

FIFTY YEARS OF SCOUTING

ON THE PENINSULA

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### Introduction

1968 marked the fiftieth year of Scouting on the Virginia Peninsula. The first charter was issued to Peninsula Council 595 of Newport News in June of 1918 by the National Council. Several troops had been in existence before this, one as early as 1912. However, the official records at National Headquarters show only sporadic registration of these troops so, even though there undoubtedly was considerable scouting activity during those first years, often the scouts were unregistered.

The history of the council parallels that of the community and the nation. Since Boy Scouts and their leaders enjoy the benefits of a community they share its problems be they hurricane or war. Founded in 1910 in the United States and chartered by Congress, June 15, 1916, the Boy Scouts of America was still in its infancy when the First World War began. At that time the National Executive Board committed the movement: "...each member is definitely obligated by the Scout Oath to do his duty to his country..." This they did, and again during World War II, the Korean conflict, and now in Vietnam. Scouts did their duty at home and many troop leaders did theirs overseas. There was a special satisfaction for a former scoutmaster to return and find his troop still going and ready for him to resume command.

The Peninsula Council has had its ups and downs. Without dedicated men in the early years these downs would have been outs. They saw the benefit of such a program for the community's youth. We cannot list

all the loyal members and friends of Scouting who have contributed to the growth of the Council; we hope to recount some of the happenings and people along the way. In these fifty years our purpose of providing a wholesome program of outdoor craft and citizenship for boys has not changed.

The future looks bright; who knows that a boy now camping and learning to take care of himself on this planet may someday do the same on another.

#### SCOUTING ON THE PENINSULA BEFORE 1918

In order to chronicle the events before the Peninsula Council received its charter, information was sought from some of those who participated in scouting at that time. Memories fade, and the story is incomplete, but by letter and interview a few interesting facts were brought to light. The first letter particularly, which is quoted in full below, gives an idea of how troops were started in the first days of scouting. It also reveals a facet of the wide-ranging interests of Homer L. Ferguson, for many years head of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company and the Peninsula's leading citizen. Solomon M. Travis' letter of November 14, 1967, follows:

"In the summer of 1912 Mr. A.F. Williams, Secretary of the YMCA at 23rd Street and Madison Avenue (Newport News, which building still stands) organized a Boy Scout troop with the assistance of Major R.R. Moton who went on to become president of Tuskegee Institute, which was founded by Dr. Booker T. Washington. At the time the troop was started, Major

Moton was Dean of Men at Hampton Institute and as far as I can remember this was the first and only troop in or around our city.

"We were drilled in various scouting activities and taken into the yard behind the building and taught to make fire and build various contrivances and learn (life) saving techniques. Special emphasis was put on citizenship and how to prepare yourself for service to your people, city, and country, and obedience to God as one of the first things to remember. We used to take our hikes, on Sunday afternoons for the most part, out through the woods in the Buzzards Roost-Todds Lane waterfront section and North Newport News which was Warwick County then.

"Homer L. Ferguson brought Mt. Williams here from Washington, D.C. (at which YMCA he had quite a lot of influence on the life of Duke Ellington the Band Master) and they enjoyed a fine relationship and very often our hikes would include the Ferguson home on 57th Street and Huntington Avenue now owned by Fairmount R. White. Mr. Ferguson had an intense interest in the group.

"We were taught physical culture and took part in many games in and out of doors and we also took part in track meets held at Hampton Institute between ourselves and Whittier School which was operated by Hampton and later became Phenix High School.

"In 1942 Mr. Rattley and I organized Sea Scout Ship No. 311. Mr. J.B. Woodard gave us a lot of equipment, also a boat. We had a very fine troop until the group of boys grew up and I became so deeply involved in labor unions and other affairs that I didn't have time to do justice to the movement. But I have given Mr. Richard Moyler a lot of help with his troop at Second Baptist Church in East End.

"I do hope you will find something here to help you with your history. Thanks for the opportunity"

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Of the next three troops active before 1918, two were started by school principals and one by a minister. Mr. Alfred Forrest, principal of the Phoebus Elementary School, organized a troop there in 1913. His troop was largely composed of boys well over 12 years old, which was then the minimum age, and included Ray Lancer, James and John Kaiser, Guy and John Mugler, Robert Gammon, Tom and Bert Stacey, Daniel Shea, Eddie Mackeley and Frank A. Kearney-later to become Judge Kearney. Most of these scouts soon reached the age where the appeal of Scouting could not compete with school activities and the troop became inactive. The younger boys in Phoebus who wished to become Scouts entered the troop in Hampton. It should be noted, however, that while this first Phoebus troop was still active they made what was probably the first overnight camping trip taken by Peninsula Scouts. Camping gear and tents were piled into an open motorboat and Mr. Forrest and seven Scouts cruised to Dismal Swamp via the Deep Creek lock and up to the shores of Lake Drummond where they pitched camp for the night.

Also in 1913, Mr. J.B. Sinclair, Assistant Principal of Hampton High School, started a community troop with Linwood Topping as Scoutmaster. For the first few years troop meetings were held in St. Johns Parish House in Hampton. The original members of this troop included Southall Jones, Jesse Jones, Lawrence Jones, Tim Murray, Jr., Joe Brittingham, Victor Wilson, Alfred Goldstein, Cornelius Thompson, Frank Marsland, Saul Gold, Thornton Kell, Harold Freeman, Billy Cabell, Ben Levy, Clyde Lumpkin and Leon James.

By 1916 Mr. Topping had left for military duty on the Texas border and Ellis Jackson had become scoutmaster. All boys in Hampton, Elizabeth City County and Phoebus who were interested in Scouting wanted to join this troop. One factor that enhanced the troop's popularity was

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the Boy Scout Band which Mr. Jackson had organized. As music instructor he secured Mr. William M.O. Tessmann, director of the Hampton Institute Band. Mr. Tessmann donated his services and the Scout Band made such good progress under his strict and skillful training that Mr. Jackson decided to make arrangements to attend the second inaugural parade of President Woodrow Wilson on March 4, 1917. E.F. Hewins, who was assistant scout master at the time, took part in this venture and describes it as follows:

"The Wilson inaugural trip was an exciting and memorable experience. Space for the entire Hampton troop was chartered on the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Line for the round trip with an extra day allowed in Washington for sight-seeing. Sleeping accommodations for the night in Washington were obtained at one of the downtown churches. When the troop disembarked at the Norfolk and Washington Pier around six o'clock on the morning of March 4th, the band assembled and led the way to the church headquarters to the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers". This was the only piece they knew well enough to play in public but no prouder procession ever marched in the Nation's Capital.

"As it turned out, the band was not able to get a place in the inaugural parade and had to be content to watch from the side lines. This way they managed, at least, to get a glimpse of President Wilson. Returning to the church for the night, the scouts (and leaders) had the choice of sleeping on the floor or on a pew. Nevertheless, the night passed quickly and was followed by a day of sightseeing on March 5th."

In Newport News in 1914 the Rev. J.E. de Gafferelly installed Alfred Leyland, who had had previous experience in Scouting, as scout-master of Troop 1. This troop met in the old YMCA on 32nd Street and also at St. Pauls Church. As the troop grew there was a demand for a separate troop at East End. This led to the formation of Troop 2,

under the leadership of Jarvey Schofield, which took in all the Newport News area east of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway tracks. Mr. Idyland continued with Troop 1 west of the C&O tracks.

From the information now available it has not been possible to establish who were the charter members of Troop 1. A few of them may have transferred to Troop 2 when it was started. Also there was some overlapping of activities between the Scouts and the Choir Boys when Troop 1 was meeting at St. Pauls. In any event the troops in the early days were so organized that former Newport News city manager Joe Biggins, for example, remembers that he was drafted for the Troop 1 football team in order to beat the Hampton Scout team, but he is not clear as to his status as a registered scout. Dr. Thomas N. Hunnicutt recalls several camping expeditions to the dam and mill pond at the spot where Highway 60 now crosses Lake Maury. Others who were in Troop 1 or Troop 2 (or both) were: Aubrey Brushwood, Homer Burcher, Jack Dawson, William McL. Ferguson, H.V. (Bird) Hooper, Frank Jordan, Adolph Lefkowitz, Joe Lipman, Stuart Lottier, MacDonald, Skotty McArthur, John Marshall, Richard Newman, George W. Pierce, William W. Royall, "Buster" Scott, Willis Shell and Edward Turner.

Up to the summer of 1918 both Hampton and Newport News were organized as second class councils, that is they had no paid executive. The activities of existing troops and the organization of new troops were supervised by a scout commissioner, a volunteer who was willing to sign up for this arduous task. When a church or a club or a group of citizens wanted a troop and could find a scoutmaster, the commissioner would put their papers in order and send them off to national Headquarters. A troop committee, as we know it, existed in name only. All that was expected of them was to sign the troop application once a year and help

find a meeting place. In August 1918, Newport News decided to employ a paid executive and so acquired first class status. Mr. R.M. Lett became the first Council president; Scout Commissioner Ellis Jackson of Hampton was employed as Scout Executive.

The following news item appeared in the Daily Press, Thursday, August 22, 1918:

#### SCOUT EXECUTIVE TAKES UP WORK HERE

E.L. Jackson in the Harness; Permanent Headquarters Planned

"E.L. Jackson, official Scout Executive, has taken up his post of permanent Executive for Boy Scouts for Newport News and vicinity. Mr. Jackson is a man of long experience in this line of work. A meeting will be held tonight in the Trinity Methodist Church, 29th St. at which all Scouts of this section will be enabled to become acquainted with the new Executive. It is desired that all Scout Troops be present at this meeting, as well as all boys in this city who may be interested in this work and the local council.

"The local Boy Scout Council is now preparing to establish permanent quarters for the Newport News Troops. Funds are being raised in the Scout \$10,000 campaign to pay expenses of the permanent Executive and headquarters.

"A meeting of the Council will be held at the office of R.M. Lett, Law Building on Friday night at 8 o'clock. At this meeting it is expected that a site for the permanent headquarters will be selected."

On Saturday, August 24th, the meeting was reported as follows:

"At a meeting of the Boy Scout Council of this city at the office of President R.M. Lett, last night it was decided to lease rooms on the third floor of the Stearnes Building, 28th Street and Washington Ave., for permanent headquarters. It was stated last night by Scout Executive



E.L. Jackson that the officials planned to take possession of the new rooms by the first of next week and work of fitting up the quarters will commence immediately. 8

On this floor it is planned to have the private offices of the Scout Executive, meeting rooms for the council and the reading room for the boys. Scout Executive Jackson is in active harness and has already commenced plans for Scout activities."

The search for a suitable location for a summer camp was also started and the Council finally decided on Gwynn's Island in Mathews County. A tract of land on the eastern side of the island was purchased, about one mile south of Cherry Point. Those who went to the island to make the first inspection were Homer L. Ferguson, E.I. Ford, superintendent of the C&O Railway, W.S. Gopeland, owner and publisher of the Daily Press, William Hull, A.D. Jones, F.B. Lawton, Thomas Newman, Dr. J.B. Pfessey, Frank B. Hooper, H.T. Roane, L.U. Noland, the Rev. J.E. de Gafferelley, the Rev. H.G. Lane, ShH. Plummer, William K. Little, Aubrey Brushwood and Scout Executive E.L. Jackson.

The trip was made on the Shipyard tug Dauntless since there was no bridge across Milford Haven to the island at that time. In the absence of any official records it is reasonable to assume that these men, together with Mr. Lett and a few others not listed, constituted the first Council. New names were added during the next six years including the following from the Daily Press of February 11, 1925: Chas. C. Berkley, Commonwealth's attorney of Newport News; Fred Shawen, Frank S. Carder, E.I. Cornbrooks, superintendent of the Shipyard, D.N. Davidson, William B. Ferguson, L.C. Bigger, Raymond M. Challoner, C.R. Farinholt, J.B. Gordon, chief of the Fire Department, A.A. McPherson, chief of police, Floyd A. Hudgins, judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Chas. H. Hewins, George T. Hardy, L.T. Jester, Louis M. Krause, James Lamphier, G. Franklin Lenz, W.B. Livezey, president of the Old Dominion Land

Company, George T. Pullen, Jr., Harvey B. Schofield, Joseph H. Saunders, superintendent of the Public Schools, J.N.(Jack) Shannahan, L.G. Spengler, and J. Addison Willett, Jr.

Construction of camp facilities was started soon after the inspection trip. Mr. Frank Hooper donated money for a mess hall, named Hooper Hall when it was completed. It combined a 14 x 21 foot mess hall and a 20 x 20 foot kitchen. Water was supplied by a 114' driven well. Camp Powhatan\*, as it was called, opened June 30, 1919, and closed August 11. Some 194 boys participated.

Most of those who attended Camp Powhatan in its first years will never admit that any other camp has been or ever will be its equal. Camp actually started with a cruise up Chesapeake Bay. Transportation by land in those days was impractical by three counts: only a few of the scouting families owned automobiles, and dirt roads were nearly impassable in wet weather, and, as noted earlier, there was no bridge to the island. In these circumstances the Newport News Shipyard again obliged with their steam tug Dauntless. All Peninsula troops would assemble on Old Point Dock to be picked up at 9 o'clock A.M. The tug was large enough to accommodate the entire camp contingent. The Dauntless would head up the Bay and into the mouth of the Piankatank River, nosing up to the steeply shelving beach just inside the hook of Cherry Point where the scouts could jump ashore.

Except for the mess hall and a single commodious latrine, unofficially known as Egypt, the camp consisted of 16' pyramidal tents sleeping six boys each. There was an excellent beach all along the Chesapeake Bay side, but the water was shallow for a long way offshore. This was s

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\*The name "Camp Powhatan" was selected in a competition and was submitted by Dr. Thomas D. Hunnicutt, then a member of Troop 2, Newport News

satisfactory for beginners and for the morning dip, but the fewer stinging nettles and deeper water of Cherry Point made this the favorite spot. Since the island was sparsely settled and fairly well covered with underbrush, swimming trunks were optional.

Perhaps the most primitive feature of Camp Powhatan had to do with the commissary department. A local farmer, Johnny Hall, served as camp provisioner and garbageman. This was an inefficient enterprise, as his horse and wagon came loaded with milk and vegetables and left loaded with garbage for his pigs. The milk was delivered in the traditional 5 gallon cans. No representative of the Department of Public Health inspected the all purpose wagon prior to the hauling of food and it is highly doubtful that any sanitary safeguards were required for milking the cows. Dishes were washed by hand in old fashioned dish pans with comfortably lukewarm water. All of these shortcomings, however, did not detract in the least from the meals served up by "Moses", the perennial and popular cook borrowed each summer from the Shipyard.

