

**An Illustrated History of
Boy Scouting in Glencoe, Illinois 1910 to 1947**

**John L. Ropiequet
Highland Park Troop 324
(Successor to Troops 32 and 34)**

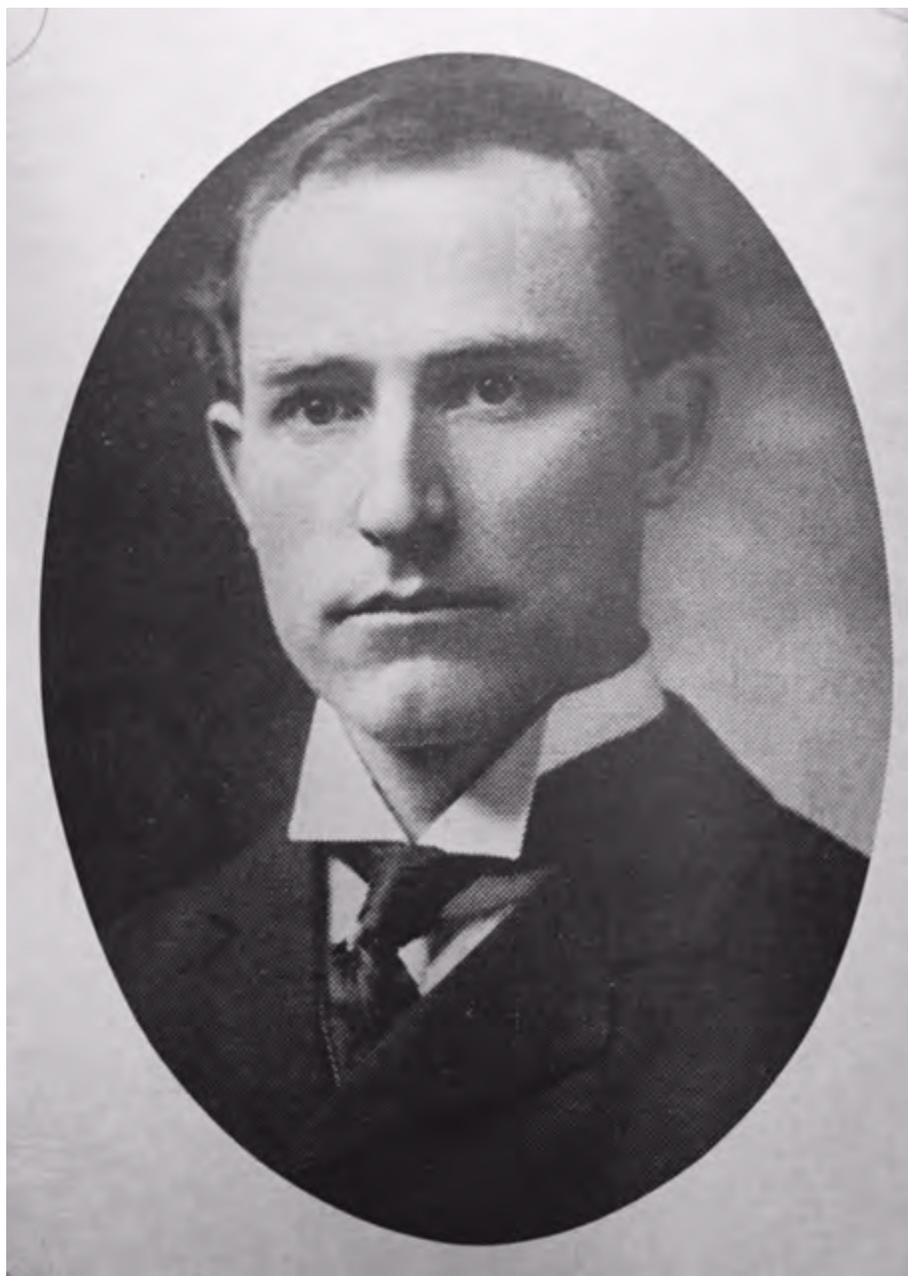


Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	3
List of Abbreviations Used.....	3
Sources	4
Introduction.....	5
I. The Beginning of Boy Scouting in Glencoe.....	5
II. Formation of the North Shore Area Council.....	12
III. Scouting During the North Shore Area Council’s First Five Years	16
A. Funding the Council	18
B. The Cabin in the Woods	24
C. Leader Training	29
D. Publicity and the Boy Scout Press Club.....	39
E. Summer Camp.....	45
IV. Scouting During the Depression Years.....	51
A. Funding Local Scouting.....	51
B. Activities on the Shore	55
1. Boy Scout Troop Structure	55
2. Community Service.....	59
3. First Aid Meets.....	61
4. Camporals.....	63
5. Sea Scouting.....	66
6. Cubbing.....	75
C. Summer Camp.....	80

V. Scouting During and After the War Years.....87

A. Glencoe Scouts’ Wartime Service.....87

B. Glencoe Scouts’ Wartime and Postwar Activities.....

Bibliographical Note.....

