge burned down in 1942 and was rebuilt in time for the 1943 summer program.



Due to industrial development in that part of town, the property became unsuitable for camping purposes and was disposed of—with the proceeds being applied on the purchase of the second Camp Ernst.

The camp comprised 90 acres and was completed in 1954. The facilities included a caretaker's home, an administration building and health lodge, dining lodge and kitchen, a complete water system, swimming pool, leaders' lodges, adirondack shelters and tent platforms. All this was made possible through the extreme generosity of Mr. Ralph L. Smith, who furnished the money and materials.

This camp was built at the request of the Trail Blazers District for our Negro Scouts. Their leaders considered the distance and cost of Osceola out of reach for their units. After three summers of camping at Ernst, the call of the big camp became too great and Camp Ernst was closed for session use. It had been used year round for camporees, overnight outings and then became the Council Training Center. The property was sold in 1964 to a corporation for a club.

The Forties also saw the official creation of the world famous Philmont Scout Ranch. First started as the Philturn Rockymountain Scoutcamp in 1938, it consisted of 35,857 acres of land given by Waite Phillips to the Boy Scouts of America.

This high-adventure camp was increased in 1941 when Mr. Phillips gave the balance of his large ranch totaling 127,000 acres in all. At that time the name was changed to Philmont Scout Ranch.

SPECIAL CAMPING ACTIVITIES Through the Forties and Fifties and most of the Sixties the Scouters Retreat followed summer camp sessions at the H. Roe Bartle Reservation. Prominent speakers from all over the country were called upon to keynote these special sessions. Besides great fellowship, new fall and spring Council programs were introduced to the area Scouters.

District camporees were also an annual highlight of Council-level camping activity. Many locations—Camp Powell, Camp Ernst, Camp White and Lake Jacomo, to name a few—were used for these Scouting skill-oriented weekends.

DISTRICTS REALIGNED The decade began with the Council being divided into sixteen districts: Airport, Arrowhead, Bates, Blue Valley, Brush Creek, Cass, Lafayette, Pioneer, Pony Express, Ray-Clay, Sac-Osage, Swope Park, Three Trails, Trailblazers, Viking and Westport.

The very next year more changes were made in the district set-up: Airport, Arrowhead, Blue Grass, Blue Valley, Brush Creek, Lafayette, Miami, Osage, Pioneer, Pony Express, Ray-Clay, Shawnee, Swope Park, Three Trails, Trailblazers, Vikings and Westport were the new designated areas for the balance of the decade.

SENIOR SWITCH The older-boy program had its beginning in Kansas City with Sea Scouting way back around 1912. Then a new Senior program was adopted in 1936.

The war years produced further expansion of older boy activity: in 1940 the Emergency Service Corps was developed, and in 1942 Air Scouting was added. Then in 1949 a revised Explorer program, combining all features of Senior Scouting and using the name "Explorer" to describe the older Scout for the first time, was authorized.

AGE CHANGES New age levels were also established in 1949, designating Cub Scouting for boys 8 through 10, Boy Scouting for boys 11 through 13, and Exploring, 14 through 17.



These two Explorers remind one of the many older-boy programs utilized in Kansas City over the years: Sea Scouting, Emergency Service Corps, Air Scouting—and, of course, the new Exploring format.



In 1941 the world-famous Philmont Scout Ranch was increased to 127,000 ruggedly handsome acres. Since then hundreds of Kansas City Scouts have been attracted to this high-adventure camp.

SOLID GROWTH With these basic realignments, the decade ended with some impressive figures for Scouting. Over 20,000 boys were now engaged in this exciting movement: 7,861 Cubs, 10,770 Boy Scouts and 2,532 Explorers. These boys were being lead by 6,354 adults—and challenged by the fact that 4,239 Scouts before them in Kansas City had become Eagles. Kansas City was unmatched with this kind of excellence anywhere in the country.

STRENGTHEN LIBERTY This long decade had already seen young Americans in khaki strengthen the cause of freedom with their guns. It would end with younger Americans in different khaki helping to strengthen that same cause with statues. In 1949 the National Scout Council introduced a new crusade to "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty" with three targets—leadership, program and membership.

Kansas City was well on the way in all three areas already—but an idea connected with the new program really caught fire in this town, as well as many others throughout the land. Jack P. Whitaker, former Council President, initiated a program of placing scaled-down versions of the Statue of Liberty wherever they were wanted.

These symbols of Freedom, installed by Scouts, can be found all over the United States, Guam and the Phillipines. They are proudly displayed in the Heart of America, too.

THE FIFTH DECADE: PHYSICALLY STRONG 1950-1959

... Riverfront ... Memorial Lodge ... Webelos ... Operation E-D-I-T-H

FULL THROTTLE The Fifties exploded into a period of full programming in Kansas City Scouting. The Council was big. Admired nationally for its achievements. Independent. And strong.

In the next ten years it would become even stronger ... even bigger ... and even more successful.

The Kansas City Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America had come of age. Matured by a global war, the movement molded its raw enthusiasm of the Forties into a full program of action in the Fifties.

Camping had always been the core of Boy Scouting, both here and nationally. It was the foundation upon which the movement had grown—and the chief reason most boys joined. It was a vital phase of a year-round program—and provided a testing ground for everything the Scout had learned during the rest of the year.

For this Council, camping had always been a twelve-months-of-the-year activity in one way or another. Summer camp was barely over for one year when the Camping Committee met to embark on plans for the next season. To give some 7,000 boys the very best in summer camping was a job that could not be done overnight. And the very best in camping was just what the Fifties provided.

The thrills and adventures of camping ... warm comradeship ... the glow of a dying council fire ... all held together with the special fun of life in the summer outdoors are experiences that remain with a boy all of his days. These challenges mold character and help boys grow strong into manhood.

The importance of camping and its unique parallel relationship with the other character-building goals of Scouting was quite evident. The emphasis on full programming in this new decade then must begin with a stronger outdoor life effort. And that meant Osceola.



A miniature reproduction of the Statue of Liberty is installed in Kansas City by Scouts. This 1949 activity was part of the BSA "Strengthen the Arm of Liberty" program.



The real strength of Kansas City Scouting lies in the leaders who care enough to help a boy along the trail to Eagle, as this photo aptly demonstrates.



A young patrol puts the finishing touches on a log table at a Camporee—and learns something more about the importance of teamwork.

THE MAGIC HILLS During the Fifties this great Camp also came of age: new roads were built and maintained; plus a state-approved water system, more extensive than many Missouri towns could boast; new buildings; new recreational areas; even a second camp complete with swimming pool and dining lodge—everything necessary to help a Scout along the trail to Eagle.

ADVANCEMENT TRAILS The outdoor life program was already strong. Every step of the way from the simple beginnings of Tenderfoot basics to more complicated First Class performance had always been an integral part of the camp program.

As Scouts moved into the more advanced levels of Star, Life and Eagle, they could also find every program department of Osceola ready to teach and qualify them for the vital merit badges of each rank.

At the Wigwam—and later, Sawmill—pools, Scouts could acquire swimming and life saving merit badges, as well as pass the 50-yard testing for lower ranks.

At the Handicraft Lodge, he could pass basketry, leatherwork, metalwork, pottery, woodcarving—all while enjoying himself with creative projects.

Astronomy, bird study, forestry, geology, insect life, nature, reptile study, weather, wildlife management and soil and water conservation could be studied at the Nature Department.

And at the Scoutcraft area, he could earn camping, pioneering, cooking or surveying.

Such was the array of activity laid for boys in the early Fifties at Osceola. But it wasn't enough in the eyes of the Council leaders.

ON THE OSAGE The Council had long desired to teach boys how to properly handle boats and canoes—to encourage them in this enjoyable sport—and to expand their camping skills. The mighty Osage was the perfect classroom. So in 1956 the riverfront program was begun.

A great deal of work was necessary to get such a program underway. The building of the docks was especially difficult due to the great variation in the level of the river. The docks were composed of eight floating sections eight by twenty feet each, supported by sealed oil drums. They were then tied together by hinges to form a "double-L", leaving a small harbor where the rowboats were tied.

After clearing the necessary amount of shoreline, a boathouse was built. Craft and accessories acquired. By the end of the decade, the fleet consisted of 15 student canoes, one fiberglass instructor canoe with motor, 15 student rowboats, one metal instructor boat with motor and one large "flagship" used for carrying equipment on float trips.

With these excellent facilities it was now possible to plan many river trips each session. A typical project would combine a float and canoe trip from Osceola via the Osage river to camp for Scouts and Explorers who had earned rowing or canoeing merit badges—plus life saving—and who were found physically qualified and were recommended by their Camp Troop Scoutmaster. A new dimension in summer high adventure had become a reality!