Two memorable events took place each summer at Camp Powhatan. One was the annual baseball game with the Islanders. No records exist of the scores in these exciting contests, but most of the participants recall a majority of victories for the Scouts. Be that as it may, an outstanding team was in the field in the summer of 1923. The line-up was:

Catcher	Curle Jones
Pitcher	Alfred Alexander
Short Stop	"Bib" Hooper
First Base	"Bird" Hooper
Second Base	"Boots" Graham
Third Base	"Mike" Hughes
Left Field	Joe White

Center Field

Les Hughes

Right Field

"Whitey" Goodwin

It is interesting to note that over half the players were from Hampton, showing that, although Newport News carried most of the financial load at that time, no geographical lines were drawn.

The other memorable event was the Indian Hunt, always held the next to last night of camp, for reasons which will appear later. The entire camp split into two teams, Indians and Palefaces. The Indians selected a chief whose job it was to carry a pot of fire out of camp with him at nightfall and keep it burning until dawn. He and the other Indians were given a half-hour head start and were free to hide anywhere on the island. When the half-hour was up the Pale Faces set out in hot pursuit. Everyone wore an arm band of woolen yarn and, when an Indian and a Paleface met, those who lost their arm bands were "dead" and had to return to camp. If the Chief was caught before dawn and his fire put out, the Palefaces won; if the Chief and his pot of fire survived until dawn, the Indians won. Whoever won, all hands either got no sleep at all or were so short of sleep on the following night--the last of camp--that all involved slept soundly. Thus another camping period passed quietly into history.

Mr. Jackson directed the first two camps in the summers of 1919 and 1920. Following his resignation in December, 1920, his successor Robert E Gurlie directed camp in the summer of 1921. "Duke" Turnbull became Scout Executive in December, 1921, and continued to direct camp until he resigned in 1926.

Some activities during World War I included the promotion of the sale of Liberty Bonds, as evidenced by the following item from the Daily Press, September 19, 1918:

"There will be a big meeting of the Boy Scouts of Hampton, Boulevard, Riverview, and Newport News tonight at the John W. Daniel School Building at 8 o'clock#

The meeting was reported the next day as follows:

"Major General Grote Hutcheson was the principal speaker last night at the John W. Daniel School where he presented four Boy Scouts with bars and fourteen boys with medals for creditable work done in previous campaigns... Other speakers were Scout Executive E.L. Jackson, who talked on the work of a Scout; R.M. Lett, who introduced General Hutcheson, and E.I. Ford who discussed the Fourth Liberty Loan. The program concluded with "America", played by the Scout Band, sung by the audience, and led by G. Franklin Lenz. Rev. J.E. de Gafferelly opened the meeting with prayer.

The Boy Scouts here number about 160 members, divided into eight troops. Three months ago there were only three troops. They will take a strenuous part in the loan drive which starts today"

One of the earliest community events in which the scouts participated was the unveiling ceremony of the old Victory Arch, Sunday, April 13, 1919, in which four Peninsula scouts played leading roles. Three of these scouts were to be called 43 years later to participate in the rededication of the restored arch. They were C.M. (Shag) Rutter, Douglas M. Braxton, and W.W. Royall, Jr. Those three, with Jack A. Willett III, were the first Peninsula scouts to acquire merit badges. It was in recognition and honor of this distinction that they were selected in 1919. Lieut. E.M. Braxton, Jr., Douglas' older brother, was the first name listed on the original plaque, which bore the inscription IN MEMORY OF

THE SONS OF NEWPORT NEWS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES TO THE GREAT WORLD CONFLICT.

\*Riverview centered around the street car line and extended approx. between Powhatan Parkway and Hollywood Avenue.

As Scouting began to grow in Newport News, Hampton came to realize that they also would need a paid executive if all the boys who wanted to become Scouts were to be taken care of. Accordingly, a first class council was formed and Scout Executive Dilks was employed. The total budget, including Mr. Dilks' salary was about \$2300 and Charles H. Hewins headed up the financial drive. However, the prospect of raising this amount each year soon led to the abandonment of a separate council in Hampton. The Newport News and Hampton Councils combined in 1922 forming the Peninsula Council.

In 1925 the Executive's salary was \$2100. The Daily Press of February 11, 1925, commented:

"This is far below that paid to other Scout Executives in nearby cities and counties. His duties are manifold."

Having all scouts on the Peninsula under one council proved most advantageous. Organization and extension work became better coordinated. More emphasis was placed on securing institutions whose troop committees would be counted on for active participation in the affairs of the troop. Scout rallies, as they were then called, were held monthly. When a particularly large rally was desired the Peninsula and Norfolk Scouts would get together in a combined affair.

At the beginning of 1925 the Peninsula Council had less than 200 Scouts. Council Headquarters, therefore, was in much closer touch with individual troops since there were not enough troops to make organization by districts worthwhile. Many activities were initiated and directed from headquarters as illustrated by the following notes from the Daily Press of March 15, 1925:

"Boy Scouts of Tidewater Virginia (indicates that visiting troops from Norfolk were present) will hold the March rally in the auditorium

at Hilton Village, Va. on next Friday night. Regular monthly inspection will be made...Negotiations are under way with the Billy Sunday Evangelistic meetings to permit the scouts of the Peninsula to attend one of the services in a body...The March Headquarters hike will take place next Saturday, March 21st. All scouts will assemble at Headquarters at 9 A.M. Bring lunch and equipment to pass tests. No carfare needed. Brick Pond is the objective. (Brick Pond was located about one half-mile to the northwest of the intersection of Briarfield and Aberdeen Roads.) ...The Court of Honor will sit in regular session at the Court House, Judge Barham's Court Room, on Friday, March 27th, to examine scouts in all merit badges. Doors closed promptly at 7:45 P.M. Scouts will report in full uniform...Headquarters requests all scouts to welcome new scouts of Morrison Troop No. 1 of Morrison, Va., and Troop No. 3, East Hampton, Va. These troops are now in the process of organization"

Headquarters at this time was located at 24th Street and West Avenue and was staffed by the Executive and his stenographer. The Executive visited each troop once a month for consultation with the scoutmaster and inspection of the troop. There were 13 troops registered in February 1925. They were:

#### NEWPORT NEWS

- Troop 2: First Baptist Church; SM F.M. Ballentine, ASM N.S. Appleton
- Troop 3: Chesnut Ave. Methodist Church; Acting SM O.W. Johnson
- Troop 4: Trinity Methodist Church; SM Howard Brooks
- Troop 6: Grace Methodist Church; Acting SM N.E. Fenton
- Troop 7: First Presbyterian Church; SM L.R. Sorensen
- Troop 8: Trinity Lutheran Church; SM C.B. Coe
- Troop 12: YMHA; SM Theodore Beskin

# HILTON: VILLAGE:

Troop 1: Community Troop; SM Harry Stinemayer

# HAMPTON:

Troop 1: American Legion; SM George T. Pullen, ASM Spencer Cardwell

Troop 2: BPOE; SM Edward F. Hewins, ASM George Fayville

# PHOEBUS:

Troop 1: Community Troop; SM A.B. Cooper

KECOUGHTAN (the area between Salters Creek and Pear Avenue facing Hampton Roads. It was a separate township in Elizabeth City County before it was annexed to Newport News.)

Troop 1: Ivy Memorial Baptist Church; SM V.V. Evans, ASM R.F. Jenkins & E.C. Smith

# FOX HILL:

Troop 1: Fox Hill Methodist Church; SM Rev. G.W. Ports

The following notes covering the period from 1922 to 1929 were supplied by Howard B. Brooks.

"I was appointed Scoutmaster of Troop No. 4 about the middle of 1922 by Mr. W.B. Ferguson, who was chairman of the Troop Committee of Trinity Methodist Church. Prior to 1922 the troop had been functioning under Mr. H.B. Lipscomb, Sr. (I think). There were about ten scouts at the first meeting, under Eldon Roberts, Jr., and as time went on, with his help, and the assistance of Mr. C.B. Coe and Eastman N. Jacobs along about 1925, we had on roll about 65 scouts. If I remember correctly, Bill Royall, Jr. was a scout in Troop 4 prior to my taking over, and he went to France to an international meet.

"In 1922 there were two active troops, one in the First Baptist Church under Nick Appleton, No. 2, and one in Hampton. Was your troop active at the Lutheran Church then? About 1925-26 Troop 4 won a Peninsula Scout meet and Mr. Ferguson arranged for a Shipyard car and driver



to take the winning patrol to Braddock Heights, Md., along with the Scoutmaster (sounds crowded, but we had a wonderful time) and the patrol placed well in the Regional meet. Our first summer camp was at Gwynn's Island in Mathews County. We also did a lot of camping just this side of Fort Eustis, and of course later only at Camp Okee.

"I had the privilege of joining with Commander Raymond Bottom and Judge Herbert Smith in founding Camp Okee, in fact my signature is on the original bonds as Secretary of the Corporation. You know originally the camp was founded for underprivileged boys, and later on taken over by the Scouts."

In 1928 the first Sea Scout unit in the Council was started with R. H. Cunningham as Skipper. The original members, from both Hampton and Newport News, were Dallas Ensminger, Melvin Gauley, Dan Gilman, Jean Gilman, Henning Rountree, Andrew Tessmann and Charles Thomas. Meetings were held at U.S. Naval Reserve Headquarters on the northeast corner of Huntington Avenue and 29th Street on the second floor.

Mr Cunningham Provided his Sea Scouts with an excellent program which included a course in knots, splices, and the use of needle and palm, taught by C.H. Tall, foreman of the sail and rigging loft in the Shipyard. Some of these Sea Scouts still have the sea bag they made under Mr. Tall's instruction.

Lack of a boat or other facilities for giving instruction in seamanship led to the discontinuance of the Naval Reserve unit in about two years. However, in the summer of 1929 the Sea Scouts in this unit had an opportunity to continue their activities on a 53' oyster boat, the MAGGIE E. SMITH, of Irvington, Va. E.F. Hewins had had this vessel converted to a cruising sail boat and five or six of the Sea Scouts helped sail the MAGGIE E. SMITH--soon to be renamed GYPSY--from Irvington to

Hampton. For the next few years the GYPSY assisted in the Sea Scout program. Also helping were Mr. Sydney Vincent in his cutter VIKING, Mr. F.P. Larkin in his 438 Alden schooner ALTAIR and Mr. Billy Cumming in his bugeye FAIR WINDS. They accompanied GYPSY at various times taking all the Sea Scouts in the Council on weekend cruises to Mobjack Bay and up the James River.

The next phase of the Hampton Sea Scout program centered around the idea of the boys building their own sailboats. John D. Williams prepared a simple design suitable for backyard construction. This gave the Sea Scouts a chance to learn something about ship carpentry as well as rigging, outfitting, and seamanship. Some of these sailboats entered the July 4th regattas and turned in a good performance. Also at this time the Council obtained a 36' motor sailer hull and a motor dory from the Norfolk Navy Yard surplus. The Navy hull and some of the sailboats were moored at Indian River and a big locker was built on the riverbank for stowing sails, oars, rudders, anchors, and other gear. Work was begun on installing a motor in the 36' Navy hull.

Then came the hurricane of August 23, 1933, with violent winds from the southeast and tides six feet above normal. Waves rolled in from Chesapeake Bay with devastating force demolishing the Buckroe Beach water front, the Boulevard streetcar line, and all the Sea Scout property at Indian River except the 36' motor sailer. She was washed up on the river bank and fortunately survived. E.C. Buckley later took over the job as Skipper and the motor sailer was eventually fitted with its motor and put into service. Cruises and other activities continued for several more years.

Beginning in 1937, the Hampton Kiwanis Club sponsored a Sea Scout Ship in Hampton with Henning Rountree, Jr. as Skipper and John Frank as

Mate. This ship had a life of about four years with headquarters first at the old armory on Academy St. across from the old Syms-Eaton school and later at the Hampton Yacht Club. While at the armory, Mr. Rountree, with the help of his Sea Scouts, built a catamaran that sailed circles around everything else in Hampton roads. This Ship became inactive when Mr. Rountree entered the armed services in 1941 and many of his former Sea Scouts were soon enlisted in either the Navy or the Coast Guard, most of them eventually becoming commissioned officers.

When "Duke" Turnbull left as Scout Executive in 1926, Major Seymour, Executive of Region 3, recommended that the council hire an Executive who had received formal training and R.W. Parker was chosen. Mr. Parker left after about four years to take another position in Scouting. and W.G. Robinson succeeded him in March 1931.

Early in the Robinson term as Executive, and before the Depression had seriously affected the Peninsula, the Council had progressed so rapidly that it won a silk flag from President Hoover for being outstanding among councils of its size. Homer L. Ferguson served as the President's personal representative and made the presentation.

While Mr. Parker was Executive the water supply at Camp Powhatan was tested and found to be contaminated. The camp was closed in the summer of 1931, and, until the property was sold in 1946, was only used for week-end camping.

The Great Depression delayed the search for a new camp and there was no council camping area available until about 1935 when Scout Executive W.G. Robinson obtained permission to use Camp Sherwood at Gloucester Point. This was to be redesignated Camp Okee. However, the council finances were so low he had to ask Council treasurer Leo Wertheimer for a personal loan of \$50 to get an option on the property. The

Sherwood family of Portsmouth had given this property to the Portsmouth YMCA to be used only as a boys' camp. Due to the Depression the YMCA had curtailed its program and the property had reverted back to the Sherwood heirs, according to the agreements of the original gift. For the next few years Camp Sherwood was used only as a troop camp, the troops going as individual units. Only the mess hall and staff cabin existed. The remainder of the camp had deteriorated from neglect and could not be used.

Financing this new camp presented something of a problem since the Boy Scout budgets in the Newport News and Hampton Community Chests had already been stretched to the limit. The idea was conceived of setting up the Camp Okee Corporation as a separate member of the Community Chests. Under this arrangement the camp could be developed not only for Scouts but for various other groups on the Peninsula, including underprivileged children. With this as a goal the camp and its facilities were purchased by a group of civic clubs and civic minded citizens through a bond issue of \$6,000. The original property contained about 40 acres. Representatives of the Boy Scouts and of service clubs and others interested in youth programs made up the Board of Directors. Major (later Lieut. Commander) Raymond Bottom, publisher of the Daily Press, was chairman. In 1940, and the two years following, the Community Chests made funds available for the construction program. The camp property was operated jointly for some years with the Scout Executive as "Camp Manager".