Illustrations List.....

Acknowledgements

Special thanks for the ability to write this history go to D. Scott Fleming of Lake Forest Troop 48, Karen Ettelson of the Glencoe Historical Society, and Rev. Colin Knapp of Glencoe Union Church. Scott has been my faithful companion through the writing and illustrating of several hundred pages of North Shore Scouting history, translating the photographs from copies taken from countless rolls of microfilm into the images that fill all of those pages. Karen provided extensive access to the Historical Society’s original early twentieth century newspapers. Colin provided access to the Church’s original records, also dating back to the early years of the last century.

John L. Ropiequet
 Highland Park, Illinois
 July, 2020

List of Abbreviations Used

- BSA Boy Scouts of America
- NEIC Northeast Illinois Council, BSA
- NSAC North Shore Area Council, BSA
- OA Order of the Arrow

Sources

Source citations show publication, date, and page number if available. If there is more than one section, the section and page numbers are shown thus: 2:1.

DFS – *Highland Park News*

GCS – *Glencoe News*

HPN – *Highland Park News*

HPS – *Highland Park Press*

LCC – *Highland Park Press*

LFF – *Lake Forester*

LVS – *Libertyville Independent*

NSAC – *Highland Park Press*

WLS – *Lake Shore News, Wilmette Life*

WNT – *Winnetka Talk*

Introduction

This history is drawn primarily from newspaper coverage of Boy Scouting activities in Glencoe in the *Glencoe News*, which is available at the Glencoe Public Library on microfilm from 1926 forward and on paper at the Glencoe Historical Society for 1920 through 1925 and scattered earlier issues. It has been researched through the end of 1947. Much more Scouting history occurred in Glencoe after that date, but research on microfilm to continue the story will have to await reopening of the library and much else post-COVID-19. This history also draws on research in other local papers on microfilm or online at other local libraries, and other sources.

The chronological divisions of this history are somewhat arbitrary since various themes lack a clear starting or ending point and many activities took place at the same time after the establishment of the North Shore Area Council (NSAC) at the end of 1926. Glencoe Scouting activities became closely related to those in other North Shore towns from that point on, although reporting in the *Glencoe News* tended to limit its focus to activities in Glencoe after 1935, with Boy Scouting activities in other towns becoming less and less publicized in it as the years went by. The same was true for the other North Shore papers.

I. The Beginning of Boy Scouting in Glencoe

The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) was founded in 1910 and groups all over the country, including the North Shore communities, began to start Boy Scout troops after hearing about the new Scouting movement. For example, the *Lake Forester* reported in August 1910 that “[a] company of Boy Scouts is being organized here. It is a fine thing for the community and one from which the boy will derive much pleasure and beneficial training.” A photograph of 13 Lake Forest Boy Scouts from Lake Forest Troop 1 in 1911 or 1912, including “Percy Oaks,” was published by the paper in June 1930 (Figure 1), noting that it only lasted for a year “because they had no backing from any organization or from the people of the town.”¹

“Oaks” was actually Percy Okl, whose pocket Scout requirements book, diary, and advancement record featuring a picture of President William H. Taft, the first Honorary President of the BSA, survives at the Lake Forest-Lake Bluff History Museum (Fig. 2). It shows him passing his Tenderfoot tests and being admitted to the troop on November 12, 1910 by Scoutmaster William Wier, getting his Second Class in 1912, and like many Scouts today, having partials for First Class. The troop apparently disbanded after the last entry in his diary dated February 22, 1913.

¹LFF0001 (8/27/1910 – 8), NSAC207 (3/27/1930 – 26), LFF0458 (3/28/1930 – 12).

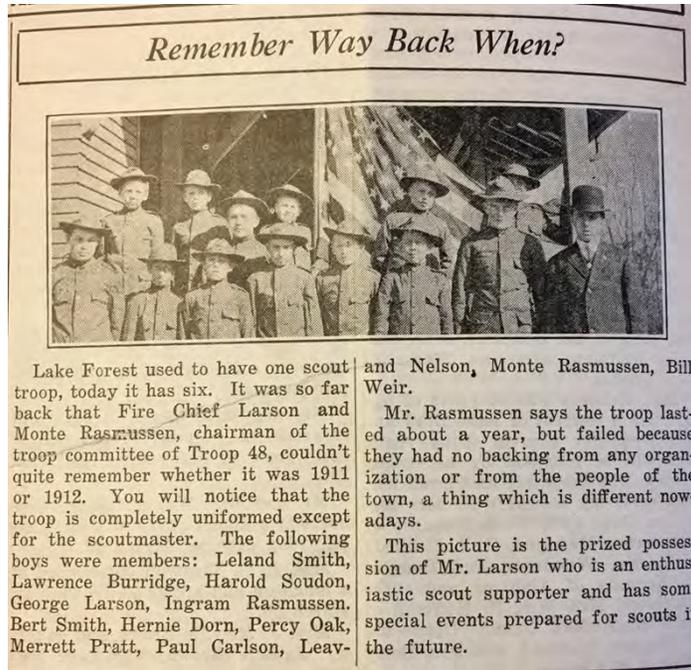


Figure 1

Name *Percy Oak*
 Residence *Lake Forest, Ill.*
 Troop *No. 1 Lake Forest Boy Scouts*
 Patrol *No. 1*
 Admitted as Tenderfoot *December 12* 19*10*
 Scoutmaster *William Weir*
 Law *OK* Sign *OK* Salute *OK* Badge *OK*
 Knots *—* Flag *OK* Oath *OK*