GIDDYAP ... TWANG ... BANG The river wasn't the only scene of new activity. An archery range was installed for budding Robin Hoods—a rifle range for aspiring Wyatt Earps—and a complete corral with a fine string of horses for young Buffalo Bills.



Scout skills of long standing were not neglected in the fifties. Here proficiency in knot-tying is demonstrated to a younger scout.

The highly successful riverfront program set sail on the Reservation in 1956. Merit badges in canoeing and rowing, as well as special float trips, were offered.



An excellent horsemanship program was also started in 1956. Trail rides and overnight bivouacs for experienced riders gave the Reservation another dimension in outdoor activity.



The new merit badges offered—rowing, canoeing, fishing, archery, marksmanship, and horsemanship—gave the Scout a full range of all the awards related to camp life in the out-of-doors.

It also gave him a new dimension in advanced activity: action archery and field archery ranges for better bowmen, trapshooting instruction for accomplished marksmen, horseback trail rides and overnight bivouacs for saddle-secure riders—as well as the special canoe and float trips.

SAWMILL FULL BLOOM By 1955 the Sawmill area had established itself as something more than an overflow section from the main camp. Sawmill had become a full-blown second camp.

The dining hall was opened for business in 1955; the new swimming pool, a year later. Of course, the growing pride of Sawmillers brought about plenty of good-natured rivalry between the old and the new camps. Most of the merit badge programming, however, remained combined for both camps throughout the decade.

TRIBAL TRANSITION During the late Fifties much of the hazing was taken out of all ceremonies to help emphasize more important aspects of this great brotherhood. Tribesmen who span this transitional period remember well the differences.

Throughout the decade, of course, Foxmen were still boys who had not been called to join the Inner Circle. The semi-rank, first-stage status of this title would not come until the Sixties.

With the split of the two camps—and its resulting two council fires—Call Night was held separately in both rings for awhile. This experiment was eliminated in a couple of years—with Call Night becoming the one time both camps met together in the Wigwam Council Ring. As always it was an electric evening, even though overcrowded.

MEMORIAL LODGE The most important development of the Tribe in this ten-year span was the building of the beautiful Mic-O-Say Memorial Lodge and Chapel. This handsome sandstone structure was started in June 13, 1948 and completed in 1953.

Like Lone Bear Ring, much of its development was due to the hard work of Foxmen and Braves who proudly added layer after layer of Osage rock to its rugged walls.

A TIME TO REMEMBER The Chapel was built on the site of the original council ring where the first Call at Osceola rang out some twenty years before.

The Chapel was dedicated to the memory of those Tribesmen who lost their lives in service to their country during World War II.

NEW COUPS Coups had always been a part of the Tribal program. Year coups were used from the start; with others—Scoutmaster, Service, and Staff—coming along as the movement grew.

In 1959, however, a different kind of coup was introduced: the Coup of the Long Trail. For the first time a Scout was presented with a special set of beads after he had carried the spirit of friendship and warmth to any Scouting function beyond the Council, such as a national Jamboree or Philmont.

BUSTIN' AT THE SEAMS Whether the new programs brought on new boys or all the new boys inspired more activities, is a moot point. But during the Fifties, Scouting in Kansas City came close to doubling itself over the Forties.

At the end of this decade 26,347 Scouts were in action: 12,829 Cubs, 12,525 Scouts, 993 Explorers—plus 10,037 Leaders.

The early effectiveness of the archery and rifle programs was due primarily to the experienced instruction of the senior Scout staffers.



Ground-breaking ceremonies for the Mic-O-Say Memorial Lodge were held June 13, 1948. Honorary Chieftain Edmund Wilkes, Jr., handles one of the first shovelfuls.

By mid-1950 the distinctive sandstone structure of the Memorial Lodge was halfway completed.



EAGLE COURTS REIGN Nowhere in the land was the Eagle Court of Honor concept so well developed as in Kansas City. With most Councils, this special recognition remained a troop activity. In this Council, it was an area-wide graduation ceremony with a hundred-plus new Eagles participating in each court. A dramatic experience for participant and audience alike.

Each Court was named for a prominent civic leader who addressed the group of young leaders and challenged them to new goals.

By the end of the Fifties 9,148 young men from the Heart of America had received Scouting's highest honor since that first recipient in Kansas City nearly 40 years before. More Eagle Scouts than any other Council anywhere! And most of these accomplishments had come within the minimum time requirement.

COUNCIL REALIGNMENT From 1951 through 1956 the Council office was located at 1023 Grand. In 1952 the districts were realigned to create these sections: Airport, Arrowhead, Blue Grass, Blue Valley, Brush Creek, Buffalo Bill, Cimarron, Lafayette, Miami, Santa Fe, Shawnee-Osage, Three Trails, Trailblazers, Viking and Westport.

In 1956 through the time of this writing the Council office was located at 1021 McGee. By 1956 the area had been condensed into nine Districts: Big Muddy, Chouteau, Lone Bear, Mohawk, North Star, Thunderbird, Tomahawk, Wagon Wheel and Westerners. In 1956 John O. Shanks became the Scout Executive for the next four years.

BARTLE BOWS OUT In the mid-50's the Chief left the Council as its official head. He left behind a legend. However, Bartle would remain very close to his Scouting movement, serving on the Council of Chieftains as well as in several other leadership positions.

His talent for leadership would not go unnoticed in wider circles however. Area leaders—men he had once taught and loved as Scouts—came to him with a request: that he run for Mayor of Kansas City. They told him he could not refuse—because he had always stressed active citizenship to them as Scouts.

They would not be deterred. And Bartle would not turn away from an important challenge. And so the Kansas City Area Council lost a Chief—and Kansas City gained one.

PACK FUN One of the most important advances in programming came in the Cub Scout effort—after a national study—in 1952. Requirements for Cub badges were changed significantly to bring the program into tune with a new generation of Scouts.

Two years later the Webelos den—were added to help facilitate the transition from pack to troop.

DARK GREEN ON THE MOVE On the weekend of March 15-17, 1957, the Explorer Scouts of the Council attended the Kansas City Council's "Citizens Now" conference at the Whiteman air force base. This weekend was filled with discussions about citizenship in the home. Lt. Colonel Arthur James addressed the assembly, as did Mrs. A. B. Taylor, Independence, Missouri attorney and mother of two Eagles. Over 550 Explorers and their leaders attended . . . but Explorer Scouting had not really taken hold in the Fifties as hoped.

AND THE RAINS CAME Heavy flooding in the Midwest dominated the early Fifties. In 1951, many parts of Kansas City were badly damaged by the savage waters. Of course, the Scouts were there to help . . . showing the same kind of courage,



Held annually since 1938, the Cub Show has been a successful event for displaying the skills and handicrafts of the little fellows in blue.



Kansas City Mayor H. Roe Bartle—Chief of all Kansas Citizens during most of the Fifties—discusses tickets to the Cub Scout Show with one of his favorite kind of young citizens.

unselfishness and preparedness that had long distinguished the khaki uniform.

OPERATION E-D-I-T-H Scouts were always dreaming up ways to help others help themselves—and the Fifties were no exception. In 1957 President Dwight D. Eisenhower announced a program of strengthening the individual community: "Live for Tomorrow".

Council staffer Roy E. Barnes, and Chief Inspector John Winfrey of the Kansas City Fire Department, developed a special program as an extension of the President's idea. They introduced Operation E-D-I-T-H which stood for "exit drill in the home".

This safety activity was put into effect in 1958 and at least 25,000 boys and family members participated. The idea spread across the country with various Scout Councils cooperating with their local fire departments to bring out similar programs. A couple of years later it had become the primary fire prevention project for all fire departments in North America.

THE LEADER Kansas City was a leader in Scouting—and much had been expected of it in the Full Programming Fifties. It didn't disappoint anyone. Kansas City was an eagle soaring. Strong. Independent. High above the rest and still moving upward. Into the exciting Sixties.

THE SIXTH DECADE: BE PREPARED 1960-1969

... Camp Frontier ... Eagle Tribute ... Powell Reservation ... Dan Beard Program

SONG OF THE SIXTIES Remember that old campfire song, "Be Prepared." Remember how it started ... very low and gradually got louder and louder. Like a patrol of Scouts hiking up a hill ... "Be prepared ... prepared ... prepared ... the motto of the Boy Scout ..." Bet you can still hear it echoing through the woodlands of Osceola right now.

This song could well have been written as a melodic symbol of the sixth decade of Scouting in Kansas City. Let's take a close look and see the similarities.

Certainly the crescendo of the tune carries the right picture of Scouting in the Sixties: more boys, more leaders, more activities, more facilities than ever before.