In the spring of 1942 Mr. Robinson organized a work party of scouters who volunteered to build a kitchen for the mess hall and to reconstruct a windmill tower and water tank which was purchased from a neighboring farm. The scouters Stuart Hawkins, Sgt. J.C. Waddell, Harry Schoff, Charles Grigsby, R.J. Wicke and others, along with W.G. Robinson, constructed a kitchen and installed a water system in the camp. The Council

sponsored organized camping from then on.

The first year Langley Field provided squad tents, mess gear and mess sergeants since no money for this was yet available. However, the chests did finance materials and labor using only senior scouts and leaders and technicians from the Shipyard.

Progress on Camp Okee was described in the Daily Press, April 4, 1943, from which the following is quoted:

"Following plans drawn up after consultation with leading camp engineers and under the direct supervision of Robinson, two groups of four screened cabins with built in double deck bunks, and one group of open lean-tos, have been built capable of housing a hundred boys or girls. A camp directors' and staff cabin was reconditioned a 35x70 dining hall with a new kitchen was built, all screened and completely equipped even to electrical refrigeration for keeping fresh meats, etc. A 600' swimming pier with a diving stand has proved popular. Four metal non sinkable rowboats, four wooden rowboats, two special canoes, and two kayaks give every boy and girl ample opportunity to add knowledge and the fun of boating to their swimming, diving, life saving, etc. Two Craft lodges and outdoor fireplaces were built for group camping.

"The Health standards have been provided for and a 2,700-gallon water tank on a 30' steel tower served by an electric pump assures plenty of cool, clean water for drinking and plenty of showers are available for cool bathing in summer, while special arrangements even make warm water available for several days a week. The soil is well drained and with the woods running from small growth to trees over two' thick, and including a variety of trees and shrubs, ample opportunity is given for nature study, and for the free play of the pioneering spirit."

In 1943, under the direction of Scout Executive Robert L. Meyers,

the camp was improved with the addition of two camping areas, later named Shady Crest and Okee Crest and an additional Adirondack Shelter area known as Hillcrest.

By the summer of 1943, Camp Okee was well on its way to fulfilling its objective of serving a large segment of Peninsula youth. The Boy Scouts took over from June 20 to July 18, the Exchange Club from July 18 to July 31, and the Girl Scouts from August 1 to August 15. The Exchange Club presented an opportunity for camping experience to boys who were not Scouts and were recruited from churches, schools, service clubs and other organizations interested in boys.

By 1946 it had become evident that, as the Boy Scouts and other organizations grew, Camp Okee would not be able to accommodate the expected load. It was also foreseen that an overwhelming burden would be placed on a camp staff which had to serve organizations in addition to the Boy Scouts. Then there was the problem of how expenses should be equitably divided among the various participating organizations and the Chests. Furthermore it was apparent that a camping expansion program could not be undertaken without a capital fund drive, and full ownership of Okee was a necessary first step. In consequence, the Council began to work on the idea of making the Boy Scouts the sole owner of Camp Okee and on August 28, 1946, Edwin A. Joseph Sr. reported that Major Bottom was favorably inclined to having the Okee Corporation property and assets turned over to the Scout Council. A capital fund of \$25,000 was proposed and a brochure was published listing as Fund Trustees, S.H. Plommer, Ch., Raymond B. Botton, G. Franklin Lenz, R. Cowles Taylor and Roger Williams, and as Project Trustees, W.M. Ferguson, Frank Blechman R.M. Challoner, Vernon Geddy and Gen. F.H. Smith. The brochure also stated that "This is a once-in-a-lifetime appeal". A committee was appointed

to solicit Okee Corporation stockholders and by 1957 most of the stock of the Corporation had been given to the Council. The Council paid about \$3,00 cash for the balance, thereby becoming the sole owner of Camp Okee.

One of the benefactors of Camp Okee when it was getting started deserves special mention. Since public transportation facilities to Gloucester Point were limited, most troops were transported to Yorktown by the troop committee members, rode the ferry to Gloucester Point and hiked to camp. Mr. William Ashe, owner of the ferry, gave all scouts in uniform free passage on the ferry. It was purchased by the State in 1951--less than a year before the George P Coleman Bridge was opened across the York River in May, 1952.

Mr. W.C. Robinson reported for duty as Scout Executive in March 1931.

The full effects of the Great Depression had not yet been felt in Newport News at that time, since the Newport News Shipyard, to which the economy of the whole Peninsula was then geared, still had some back log of work. However, by 1934 the Peninsula Council was in financial straits and nearly went under. A committee of two from the Council, Tom Barclay and John D. Williams, obtained Shipyard Vice President J.B. Woodward's consent to serve as Council President for one year. <sup>The Council</sup> ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ was convinced that only a man of Mr. Woodward's standing in the community could establish the necessary public confidence to keep the Peninsula Boy Scouts alive. Another break for the Council came with the award of the carriers YORKTOWN(CV-5) and ENTERPRISE(CV-6) to the Shipyard in 1933. This got the Peninsula economy going again by 1935 and from then until Mr. Robinson left to join the AAA in Hartford, Connecticut, the Council grew rapidly. The history of this period is recorded in the Daily Press of November 3, 1942:

"Now winding up his affairs as Boy Scout Executive of the Peninsula area, W.G. Robinson last night commended the people who through ceaseless cooperation have succeeded in making scouting what it is today locally. 'I wish to pay highest tribute to all those fine men, young and old, from the 20-year veterans, Frank Hooper, E.F. Hewins, R.M. Challoner, Nick Appleton, Carl Gall, and countless others, down to those with less scouting experience, who all by their initiative and enthusiasm played important roles in bringing scouting to the high plane on which it rests today in this community today', he said.

"From a dozen troops and 250 boys, eleven years ago, we have grown to a sizeable council of 36 troops and 900 Scouts and Cubs, 'he stated. 'Not once in these eleven years to my knowledge have we ever turned down a request for help from any civic or service body, or failed to do a job entrusted to us, many of them even on less than 24 hours notice, always believing the Scout motto, "Be Prepared", meant as an organization as well as an individual,' he continued.

"Many boys', he added, 'today young men, owe some of the greatest thrills of their lives to the opportunities presented to them through scouting—being on the "Eagle Scout Guard of Honor" to President Roosevelt at his first inauguration, apart of the huge parade; trips to the world's fairs; participation in the Yorktown Sesquicentennial; The National Jamboree in Washington; standing guard over the Frigate "Constitution"; going aboard Admiral Byrd's "Bear" here in the dry dock. (The "Bear" was fitting out in 1934 for her trip to the Antarctic.) Scouts have the opportunity', he said 'to know the joy of serving their country in the countless little ways and also in some bigger ones. In the latter group he classed the nationwide drive for aluminum and the waste paper collection when locally over one-half million pounds was collected. the



rubber collection, the scrap drive; the Victory Book collection, which resulted in over 3,000 volumes submitted to the USO and military personnel; or the phonograph record campaign which Fort Monroe's troops won with a almost 1,000.

" In addition to the help of scouting in building healthier bodies and clean minds, he pointed, out, the youths have spent thousands of man or "boy" hours in various drives, including the one in which thousands of articles of clothing and hundreds of pounds of food were collected with bedding and furniture for victims of the 1933 flood.

"Only eleven years ago the boys of this area had no camp to attend and today Camp Okee stands as one of the finest in this section of the country with an increased attendance each of the three years it has been directed by Robinson.

" A new 1212-acre property\* in Mathews county is now being conveyed to the Peninsula council through the generosity of Governor and Mrs. (Colgate) Darden and a new Negro camp, 15 miles up the York River, has been leased for 15 years.

" Robinson said that almost more than any of the accomplishments, he was thankful that he could leave his job knowing that all debts were paid and money in hand for the remainder of this fiscal year. The budget for today is the largest in council history, due to expanded Negro scouting with a full-time field executive practically assured for the next year-- as against the day he took over with an \$800 deficit and outstanding notes of \$1,000. 'When I think of 1934, when we had to close the office, drop the secretary and I had to take an apartment on Thirty-Second Street, combining office and home, running the council with salary and expenses of \$2,208,' he said, ' it makes me shudder to think how near we came to rais-

ing a grave marker, "Here Lies Scouting". He pointed out that then \*It was found impractical to use this camp and it reverted to the Darden family.

John D. Williams, deceased, president, Tom Barclay, deceased, Frank Hooper, Leo Wertheimer, E.F. Hewins, R.M. Halloner were with him on a note for \$1,000. with only faith as a guarantee.

" 'Scouting, he added, 'owes Homer. L. Ferguson, J.T. Barclay, J.B. Woodward, Jr. and W.B. Livezey a debt which can never be repaid for keeping it in existence.' Ferguson and Livezey gave the office at Thirty-fifth and Washington Avenue rent free seven years and the former obtained a very generous contrivution from the Shipyard.

" 'Surely', he said, ' with such a history rising to great heights from the depths, we can now confidently look forward with a new executive and a larger population as a great challenge for service which has brought and we know will come with peace. With the new faces that will come forward to carry on as others leave, Scouting, with its slogan, "We, too, have a job to do," can go forward, show the way, with its promise ' "to do my best for God and my Country". We will do well,' he said, 'to remember that the boy of today is the man of tomorrow.'

"He expressed confidence that the new executive, Robert Myers, would fill his job more than satisfactorily."

The following notes, taken from a latter from W.G. Robinson written in 1965, supplement the preceeding newspaper articles.

" I remember the Lions Club helping considerably with a training program sponsorship for Cubbing. Seems like Francis Hooper was involved.

" As to troops--Troop 1 was a good one Probably none more active than Hilton(Troop 41) under Harry Stinemeyer, Nick Appleton, Mike Mitchdl, etc. Troop 6, Kecoughtan, Jewish and St. Vincent's, Langley Fb. Monroe, Phenix, etc. Ed ware, Johnny Pohl, Stuart Hawkins, Carl Gaul, etc. sould have sharper memories than mine. As we know so many to share the credit,

just as they shared the work."

"I could write a book itself just on Camp Okee: its building, the several years I ran it. I think (there was) one year across on the Norfolk side, one at Richmond, one at Lynchburg before we got Okee. John Jenkins from Gloucester, part time fisherman, poultryman, carpenter, was about the only help we hired in building Okee.

"I remember wearing out two transmissions and clutch assembly on a Dodge, snaking trees out of the woods for our pier, the trees having been marked by my brother Paul a Pennsylvania Forest Ranger, on a visit to me. Used purely voluntary staff, first year, then hired staff--Jack Stiles from Vermont on it, now living in Washington, D.C.

"One thing in connection with the building the Shipyard provided (on the lot now occupied by Peoples' Drug Store on Washington Avenue at 36th St.)--for years we in turn provided space for a crippled Childrens' Clinic monthly with a surgeon coming over from Norfolk, sponsored either by Rotary or Kiwanis.

"I recall that the experience of working with Negro scouts was a new one to me. Ian Ross (Principal of Phenix, which was at that time run by Hampton Institute for teacher training) was a big help as was Carl Hill (teaching chemistry at Phenix; later to become president of the Municipal College at Louisville, Kentucky).

"We staged the first Scout Circus in the South, and those who took part will, I am sure, never forget our battle with the Indians. Wyley Jr. and I were talking about it the other day--riding Mrs. Schades' horses in the Apprentice Field Stadium--and our parade, led by her horses--mostly the Hilton Troop whom she taught to ride.

"Both Dick and Jr. went through the three stages: cub, scout, Sea, to Life Scout, then with the Navy where they always said they had made good use of their training."

When Mr. Robinson came to the Council in 1931 the organization of Negro troops on the Peninsula was still in its early stages. The first troop on the Peninsula was a Negro troop organized in 1912 by Mr. A. P. Williams, secretary of YMCA at 23rd Street and Madison Avenue (See Solomon Travis' letter of Nov. 14, 1967, page 2-3). In the late 20's a troop was started at Hampton Institute with Sergeant Holland as scoutmaster. Soon after Mr. Robinson came to the Council he worked with Dr. W. S. Hart and others to organize a troop at Phenix High School. Carl Hill, then head of the Phenix Chemistry department, was the scoutmaster. Under Mr. Hill's leadership this unit became an outstanding example of a well run troop with properly functioning patrols and in 1932 it received special recognition as the best organized troop in the Council. Among those associated with the early development of Negro troops were: Major James E. Wilson of Hampton Institute, James Bell, William Walker, L. E. Wilson, Dr. H. A. McAllister, Clarence Lewis and Eddie Jones.

The first camping done by Negro scouts was at the Hampton Institute farm at "Shellbanks", later taken over by Langley Field. Around 1940 Mr. John Hope, son of the president of Atlanta University, loaned the Scouts a tract of land along the York River about 15 miles above Yorktown. A mess Hall was constructed here and camp was opened in 1942 using Army pyramidal tents. Camp Hope, as it was called, was replaced in 1944 by property leased from the Gloucester Agricultural and Industrial Institute. According to the 1944 Annual Report Lloyd Buckner and Fred Maize ran a very successful camp.

The property of Camp James River between Carterd's Grove and Camp Wallace, was purchased by Edwin A. Joseph and William McLeod Ferguson. in . They assumed the risk of having the property on their hands if it turned out later that water was unavailable or if, for any other reason, the Council decided not to go ahead with the project. However, drilling

produced a sufficient water supply and the Council assumed the cost in

. Although this campsite lacked the swimming facilities of Camp Hope, which was directly on the York River, it embraced a much larger area, was well drained and covered with woods containing a variety of large and beautiful trees. The camp started out with a mess hall, two large cabins, and a combined office and infirmary. Eventually a cinder block storage shed and a cinder block infirmary were built with labor supplied by scouts from the Area Division and also by students from Hampton Institute. However, the camp was plagued by problems, one of which was the failure of the original drilled well. Another was the frequent pillaging of the camp when it was shut down and the difficulty of finding a reliable resident caretaker. Finally, the swimming area at the beach on James River was a hot, dusty mile from camp, and in addition to this, the water gradually became polluted to the extent that it was considered unsafe for swimming. This made a swimming pool necessary, which was authorized in 1960 and completed in 1963. The James River Camp experience showed conclusively that the maintenance of the two camps was costly and impracticable.