SECOND CLASS SCOUT

First Aid *9.5* Bandage *9.5* Code *9.0* Signal *9.0*
 Track *9.0* Run *9.0* Knife *X* Fire *OK*
 Cook *OK* Bank *OK* Compass *1.00*
 Admitted Second Class Scout *July* 19*11*
 Scoutmaster *W. Weir*

FIRST CLASS SCOUT

Swim *OK* Bank *OK* Signal *OK* Hike *OK*
 First Aid *9.5* Cook *OK* Map *OK* Mnl. Trng. *OK*
 Judge *OK* Observation *OK* Oath and Law *OK* New Scout *OK*
 Admitted First Class Scout *OK* 19*11*
 Scoutmaster *W. Weir*

Figure 2

Unlike the Lake Forest troop, the first Glencoe troop, which was started about the same time in 1910 by Dr. Douglas H. Cornell at Glencoe Union Church (frontispiece) shortly after he arrived in 1909, was not disbanded until Scouting became a well-established local institution with more than one troop in town, a presence that has lasted continuously to the present day. Glencoe Troop 1, which called itself “the first Scout troop west of the Allegheny mountains,” was reportedly started as early as April 1910, “although it was not registered with the national organization until later.”²

Wilmette Troop 1 likewise called itself the “first troop west of the Alleghenies” or “the first troop organized west of the Allegheny Mountains.” This was probably stated more accurately by Junior Assistant Scoutmaster George Bersch of Wilmette Troop 4 in a profile he wrote in April 1928 of Fred Rye, Scoutmaster of Troop 2, describing him as “a ‘graduate’ of the old Troop 1 (the first Wilmette troop ever to be formed and the first Scout troop west of the Appalachian Mountains to receive a charter).”³

A list of “veteran” NSAC units that were then more than five years old by date of registration was published in December 1929. Wilmette Troop 1 was the oldest registered troop in the council, being registered with the BSA in December 1910. Glencoe Troop 21, originally Troop 1, was not registered until July 1916.⁴

Unfortunately, almost nothing survives that records the existence and activities of the first Glencoe troop during its first ten years through 1919, unlike what has been discovered in local papers and other sources for troops in Highland Park, Lake Forest, Libertyville, Wilmette, and Winnetka. Apart from statements that a troop was started by Dr. Cornell in early 1910, and that he may have divided the Scouts up into as many as four troops that may have met on different nights, only glimpses of its early years can be seen. A 1969 Glencoe centennial history recited that the troop had 47 Scouts in 1912, including 3 First Class Scouts, 23 Second Class Scouts, and 21 Tenderfoot Scouts, but it gave no basis for that statement and said nothing further about the troop before Dr. Cornell turned it over to the Glencoe Men’s Club to run ten years later.⁵

The only surviving mention of the troop in the *Glencoe News* before 1920, as opposed to items about Scouting in general, dating from April 1918, stated that “the Glencoe Troop of Boy Scouts began its work of soliciting bonds in the Liberty loan,” like Scouts in the rest of the country. The article went on to state: “The residents are urged to strain a point if necessary to give to the scouts another subscription, either large or small, that the boys may win the medal which is offered by the government to each boy who sells 10 bonds, a medal greatly prized and coveted by the boys.” War bond sales work was recounted in detail for the Scouts in Highland

² GCS2694 (1/27/1944 – 9), GCS2893 (5/8/1947 – 30), *Glencoe Union Church 75th Anniversary*, at 8-9 (1947).

³ WLS1187 (4/13/1928 – 34), WLS2317 (5/30/1935 – 10), WLS2619 (1/18/1940 – 8) (planning thirtieth anniversary celebration).

⁴ GCS385 (12/21/1929 – 38).

⁵ *Glencoe Lights 100 Candles 1869-1969*, at 3, 37 (1969).