Secondly the repetition of "Be Prepared" suggests the basic plan of this exciting period. The Scout program would be expanded in almost every area—to reach more boys more effectively.

The feeling of movement, of progress along a selected trail, is an important part of this ageless ditty—and is certainly the tempo of the Sixties. A span of time that would see many changing patterns of living for everyone. And Scouting would have to change or be left behind. The changes came on the wings of a very carefully planned, very sound program.

However, at this point Scouting and our song differ sharply. For far from growing softer and softer—fading into the distance as the campfire rendition goes, Scouting in Kansas City seems ready to leap from the crescendo of the Sixties into an even greater one in the Seventies.



Scouts of all ages enjoy the food and companionship of the dining lodges.



Cub Scouts and their leader perform an impressive Indian ceremony during a Cub Scout Show.

CAMP FRONTIER In 1962 the hills of Osceola were sliced into a third big camp to join Wigwam and Sawmill. This complete new facility was planned and developed with the assistance of the engineering service of the National Council Boy Scouts of America. Camp Frontier represented the very latest in Scout thinking—and offered some interesting departures from more traditional setups.

A dining lodge, swimming pool, first aid lodges and full merit badge programming made up Frontier. Thus each camp could now function as a separate unit with some 550 boys at each area in each session.

The ordinary numbering of campsites gave way now to a more colorful system. Sawmill campsites were named after woodland groves; Wigwam campsites, after Indian tribes; and Frontier, after historical forts.

Osceola—now officially called the H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation—had taken on the look of the Sixties. Big. Expanded. Ready to serve more.

MORE HIKING This last decade in Kansas City's first sixty witnessed a striking increase in the outdoor program of Scouting. From its Genesis, Boy Scouting in America recognized camping and hiking as two of the best opportunities for developing in young boys the characteristics found in the Scout Oath and Law. If boys were to grow into sturdy, self-reliant and productive citizens, they must have the challenge of much outdoor life. The learning-by-doing process of camping took on renewed importance in this decade.

There were soon ten great hiking trails meandering through the three Camps and surrounding terrain. The virgin surroundings of the Reservation were just perfect for good hiking—something that Scouts of several decades would attest to enthusiastically.

It's estimated that about one-third of the boys at camp during the Sixties took a nice long walk through the famous woodlands. (No one has estimated the number of blisters that the first aid lodges cared for during this same period!)

DAN BEARD RUGGEDNESS One of the most interesting expressions of this emphasis on outdoor ruggedness was the Dan Beard program. Named for one of Scouting's Founders, this project was initiated at Osceola in 1963.

Its primary goal was to encourage the patrol method of leadership through Scout camping, cooking and pioneering. Each session in the Sixties found 40 to 60 older Scouts packing their gear to the Dan Beard area and setting up housekeeping as patrol units without the relative comforts of regular camp. What better way to teach leadership than to provide an environment that could only be enjoyed when thoughtful delegation of responsibility and enthusiastic teamwork were employed. The essence of Scouting in action.

THE TWELFTH POINT EXPANDED Probably the second most significant building expansion during the decade came with the construction of rough-hewn log and rock chapels throughout the reservation. Full-time chaplaincy service was provided by Catholic, Protestant and R.L.D.S. faiths. Sunday Services were also held by Christian Science and Episcopal faiths. Jewish Sabbath service was held on Friday evenings. But perhaps the most popular place for quiet, personal closeness to God was still the Point on a star-filled night. There had always been something quite special about the magnificent silence surrounding that magical place.



The dedication of Camp Frontier at the H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation got off to a good start with a special activity at the Liberty Memorial Mall in 1962. Scout runners carried a torch lit from the eternal flame of that great monument to the Camp for additional ceremonies.



The ingredients for a successful scouting program in the sixties, as always, were interested parents, dedicated leaders and eager boys. Scoutmaster Ray Seidelman conducts this Troop 17 ceremony.

EXPANDED INNER CIRCLE The new decade saw many things change within the band of the Brave Mic-O-Say. Most of the changes were subtle, dictated primarily by the unprecedented growth of this camping honor society. Some were for other reasons.

Perhaps the most innovative development was the expansion of the term Foxman from the untested lad to a first-stage, semi-rank status. This move was undertaken to help hold those boys who were not quite ready to begin the hazardous trail to the inner circle—yet needed the special encouragement of a new challenge to boost them along the Scouting pathway.

In the Sixties the Foxman now wore a simple necklace of bone and bead to designate his status on the Reservation. He had not yet won an eagle's claw. Those who were known as Foxmen to previous decades of Tribesmen would now be known as Called Braves. The Brave, of course, still was honored with a medicine pouch and eagle's claw upon meeting his Tribal obligations.

The Brave of 1930 may not have recognized many of the ceremonies of his 1960 counterpart—but the fierce intensity of personal commitment that had always characterized the Mic-o-Say was unchanged by three decades of growth.

NEW PAINT There were other changes in Tribal functioning. Shaman (purple paint) and Sagamore (white paint) became new responsibilities for Tribesmen beginning in 1963. The Shaman took his place between the Keeper of the Sacred Bundle and Sachem; the Sagamore, between Keeper of the Wampum and Medicine Man.

As one might expect, Call Night itself had changed dramatically—even from the Fifties. Now there were three general campfires, one in each Camp—and three separate Calls. Out of an unbelievable sea of 850 faces in each ring would come as many as 175 young men, called to start the long and thrilling trail of Mic-o-Say. If anything, the tingling excitement of the night had jumped threefold by this three ring change.

BIGGER LONE BEAR With Calls of several hundred eager young men, it didn't take long for the physical symbol of the inner circle—Lone Bear Council Ring—to be outgrown. In 1962 this great ceremonial amphitheater was expanded to its present-day size.

MIC-O-SAY LODGES EXPAND All three Camps were adorned with distinctive Mic-O-Say craft lodges to help facilitate the work on costuming: Frontier got the first one in 1961; Sawmill was second in 1965 and Wigwam was last with a lodge in 1969.

The Blue Elk Long House Lodge was proudly dedicated in this decade as a tribute by his brother Tribesmen to that great Scouter, the late J. D. Hammondtree. A gentle man who could meet a Scout once—and then, almost unbelievably, recall his name—and Troop—upon a second meeting, regardless of how many years may have passed between the two. Medicine Man Blue Elk will always be remembered and loved wherever Tribesmen gather.

HUGE BROTHERHOOD At the end of the first sixty years of Scouting in Kansas City, the 26,545th member of the Tribe was decorated with an eagle's claw. A huge brotherhood of outstanding Scouts that even the most optimistic leader could not have foreseen on that first Call decades before.

Certainly the outstanding program for which this Council is nationally known is a result to a great degree of the dedication, leadership and devotion of thousands of Tribesmen. Many are now scattered all over the world.



The symbols of Mic-O-Say have now been worn by over 26,000 Kansas City Scouts and Scouters, past and present.



Scouts closely inspect
some of the reptile
guests in the Camp
Frontier nature outpost.

This aerial view of Lone
Bear Council Ring shows
the present-day expanded
capacity of this great
Mic-O-Say ceremonial
ground.



Call it the Mess Hall—or the
Dining Lodge—it was a
favorite place for all size
Scouts in the Sixties—and
any other decade for
that matter.



Yet the inner circle was never to be broken in spirit during the first sixty years of Kansas City. And may the spirit of friendship and warmth inspired by Chief Lone Bear continue among all Tribesmen in the dynamic years ahead.

O worthy Chief, it is well.

NEW RESERVATION In April 1966, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Powell, Sr., the Kansas City Area Boy Scout Council acquired a beautiful new camp ground located near Lone Jack, Missouri. The Powell's had originally planned to will this 80 acres to the Scouts but decided to let the boys enjoy it and take advantage of the site now.

Two separate areas were quickly developed on the Powell Scout Reservation, one primarily for training activities and the other for unit and district events.

The Ernst training area, just west of the big lake—there are five lakes on this classic camping ground—was scheduled for weekend district training courses in the spring and fall during the last half of the Sixties.

The camp program area, east of the lake, soon displayed seven unit campsites. An administration building and a supply building was also constructed in the training area.

A large clearing was designated for District Camporees—enough land to accommodate about a thousand Scouts and leaders.

A water system serving the entire reservation was installed and put to use in 1969. The big lake already provided ample room for canoeing and fishing. An archery range and a rifle range for weekend sessions was established.

An attractive picnic ground for Cub Scout families was developed.

A year-round Camp Ranger lives on the property. A Campmaster program was in operation for most of the decade—with a cabin for their housing.