The growth of the Council from 250 boys in 12 units in 1931 to 900 boys in 36 units in 1942 can be attributed to a number of factors, notably the increase in population on the Peninsula, the expansion of the Boy Scout movement by the addition of Cub Scouting, the increased emphasis on an active commissioners' staff, and the promotion of district activity, including that in the Area(Negro) Division. However, these things in themselves would not have produced a nearly fourfold increase in membership in 11 years if it had not been for the enthusiasm and dedication of Scout Executive W.G. Robinson and the many Scouters who helped keep the Council on the move. Particularly noteworthy was Tom Barclay's work in

revitalizing the commissioners' staff by continually reminding them that their job included anything that would "promote scouting". He placed such a high value on the job of Scout Commissioner that he gave the Council a commissioner's pin with a diamond inset which was to be passed from one commissioner to the next. This pin is still in use (1968). The setting up of the district committees also was of great importance. Dr. Paul Buckles and George Lamison were involved in early stages of district planning.

Thus, at the beginning of World War II, the Peninsula Council had gradually evolved from a small organization where the scout executive served as a sort of super-scoutmaster to an organization of coordinated troops, troop committees, district commissioners and district committees, together with committees on organization and extension, camping and activities, etc., at both district and council levels. When the call came to the Council for help in the war effort the scouts were ready for the job. They gave valuable assistance in the collection of tinfoil, aluminum, waste paper, coat hangers, rubber, fats (about 1,000 lb.), Bundles for Britain and phonograph records for men overseas. They assisted in the distribution of Red Cross posters, blackout and war loan campaign posters; acted as messengers for the Defense Council, and helped with air raid spotting, traffic checks, and doing errands for hospitalized veterans.

The increase in population on the Peninsula as well as the many public appearances of the Scouts during the war brought the number of boys enrolled at the end of 1944 to a little over 1,700. Normal civic activities continued in spite of the extra duties involved in the war effort. Before Scout Executive Robinson left the first Scout Circus had been held at the Apprentice Athletic Field and featured Mrs. Schade's horses,

ridden mostly by members of Troop 41 (Hilton) whom she had taught. Scouts participated in the opening of the Memorial Baseball Park on Pembroke Avenue in 1941. In 1942 Camp Oke and Camp Hope were opened. In 1943 the Eastern District was organized and three district rallies were held during the year. C.B. Coe supplied the following comments on camporees, circuses, etc. :

"Rallies, Scout-O-Ramas, Scout Circuses, Scout Exhibitions, Camporees, what have you? Their ramifications are legion.

"There were the monthly 'rallies' described in the 'old days' at which the troops were inspected and there were competitions in various indoor and some simulated outdoor Scout skills. These were ditched in 1927. During 1927-1931 the 'big show' was the Walli-Ga-Who conducted at Cool Spring, now partly submerged by Lake Maury and partly on the present Mariners' Museum grounds. The WGW scoring was, we think, against a standard (scored 'standard' or 'superior'). Scoring has been on specific events as well as on features of camping. Organization has been from individual competition (contribution to unit score) to scoring for patrol performance. Our last camporee (Scout-O-Rama at Gosnold's Hope Park) was scored on a competitive basis. Through the '40's and early '50's we had district camporees as 'warm-up' for the Council camporees. The first event in which all units from all districts and from the Area Division participated was the First Scout Exposition, held in February 1952 in the Hampton Armory. The admission charge was not to 'make money' but on the principle that a show is more valuable if one has paid to enter. All levels of Scouting participated; Cubs, Scouts and Explorers. There were several indoor exhibitions, a number of Scout-O-Ramas at the War Memorial Ball Park and then at the Mariners' Museum grounds from 1962 through 1967, and two outdoor circuses in Marling Memorial Stadium in Hampton. one in 1955 and one in 1961."

Harry G. Shoff provided the following interesting notes for the period 1927 to 1944.

"My first recollection of Scouting is in 1927, as a 12-year-old, sitting on a high bank overlooking Hampton Roads on land that is now Anderson Park. Herbert Charles, my patrol leader, was helping me with my Tenderfoot Test. We were members of Troop No. 3 of Orcutt Avenue Baptist Church and Mr Hugh Lipscomb was our Scoutmaster. Shortly thereafter I transferred to Troop 2, meeting at First Baptist Church with Mr. Frank Ballentine as Scoutmaster and a Mr. Parker as Scout Executive.

"Due to chronic ear trouble, I could not learn to swim. This thwarted me in advancement. but in writing to Dan Beard's column in BOY'S LIFE, he advised me to take up Achievement Scouting, which I did. I recall two wonderful summers at Scout Camp on Gwynns Island. It took a ferry ride to get there. Chedry Point was the camp; swimming hole and a dip in Chesapeake Bay was required before breakfast every morning. (No other baths or showers were available).

"So much for my days as a Scout.

"At age 20 I was appointed acting Scoutmaster of Troop No. 11 at Chesnut Avenue Methodist Church and at 21 years of age was given that Troop as Scoutmaster.

"Wylie Robinson was soon to become Scout Executive and through his effort Camp Okee was established.

"Some of the people that were in Troop No. 11 during the 9 years I was Scoutmaster (1935-1944) were: Judge Douglas Smith, his brother, Herbert G. (killed in Pacific about 1945), David Murray, his brother Phillip (killed in Pacific about 1945), James . Williams, Philip David, Ed Gwaltney, 'Babe' Lawson, Dr. Thomas Möbe(Eagle), Dr. Dorsey Pleasants, Dr. Wray Sherman, Howard Boatwright, Louis E. Taylor, H.C. Ewing.



"Adult associates that were also active in Scouting during my active years include Ed Ware, Eddie Jones, Robert Etheridge, Ray Chalon<sup>r</sup>, John Pahl, Mike Mitchell, Joe Smith, Carl Gall."

The end of the war in 1945 and postwar-adjustments in 1946 and possibly some other factors caused a tapering off in membership, but in 1947 it started to rise again and by the end of 1954 had reached slightly more than 4,200.

In this period the Council employed two additional field executives, which provided one field executive each for three districts and the Area Division.

In 1946 the Council participated in the Newport News Fiftieth Anniversary celebration. It set up the Eagle Tribunal and an Institutional Representative's training course (1948), conducted training courses for over 250 Junior Leaders, Cub Leaders and Skippers (1949), organized the Jamestown Pilgrimage in which over 500 participated and were transported by US Navy landing-Craft and bivouaced along the James River a few miles from Jamestown (1950), secured Camp Okee as Council property and conducted a major construction program to increase the capacity of the Camp (1951), put on the first Scout Exposition in the Hampton Armory (1952), discussed the desirability of replacing Okee with a larger camp and sent Walter Ellis and a committee to attend the Governor's meeting in Richmond to kick off Boy Scout Week and the National Good Turn Conservation drive (1954). In the fall of 1954 Hurricane Hazel swept over the Peninsula and caused extensive damage to trees and buildings at Camp Okee and James River Camp.

Former Scout Executive J.A.(Jim) Earley contrivuted the following notes relative ot the four year period (1949-53) when he was with the Council.

the  
 "The volunteer that I feel contributed most to ~~the~~ success of Scouting while I served as your Scout Executive was 'Bird' Hooper. 'Bird' was our Council commissioner and also our Council President and through his efforts much was done to recruit many other top personnel.

"After being away as many years as I have, one's mind becomes a little hazy, but there are certain individuals whose Scouting participation just cannot be forgotten and a few of these individuals are: Ned Hewins, Skipper Watkins (really one of the most outstanding Sea Scout leaders that I have ever known), Walter Ellis was really tops in the field of training, Hartley ~~Stoultz~~ provided fine leadership to our Commissioners & staff. As you probably remember Hartley became Commissioner when 'Bird' Hooper became President. General Smith contributed greatly to building an effective Board and his enthusiasm and interest was shared by many. LeRoy Proctor and his wife served as our Camp Director for several years and ran a very fine program at Camp Okee. Ed Joseph's dad was a very enthusiastic Scouter and was one of the old guard that could always be called upon to help when the 'chips were down'.

"I understand Ed Joseph, Jr. has served as your Council President and has served in many very effective volunteer capacities since my tenure.

"Of course in the northern part of the Council the two people that made things happen were JR Davis and Bill ~~Roberts~~, both employed at the Naval Mine Depot.

"Over in Williamsburg Jim Fuller and Ed Alexander were the key scouters in that area.

"Across the river Brown Farinholt and Col. Elliott were my two main contacts that always came through in getting the job done.

Probably the volunteer in this Council who has spent the most

time in Scout work is George D. Lamison. The ill luck visited on the Council by Hurricane Hazel in 1954 was at least partly compensated for by his return to the Peninsula that same year. His story of his work in Scouting follows.

"I was in Scouting for some time before I came to Hampton. I started in the Eastern District of Baltimore County, Maryland as chairman of troop committee of Troop 302, sponsored by the Church of God in Dundalk. In 1935 I came to the Peninsula and was employed by the NACA. My oldest boy came to Hampton when his school closed and joined Troop 22. sponsored by the Hampton Kiwanis Club. Charles Gaylord was scoutmaster and in the fall of 1936 I went on the troop committee. Being interested in camping I tried to encourage overnight camping once a month and long term camping one or two weeks in the summer. I tried to get the committee and scoutmaster to think of training for half an hour on camping each weekly meeting as part of the many pieces that go together to make a successful camping trip. I still believe that there should be more emphasis put on camping and on the patrol method. In the years that have passed I have found that a troop with four patrols well trained and holding green bar meetings was healthy and in working order.

"In the years 1936-41 the Cub Scout program was something new and was basically a family program much the same as it is today. The scouts were just learning to work together on a patrol basis, which caused a much sounder program in every unit. In those years we only had one commissioner for each district under the leadership of Ray Challoner, who was Council Commissioner. His group consisted of Ned Hewins, John Pohl and myself and a man from the Northern District. Some of the adults who worked in scouting at that time were Stuart Hawkins, scoutmaster of Troop 10; Charles Gaylord, scoutmaster of Troop 22; Frank Hopkins, first troop committee chairman of the newly formed Troop 17 at Ivy Memorial Church on

Maple Avenue and a former scout in Troop 6 which met in the old McCoughtan Town Hall; Sergeant Waddell, Scoutmaster of Troop 10 (Ft. Monroe); and Chaplain Carpenter, who was helping to keep Troop 54 on an even keel during the rapid turnover...at Langley Field preceeding World War II.

"I" the spring of 1941 I went back to Baltimore and worked in the Eastern District. In 1943 I went to Westfield, N.J. and started to work in the two units of the Methodist Church located in the Watchung Council, with headquarters Plainfield, New Jersey. In 1954 I was again back in Hampton trying to do my bit to strengthen the program of the individual units so the boys could get a better idea of building a good character."

In 1955 membership on the Executive Board was increased to 41. In 1942 there were only 12 members and the records show that many meetings had an attendance of only six. During Bob Meyers' tenure as Executive the Board membership was increased from 12 to 31. When James Earley left in 1953 membership had risen to 34, and when Jim Moyer came in June 1955 three more members were addedd

and  
After the organization of a strong commissioners staff the setting up of districts the expansion of the Executive Board was the next logical step in the evolution of the Council. Enlarging the Board made it possible to draw into its membership more and more of the business and professional leaders of the community. The wisdom of this policy became evident as the ever-increasing budget made it essential that the aims of the Council and the methods required to reach the boy population be more widely understood and supported. Also included in the expanding Executive Board were key members of the local military installations: Fort Monroe, Langley Air Force Base, Fort Eustis, and the Naval Weapons Station. At various times one or the other of these posts has come to the Council's assistance

with construction equipment in connection with work on camp facilities, their athletic fields have always been available for camporees and jamborees, and their Officers' clubs have afforded congenial for monthly Board meetings. In addition to all this, the officers at these posts have always gladly contributed their professional and administrative talents when called upon, both as Board members and members of special committees.

The year 1955 witnessed the second Scout Circus. It was held at the Darling Memorial Stadium and Ed Hoseph Jr. was chairman of this highly successful event in which about 3,000 scouts participated. David Goldenbaum was the producer and the show drew an audience of about 5,000 people. In 1956 a council-wide University of Scouting was conducted for the benefit of all Districts and the Area Division. In December, Hartley Soule presented a letter detailing steps he thought should be taken in acquiring a new camp. Tom Lanier reactivated his committee and initiated the investigation of three possible camp sites.

In 1957 the Council received its first bequest. Miss Lilly Capps had willed \$1,000 to the "Hampton council" and the Eastern District approved giving this to the Peninsula Council. Miss Capps, until her retirement several years earlier, taught French at Miss Fitchett's School for Girls in Hampton. Mr. Frank Hooper's death was recorded in the September 1957 minutes. It was largely through his efforts that our first camp, the one at Gwynn's Island, was started. Of the prominent community leaders who launched the Council in 1918, his continued and effective support was outstanding.

In 1958 the New Explorer program was launched by the National Executive Board following four years of research and preparation. This program had been started in the Peninsula Council in 1956 and brought immediate results. In 1955 Senior Scouting in the Council consisted of six

Sea Scout units with 100 boys enrolled. With the adoption of the Explorer program the number of Senior units jumped to 21 with a total of 808 boys. In view of the variety of boating facilities and cruising areas in and around the Peninsula this may seem rather surprising, but experience around the country had also shown that Sea Scout Ships were more popular inland than on the seaboard. The reason for this seemed to be that boys who lived near the water mostly owned small boats of their own and expected that the Sea Scouts would immediately provide them with bigger and better sea-going experiences. They ~~were~~<sup>tended</sup> to become bored with the shore based training customarily used in the Sea Scout program. On the other hand, this training appealed to inland boys because of its novelty and they were not disappointed by the lack of extensive cruising. In any event, the introduction of the Explorer program opened up a great variety of activities with more general appeal.

In 1959 J.R. Davis (Silver Bear, 1948) was voted honorary membership on the Board. Mr. Davis had for several years been vice president of the Council and for a much longer time had been very active in building up the Northern District and in helping to establish the James River Camp. Dr. W.S. Hart (Silver Bear, 1951) was elected to the Board. For a period of thirty years or so he had given unsparingly of his time and energy to extending Scouting by helping to organize new troops and revive lapsed troops, and by rendering financial and other assistance to James River Camp and others that had preceded it.