Park, where most issues of the *Highland Park Press* survive from 1912 forward, and may have been reported more fully in the *Glencoe News* at the time.⁶

In the early 1920s, there were scattered mentions of Glencoe Troop 1 in the local papers, mostly about its basketball team. The Glencoe Public School team lost to the Troop 1 team for the second time in January 1920 by a blowout 29-8 score. Its prowess in knot-tying was not enough for the troop to prevail when it had a contest with Winnetka Troop 1 at the Winnetka Community House in May, however.⁷

In January 1921, Troop 1 held a basketball game with Wilmette Troop 1 at the Central School in Wilmette in which “[t]he Wilmette Scouts expect to fight and to do all in their power to make the game interesting from a scrappy standpoint.” Although everyone was invited, “especially those who think the Wilmette Scout organization is dead,” attendance was limited to one thousand. There was no admission charge and “the hat will positively not be passed.” Despite the promised scrappiness from the Wilmette team, Glencoe won the game 18-13. One bit of excitement was that a “prowler” searched the Scouts’ clothes in the locker room and absconded with a gold watch and knife, but not with a lot of money. Troop 1 lost to the Glencoe Athletic Club that month in a hard-fought 22-20 duel, although its featherweight team beat the Glencoe Public School team by a decisive 25-17 score.⁸

The Glencoe Scouts competed in a different kind of contest in June 1921, the first annual bird contest sponsored by the Glencoe Men’s Club, described as follows:

A joint committee of the Men’s club and the Women’s Library club inspected bird houses, bird baths and feeding tables built by the Scouts, as well as food provided for the birds and material provided for nests. The committee passed judgment also upon the knowledge displayed by boys of bird lore and the habits of the songsters.

Scout Robert McAllen was awarded first place in the competition, Jack Montgomery won second place, Edward Brandriff won third place, and special honorable mention went to Sutton Pennington and Edgar Koretz.⁹

The Glencoe Scouts were next mentioned in the *Glencoe News* in July 1922. They were brought in by Skokie Country Club “to assist in handling the vast crowds that attended the National Open Golf Championship.” It was reported that the Scouts “were accorded the utmost respect by the galleries. The splendid scout training and discipline stood the youths in good stead and the club officials considered themselves fortunate in securing the services of such excellent ‘policemen.’” The 50 Scouts also netted \$500 from gross parking receipts of \$800, a

⁶ GCS1000C (4/26/1918 – 1), John L. Ropiequet, *An Illustrated History of Boy Scouting in Highland Park and Highwood, Illinois Part One: 1911-1945*, at 10 (2020).

⁷ GCS1004 (1/31/1920 – 1), GCS1008 (5/22/1920 – 1).

⁸ WLS038 (1/14/1921 – 1), WLS039 (1/21/1921 – 4), GCS1013 (1/28/1921 – 1).

⁹ GCS1015 (7/1/1921 – 1).

very large sum in those days, that “will probably be used to finance a trip the troop intends to take,” possibly for a summer camp.¹⁰

Things picked up after that. In December 1922, Dr. Cornell appealed to the Glencoe Men’s Club to take over “responsibility for Boy Scout organization and Scout work in the village” for the two troops then existing, “one comprising boys of high school age, and the other boys of more tender years,” likely because both Scoutmasters were leaving. In response to his plea, a committee chaired by Charles Workman, Sr. got to work and decided to approach other Glencoe churches to sponsor troops to “create a wholesome rivalry and . . . tend to give each troop the loyal and continuous support of a definite group.” Two more churches promptly responded to the call, with Troop 2 started at St. Elisabeth’s Episcopal Church in February 1923 by Maj. Louis Waefelaer and others and another troop being organized at North Shore Methodist Church.¹¹

By April 1923, the committee had become the Glencoe Scout Council, with Workman as President, James D. Lightbody, Harry W. Stannard, and Dr. Cornell as Vice Presidents, John J. Moore as treasurer, J. Evans Mills as secretary, and 15 more committee members, including Charles A. Steele, although a 1934 profile of Stannard recited that he joined the council in April 1922, which if correct would move its founding back a year. By May, the council had 28 committee members, with Lightbody named Commissioner. Lightbody won three Olympic gold medals as a middle distance runner in the 1904 Olympics (Figure 3).¹²



Figure 3

¹⁰ GCS1020 (7/14/1922 – 1), GCS1021 (7/21/1922 – 1).

¹¹ GCS1023 (12/22/1922 – 1), GCS1024A (2/2/1923 – 1), GCS1025 (2/9/1923 – 4).

¹²GCS1031A (4/13/1923 – 1), GCS1034 (5/25/1923 – 1), GCS2177 (10/19/1934 – 16), GCS2270 (4/3/1936 – 18), http://storage.lib.uchicago.edu/ucpa/series5/derivatives_series5/apf5-01390r.jpg.

There were 125 Scouts in five troops: Troop 1 under Scoutmaster Henry P. Pope and assistants Phil Barber and E.M. Gallup at Glencoe Union Church; Troop 2, under Scoutmasters Erwin Brigham and W.R. Mitchell at St. Elisabeth's Episcopal Church; Troop 3, under Scoutmaster T.V. Lawrence at North Shore Methodist Church; Troop 4 in Hubbard Woods at Sacred Heart Church, under Scoutmaster E.L. King; and Troop 5, under Troop Committee Chairman L.E. Stanhope at the First Church of Christ, Scientist. The Glencoe Council received its charter from BSA headquarters in time for a father-son dinner on May 29, where the charter was presented by Region 7 Scout Executive Walter Kiplinger. The party saw a four-reel film Boy Scout film, "Knights of the Square Table" and a one-reel film on the Chicago Council's Camp Owasippe. Commissioner Lightbody and Deputy Commissioner Steele presided.¹³