Thus the Powell Scout Reservation became the perfect complement to the H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation in providing Kansas City Scouts with rare year-round camping opportunity close to the city. And that's programming expansion of the first order.

EXPLORING IN HIGH GEAR Exploring had adopted a revised program of broad and flexible activities which were now being carried out in local units throughout the city. Run by elected young men officers with adult advisors and consultants, the program began to give high school age boys an on-the-spot experience in the responsibilities and benefits of participating citizenship.

This new format placed emphasis on providing experience in developing social skills, learning about a variety of vocations, cultivating an appreciation of the outdoors, encouraging personal fitness, giving service to the community and bringing about a comfortable relationship with teenagers of both sexes and with the older generation.

All over town special interest groups of older Scouts—and in many cases, their girl friends—began to appear during the next few years. At last an older-boy program had really been molded around the needs and personality of this important, hard-to-plan-for group.

COUNCIL DIRECTION On February 9, 1960, Ebert H. May, became the Scout Executive of the Council, a position he held until November 15, 1968. On December 8, 1968 Daniel H. Wheatcroft became the top man for the Kansas City Area.



Explorer Scouts enjoy a special outing at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base.

George E. Powell, Sr., makes official the new Powell Scout Reservation in 1966. A generous gift from a citizen extraordinaire.



Older Scouts prepare to set sail on Lake Jacomo.

One of the most interesting merit badge courses offered on the Reservation is Surveying.



In 1963 the Thunderbird District was divided into Arrowhead and Tonka. The North Star District was divided into Broken Arrow and Great Frontier in 1964. Then in 1967 Wagon Wheel was separated into Pathfinders and Three Trails. At the end of the decade the Westerners troops were absorbed by the Chouteau, Tomahawk and Mohawk groups.

THE MOTTO IN ACTION In no other organization is self-reliant, responsible citizenship presented as strongly and as thoughtfully as in the Boy Scouts of America.

The expression of this fundamental purpose has taken almost as many forms down through the years as there have been Scouts. The Sixties were no exception. Scouts were called into action for countless different needs during the decade. Many were large displays of organization such as the handling of crowds at the American Royal parade or helping turn out the vote.

Many were quiet moments of caring for someone else. The quick thinking of a young man in an emergency. The confident action of an eleven-year-old boy treating the injured after an accident. The alert response of a lad in a uniform to the unexpected. Be Prepared. Perhaps more than a motto. More like a battle cry. And in the Sixties it was a battle cry that was answered time and time again by ready Scouts.

TOPPING OUT Expanded programming was clearly necessary to handle the flood that poured into Scouting during this period. By the end of 1970, there were 14,827 Cubs, 14,129 Scouts and 1,397 Explorers for a smashing total of 30,353 boys served by 11,000 adult leaders.

Never before had so many worn this great uniform. And never before had there been such a unique challenge. Or such a wonderful opportunity. But that's another story. And another decade.

EAGLE TRIBUTE For a number of years, John W. "Twink" Starr, former President of the Council and member of the National Council Executive Board, had encouraged the idea of a nationwide memorial to Eagle Scouts.

This inspired thought finally took the form of the beautiful Eagle Scout Tribute Fountain overlooking tree-lined boulevards at 39th and Gillham. It was dedicated on October 6, 1968, with the names of most Kansas City Eagle Scouts placed inside the cornerstone. A distinctive symbol of Scouting achievement, indeed.

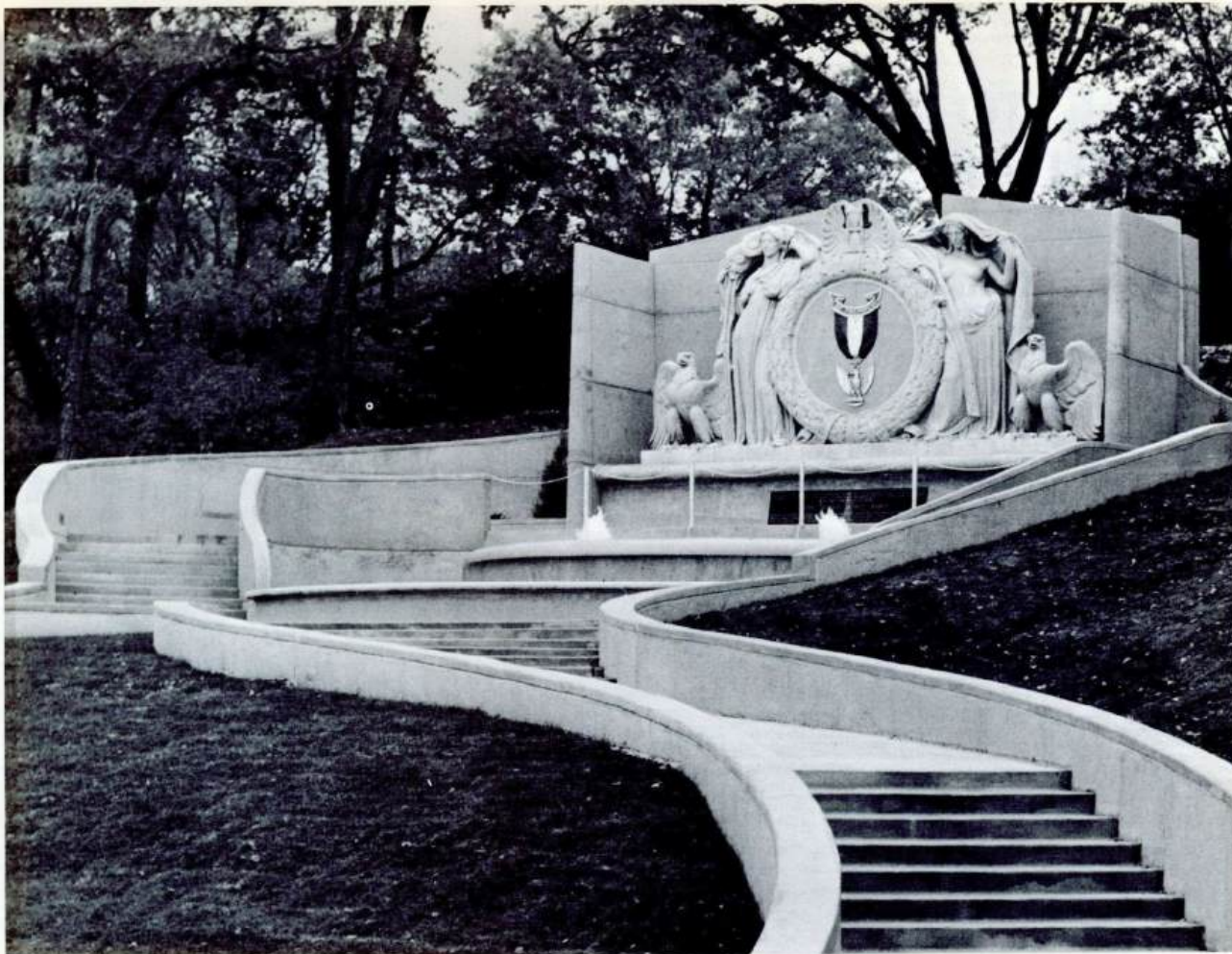
A FITTING CLIMAX Black stockings. YMCA. Broad-brimmed hats. Baden-Powell. Camp Ginger Blue. Sea Scouts. Camp Dan Sayre. Bartle. Dan Beard. Mic-o-Say. Osceola. Lone Bear. World War I. Round-Ups. Frontier. Air Scouts. She-She-Be. World War II. Sawmill. Powell. On and on the adventures had surged in this exciting six decades of Scouting in Kansas City.

What more fitting way to end this first phase of Council activity than to erect an Eagle Scout Tribute Fountain for all the world to see.

No, wait. There is a better climax to the initial six decades along the Trail to Eagle. And that's the realization that more than 16,000 young men in the Heart of America have made it all the way to the top in this glorious stage of Kansas City Scouting. Sixteen thousand Eagle Scouts. Nowhere have more boys won this coveted honor. Nowhere.

And so the first sixty years—the first stage—of Kansas City Scouting have come to an end on a grand achievement.

But that's all it is—a first stage. For the Trail to Eagle is a way of life.



The inspiring Eagle Scout Tribute Fountain, located at 39th and Gillham, was dedicated October 6, 1968. A distinctive symbol of Scouting achievement, indeed.



A proud moment for Father, Mother, son and Scout leader. The challenge of the trail to Eagle has been met successfully by another young leader.