In 1960 \$11,000 was approved for building a swimming pool at James River Camp. It had been decided in 1959 to retain this camp owing to the uncertainty as to when the proposed new council camp might be built. George Lamison prepared estimates on the size and cost of various types of pools. It was finally decided to build a 25'x 50' welded steel pool since some scrap was available at no cost. The welding was done free by

volunteers from the Shipyard recruited by Paul Bowes from former Huntington High School students. The various sections of the tank were assembled at the Naval Weapons Station and then transported to the camp. Work was started in 1960 but various delays, particularly those caused by equipment mired in the mud of the camp road, made it impossible to have the pool available on schedule. It was first thought possible that the pool would be ready for use in the summer of 1961. However, there were so many delays that it was not until November that the tank was placed in the ground and the welding and pipe connections ~~fix~~ completed. The pumps, filters, etc., still had to be installed and in March 1962 Shurtle was employed in the hope of completing the job by May 1, 1962. This was later postponed until June 15, but the pool was not ready for use until the end of summer. Dedication ceremonies were held at the pool September 22, 1962. The final cost was around \$ . One valuable lesson learned from all this was that no construction of swimming pools or anything else involving heavy equipment should be undertaken without first providing a solid, well drained road system. Also in 1960 the Scout Exposition was held at the War Memorial Ball Park for the first time and drew a record crowd.

The year 1961 witnessed the passing of two former Board members who had endeared themselves to their fellow scouts by their effective and devoted service to the Council--Major General F.H. Smith, Aus.(Ret.), and Rear Admiral E.W. Sylvester, USN(Ret.), director to the Mariners Museum. Three new office sites were discussed during the year and two new campsites inspected. Over 10,000 attended the third Scout Circus at Darling Memorial Stadium in Hampton.

The following notes are taken from a letter from J.W.(Jim)Moyer who was Scout Executive from 1955 to 1961:

"The Board approved hiring a sixth man for our staff. This individual was to be hired as an Assistant Scout Executive.

n "The Board was integrated.

energized  
"The Finance Campaign was ~~energized~~ in the non-ches. areas.

"The first Council-Wide Together Program was held to organize a number of new units simultaneously.

"The first Council-Wide Dub Pow-Wow was held--others followed.

"The changeover was made--going from District to Unit Boards of Review.

"A Council Boys' Life Committee was established. Subscriptions increased and the Council moved up into the top quarter in the Regional rating."

The search for campsites continued unabated in 1962. One site at the mouth of the Chicahominy River was investigated and the sites at Bent Creek and the Halifax Paper Company's property on Roanoke Rapids were discussed. The National Court of Honor approved the award of the Life Saving Medal to Thomas Wayne Gray, son of Board member Colonel Jean Mr. Gray, AUS (Ret.), for an ice rescue under very hazardous circumstances. The annual Exposition was held at the Mariners' Museum, the number of troops having outnumbered the capacity of the War Memorial Park. There was a record turnout of 115 units and an attendance of 20,000. During the year the Area Division lost 11 units and 91 boys.

In 1963 the completed swimming pool was functioning at James River Camp. Ole Slostad said, "I am especially pleased to see the fine progress made at Camp James River. For the first time it has the appearance of a Scout camp." He also said, "You can't afford to continue to sell your boys short by continued use of Camp Okee beyond the year 1965."

New and more favorable locations for camps were, in the meantime, being investigated by Tom Lanier's committee. By the end of the year the choice was narrowed down to negotiations on two camp sites--the Hiden property and the 737 acre Hussey property-- both in the Chicahominy



area. These were considered more suitable than the Reynolds property at Tappahanock. In 1963 the term "Scout-)-Rama" was adopted in place of "Exposition", and the Mariners' Museum was used for the second time. 23,000 tickets were sold, 63% of all units participated, and 40,000 people attended.

Early in 1964 the New Campsite Committee completed its investigation of possible sites and Chairman Tom Lanier recommended purchase of the Husseyw tract near Toano, Va.. containing 735 acres at \$115 an acre. The Board at its January 29th meeting authorized the purchase and a standing ovation was given Tom Lanier and Hartley Soule for their Herculean effort. It was decided to keep Okee through the 1964 camping season and then sell it at the highest bidder. The site was sold in the fall of 1964 to Campeffer Bros. for \$92,000 and the Hussey tract was purchased for \$84,525. At the August 26th meeting, the Board, on motion of Leake Worman, voted unanimously to consolidate the camping program and sell James River Camp.

Other noteworthy events in 1964 were: recognition of Colonel Edmund W. Edmonds for his service as an outstanding scouter who made a tremendous contribution as district chairman in the Eastern District; approval of Life Saving Award for Ernest Warner; and attendance of a record crowd of 43,000 with 27,400 tickets sold for the Scout-)-Rama at the Mariners' Museum.

On February 25, 1965, the Executive Board officially designated the new 735 acre campsite as the "Peninsula Scout Reservation" and Camp No. 1 as "Camp Chicahominy". Mr. Earl R. Manning was selected from 16 applicants for the position of Ranger at the reservation. The Camp James River Trust was transferred from the First and Merchants National Bank to the Peninsula Council. Edwin A. Joseph's committee recommended redistricting the Council into four geographic areas, to which the Board gave unanimous approval. The Board also approved an agreement assuring compliance with the GSA regulations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1965 "in con-

sideration of and for the purpose of obtaining the donation of surplus (government) property to be used in the development of the Peninsula Scout Reservation and for training purposes".

In the fall of 1965 the James River Camp was sold to W.H. Ferguson Corp. for \$33,100. Three explorer scouts from the Eastern District for life saving efforts in 1965. Some 35,000 tickets were sold for the Scout-O-Rama at the Mariners' Museum. At the December Board meeting Herbert V. Kelly was formally introduced as Capital Campaign chairman. It was during his term as Council President that the 735 acre Peninsula Scout Reservation was purchased and many of the basic plans for development were formulated. Assisting Kelly were the following chairmen: Thomas L. Lanier, Pattern Gifts; Edwin Joseph Jr., Special Gifts; H.V. Hooper, Family Gifts and Leonard R. Waters, Public Relations.

At the February 2, 1966 meeting of the Executive Board, it was announced that the United Fund was 12% short of its goal and that the Boy Scouts would get 19.4% less than in 1965. This would create an estimated deficit of \$25,305. Even without this cut the existing salary scale was so low that there had been from one to two staff vacancies since April 15, 1965. This shortage of manpower eventually had the expected effect on membership--the total number of boys dropped from 6,482 in 1965 to 6,207 in 1966. By April, 1966, \$234,000 had been raised for the Capital Campaign Fund under the able chairmanship of Herbert V. Kelly.

The Council was still faced with the prospect of a large deficit at the end of the year and \$10,000 was transferred from the Capital Development account to the Operating Account in October. By the end of the year over \$617,000 had been raised for the Capital Campaign Fund and land had been acquired for the proposed Scout Service Center. About 900 boys attended Camp Chickahominy during the year. The Scout-O-Rama, according to the minutes of the Executive Board, was the most outstanding activity

of this type ever held on the Peninsula.

The acquisition of land for a Scout Service Center was long overdue . As noted earlier, the first Council office was in the Stearns Building, on the corner of 28th Street and Washington Avenue. In a few years the office was moved to smaller quarters in a building on the south side of 24th Street near West Avenue. The office was next moved to the Masonic Temple, remaining there until about 1927 when the Shipyard made available the Huntington Kindergarten building at 35th Street and Washington Avenue, now a parking lot. In 1934 the Depression forced the Council to let the office secretary go and W.G. Robinson moved the office into his apartment on 32nd Street. In a year or so Council finances had improved sufficiently to allow renting a new office in the basement of an apartment building at the corner of 33rd Street and West Avenue. Overhead pipes and other discomforts led to the abandonment of this office about 1943 in favor of space over the Florida Orange Store, 3200 block, Washington Avenue. The next move to our present headquarters at the corner of 35th Street and Warwick Boulevard, was made about 1950. Summarizing, it may be said that, except for the seven years in the Huntington Building, the Council has had 50 years of crowded, makeshift, uncomfortable, and sometimes dirty and unkempt rooms which were called a council office. A few kind words might be said for our present office, but since moving there about 18 years ago the total number of boys in the Council has tripled.

Believing that the appearance and atmosphere of the Council office are concrete indications to many people of the stature of the Scouting program in that community, and that it reflects the standing that the Executive Board gives to its professional and clerical staff, the Board began its efforts to provide adequate facilities for a Scout Service Center during 1957-60. In 1964 Council President James S. Bethea invited the following to serve on the Scout Service Center Committee: Col. C.L. Pappas,

chairman, William R. Carpenter, Jr., William M. Jordan, Judge Robert E. Quinn, Rodgers A. Smith, Thomas L. Lanier, James S. Bethea, Kenneth C. Jones, Arnold F. Young.

Colonel Pappas was transferred to another post before the Service Center began to take shape. Edwin A. Joseph, Jr. was appointed in his place as chairman of the committee and, toward the end of 1967, met with Mr. Don McDougal, Assistant Director of the National Engineering Service. Also present were Arnold F. Young, Architect, W. Stewart Sedgwick, Council President, Lt-Col. Clare H. Armstrong, Jr., council Commissioner, Walter E. Ellis, Col. Jean M. Gray and Paul R. Davis, Executive. The committee was authorized to proceed with the preparation of preliminary plans. Mr. Davis considered the construction of this vital facility to be one of the most outstanding accomplishments of the 50th Anniversary Year.

At the first board meeting in 1967, Lt. Gen. A.P. Clark, chairman of the Council Explorer Committee, reported on the survey made in all high schools and junior high schools throughout the Peninsula Council. Of the 8200 available boys, 5200 survey cards had been completed. These survey cards had been run through a computer and a complete report on every high school was now available. The first five interest areas were military, electronics, engineering, music, and law. General Clark's committee will endeavor to match the interest groups with qualified sponsors. Frank Alspaugh, Executive Director of the Peninsula Industrial Committee, Irving Fuller, Director of the Chamber of Commerce, and Kieth Phillips are to obtain industrial sponsors for the new units. By June five new Explorer units had been organized with a total of over 200 Explorers, over 100 of whom were in the Langley Field post. At the October meeting Gen. Clark stated that it was his ambition to double Explorer membership and that he would personally contact sponsors in an effort to promote

He felt that many sponsors have the capacity for sponsorship but lack the desire and interest.

At the March meeting the Board voted: (1) not to increase the camp fee above \$21, (2) to conduct a quiet campaign with no maximum membership fee established, (3) not to increase the price of Scout-O-Rama tickets, and (4) to assure the Peninsula United Fund that a continuing effort would be made to conduct business in an economical manner. At the November meeting, following consultations with the United Fund, Captain Haines strongly urged the Board not to raise the camp fee above \$21 as this would exclude boys most in need of the camping experience.

In July, 1967, it was announced that the Scout Reservation of 735 acres had been paid for (\$84,585). At an earlier meeting Deputy Regional Executive, Harry E. Mangel, praised the Council's successful \$650,000 Capital Campaign and the development of the camp property. Later, in July, he described his inspection of the camp as a "thrilling experience". The camp received an 89-B rating for the 1967 season. This was a marked improvement over 1966—the first year of operation. The Council was cited for making tremendous strides in development of operation. President Sedgwick praised the efforts of the staff and particularly of Camp Director Nolan.

Other newsworthy events in 1967: in April 400 scouts and scouters from the Eastern District went on a pilgrimage to Charlottesville; reservations for camp totalled 1039; in June Scoutmaster Ralph Wood of Troop 20 and two adult leaders, Joseph Sprouse and Lloyd Hubbard, canoed with five scouts, Parry Bragg, John Darling, Anthony Hubbard, Floyd Spencer, Dick Sprouse, Richard Wallio and Joe Wood from Richmond to Newport News—a trip of approximately 100 miles on the James River; in October the final payment to the Council for Camp Okee was announced, mak-

ing a total of \$92,900; Donald S. Buck reported that a goal of 60 Senior Scouts and Explorers had been established for the 1968 Philmont expedition. The largest previous attendance was 36.

(The 1968 story will be inserted when written)

So far this history of Scouting on the Peninsula has mainly recorded only the activities of the Council and the Executive Board. They provide the professional staff, the camping facilities, and the registration and advancement records. The success of Scouting in a community depends greatly on their selection of a competent executive and the degree to which he and they obtain the confidence and support of the community and the local United Fund. ~~However,~~ ~~XXXXXXXX~~ there would be no scouting without the adult leaders who take the program to the boys themselves; they are the volunteers who run the cub packs, scout troops and explorer units and the commissioners and committeemen who back them up. This history would not be complete without some of the accomplishments of these leaders.

In general it may be said that a long period of continuous existence for a scout unit indicates dedicated and effective teamwork among scoutmaster, troop committee and sponsoring institutions. This would certainly apply to the five troops in the Council which are over 40 years old:

Troop 4, Trinity Methodist Church—48 years  
Troop 31, Fort Monroe—47 years  
Troop 41, "Hilton"—47 years  
Troop 103, Williamsburg—45 years  
Troop 6, Grace Methodist Church—43 years

Three troops have the distinction of being between 25 and 40 years old:

Troop 11, —34 years  
Troop 10, Wythe Protective Assn.—33 years  
Troop 20, Armstrong PTA—25 years

Under exceptional leadership and sponsoring, relatively new troops can forge ahead rapidly. Two examples are Troop 29, ~~XXXXXX~~ First Presbyterian Church, Hampton,

13 years, and Sea Scout Ship 321, First Methodist Church (Hampton)  
19 years. Their stories, and those of a few other outstanding units  
are told in the following pages.

# n TROOP 29

Scoutmaster B.W. Brown reports on the history and recent activities  
of his troop:

" Troop 29, sponsored by the First Presbyterian Church of Hampton,  
received its charter on November 28, 1954. Since that time Troop 29  
has had seven scoutmasters, approximately 16 assistant Scoutmasters,  
and maintained a committee membership of eighteen scouters. Since our  
charter the troop on each charter event has registered twenty or more  
scouts, with a full committee of scouters.

"These years have afforded camping and hiking experiences for hundreds  
of scouts. Just this year Troop 29 had the pleasure of having two summer-  
time activities. In July at the Scout Reservation we had thirtyfour  
scouts and three adults for a long-term camp. Secondly we had 24 scouts  
and six adults on a long canoe trip.

"The group of scouts and scouters travelled by bus to Ely, Minnesota  
for an eleven-day canoe trip into Canada. We were outfitted by Cliff  
Wold's in Ely. On this expedition we travelled over a hundred miles by  
canoe and foot. We fished, swam, and camped in and along the many lakes  
of the North Woods. Completed the requirements for the Fifty Miler Award,  
the Historical Trails Award, and the Voyagers' Award, presented by the  
Superior National Forest in Minnesota. The Scouts had the chance for ad-  
vancement every day of the trip. As always Troop 29 is on the GO, in ad-  
vancement, adventure, and activities."