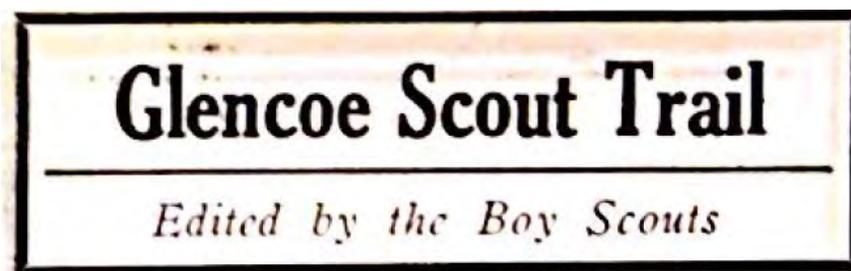


Figure 4

The Glencoe Council began to put an occasional Scouting news column in the paper titled "Glencoe Scout Trail, Edited by the Boy Scouts" (Figure 4) in June 1923 with later headers reflecting that the column was edited by Old Eagle, presumably an adult leader. A column in August reported that the council had about 150 Scouts, with Troops 1 and 4 being "full," possibly at the national guideline of 32 Scouts, and the other troops expected to be full soon. However, it reported the following February that Scouting had grown under the new council from 40 Scouts to 103.¹⁴

Deputy Scout Commissioner Charles A. Steele took 15 Glencoe Scouts on the steamer "Carolina" across Lake Michigan to Whitehall, Michigan and then hiked 3½ miles to Camp Owasippe (Figure 5) for the first period in July 1923, camping at the new Camp McDonald. It was noted that this was the first year that suburban Scouts had a general invitation to attend the camp. They attended the Indian campfire ceremonial programs put on by Chicago Field Scout Executive Jack Rohr as camp director and had "periods of swimming, games, contests, and plenty of useful occupations, which may be called work of constructive nature, so that they learn something while they work as well as while they play." All 15 Scouts advanced in rank and received awards at a court of honor before they returned. As members of the Ne-Gau-Nee Tribe, they set a record of 14½ minutes for covering 150 feet of road with leaves and scored the most points of any group at the inter-camp contests. Steele was awarded the Owasippe "O" "for exceptional ability and leadership."¹⁵

¹³ GCS1031A (4/13/1923 – 1), GCS1034 (5/25/1923 – 1), GCS1035 (6/15/1923 – 2), GCS2177 (10/19/1934 – 16).

¹⁴ GCS1037 (6/22/1923 – 8), GCS1042A (8/3/1923 – 1), GCS1063A (2/1/1924 – 1).

¹⁵ GCS1039 (7/20/1923 – 1), GCS1040 (7/20/1923 – 8).

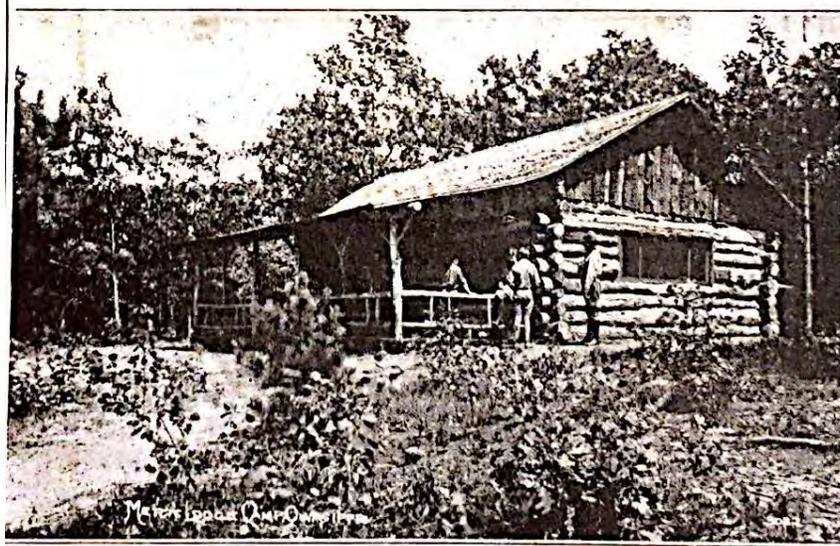


Figure 5

A second Glencoe contingent of 15 Scouts arrived at Camp McDonald on August 13, 1923. Steele joined Chicago Council members for an inspection tour of the camp during this period and was admitted to “the inner council circle of the Camp MacDonal Miami Tribe.” At the final campfire of the period, Scout Dick Steele and Glencoe Commissioner James D. Lightbody were also admitted to the inner council circle. Two Hubbard Woods Troop 4 Scouts attended both periods. Activities included a 35 to 40 mile treasure hunt competition between teams from Owasippe Camps McDonald, Dan Beard, and West that took place within a 15-mile radius of Crystal Lake. The hunt involved finding 16 hidden messages that pointed the way to the next message. The winning Camp McDonald team, including Glencoe Scouts, started in the afternoon and, after a two-hour nap with guards posted, finished at 6:30 am, ten minutes ahead of the second place finishers. At the same time, Scout Bob McAllen of Glencoe Troop 1 attended the Culver Woodcraft and Campcraft School in Culver, Indiana, working on the Culver bronze “C.”¹⁶