TRAIL TO A NEW CHALLENGE: SCOUTING IN THE SEVENTIES AND BEYOND

... Discovery ... Application ... Impact ... Discovery

DEEP ROOTS The roots of Scouting run deep and have spread far. Since 1910 when the Boy Scouts were incorporated in this country under Dan Beard as the first National Scout Commissioner, some 48,000,000 boys have taken part in a program of fun and adventure . . . a program that cultivates in boys respect for God and Country, and a desire for active minds and bodies which will enable them to make the right choices in preparation for responsibilities as citizens.

That the Scouting movement has been successful is evident in the number of former Scouts now in responsible positions throughout our community and the country. Clearly Scouting has helped to develop boys to later become citizens and leaders in all walks of life.

Here in the Kansas City area where Scouting has been at its finest, the program that boys receive has truly shaped the citizens of tomorrow.

EXCITING CHANGE Kansas City is on the threshold of dynamic growth and exciting change. Looking ahead . . . the need for a new fourth camp to be built on the H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation is urgent. A new Council Service Center to better serve the present and future adult volunteer leaders and, in turn, the boys of our Council is imminent.

TEENAGE POTENTIAL Scouting's membership growth potential lies in its teenage young men and women in the contemporary Exploring program. Exploring in the next decade will number as many young men and women as we now have in Cubbing or Scouting. Serving boys in the inner city and rural territory of our Council will require innovative bold action, for if the program is what we believe it is, and has proven to be, then we must find ways of seeing to it that all boys have Scouting's opportunities.

Of course, the future of Scouting is solely dependent upon those of us who believe in and act in behalf of those to follow. "America's manpower begins with Boypower . . . and Boypower begins with YOU!"

PROVEN PERFORMANCE America needs, and Scouting has proved it can deliver, the 1776 Spirit that helped build our great heritage. America needs, and Scouting has proved it can deliver, attitudes that preclude joining in riot, arson, and murder as solutions to internal problems. America needs, and Scouting has proved it can deliver, support for attitudes of respect toward religion and reverence toward God. America needs, and Scouting has proved it can deliver, young men motivated to self-reliance and service in the quest for knowledge and skills to help themselves and others. Scouting's future is as bright as the sunset over Ozark hills and will always be so because of the great volunteer leadership found here in mid-America.

BADEN-POWELL IN THE SEVENTIES The Seventies are certain to bring a strengthening of the original concepts of Scouting. Baden-Powell put forth a philosophy regarding boys that was way ahead of its time. Many of the principles he stated in his first Scout Manual "Scouting for Boys" are as appropriate today as they were in 1910. Here are some excerpts from his writing:



From the very first introduction of Scouting to Kansas City, Scouts stood prepared for any emergency.



Astronaut John Glenn, himself a former Boy Scout, discusses the importance of being prepared for the challenge of the Seventies.

The future of scouting shines as brightly as these candles as Kansas City faces into the seventies.



"Can we not interpret our adult wisdom into the language of boyhood? . . . A boy is supremely confident of his own powers and dislikes being treated as a child . . . Scouting is a game for boys, under the leadership of boys, under the direction of a man . . . The Scoutmaster gives to the boy ambition and a desire to learn for himself . . . Scoutmasters deal with the individual boy rather than with the mass . . . It is only when you know a boy's environment that you can know what influences to bring to bear . . . A fisherman does not bait his hook with food he likes, he uses food fish like. So with boys."

Baden-Powell's philosophy provides an amazingly appropriate background for the new "relevant" advancement program due to be released in the Seventies. Scouting will always be relevant as long as there are boys—and men who are interested in working with them.

FUTURE RELEVANCY What of the future of Scouting? Can it keep up with changing times? Will Scouting be on the moon, if we are to live on the moon? Is Scouting relevant today and will it continue to be relevant tomorrow? The answer is YES, if we want it so.

Discovery. Impact. Application. Discovery. A never-ending cycle of development and growth, of change and improvement. The challenge of the 70's and beyond lies in our ability to be flexible and yet to keep our eyes on the underlying basic fundamentals of character development and citizenship training as goals to be achieved through a program of fun and adventure for boys.



CAMP SITE NAMES

WIGWAM

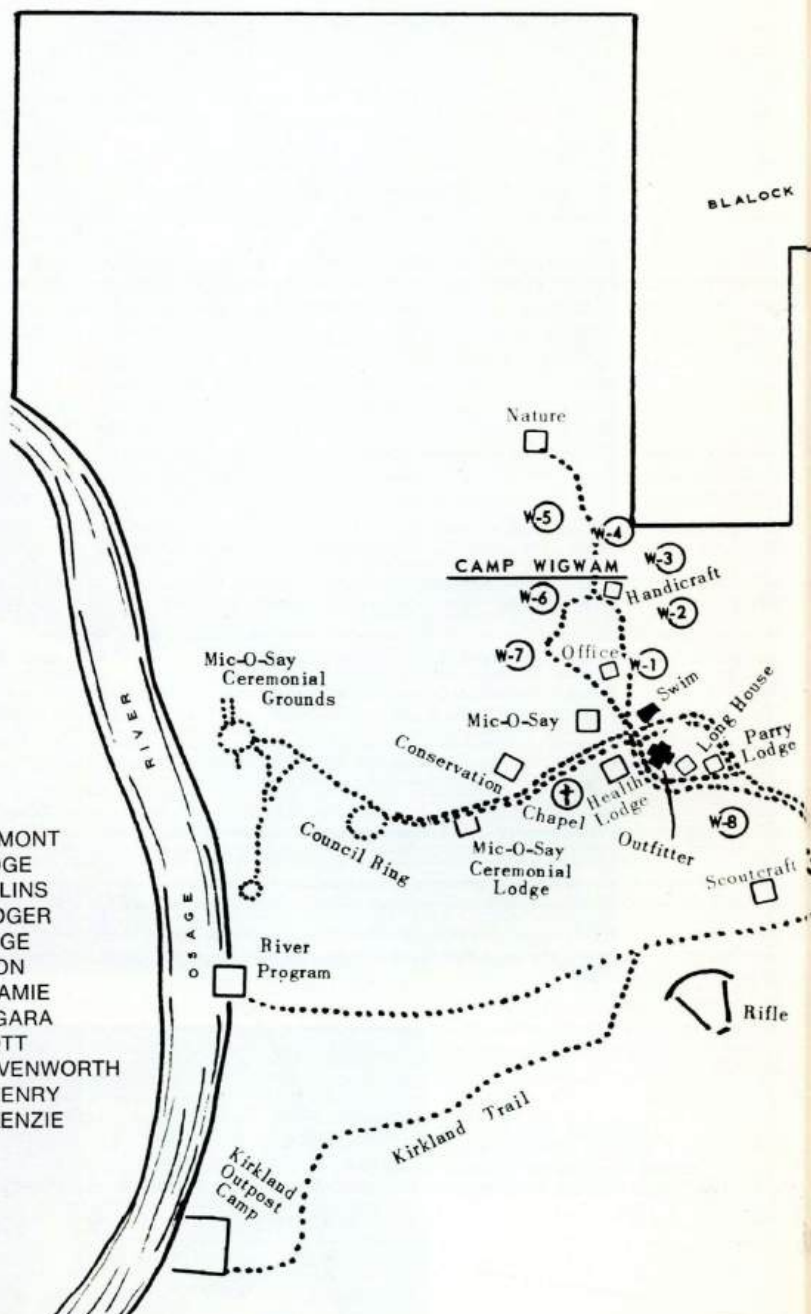
- W-1 APACHE
- W-2 CHEYENNE
- W-3 KICKAPOO
- W-4 MOHICAN
- W-5 OTTAWA
- W-6 PAWNEE
- W-7 SENECA
- W-8 SIOUX