The following participated in the canoe trip:

B.W. Brown, SM	Ricky Livers	Harman Metcalf
John Lawson, ASM	Steve Ferguson	Thomas Hones
Harry Livers, ASM	David Fisher	Robert Jones
Richard Pride, ASM	Chester Fisher	Larry Curfman
Reed Livers, Jr. ASMQ	John Freemont	Mark Curfman

David Maloney  
Mac Collins  
Rusty West  
Thomas Nolson  
Philip Hatchett

Billy Evans  
John Carville  
Bob Young  
Hunter Francis

Jeff Cahoon  
Pete Pride  
Doug Curtis  
Vic Lawson

#### TROOP 41, Hilton

"February 6, 1922. First official paper on file lists Archie Monroe Brown as Scoutmaster, stating that the former scoutmaster, Captain Hunter, resigned for lack of sufficient time. Moore's Assistant Scoutmasters were H.M. Stinemeyer and Stanley Reed. The Troop Committee were W.C. Harris, chairman, Thomas W. Kilpatrick, J.L. Hunter, and L.O. Savedge. The Troop was listed as Hilton Village #1 and met at the Hilton Firehouse. There were 32 scouts.

"Between 1922 and October of 1925 Troop #41 seemed to be having a struggle to stay alive with several scoutmasters including H.L. Lewellyn, A.M. Brown and H.M. Stinemeyer. The reorganization that took place in the fall of 1924 showed the first registration papers signed by a Scout Executive, H.K. Turnbull.

"From 1925 on the troop seemed to be on firm footing with H.M. Stinemeyer as Scoutmaster, Mede Hobbs and Stanley Reed as Assistant Scoutmasters and R.M. Challoner as Troop Committee Chairman. The troop used various homes in Hilton Village as troop headquarters and was sponsored by a "Group of Citizens".

"In 1929 the troop moved to Hilton Presbyterian Church but still sponsored by the group of citizens. H.D. Stinemeyer became the first Eagle Scout of the troop. Good Turns were work for the various churches, civic league and school.

"In 1930 and for many years after Troop #41 was "the troop to beat" in all the rallies, Camporees, etc. This year Mike Mitchell became the second Eagle Scout and has his Eagle Badge presented at a Field Day on the Casino by Admiral Watt T. Cluverius.

"At the Region III Jamboree in Washington D.C. The Peninsula Council



was represented by Troop 41 who had won the Council Camporee held on the property now occupied by the new Daily Press building. The troop was honored this year for being instrumental in saving a huge warehouse during a fire. The warehouse stood about on the spot where the Hilton Shopping Center is now located.

"During 1932 N.S. Appleton became Scoutmaster with Mike Mitchell as ASM. The troop was cited for Forest Fire Service, Service at the Yorktown Sesquicentennial and for Christmas Good Turn, then in 1933 the Troop was very active assisting during the Hurricane which swept the Peninsula, carrying food, rescuing people by boat and canoe, salvaging the timbers from the Hilton Village pier.

"At the first National Jamboree held in Washington, D.C. in 1935 Troop 41 had Harold Cate as a Sea Scout and Mike Mitchell as Assistant Scoutmaster of the Jamboree Troop.

"S. (Mike) Mitchell took over as Scoutmaster in 1941 with M.J. Thompson, H.O. Swain and Assistants. From here on the Troop increased in size until at one time it had 16 patrols. The Troop moved to the Hilton Baptist Church, still sponsored by the group of citizens, where it stayed until 1944 when it moved to the Hilton Grammar School basement.

"The Warwick Lions took over Sponsorship in 1949 due to the efforts of Howard C. Sawyer who was instrumental in getting a building from Ferguson Park and moving it to the Hilton Village as Troop headquarters and which was used for many years both by the Scouts, Lions and other Civic groups.

"John MacDonald became scoutmaster in 1955 when Mike Mitchell left to organize a new troop in the Morrison area. Troop 41 had participated in all the National Jamborees fully.

"Troop 41 has produced about 20 Eagle Scouts over the years.

"The following men are all from Troop 41 and have received the

Silver Beaver.....R.M. Challenger, H.V. Hooper, O.J. Brittingham, W.L. Lanier, S. Mitchell, W. McL. Ferguson, R.V. Terry and H.V. Hooper.

"In 1963 the Troop building fell into disrepair and has to be abandoned. It was at this time that they moved back to the Hilton Presbyterian Church where they are meeting at this writing."

Mike Mitchell

### TROOP 103, Williamsburg

"A proud veteran of Boy Scout Troop 103 in Williamsburg was retired in 1965.

"This veteran has been to every Jamboree, to many camporees, and in many parades during 38 years of distinguished service.

"It is a Boy Scout troop flag, and it was presented as a token of appreciation to the Williamsburg unit by a President of the United States in May, 1926.

"President Calvin Coolidge was invited to Williamsburg to participate in the Sesquicentennial anniversary celebration of the passage of the famous Virginia Resolutions, which in 1776 urged the Continental Congress to sever political ties between the colonies and Great Britain.

"The President accepted, and he and his party sailed down from Washington on the presidential yacht, MAYFLOWER, docking at Yorktown, scene of the final battle between the victorious American troops over the British forces in 1781.

"The Boy Scouts of Troop 103, in four or five patrols, were detailed to help with traffic and order in Williamsburg during the President's visit, which attracted large numbers of spectators. President Coolidge was so impressed with the way the Scouts handled their assignment, he made arrangements to send them a troop flag.

"The Scouts of Troop 103 proudly carried the flag to each national Jamboree since 1937, and to some 60 local and area camporees. They ac-

APPENDIX VIII  
Eagle Scouts

1923 J.P. White, Jr.  
1924  
1924 C.C. Berkeley, Jr.

1926 J.M. Darling, Jr.

1927 J.G. Hebble III

Edwin Leader

E.V. Siegel, Jr.

J. Howard Smith

James W. Gulick, Jr.

Lloyd McBurney

Harold Hylton

Edward F. Ware

Charles Bergman

1945 Edwin A. Joseph, II

Allen Joseph

Mayer Safran

James Staples

William Small

Alvin Ildas

The above is a partial list of Eagle Scouts up to and including 1945. Please add the names of any Eagle Scouts you can remember from 1918 through 1957. No list of Eagle Scouts was kept during this period although many can be found in the annual reports after 1940. Before 1940 no records whatever exist. The following pages list the Eagle Scouts for the last ten years.

51  
cumulated 43 first place blue ribbons to drape from its staff. The flagg has also headed Scout marching groups in parades down Williamsburg's historic Duke of Gloucester Street, for dignitaries such as Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, the Queen Mother, of England, and the Lord Mayor of London.

"Four embroidered gold stars were added to the flag after World War II, in memory of four Scouts who gave their lives in the armed conflict, Glenn Cooley, Billy Goodwin, Junior Ayers, and Dewey Renick.

"Through the years wear and tear on the banner mounted. It had to be patched and repaired, so in order to preserve what is left of the historic emblem, the decision was made in 1965 to retire the flag with honors.

Williamsburg Jaycees, which have sponsored the troop for the past eight years, had the flag mounted in a dustproof glass case to prevent further deterioration.

"Now the banner is still displayed in the Scout room in the Williamsburg Methodist Church. It serves as a reminder to present members of the troop of their heritage handed down by more than 900 boys who have served in the unit.

—Mrs. R.W. Jeffrey  
Williamsburg.

#### SEA SCOUT SHIP 321\*

Ship 321, sponsored by the First Methodist Church of Hampton, received her charter on October 31, 1947. Then as now, much of the training was conducted on the "landship" laid on the basement floor of the church. In the following year Ship 321 obtained a 32 foot motor sailer with a two-cylinder 27 horsepower Diesel engine from the Navy. During the next two years the young seamen built a cabin, a flying bridge, a wheelhouse, and covered the quarterdeck. From 1950 to 1954 the scouts logged 450 hours and travelled 3,100 miles. In July 1950 the group attended the Boy Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa., and sailed 500 miles to Philadelphia where the Navy provided mooring facilities, quarters, and transportation to and

from the Jamboree. In June 1951 the scouts went to "Little" Washington, N.C., on Pamlico Sound, a voyage of 430 miles. In 1952 they took cruises with the Navy in a patrol craft attached to the local reserve unit. In 1953 they went to Washington, D.C., and in 1954 they went to Morehead City, N.C., a trip of 350 miles.

Although the Sea Scouts derived a lot of pleasure and training from the first BUCANEER, at best she was an improvised craft and it was decided to replace her with a properly designed and equipped cruiser at the first opportunity. Skipper Robert S. Watkins, who had been with the unit since its inception in 1946, and members of the church's ship committee set about raising money for the new ship. They were successful and the ship's keel was laid in Severn in Gloucester County at the beginning of 1954. Launching was greatly simplified by the arrival of Hurricane Hazel at exactly the right moment in the fall. High tides floated the hull off the keel blocks so transporting to the river was no problem. Donations ranged from \$1 to \$300. Manufacturing concerns donated the galley stove, and some of the instruments and a radiotelephone. Local citizens contributed fittings, a considerable amount of equipment and manual labor. The final cost was \$6,200.

In the fall of 1955 cosponsors Ho Maple and Christine Brinegarofficially christened the BUCANEERII, as she was called, with a bottle of juniper water from Dismal Swamp. The completed vessel, which was dedicated at Amory's Marina on May 13, 1956, was 52 feet long and was equipped with 22 bunks, a 165 horsepower Diesel engine and a ship-to-shore telephone. In addition to conforming to such Coast Guard specifications as having suitable life preservers, fire extinguishers and escape hatches, each cabin was provided with three exits. Dedication ceremonies were attended by Mrs. James Wilder, widow of the founder of the Sea Scouts, who came all the way from Honolulu to dedicate a ship's bell in her husband's

memory. Mrs. Wilder was the grandmother of K.W. McTay, a member of the ship's committee at that time.

The first official cruise on BUCANEER II took place in the moonlight on Hampton Roads on the night of July 24, 1956. This was to be followed by many afternoon and evening cruises, one of the most recent being to Yorktown on August 18, 1968, to visit the U.S. Coast guard square-rigged training ship EAGLE. The church organization, including the church board, the Men's Bible Class, the choir and various youth <sup>groups</sup> ~~organizations~~, have enjoyed ~~enjoying~~ these afternoon and evening trips as well as a few organizations outside the church, such as the James River Camera Club. In 1958 the first of four cruises to Annapolis was taken. Here the boys were given a tour of the U.S. Naval Academy and attended chapel with the cadets on Sunday. An Annapolis cruise is planned about every two years so that each new batch of scouts will have a chance to go. The 1964 cruise was extended to Philadelphia where the ship was moored at the Naval Base and the scouts were the guests of the Capital Yacht Club, several cruises down the Inland Waterway (the first one in 1957), which have included visits to Beihaven, Washington(N.C.), Plymouth, Edenton, Roanoke Island, and Greenville. On the Greenville cruise the BUCANEER II was visited by the mayor of Greenville and also by the mayor of Washington. The latter provided sightseeing and swimming pool entertainment while the ship was being held up by a stuck drawbridge.

Co-ed cruises with the Girl Mariners of Ft. Monroe were instituted in 1960, after the mothers had visited BUCANEER II and satisfied themselves that the ship was seaworthy and provided proper quarters for their daughters and chaperones. So far, the most notable co-ed cruise was to Hopewell in 1966 with 35 boys, girls, chaperones and officers aboard.

Interspersed among these major events have been frequent overnight cruises to Elizabeth City, Richmond, Ft. Eustis and Suffolk. During

Scout Week in February, 1967, BUCANEER II and KNOXIAN CLIPPER exchanged berths by agreement with the City of Hampton. Around 5,000 visitors visited BUCANEER III when she was berthed at the Gosford Hope Park Marina during the 1968 Scout-O-Rama in May. The ship is kept in commission during the winter when occasional cruises are taken. In February 1967 an ice storm encountered on the James River forced the ship to turn back.

The BUCANEER'S original engine, a Hercules Diesel, was obtained from U.S. Navy surplus at the Hampton Institute training center. The Institute also had a demonstration Hercules Diesel and the instructor in charge had helped the Sea Scouts assemble their engine. By 1967 this engine began to fail and the Ship Committee appealed to the Methodist Church for \$4,000 to cover general overhaul, including installing a new Diesel engine and updating safety provisions to meet the new Coast Guard rules. In view of the mutual benefit the Church and the Sea Scouts had derived from BUCANEER II the request for funds was granted. Thus Skipper Watkins' theory that an institution-owned ship, rather than a Sea Scout-owned ship, would be able to pay its way, was again proven. This setup is believed to be unique in the United States. Skipper Watkins died in 1968. Former Scout Executive James Earley described him as "really one of the most outstanding Sea Scout leaders I have ever known".

As a final tribute to the successful management of this enterprise, Ship Committeeman J.W. Oldfield, who has participated in most of the activities outlined above, stated with understandable pride, "BUCANEER II has never been towed in from an official cruise."

## EPILOUQUE

During the last 50 years it is estimated that some 50,000 boys have come under the influence of the Boy Scout movement in this Council Area, which includes Newport News, Hampton and Williamsburg, and James City, York, Gloucester, and Mathews counties. The good that Scouting has done in character building and citizenship training would not have been possible without the financial support of the thousands who have contributed to the United and Community Funds or directly to the Council. In the next 50 years our country will be faced with greater and more serious problems than in the last 50. The unifying and stabilizing influence of Scouting will be needed more than ever. Scouting must not go down; we look to our fellow citizens of the future to keep it going.



## APPENDIX I

### Order of the Arrow

The Order of the Arrow, a national brotherhood of honor campers, was founded on July 16, 1915 at Treasure Island, The Philadelphia Scout camp, under the guidance of its co-founders, Dr. E. Urner Goodman and Carroll A. Edson. Since it began, the Order of the Arrow has had great influence on the Boy Scout camping program. It has recognized those Scout oath in their daily lives; it has helped develop, maintain, and promote camping traditions; it has influenced many young men in crystallizing the constant habit of helpfulness into a life purpose of leadership in cheerfulness.

The Kecoughtan Lodge #463 of the Order of the Arrow began on June 14, 1951, when fourteen Scouts and two scouters completed their Ordeal under the direction of the Blue Heron Lodge of Norfolk. The Lodge serves the Peninsula Council and covers the political subdivisions of Hampton, Newport News, Williamsburg, Poquoson, York, Gloucester, Mathews and James City.