At the Glencoe Council’s annual meeting in April 1924, Stannard was elected President and Lightbody was elected Vice President and Scout Executive. Lightbody “urged plans to stimulate competition between the four troops,” indicating that one of the troops had disbanded, probably Troop 5. In June, the council’s next project, possibly geared towards acquiring the summer camp site mentioned in April as well as to put on a show for Glencoe’s residents, was to form “a large committee of Glencoe residents ... to launch a drive for the Boy Scouts’ Fourth of July fund” with “an elaborate program” of events, with demonstrations of Boy Scout activities and \$350 worth of pyrotechnics. Lightbody served as General Chairman of the event, with a 13-man finance committee, and committees for athletics, water sports, fireworks, auto and parade, program, publicity, prizes, refreshments, and grounds, plus a four-physician/one-nurse first aid committee.¹⁷

¹⁶ GCS1040 (7/20/1923 – 8), GCS1045 (8/31/1923 – 8), GCS1045A (8/31/1923 – 8), GCS1046 (9/7/1923 – 7), GCS1047 (9/7/1923 – 8), GCS1047A (9/7/1923 – 8).

¹⁷ GCS1070 (4/18/1924 – 8), GCS1076 (6/13/1924 – 1), GCS1076A (6/13/1924 – 1).

The Scouts' experience at Camp Owasippe in 1923 inspired Lightbody to propose "the appointment of a special committee to at once consider the matter of securing a permanent camp site for Glencoe Scouts that will contain from 25 to 50 acres of land." However, nothing came of this proposal. While the Glencoe Scouts' summer camp plans for 1924 were not printed in the *Glencoe News*, 10 Glencoe Scouts returned to Camp Owasippe in August 1925 and Scoutmaster LeRoy Clements, who also served as Director of Religious Education at Glencoe Union Church, took the Troop 1 Scouts to Camp Owasippe in late August 1926.¹⁸

The last mention of the Glencoe Council came in February 1925 for what appears to be its annual meeting. Stannard, Moore, and Lightbody were re-elected President, Treasurer, and Commissioner, and George H. Matthews was elected Secretary. Brief status reports were given about Troop 1 at Glencoe Union Church, under Scoutmaster Paul Mitchell, and Troop 4 at Sacred Heart Church, under Scoutmaster William H. King, Jr., which apparently were the only surviving troops at that point, with another troop under Scoutmaster Martin Below in formation at North Shore Methodist Church. No statistics were given. In addition to basketball games and ice skating races in the winter of 1925, the Scouts planned a dog sled race in February that was postponed because of lack of snow, then apparently cancelled. In January 1926, the Glencoe Council joined the Highland Park-based North Shore Council.¹⁹

II. Formation of the North Shore Area Council

As mentioned above, Scouting was springing up in the surrounding communities on the North Shore and elsewhere at the same time that it began in Glencoe. Some troops survived as the years passed and some did not. While the first troops in Glencoe, Winnetka, Wilmette, and Deerfield all survived for several years, the first troops in Highland Park, Lake Forest, and Libertyville disappeared within a couple of years after their founding. The different experiences were likely related to the strength of the local community's supporting organization, if any, as well as the efforts of individual Scoutmasters to maintain their individual troops, being complicated in many towns by rapid turnover of adult leaders.

The BSA was organized in twelve regions in addition to the national headquarters in New York City. Region 7, covering the four states around Chicago, had an office in Chicago with a Regional Scout Executive and staff whose full-time job it was to promote and strengthen Scouting in its region. As early as August 1924, Region 7 started to promote the concept of a council that would extend from Wilmette to Lake Bluff (or Lake Bluff to Wilmette, depending on your point of view) when Region 7 Field Executive Francis D. Chadwick made such a proposal at a meeting of the Wilmette Rotary Club. The speech was reported in the *Glencoe News* in greater detail, and earlier, than it was in the *Wilmette Life*.²⁰

¹⁸ GCS1070 (4/18/1924 – 8), GCS1101 (8/28/1925 – 1), GCS011 (6/12/1926 – 3), GCS014 (9/4/1926 – 4).

¹⁹ GCS1085 (1/16/1925 – 1), GCS1086 (1/30/1925 – 3), GCS1088 (1/30/1925 – 5), GCS1089 (2/6/1925 – 1), GCS1092 (2/20/1925 – 1), GCS1093 (2/27/1925 – 1), GCS1094 (3/6/1925 – 1), LFF0194 (1/22/1926 – 1), LFF0197 (1/29/1926 – 9).

²⁰ GSC1078A-B (8/29/1924 – 1), WLS132 (9/26/1924 – 1).