SAWMILL

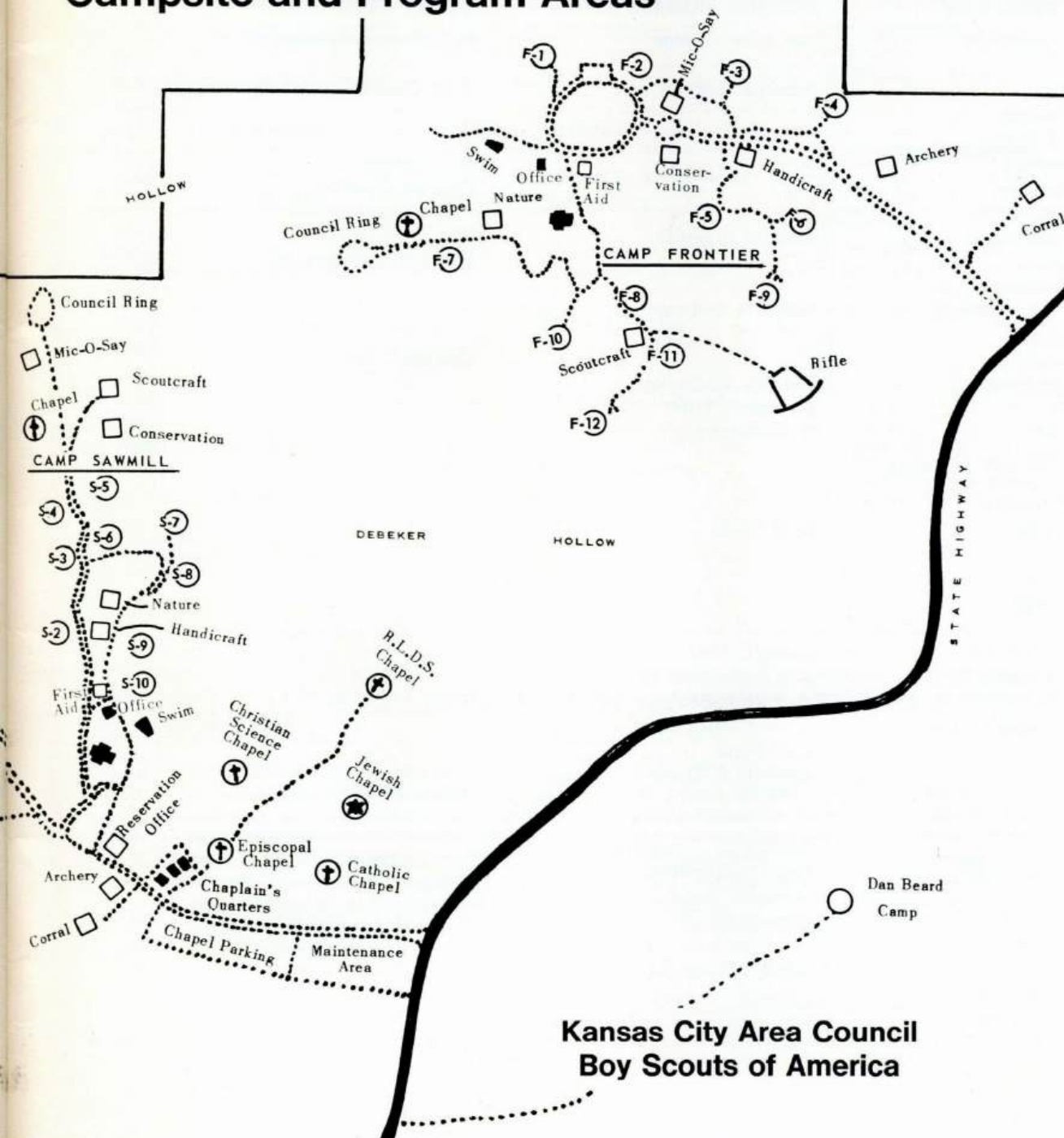
- S-2 CEDAR GROVE
- S-3 HAWTHORN GLEN
- S-4 HICKORY GROVE
- S-5 WALNUT GROVE
- S-6 LOCUST GROVE
- S-7 MAPLE GROVE
- S-8 OAK GROVE
- S-9 SPRUCE GROVE
- S-10 SYCAMORE GROVE

FRONTIER

- F-1 FORT FREMONT
- F-2 FORT DODGE
- F-3 FORT COLLINS
- F-4 FORT BRIDGER
- F-5 FORT OSAGE
- F-6 FORT UNION
- F-7 FORT LARAMIE
- F-8 FORT NIAGARA
- F-9 FORT SCOTT
- F-10 FORT LEAVENWORTH
- F-11 FORT MCHENRY
- F-12 FORT MCKENZIE



H. ROE BARTLE Scout Reservation Campsite and Program Areas



LEADERS ON THE TRAIL TO EAGLE 1910-1970

Council Presidents

Council Commissioners

Scout Executives

Silver Buffalo Recipients

Silver Antelope Recipients

Silver Beaver Recipients

Chiefs and Chieftains

Here begins a listing of many of the leaders who have served, or are serving, Scouting in the Kansas City Area. The list is as accurate as the writers could make it at the time of publication. The Kansas City Area Council apologizes to anyone whose name may have been omitted, misspelled, or misplaced.

YEAR	COUNCIL PRESIDENT	COUNCIL COMMISSIONER	SCOUT EXECUTIVE
1910	Col. Cusil Lechtman	Col. T. W. Goldin	B. L. Welch, Secretary
1911	"	"	"
1912	C. M. Vining	Albert J. Watson	J. St. Clair Mendenhall, Secretary
1913	Paul A. Simonds	"	"
1914	George F. Coomer	"	"
1915	Paul A. Simonds	"	A. J. Palmer, Jr.,
1916	Walter S. Dickey	"	Dr. J. H. Sowerby,
1917	J. Frederick Green	"	"
1918	Chas. G. Hutcheson	Edward B. Smith	"
1919	H. P. Harbison	"	* Edward C. Wright, Jr.
1920	* J. Frank Goodenow, Sr.	"	"
1921	George S. Montgomery	Arthur B. DuBray	"
1922	John C. Grover	"	"
1923	Landry Harwood	"	George E. Green
1924	* Dr. Rudolph Hirsch	Charles E. Cooley	"
1925	* Fred L. Lee	George P. Truitt	"
1926	* O. U. Hoover	C. A. Defabaugh	"
1927	* Frank Gentry	"	"
1928	Oscar W. Thomas, Sr.	"	H. Roe Bartle
1929	* Herman C. Henrici	"	"
1930	* Walter Everley	G. D. Truitt	"
1931	* O. H. Day	"	"
1932	* Jo Zach Miller, III	"	"
1933	* Walter H. Negbaur	"	"
1934	"	"	"
1935	* Harry C. Walton, Sr.	Joyce C. Hall	"
1936	* George H. Charno, Sr.	* J. R. Battenfeld, Sr.	"
1937	* J. R. Battenfeld, Sr.	* Herbert P. Brown	"
1938	R. Carter Tucker	"	"
1939	* Elmer L. Hughes, Sr.	J. C. Bond	"
1940	* E. B. Black	Spencer A. Gard	"
1941	"	"	"
1942	"	"	"
1943	"	* George M. Thompson	"
1944	* Jack P. Whitaker, Sr.	Paul C. Battenfeld	"
1945	"	James H. Hatch	"
1946	"	Charles Hipsh	"
1947	Nathan Rieger	"	"
1948	"	* J. P. Whitaker, Sr.	"
1949	* Howard P. Andersen	"	"
1950	Lowell R. Johnson	"	"

(*Deceased)

YEAR	COUNCIL PRESIDENT	COUNCIL COMMISSIONER	SCOUT EXECUTIVE
1951	Lowell R. Johnson	* J. P. Whitaker, Sr.	H. Roe Bartle
1952	"	"	"
1953	Norman P. Gordon	"	"
1954	"	"	"
1955	* C. Earl Hovey	* Elvin K. Luff	"
1956	"	"	John O. Shanks
1957	"	Joseph E. Johnson, Jr.	"
1958	John W. Starr	James Doty	"
1959	"	"	"
1960	"	"	Ebert H. May
1961	Rudy Fick	A. Harold Schmidt	"
1962	"	"	"
1963	A. H. Cromb	Arthur Reppert	"
1964	"	"	"
1965	"	"	"
1966	William D. Grant	Jerome H. Scott, Jr.	"
1967	"	"	"
1968	P. V. Miller, Jr.	"	"
1969	"	Roy Degenfelder	Daniel H. Wheatcroft
1970	Richard C. Green	"	"

THE FOLLOWING OVER 50 YEAR UNITS ARE STILL ACTIVE:

TROOPSPONSOR	ADDRESS	SCOUTMASTER
13 Forest Avenue Baptist Church	4300 Forest Ave., K. C., Mo.	James O. Harbison
18 Northeast Presbyterian Church	301 South Van Brunt	Bobby Watson
21 Oakley Methodist Church	4600 Independence Ave.	Raymond G. Roadcap
27 Covenant Presbyterian Church	5931 Swope Parkway	Eugene L. Winnie
35 Roanoke Baptist Church	3950 Wyoming	James J. Stoll
37 Linwood Presbyterian Church	1801 Linwood Blvd.	George S. Braton
57 Independence Blvd. Christian Church	606 Gladstone	Ronald R. Converse
60 Westport United Presbyterian Church	201 Westport Road	Stanley Newman
91 Wendell Phillips School	1619 East 24th	Hannibal H. Hill, Jr.
201 Maywood Baptist Church	Winner Rd. & Ralston Independence, Mo.	Rex Carroll