In order to carry out the purposes of the Order of the Arrow the Kecoughtan Lodge conducts a year-round program of camping promotion and membership stimulation. A year's activities include two inductions of new members, a Fall Fellowship to stimulate continued interest, a Christmas Banquet, participation in the annual state-wide conference of Order of the Arrow lodges, and in the Peninsula Council's annual Scout-O-Rama. The fall fellowships are usually held at the council camp but in recent years have been held in the Little Creek Naval Base, The Naval Weapons Station, the Shipyard Recreation Area, and Fort Eustis.

The Lodge's participation in the statewide conference of Order of the Arrow Lodges (commonly called the Area 3C Pow-Wow) has been impressive. Kecoughtan won first place in display competition in 1963, first place in solo Indian dancing competition in 1966 and has contributed many

Area 3C boy officers. Area 3C vice-chiefs from Kecoughtan have been Lewis Andrews (1963) and Harry Maney (1966) and Area Chiefs from the Lodge (1958) have included Charlie White and Lewis Andrews (1964).

Activities of the Lodge depend heavily on the effectiveness of boy officers. A boy's organization, run by boys elected to office by their peers, it is advised by responsible adults in the Lodge. The Lodge Chief is the head of the Lodge and works through ~~various working~~ committees. He is assisted by the vice-chief. The current Lodge Chief is Chris Smith

and Chiefs of recent years include:

x	<del>XXXX</del>	<del>AK</del>
	Bobby Barclay	David Pearce
x	John Rust	Emory Enscoe
	Lee Guess	Frank Ferguson
	Lewis Andrews	Charlie White
	Steve Wise	Howard Minton

The Lodge Lay Advisor, an adult, works very closely with the Lodge Chief. One of the most effective advisors was Walter M. Strode, who served from 1956 through 1966. Mr. Strode has been succeeded by dr. L.P. Bragg and E. Baily Tudder, the current advisor.

Since it draws heavily upon Indian traditions, the Order of the Arrow is keenly attuned to Indian lore. The Ceremonial Dance Team relies on local lore in its ceremonial functions and its lighter-natured dancing. In 1963 the team won first place in the Peninsula Veteran's Day Loyalty Parade as the best in its division. The current dance team chief is Roger Mills, advised by Walter F. Deal, Jr., long-time advisor to the Lodge's team.

The Kecoughtan Lodge has not limited its activities to a state or local basis. In 1961, 1963, and 1965 the Lodge sent delegations of boys and adults to the National Order of the Arrow Conferences, held at various universities. The Lodge's space-age display drew considerable attention at the 1961 conference. The principal aim of the national conferences has been to formulate Order policies, exchange functional ideas from around

appendix ~~XX~~ I

the country, and to provide further stimulus for maintaining high ideals in the Order of the Arrow.

The highest honor given to any of the members of a local lodge is the Vigil Honor. It is awarded to those Arrowmen, boys and adults, who have demonstrated leadership in service. It is an honor that cannot be won by conscious endeavor. The ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Vigil is held in high esteem by the few Arrowmen who may receive the award each year. Usually only five of the Lodge Arrowmen receive this award annually. Only thirty-two have received the Honor in the Keooughtan Lodge since the Lodge was organized in 1951. These include:

Frank Ferguson	Eddie R. Jones
Charlie White	George L. Richards
James O'Briant	Thomas Stainback, Jr.
John Pavlovsky	Edward J. Magilley
David Pearce	Harry Maney
<del>Walter Ruff</del> Strode	John Rust
Lewis Andrews	Haywood C. Smo
Johnny Jackson 7	Thomas Tennyson, Jr.
James F. Kuhn	Bobby Barclay
Thomas M. Sloan	Arthur S. Church
Walter F. Deal, Jr.	Paul R. Davis, Jr.
Ben Lawton	Michael Turner
William M. Mettler, Jr.	Glenn White
8 William M. Mettler, III	Walter Davies
Evert L. Phillips	Douglas Fullman
Lee Guess	Alvin Smith

The Order is continually searching for more and better camp service projects. It is eager to help more units and more boys get to camp and accomplish more when they get there. It is working to make all Arrowmen more physically fit and to bind them more tightly in Brotherhood.

The Order of the Arrow is definitely a "Brotherhood of cheerful service" dedicated to the belief that "he alone is worthy to wear the arrow, who will continue faithfully to serve his fellowmen".

APPENDIX II  
Jamborees

1920—First World Jamboree; London. William W. "oyall attended. The American Scouts travelled on chartered government Troop Transports POCAHONTAS and PRINCE MATOKA. They had a tour of Paris and attended the Olympic games in Belgium.

1924—Second World Jamboree; Copenhagen. Charles C. Berkeley attended. President Coolidge addressed Scouts aboard the LEVIATHAN as the set sail from the United States.

1929—Third World Jamboree; Arrowe Park, England. No local scout.

1931—Region III Jamboree; Rock Creek Park, Washington, D.C. The first Jamboree in which the Peninsula participated. The winner of the annual Council Wali-Ga-Who, which was a patrol from troop 41 (Hilton) received a free trip to participate in the Jamboree. The entire Jamboree had a photo made on the White House lawn with President Herbert Hoover. Attending: W.G. Robinson, Harry Strim Meyer, S, Troop 41, and Scouts S. (Mike) Mitchell, H.D. Stinemeyer, J.M. Cochran, T.N. Sibley, G.F. Little, S.F. Gualder, W.C. Snyder, G. Stepney.

1933—Fourth World Jamboree; Godollo, Hungary. No local scouts.

1935—National Jamboree; Washington, D.C. Cancelled because country-wide epidemic of polio.

1937—Fifth World Jamboree; Holland. No local scouts.

First National Jamboree; Washington, D.C. This was the first National Jamboree held in the United States. The Peninsula Council was camped by the reflecting pool near the Lincoln Memorial. Food was cooked in a central mess tent and the troops were served from heater stacks. Singer Larry Ross opened the first Jamboree Campfire. The highlight of the Jamboree was the lining of Constitution Avenue by the 27,000 Scouts and review by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The father of American Scouting Dan Beard, attended. Also W.G. Robinson, SM Hoe Smith, ASM S. (Mike) Mitchell, ASM Ed Jones.

1947—Sixth World Jamboree; France. Two boys went from the Peninsula on July 24, 1947, Eagle Scouts Robert Clarke from Sea Scout Ship 300 and Joe I. Wilford from Williamsburg. They were taken by US Army Transports GENERAL C.H. MUIR going over and GENERAL HARRY TAYLOR returning. Over 40,000 scouts and leaders from 39 countries attended the Jamboree, of whom 1,115 were from the United States. The encampment was at Moisson, France from August 9-18. The entrance to the area occupied by U.S. Troop No. 26, made up of scouts from Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland, was decorated by a picture of Mt. Vernon. Before the encampment most of the scouts visited Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent and Bastogne, while some went to Italy and Germany. Sight-seeing also included Paris, where they stayed at the Hotel Etats Unis for four days at a total cost of only \$15. This covered bed, meals, shows, museum fees, Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame Cathedral, etc. At some extra cost these troops also went to the Folies Bergeres. A lot of time in camp was spent in visiting and "swapping". Clark traded a nylon tent for Scotch kilts.

1950—Second National Jamboree; Valley Forge Pa. The Peninsula Council contingent took the steamer from Old Point to Cape Charles, then the Pa. Railroad to Valley Forge. All Peninsula Scouts were issued Army duffle bags

which each scout decorated with his individual design. Sea Scout Ship 321 cruised to Philadelphia and from there went to the Jamboree as guests of the US Navy Skipper. Robert J. Watkins and Mate Ray Windler were in charge of the expedition. The highlight of the Jamboree was a visit from resident Harry S. Truman. The Peninsula contingent was in charge of Scout Executive James A. Earley and his staff, consisting of S. (Mike) Mitchell, SM, Walter E. Ellis, ASM, L. Stafford Barton, ASM, Dr. Migliore (medical) and Major L.L. Holmes (mail). Executive Board members who attended the National Executive Board meeting at the Jamboree were: Judge John H. Bowen, Dr. W.S. Hart and William McL. Ferguson.

1951--Seventh World Jamboree; Austria. No local scouts.

1953--Third National Jamboree; California. About 50 boys attended. Scout Executive Jim Earley served on the Regional staff.

1955--Eighth World Jamboree; Canada. No local scouts.

1956--Explorer Scout Exchange. On July 8, 1956, four Explorer Scouts, and their leader, left Old Point Dock (see photograph) on an exchange program with foreign countries through the courtesy of the Air Force and Navy. They stayed in homes in Europe, Asia, Latin America, Canada and the U.S.

1957--Ninth World (Jubilee) Jamboree; Sutters Park England. No local scouts.  
Fourth National Jamboree; ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
 Valley Forge, Pa. Peninsula scouts travelled to Valley Forge by Greyhound bus. Scouts were visited by Vice President Richard M. Nixon representing President Eisenhower. Our contingent was in charge of Scout Executive J.W. Moyer and his staff, consisting of William L. Roberts, SM, Walter M. Strode, ASM, Charles W. Heath, ASM, Preston Christian, ASM, Roy C. Bland, ASM, and Mike Mitchell, commissary. Executive Board members attending the National Executive Board meeting were Walter Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Soule.

1959--Tenth World Jamboree; Manila, P.I. No local scouts.

1960--Fifth National Jamboree; Colorado Springs, Colo. Peninsula Council Scouts left by train from Suffolk with scouts from Norfolk, stopping in Roanoke to pick up additional troops. Stops and tours were made at Cincinnati, ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Chicago, Colorado Springs, Air Force Academy, Cripple Creek, Garden of the Gods, Pikes Peak, Pueblo, St. Louis. Highlight was a visit from President Eisenhower. The Peninsula Council area featured a structure with an elevated sign, CRADLE OF LIBERTY, with appropriate paintings of historical Virginia scenes mounted below (see photograph). General Bruce Clark of CONARC flew an inspection tour of several bases and brought Col. George Harwick and Walter E. Ellis of the Executive Board and Harold S. Sniffen of the Mariners Museum to the Jamboree. Our group was in the charge of Scout Executive J.W. Moyer and his staff, consisting of James L. Sealey, SM, Richard Moyer, ASM, Howard G. Wjetstine, ASM, Walter M. Strode, ASM, Richard Fauntleroy, ASM, Mike Mitchell, commissary, and William Dorzymella, mail.

1964--Sixth National Jamboree; Valley Forge, Pa. This was the greatest participation the Peninsula Council ever had in a Jamboree up to this time--three full troops, two chaplains, two commissary officers. The troops travelled by chartered bus and, at the close of the Jamboree, toured New York and the World's Fair. One night was spent in the armory in

## appendix II

of the Jamboree was a visit from President Lyndon B. Johnson and Lady Baden-Powell. Our group was in the charge of Scout Executive Paul R. Davis and his staff, consisting of Walter M. Strode, SM, Edward J. Magilley, SM, George L. Richards, SM, Arthur A. Keyer, ASM, Dave L. Horton, ASM, James L. Sealey, ASM, Kenneth D. Hampton, ASM, Sydney Levin, ASM, Earl C. Powell, ASM, Rabbi Jesse Finkle, chaplain, Lt. Col. John Harvester, chaplain, and Lt. Col. Edmund Edmonds and Mike Mitchell, commissaries.

1967--Twelfth World Jamboree; Farragut State Park, Idaho. Nine scouts from the Peninsula Council went by Charter flight with Scout Executive Paul R. Davis in charge. Walter Ellis served as assistant scoutmaster to one of the troops from Region ~~XXXX~~ III.

## APPENDIX III

### Wood Badge Training and Award

Wood Badge training is international in scope, being instituted in 1919 by Baden-Powell. It is the only common ground in leadership training between all of the Boy Scout associations in The Boy Scouts World Bureau. In 1948 Wood Badge training was inaugurated in the United States. Since that time it has grown and developed until it has become a motivating force in the training of volunteer leaders in the Boy Scouts of America.

The Wood Badge (two or more wooden beads on a leather thong), the distinctive gray neckerchief with its patch of MacLaren plaid on the back, and the "woggle" (leather Turk's-head neckerchief slide) are recognized the world over as the mark of a Scouter who has completed this advanced training aimed at strengthening the Scout program.

Wood Badge training and the spirit it develops should cause a Scouter to do more effective work in his present and future Scouting jobs. The following Peninsula Scouters have received the Award:

William A. Reece, Jr.  
Edward S. Magilly  
Walter E. Ellis  
Sydney Mitchell  
John Stough  
Clifford Nolan  
Loyal Faulconer  
Pretlow Haines  
X Evert L. Phillips  
Earl C. Powell Jr.  
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

William L. Roberts  
Sidney R. Maxwell  
William R. Brown  
Raymond Dery  
Robert L. Stump  
Julius Brown  
Col. Robert Hamilton  
Colonel Hanchin  
Keith McGiddons  
John T. Deal  
†

#### APPENDIX IV

The Peninsula Council Number 595 was chartered by the National Council, Boy Scouts of America June, 1918.

##### Scout Executives

D.A. Dutrow (sec.).....June, 1918-August, 1918  
Ellis L. Jackson.....August, 1918-December, 1920  
Robert E. Gourlie.....December, 1920-December, 1921  
N. Kendall Turnbull.....December, 1921-December, 1926  
Richard W. Parker.....December, 1926-February, 1931  
W.G. Robinson.....March, 1931-October, 1942  
Robert L. Myers.....November, 1942-December, 1949  
James A. Earley.....December, 1949-December, 1953  
G. Warren Taylor.....January, 1954-March, 1955(died)  
J.W. Moyer.....June, 1955-August, 1961  
Paul R. Davis.....August, 1961-  
Peter M. Barbnitz.....