Chadwick noted that councils in Evanston, Waukegan, and the western suburbs all had “the services of a highly-trained and thoroughly efficient executive” and that such a council on the North Shore “would have the effect of placing Boy Scout work . . . on an efficient business-like basis.” He also stated that “a survey indicated that all of the communities included in the proposed district had signified approval of the plan.” In summation, he stated:

I am here at the behest of national headquarters to establish an executive council on the north shore and it is with that purpose in view that I come to enlist your cooperation and active assistance. The north shore is particularly well suited for such a council. You have here two great centers that could readily be utilized for Scout activities, the New Trier Township High School and the Deerfield-Shields Township High school. You have splendidly supervised Scout work in each of the several communities but it is essential that you have a district executive council and a trained executive who can devote all of his time to the local field and serve as advisor to the various Scoutmasters and councilors.²¹

Although it was reported in September that “all the north shore Scout organizations have given sanction” to the proposal and a meeting in Chicago was scheduled in October for further discussion among the local Scouting groups, nothing further was heard about it for the next two years. This may have been due to the communities not yet being ready to affiliate since Glencoe had just formed its own council, Wilmette did not proceed to reorganize its Scouting activities under Maj. George R. Harbaugh until early 1926, and Highland Park’s one troop was just starting to generate a larger organization.²²

In November 1925, the Waukegan-North Chicago Council made its own expansion proposal for a Lake County Council that would include all the troops in Lake County in one organization. In December, its representatives met with representatives of the Highland Park Council, which also included Deerfield and Highwood troops, plus others from Antioch, Lake Zurich, Lake Forest, Lake Bluff, Libertyville, Gurnee, and Zion, which apparently covered every town in the county that then had an active Boy Scout troop. The Highland Park Council representatives equivocated on the ground that the proposal had not formally been presented to their council for consideration, so that they could not say whether their group favored the proposal. In addition, they seemed to prefer the plan promoted by “Regional Headquarters” for a North Shore configuration. The Lake Forest representatives leaned towards the North Shore configuration as well.²³

While Region 7’s 1924 trial balloon had no immediate impact, the idea of consolidating the different North Shore troops under a larger organizational umbrella gradually gained favor. Shortly after the meeting with the Waukegan-North Chicago Council, the Highland Park Council was renamed the North Shore Council before its first annual meeting in January 1926 to reflect

²¹ GSC1078A-B (8/29/1924 – 1).

²² GCS1078A-B (8/29/1924 – 1), WLS132 (9/26/1924 – 10), WLS137 (10/24/1924 – 1), John L. Ropiequet, *An Illustrated History of Boy Scouting in Wilmette, Illinois 1910 to 1939*, at 32-35 (2020), *Boy Scouting in Highland Park*, supra note 6, at 11-14.

²³ LCC001 (11/26/1925 – 7), LCC002 (12/17/1925 – 12), LFF0190 (12/18/1925 – 2:8), LVS124 (1/14/1926 – 2:1).

that it included several communities: Highland Park, Ravinia, Highwood, Ft. Sheridan, and Deerfield. The council also formally rejected the Lake County Council proposal. The Waukegan-North Chicago Council then simply renewed its charter from the BSA for another year. Four years later, it expanded to cover the north half of Lake County under the banner of the Lake County Council.²⁴

After considering matters, the Lake Forest council voted to join the Highland Park-based North Shore Council, which by then included the Glencoe troops, at a January 1926 meeting. It was noted that the North Shore Council had a paid Scout Executive, Walter Reed, and that towns south of Glencoe might be included later. Rev. George Roberts of the First Presbyterian Church of Lake Forest, Chairman of the “provisional” Lake Forest council, became Second Vice President of the expanded North Shore Council. Gen. Robert E. Wood of Highland Park (Figure 6), President of Sears, Roebuck and Co., continued as President of the council and set up many committees, including publicity, education, finance, badges and awards, Sea Scouts, troop organization, and training. The publicity committee included John and Paul Udell, the twin co-publishers of the *Highland Park Press* and the *Lake Forester*, and the Sea Scout committee included Thomas J. Keane of Lake Forest and Chicago, the BSA’s National Director of the Sea Scouts.²⁵