The Kansas City Area Council wishes to express its thanks to the many thousands of adults who have served or are serving in the many capacities of leadership which contribute so greatly to the success of the Scouting movement in the area

SILVER BUFFALO AWARDS TO KANSAS CITY AREA SCOUTERS

(*Deceased)

*Jack P. Whitaker—1951

H. Roe Bartle—1957

John W. Starr—1969

SILVER ANTELOPE AWARDS TO KANSAS CITY AREA SCOUTERS

*Walter H. Negbaur—1944

Nathan Rieger—1952

John W. Starr—1959

*George H. Charno, Sr.—1945

Lowell R. Johnson—1954

Norman P. Gordon—1961

*Jack P. Whitaker—1947

H. Roe Bartle—1957

James Daleo—1970

SILVER BEAVER AWARDS TO KANSAS CITY AREA SCOUTERS

Howard H. Adams—1946

Glen H. Adams—1967

Charles C. Allis—1967

Ben V. Alton—1959

*G. Paul Anderson—1957

*Howard P. Andersen—1943

*William J. Arbeiter—1955

Paul D. Arend—1960

Charles L. Aylward—1943

Harry O. Balthasar—1952

Charles S. Barger—1952

*Dr. Herman Bargfrede—1933

*Wallace W. Barr—1946

*Charles A. Barrett—1954

H. Roe Bartle—1956

Robert Baskin—1967

*J. R. Battenfeld, Sr.—1938

Leonard Bayzman—1969

Paul Bayzman—1949

*Rev. Harold J. Beeler—1946

Donald H. Bennette—1969

Charles W. Birgam, Sr.—1964

*E. B. Black—1939

J. C. Bond—1939

Floyd Boosmann—1963

Frank Borne—1954

H. Virgil Bower—1939

*Sidney A. Bowman—1956

Ernest O. Brandt—1967

Edward J. Britten—1953

*Arthur Brock—1966

George W. Brown—1959

*H. P. Brown—1938

*Martin Bruns—1959

Tom Buckley—1968

Irvin S. Bundy—1953

Dr. A. G. Campbell—1939

*Howard Campbell—1931

Kenneth Campbell—1958

James R. Cannady—1958

W. Lawrence Cannon—1968

Clarence Carlisle—1956

George H. Charno, Jr.—1958

*George H. Charno, Sr.—1932

Robert Chester—1970

Hal Cochran—1966

*Fred C. Coldwell—1936

Dr. S. Walton Cole—1946

Carlos F. Cortes—1956

*Judge Ray G. Cowan—1939

James M. Chrane—1969

Edward M. Cox—1949

A. H. Cromb—1965

*Daryl Cutmeyer—1956

Charles Czeschin—1946

James Daleo—1943

Glen Dalton—1963

Tom C. Davis—1957

*O. H. Day—1933

Roy Degenfelder—1964

Joseph T. DeGeorge—1970

Eugene Dennis—1956

*John W. Diamond—1937

George C. Dillon—1968

William Dinklage—1964

William F. Dodge—1968

Eldon C. Donovan, Jr.—1961

James Doty—1956

*Claude Durham—1945

Lew Durrell—1965

*Selby Edsell—1956

Arvid Edward—1968

*John Egan—1956

Julian Evans—1958

*Walter Everley—1931

Waldo Feaster—1965

Rudy Fick—1962

Dr. Edward Fields—1965

Lester L. Fike—1959

*William J. Fink—1956

Harry Finks, Jr.—1966

Alan W. Fleming—1948

Marvin Ford—1958

Leo Freund—1957

*Paul Froeschl—1954

Reuben D. Gaede—1960

Ashford M. Galbreath, Sr.—1960

*Harry Gambrel—1949

Harry Gamm—1969

Spencer A. Gard—1931

George D. Gee—1968

*Frank Gentry—1931

Robert Gibson—1964

Louis Gier—1961

John W. Gillespie—1954

*Dr. C. Stewart Gillmor—1956

William J. Gilwee—1953

*J. Frank Goodenow—1932

Norman P. Gordon—1952

*W. L. Graham—1955

William D. Grant—1967

Stanley Grantham—1963

*O. A. Greer—1946

Wallace M. Grube—1943

Salvador Gutierrez—1968

Cecil C. Hall—1970

Raymond W. Hall—1939

*Rollie B. Hall—1946

*J. D. Hammontree—1960

*Maurice B. Hansell, Sr.—1946

Howard W. Harder—1937

L. V. Harris—1939

James H. Hatch—1954

P. H. Hawes—1955

*James G. Hazell, Sr.—1937

James A. Hazlett—1962

*Ham R. Heal—1943

Lloyd Heath—1946

Byron C. Hedges—1958

*John Heinrich—1959

*Herman Henrici—1931

T. G. Hieronymus—1939

J. C. Higdon—1963

Hannibal H. Hill, Jr.—1969

Dr. Wilbur T. Hill—1968

Walter S. Hillis—1956

Charles Hipsh—1963

*Dr. Rudolph Hirsch—1931

W. C. Hobbs—1956

Ralph R. Hodges—1955

Charles J. Hoffman—1970

William C. Hogin—1949

*O. U. Hoover—1931

*C. Earl Hovey—1946

Lynn Howell—1956

*Elmer L. Hughes, Sr.—1939

Carl A. Hummel—1970

Dr. Walter F. Hunkeler—1961

Dr. Herold C. Hunt—1943

Frank E. Hutcherson—1960

Joseph C. Inzerillo, Sr.—1956

*James A. Jeffress—1953

Joseph E. Johnson, Jr.—1953

Lowell R. Johnson—1948

Charles Jonas—1962

Jason W. Jones—1953

Lem T. Jones, Sr.—1948

William E. Kamber—1949

Bernard Katz—1969

Joseph Katzman—1953

Harold H. Karr—1967

Warren W. Kennedy—1970

Dr. Charles Kimball—1968

*Judge E. E. Kirkland—1931

*Karl R. Koerper—1946

Richard W. Koogler—1968

*Charles H. Koslowsky—1964

C. Ben Kramer—1969

Chester Kramer—1965

Elmo Kreisler—1961

Richard Lane—1960

A. G. Lauenberg—1956

*Ray E. Lawrence—1966

*Fred L. Lee—1931

Dr. William J. Lee—1962

Jack E. Lester—1958

Sam P. Levota—1970

Martin Levy—1969

Robert M. Levy—1967

*Bernard Lewis—1955

Walter E. Lilleston—1970

*Charles A. Long—1946

Percy Lorie—1962

Hugh Loughrey—1953

Warren C. Lovinger—1969

*Elvin K. Luff—1948

*Joseph M. Lukens—1944

Norton J. Lustig—1949
 Dr. Carter W. Luter—1943
 James Lynch—1965
 Edward Mader—1961
 John L. Marchetti—1968
 *Lee Marquette—1939
 *Charles J. Marshall—1956
 Frank J. Marshall—1943
 *John L. Marshall—1943
 *Raymond Marshall—1963
 Edward Matheny, Sr.—1939
 Leonard McClanahan—1956
 Merle McConnell—1958
 Dr. James E. McConchie—1967
 *K. S. McEntire—1938
 Clarence McGuire—1961
 Ernest Mehl—1948
 Cyril Milens—1966
 Lester Milgram—1966
 *Jo Zach Miller III—1933
 Karl L. Miller—1957
 Marshall Miller—1948
 John Mills—1966
 *Dr. R. D. Mitchell—1936
 Milton Morales—1965
 Harold D. Morris—1969
 John W. Murphy—1967
 George H. Myers—1956
 Edward G. Mura, Sr.—1943
 J. W. Musser—1965
 *Harry W. Neal—1936
 *Walter H. Negbaur—1933
 *Otto W. Neidert—1953
 Ford Nelson—1960
 Nicholas J. Nero—1958
 Ernest H. Newcomb—1949
 Ellis Norberg—1966
 Sidney B. North—1939
 *Most Rev. Edwin O'Hara—1944
 *Michael Onofrio—1944
 Charles Orthwein—1953
 Athol Packer—1963
 *Homer E. Paris, Sr.—1946
 *Frank Passiglia—1957
 Roy E. Pell—1959
 John Perry—1952