##### Council Presidents

R.M. Lett. . . . . 1918-1919  
Frank B. Hooper. . . . . ~~1919-1922~~ 1919-1922  
E.I. Cornbrooks. . . . . ~~1922-1923~~ 1922-1923  
Charles C. Berkeley. . . . . 1923-1925  
Fred Shawen. . . . . 1925-1927  
J.T. Barclay. . . . . 1927-1932  
John D. Williams. . . . . 1932-1934  
J.B. Woodward, Jr. . . . . 1934-1935  
John D. Williams. . . . . 1935-1938  
Paul K. Buckles. . . . . 1938-1939  
E.F. Hewins. . . . . 1939-1943  
R.M. Calloner. . . . . 1943-1946  
R.V. Terry . . . . . 1946-1947x  
William McL. Ferguson . . . . . 1947-1949  
John H. Bowen. . . . . 1949-1950  
F.H. Smith. . . . . 1950-1952  
H.V. Hopper. . . . . 1952-1955  
Thomas L. Lanier. . . . . 1955-1958  
Edwin A. Joseph, II. . . . . 1958-1961  
H.V. Kelly . . . . . 1961-1964  
James S. Bethea . . . . . 1964-1965  
W. Stewart Sedgwick. . . . . 1965-1968  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ . . . . . 1968  
Raymond H. Suttle

APPENDIX V  
Scout Commissioners

Rev. J.E. DeCafferelly	1913-1923
Harvey B. Schofield	1923-1924
Frank S. Carder	1924-1930
Curtis	
J.G. Hebble, Jr.	
J.T. Barclay	1934-1935
E.F. Ware	1935-1936
R.M. Challoner	1936-1937
C.E. Grigsby	1938-1941
J.J. Pohl	1941-1945
R.M. CHalloner	1945-1946
C.E. Grigsby	1946-1948
J.V. Hooper	1948-1952
Hartley Soule	1952-
A.H. Bachman	
Colonel George Harwick	1961
Colonel Blaine Young	
Colonel Clare Armstrong	
Colonel R.J. Hanchin	



# APPENDIX VI

## Silver Beaver Awards

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1931 Frank B Hooper<br>Charles H. Hewins                               | 1955 O.J. Brittingham<br>Robert S. Watkins  |
| 1932 J. Thomas Barclay   | 1956 T.L. Lanier<br>C.B. Coe<br>Bobbie Lake   |
| 1934 John D. Williams  | 1957 Galen H. Moore, Jr.<br>Col. A.E. Potts<br>M.T. Whiting   |
| 1936 Edward F. Hewins  | 1958 James A. Fuller<br>Jean M. Gray<br>Rabbi J.J. Finkle   |
| 1937 Edward F. Ware  | 1960 Edwin A. Joseph, II<br>Cdr. Robert L. Lowell<br>Roy Steiner                                      |
| 1938 Raymond M. Challoner  | 1961 Harry Mesic<br>E.L. Phillips<br>Paul E. Bowes  |
| 1939 Paul K. Buckles, D.D.   | 1962 Walter M. Strode<br>A.B. Norconk, Jr.<br>James L. Sealey<br>Col. George L. Harwick               |
| 1940 George D. Lamison, Sr.  | 1963 Sylvester Frooms<br>Thomas W. Ayers<br>Robert S. Blackwell<br>George L. Richards                 |
| 1942 John J. Pohl  | 1964 Lt. Col. James Harvester<br>Leroy Woody<br>H.V. Kelly<br>Robert W. Miller                        |
| 1943 Nicholas S. Appleton<br>Stuart F. Hawkins<br>Thurman L. Roberson  | 1965 Richard Moyer<br>Dr. E.M. Riley<br>Clyde N. Hendrickson<br>W.M. Minter                           |
| 1944 Dewey Turlington  | 1966 James S. Bethea<br>Joseph W. Gilliard<br>Leonard C. Lineberry<br>Christmas A. Malami             |
| 1945 William McL. Ferguson<br>M/Sgt. J.C. Waddell                      | 1967 James K. Bell<br>James P. Shivers<br>J.S. Winstead<br>William A. Reece, Jr.<br>Raymond H. Suttle |
| 1947 E.A. Joseph<br>Maj. Gen. F.H. Smith                               |   |
| 1948 John R. Davis<br>Sydney Mitchell                                  |   |
| 1949 John G. Bowen<br>Charles E. Grigsby<br>Lt. Col. J.T. Poffenberger |   |
| 1950 Walter E. Ellis<br>Hunter F. Spencer                              |   |
| 1951 Dr. William S. Hart<br>Henry V. Hooper,<br>Hartley A. Soule       |   |
| 1952 Roy F. Bright<br>William L. Roberts                               |   |
| 1953 Douglas M. Braxton<br>Jack Malone                                 |   |
| 1954 W.F. Peach<br>Lt. Col. J.D. Duffie<br>Norman Pope                 |   |

APPENDIX VIII  
Total Number of Boys and Units in the Council  
Operating Expenses and Cost per Boy  
(see note (a) below)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Cost/Boy</u>
1918	mm160	8	\$10,000 (b)	
1925	184(c)	13		
1931	250	12		
1934			2,208 (d)	
1940	864	39	6,725	\$7.80
1941	797	36	8,099	10.20
1942	950	38	8,366	8.80
1943	1,557	46	9,107	5.85
1944	1,728	57	10,460	5.85
1945	1,728	67	15,852	9.20
1946	1,659	70	16,023	9.70
1947	1,771	85	17,057	9.65
1948	1,935	84	17,017	8.80
1949	2,264	89	16,398	7.25
1950	2,389	93	16,486	6.90
1951	2,503	100	21,330	8.50
1952	2,840	105	20,071	7.10
1953	3,604	137	29,675	8.25
1954	4,203	150	33,736	8.00
1955	4,433	153	35,972	8.15
1956	4,912	162	39,220	8.00
1957	4,958	164	47,892	9.60
1958	5,291		48,070	9.10
1959	5,469	213	55,853	10.20
1960	5,732	228	59,749	10.40
1961	5,721	222	64,111	11.20
1962	5,717	218	67,007	11.70
1963	5,999	196	68,025	11.30
1964	6,228	204	70,160	11.25
1965	6,482	212	74,869	11.55
1966	6,207	205	79,154	12.75
1967	7,258	221	91,072	12.55
1968*	7,760	241	103,941	13.40

Notes:

(a) Boys include cubs, scouts, sea scouts and explorers and units are packs, troops, ships and posts. Expenses are in almost every case as given in the Executives' annual report and are for Council operation only; they do not include capital funds, revolving funds or other special funds not supported by the United Fund.

(b) This also included money for office space and summer camp.

(c) From E.F. Ware's letter of Jan. 8, 1968

(d) At depth of Depression

\*Estimated

APPENDIX VIII (cont.)

1958, 1959, 1960

Ronnie Cox  
Paul R. Edgar, Jr.  
Robert E. Hopkins  
Booth Rankin  
Culin C. Blaydon  
William Erickson  
Howard Arleton  
Charles Harris  
James O'Brian  
Ralph Stinson  
Forrest L. Moore  
Wilbur F. Brown  
Jack M. Smith  
Richard J. Jewett  
David M. Fishback  
Jack S. Blocker, Jr.  
John P. Alle,  
Robert H. Roberts, Jr.  
John M. Combs  
William P. Hodges, Jr.  
Thomas Land  
Roy Murphy  
Harry C. Morton  
David S. Holland  
James M. Carson  
Andrew T. Ringgold  
Mark Beveridge  
Gerry R. Steiner  
James Dyson, Jr.  
William W. Smith  
Al Knapp  
Walton Lewis Hogan, Jr.  
Paul Jackson  
Daniel Jackson  
Michael Lake  
Carter BV Ficklen  
David H. Pearce  
Robert M. David, III  
John C. Scull  
Lionel B. Epps  
Walter Satchell  
Robert C. Brooks, Jr.  
William Mettler III  
George L. Coleman, Jr.  
Nathan A. Rowe, Jr.  
George K. Norrie  
Russell L. Henderson  
Rod Hartshorn  
John E. Poast  
Walter F. Deal, 34d

1961

H. Michael Thompson  
Tom Burgess  
Thomas Patut  
E. Lewis Andrews  
Bruce W. Booth  
Lee Byers  
Andre J. Meyer

Bobby Burch  
William B. Blanchard  
David Mayo  
Robert O'Brian, III ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
John R. Curtis  
Lawrence H. Herron, Jr.  
David H. Lawson, III  
Stanley W. Guess, Jr.  
Dennis I. Serig  
Gene Fowler  
Bernard VanArsdale  
Chester Luck  
Howard Conn  
Alan C. Ringgold  
William Gill  
Lanretz W. Olson  
John A. Manley  
Richard S. Halbrook  
James Vernon Harvester  
Michael J. Kellenbarger  
Thomas B. Tennyson  
Michael Serig  
Douglas Fullman  
Brad Kilman  
Mark Forrest  
Ceylon C. Short  
Eino R. Olivares  
Carl Craighead  
Edgar Farmer

1962

Garland Padgett, Jr.  
Richard Wilson  
Peter Brownback  
Michael G. King  
William A. King  
Charles R. Smith  
Daniel E. Landis  
Douglas R. Bing  
Dale Hjernevik  
Zachary Zimmerman  
George G. Grattan  
Kenneth W. Vandenbrock  
George T. Singley, III  
Robert L. Kimbrell  
Stephan Williams  
Albert R. Eckert  
Alvin Bothwell  
W. F. Wright  
John A. Vrendenburg  
Charles L. Bull, Jr.  
Robert F. Powers  
Bill Short  
Charles L. Harvester  
John W. Phillips  
Dennis Smith  
Wade Davis  
Bruce McLemore  
Douglas Smith

Richard Chandler  
Thomas E. Peters  
Earnest L. Hamlin

Peyton E. Hutchens  
Gregory N. Hiemenz  
Stephen Strumlock  
George Johnson

1963

Tary P. Morgan  
Robert W. Chase  
Vincent Muguiron  
Steve W. Wills  
Glen White  
Frederick G. Dempsey  
Bruce Alan Bauer  
Jeni Smer  
Bryan Allen Harvester  
Taines W. Howell  
Vernon W. Saunders, Jr.  
Thomas W. Ayers, III  
Thomas C. Domino  
John T. Deal, Jr.  
Gary Patrick Morgan  
Robert Chase  
Vincent Muguire  
Braxton Richardson  
Michael Jones  
Gregory Haddon McGee  
Wayne D. Lett  
Dana F. Hennant  
Michael B. Chesson  
James A. Hewitt, Jr.  
Theodore A. Domino  
Kenneth E. Gordon  
Gregory E. Eckert  
Charles R. Hill  
Charles R. Powers  
John B. Thornton  
Jerry Morrwitz  
John H. Wohner, Jr.  
John A. Moore  
Dewey W. Evans  
Essie J. Ward  
Claude T. Adams  
Terry H. Haynes

Harry D. Drye 1964

John M. Tunner  
Guy M. Villeneuve  
David E. Lown  
Frank L. Keelman  
Mike L. Wainwright  
James Lee Sealey, Jr.  
Roger D. Ross  
James A. Stevens, Jr.  
Dam Schmierer  
Don Scudder  
Oliver H. Perry

appendix VIII, cont.

Wayna S. Guenther  
Ralph J. Walker  
James H. Ogiba  
Benwood C. Recor  
Ronald H. Sevan  
Tommy C. Coner, Jr.  
Greg R. Bernhardt  
Warner J. Ferguson, Jr.  
Garry L. Maddox  
Wayne E. Stewart  
Ronald A. Campana  
David S. Coppinger  
Joe J. Sprouse  
Matthew J. Tieiney, <sup>IV</sup>/~~III-VI~~  
Ben S. West  
Jerry J. Jansen  
Robert Barclay  
William R. Jones  
James R. Brinbrey  
David D. Firardi  
Robert C. Kennelly  
Thomas Ogilvy  
Ralph C. Morgan  
Leonard J. Butler  
J. Madison Drake  
George Edman  
Robert L. Floyd  
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 1965  
Blakely Hubbard  
James D. Buie  
Robert L. Whetstine  
David McColskey  
Joseph V. Buonassissi  
James R. DeVillier  
Thomas W. Wilkinson  
Richard Marshall  
Daryl E. Hart  
Stephen W. Smea  
Donald H. Roberts  
George E. Mitchell  
Arlie D. Keister  
Robert P. O'Kege  
Chuck E. Bauman  
Wendell F. Eaffney  
Larry Farris  
Julian E. Eubank, III  
Elvin L. Ahl  
Ronald J. Ferguson  
Harry R. Livers, III  
Dennis E. Prothre  
Jack K. Leiss  
Robert A. Moore  
William G. New  
John J. Gavyman, Jr.  
Joseph D. Goodell  
Edward C. Woodroff  
James P. Hanson  
Larry C. Lineberry  
Bruce E. Davidson  
Clyde M. Tennysoin

Stephen D. Halliday  
Richard A. Moberg  
William E. Lowe  
William S. Doney  
Richard H. Shettle  
Benjamin F. Delanater, Jr.  
John R. Kirts, Jr.  
Albert A. Tisone, Jr.  
Timothy K. Allen  
Blake D. Morant  
Aaron W. Smith  
Phillip L. Wilkerson, Jr.  
George R. Bennett  
Wayne R. Howe  
Richard L. Christian  
Craig C. Dewey  
John D. Hopek  
Robert Hammerle  
Donald Leiss  
Hartley F. Dewey  
Richard Henning  
Richard P. Sprouse  
Randolph W. Royce  
Douglas W. Darr  
Fritz B. Friesen  
Wallace A. Terry, Jr.  
Barry P. Tolle  
Richard W. Livers  
Norbet C. Sawyer  
Robert Curtis Sedwick, Jr.  
Phillip O. Sanders  
Vernon C. Taylor, Jr.  
L. Anthony Hubbard  
David G. Kinnett  
William G. New  
David J. Alexander  
Robert B. Brown  
Dale L. Danielian  
Chester L. Fisher  
Thomas W. Long  
E. Patrick Shareck  
Clare H. Armstrong, III  
1967  
Ted C. DeSantis  
Russell W. Roberts  
John E. Gourley  
Christopher L. Bradshaw  
Paul F. Supan  
James David Loewus, Jr.  
Kirby C. Salada  
Hubert K. Clar, Jr.  
Howard G. Forrest, III  
Randolph E. Lee, Jr.  
Paul H. Volckhausen  
Fraser S. Duncan  
Bruce C. Boyle  
Frank L. Gunn, Jr.  
Willard Robbins  
Michael D. Thompson

Dale E. Howe  
George M. Clarkson  
Michael S. West  
Larry C. Sutton  
John E. Meeks  
J. Graham Emmons  
Gary K. Kirts  
William H. Leighty  
Walter Gibbons 1968  
Robert W. Fosdick  
James F. Phillips  
Robert O. Underwood  
Thomas O. Farrell  
Linwood Mayo  
Paul R. Davis, III  
Richard W. Reaves  
Richard L. Sheppard  
Donald G. Glasco  
Daniel W. Pritchard