Harry H. Pierce—1943
 Elmer F. Pierson—1962
 James W. Pimblott—1962
 George E. Powell, Sr.—1965
 Otto Powell—1958
 *William G. Pugh—1952
 Elmer Putnam—1943
 Dr. Paul R. Rannie—1957
 Sam C. Reaves—1960
 Lee Reeder—1952
 O. D. Reid—1963
 Henry H. Reinhart—1964
 Arthur L. Reppert—1956
 Ira Reppeto—1962
 George Reuland—1957
 Robert M. Reynolds—1956
 Charles S. Ricker—1970
 Judge H. A. Riederer—1961
 Nathan Rieger—1939
 A. Paul Riehl—1964
 Paul A. Rings—1949
 H. Francis Roddy—1958
 Richard J. Roeder—1970
 *Jay Rumberger—1963
 Roy M. Sayers—1957
 A. Harold Schmidt—1957
 *Floyd W. Schoene—1959
 Dr. Herbert H. Scholle—1960
 N. A. Schweiger, Sr.—1970
 *Earl T. Scott—1949
 Paul A. Scott—1969
 R. G. Seidelman—1970
 *Ralph Sheets—1956
 Harold C. Shelton—1963
 Robert Sherrod—1965
 S. C. Sherwood—1938
 *Fred Shields—1962
 Sol Silberman—1964
 *W. Lewis Simms—1955
 *George O. Simpson—1943
 *Ike Skelton, Sr.—1961
 Dr. G. Dewey Smith—1949
 Dr. Lyle G. Soule—1961
 William Spiegelhalter—1959
 Dr. E. Harlan Staires—1967
 John W. Starr—1952

James W. Stephens—1960
 Frank Stewart—1962
 Donald L. Stonger—1970
 *M. J. Stooker—1939
 Frank Tamborella—1967
 A. B. Taylor—1955
 *Charles E. Teel—1949
 Dr. Earl D. Thomas—1967
 O. W. Thomas, Jr.—1964
 O. W. Thomas, Sr.—1931
 W. L. Thomas—1969
 *George M. Thompson—1953
 Royal M. Thompson—1933
 John Thornberry—1964
 *E. S. Thresher—1931
 George F. Thurman—1967
 Clarence C. Tolle—1958
 Ralph G. Trogdon—1946
 R. Carter Tucker—1938
 Wayne Tucker—1968
 *W. Morris Turner—1959
 W. Bryant Upjohn—1962
 J. Claude Vance—1949
 Henry Varner—1966
 Fred J. Voigt, Jr.—1969
 Douglas Waldo—1960
 *Harry C. Walton, Sr.—1936
 R. Harvey Wasson—1956
 Rev. Thomas Waterman—1963
 *Charles Watson—1932
 Jack Watson—1961
 E. E. Webster—1953
 Ed Wesenmann—1965
 W. D. Whinery—1931
 *Clyde W. Whipple—1948
 *J. P. Whitaker—1945
 Col. L. B. Wikoff—1949
 *Edmund J. Wilkes—1939
 J. D. Williams—1964
 Sumner Williams—1952
 J. G. Williamson—1953
 Herbert H. Wilson—1955
 *J. Arthur Winkler—1943
 *R. J. Woods—1939
 *Edward C. Wright, Jr.—1937

SILVER BEAVERS FROM OTHER COUNCILS

Dr. Elbert Cole
 CWO Robert L. Fischer
 Robert L. Hoy
 Glen W. Morris

Cecil Phillips
 Leo C. Riegler
 Lloyd L. Roe

Carl Smith
 Henry Wetmore
 Thom Cheely

1971

PRESIDING CHIEFTAIN

Chieftain Soaring White Eagle Roy C. Degenfelder

DIRECTING CHIEF

Chief Crazy Eagle Daniel H. Wheatcroft

DIRECTING MEDICINE MAN

Quiet Falling Rain F. William Lewis

HONORARY TRIBAL CHIEFTAINS OF MIC-O-SAY

(*Deceased)

1929	Chief Lone Bear	H. Roe Bartle
1930	Chieftain Lone Eagle	*Herman Henrici
1931	Chieftain Standing Rock	*Walter Everley
1932	Chieftain Strong Lightning	*Walter Negbaur
1933	Chieftain Speaks True	Oscar W. Thomas, Sr.
1934	Chieftain Iron Bear	*Frank Gentry
1935	Chieftain Lone Moccasin	*Judge E. E. Kirkland
1936	Chieftain Giant Buffalo	*Walter Kroh
1937	Chieftain Loud Thunder	*George H. Charno, Sr.
1938	Chieftain Gold Star	*Herbert P. Brown
1939	Chieftain Catchum Wampum	*Elmer L. Hughes, Sr.
1940	Chieftain Strong Elk	*Michael Onofrio
1941	Chieftain Blue Fox	*J. R. Battenfeld, Sr.
1942	Chieftain Blue Wampum	Nathan Rieger
1943	Chieftain Chained Lightning	T. G. Hieronymus
1944	Chieftain Friendly Elk	*Rollie B. Hall
1945	Chieftain Guardian Eagle	*H. J. Massman, Jr.
1946	Chieftain Strong Tree	*Edmund J. Wilkes, Jr.
1947	Chieftain Smiling Sun	*Howard P. Andersen
1948	Chieftain Blue Sparks	*Jack P. Whitaker, Sr.
1949	Chieftain Speaks Wise	J. C. Bond
1950	Chieftain Red Fire	Charles Czeschin
1951	Chieftain One Who Waits	*Homer E. Paris, Sr.
1952	Chieftain Oak Tree	*Judge Ray G. Cowan
1953	Chieftain Horn Hill	J. Claude Vance
1954	Chieftain Big Red Thunder	*Elvin K. Luff
1955	Chieftain Big Leaping Starr	John W. Starr
1956	Chieftain Roaring Red Flame	Joseph E. Johnson, Jr.
1957	Chieftain Big Watcher of the Moon	Carlos F. Cortes
1958	Chieftain Big Black Panther	Lowell R. Johnson
1959	Chieftain Heat Moon	Ralph Trogdon
1960	Chieftain Whistling Beaver	James Daleo
1961	Chieftain Makes Teepee Safe	Arthur Reppert
1962	Chieftain Gray Sky	George H. Charno, Jr.
1963	Chieftain Spark of Fire	Lee Reeder
1964	Chieftain Big Creeping Fox	Elmo Kreisler
1965	Chieftain Day Ridger	James W. Stephens
1966	Chieftain Tall Golden Corn	Edward H. Mader
1967	Chieftain Big Dancing Red Flame	Col. Lester B. Wikoff
1968	Chieftain Herb Seeker	W. Bryant Upjohn
1969	Chieftain Mighty Elm	George W. Brown
1970	Chieftain Strong Red Circle	A. H. "Red" Cromb

HONORARY CHIEFTAINS

(special recognition)

Chieftain True Heart	Sam C. Reaves
Chieftain Sign Maker	*Edward C. Wright, Jr.
Chieftain Yellow Calf	T. Byron Hunt
Chieftain Hunting Moon	Don C. Baldwin
Chieftain Broad Oak	Joseph E. Macy
Chieftain Many Eagles	*Lorne W. Barclay
Chieftain Great Eagle	*Walter W. Head
Chieftain Curly Hawk	*E. D. Modlin
Chieftain Swift Spear	Finley F. Fiske
Chieftain Curly Buffalo	*I. W. Wall
Chieftain Crow Moon	*John L. Marshall
Chieftain White Bear	Dr. L. G. Soule
Chieftain Lone Star	Wallace "Pappy" Grube

FORMER DIRECTING CHIEFS

Chief Lone Bear	H. Roe Bartle
Chief Guarding Eagle	John O. Shanks
Chief Swift Eagle	*Charles E. Henion
Chief Bright Flame	Ebert H. May
Chief Driving Rain	William E. Burns

TELL ME WHY

Tell me why the starlit sky
Tell me why the oak trees high
Tell me why the sunset hue
Tell me, Osceola, why we all love you.

Because God made the starlit sky
Because God made the oak trees high
Because God made the sunset hue
That's why, Osceola, why we all love you.

THE HILLS OF OSCEOLA

The hills of Osceola are calling me today,
"Come back along the Scouting Trail", their voices seem to say
I dream of woodland valleys, and pathways that I knew
And answer, "O - sce - o - la dear, I'm coming back to you.

The trees of Osceola lift up their branches high,
The leafy curtain that they spread is green against the sky.
And when the shades of evening have chased away the light,
The stars above come shining through, God's watchmen of the night.

The friends of Osceola have walked the trail with me,
And 'round the campfire we have met in joyous company.
O! friends of rain and sunshine, so loyal and so true,
Thank God for hills and trees and stars, — for Country, Home, and You!

Words & Music by Edmund Wilkes Jr. 1939

TRAIL TO EAGLE

Written by Cotton Smith

Editorial research by L. G. Soule

Graphic design by Bob Kratschmer

"Trail To A New Challenge" by
Daniel H. Wheatcroft, Scout Executive,
Kansas City Area Council

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Edward C. Wright, Jr.,
Don Baldwin, Bill Burns, and many
others not herein mentioned.