Figure 6



Figure 7

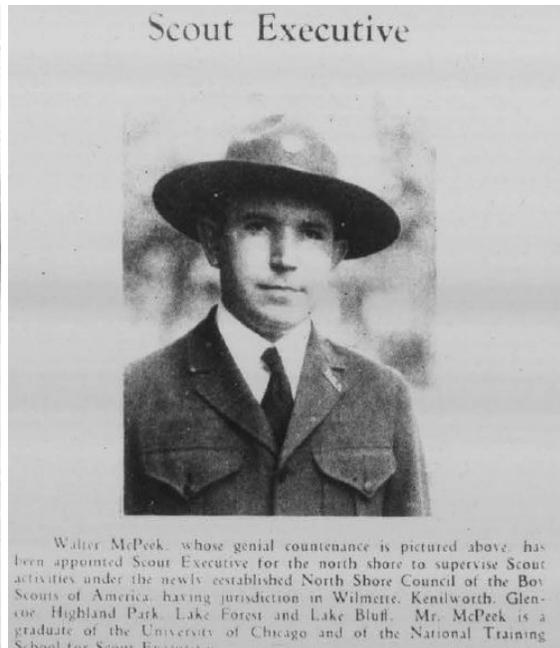


Figure 8

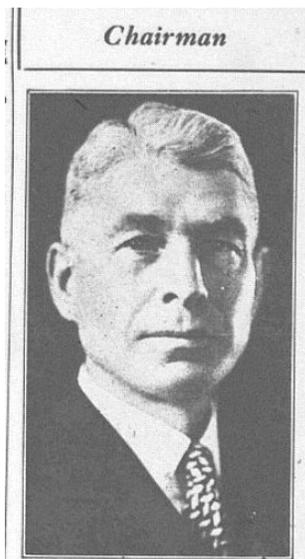
With no advance publicity, the formation of a North Shore Area Council (NSAC) that added the Wilmette, Kenilworth, and Libertyville troops to the North Shore Council was announced in the local papers in mid-November 1926 with the NSAC’s first press release stating that “[t]he hope of years that the towns of the North Shore area [would] have a first class Boy

²⁴ HPS019 (1/14/1926 – 6), LVS124 (1/14/1926 – 2:1), LVS132 (2/9/1928 – 2:2).

²⁵ HPS019 (1/14/1926 – 6), LVS124 (1/14/1926 – 2:1), LFF0194 (1/22/1926 – 1), LFF0197 (1/29/1926 – 9), LFF0213 (5/14/1926 – 1).

Scout council . . . is at last being realized.” Unlike the second class council that Glencoe formerly had, the new council had a paid Scout Executive and ambitious plans for leadership training, a better advancement program, and better camping opportunities, including a summer camp that the new council would own. Under the leadership of Gen. Wood, who became its Honorary President, a title he held for many years, officers and board members were named from all of the communities that joined the new organization, with Winnetka electing not to join.²⁶

The NSAC’s first executive committee meeting at the end of November resulted in the election of Albert P. Snite, Sr. of Highland Park (Figure 7) as President of the new council; Dr. Douglas Cornell of Glencoe, Roy Jarrett of Kenilworth, Dr. George Roberts of Lake Forest, and Maurice Mandeville of Lake Bluff, who was a neighbor of the author’s great grandmother in 1930, as Vice Presidents; Henry Fowler of Wilmette as Treasurer; and George R. Harbaugh of Wilmette as Commissioner. Walter McPeck (Figure 8) was chosen as Scout Executive. Glencoe representatives on the council board also included Henry Patterson Pope, Charles A. Steele, and James D. Lightbody.²⁷



Karl D. King of Wilmette, president of the North Shore Area, council Boy Scouts of America, is to be chairman of one of the sectional meetings held Tuesday, December 3, in Chicago, in connection with the Regional Scout meeting. Councils in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan will be presented at the section.

Figure 9



For the second time in as many years, the North Shore Area Scout council had the largest delegation present at the annual meeting of Region 7, held recently in Chicago. Dr. W. E. Bannon of La Crosse, Wis., oldest member in point of service is shown presenting the attendance banner to Karl D. King (left), president of the North Shore Area council.

Figure 10

Karl D. King, Sr. (Figure 9) of Wilmette became NSAC’s second President in December 1927 and presided over the continuing expansion of Scouting in the Council and the opening of its summer camp in 1929. He proudly accepted the attendance banner (Figure 10) for bringing the largest council delegation to the Region 7 annual meeting that he chaired at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in December 1929. Glencoe delegates accompanying him to the meeting were

²⁶ NSAC001 (11/18/1926 – 1), GCS018 (11/20/1926 – 1), NSAC002 (11/25/1926 – 1), HPS032 (11/25/1926 – 1).

²⁷ GCS026 (12/4/1926 – 1), 1930 U.S. Census.

Harry W. Stannard, Franklin M. DeBeers, James D. Lightbody, Charles A. Steele, and Keith Roberts.²⁸

III. Scouting During the North Shore Area Council's First Five Years

The NSAC opened its office in Highland Park in mid-December 1926. From that point on, Scouting in Glencoe was integrally connected to Scouting in all of the NSAC communities. One of the first orders of business was to reorganize the troop numbering system. Prior to the NSAC being formed, each town's first troop became its Troop 1, its second troop, if any, became Troop 2, and so on. In February 1927, a council-wide numbering system that allowed for future expansion for new troops assigned numbers 1 to 12 to Wilmette, 13 to Kenilworth, 21 to 24 to Glencoe and Hubbard Woods, 31 to 35 to Highland Park, 36 and 37 to Highwood, 41 and 42 to Lake Bluff, 45 and 46 to Lake Forest, 51 and 52 to Deerfield, and 71 to Libertyville. Numbers 14 to 20 were reserved for Winnetka with the expectation that its troops would join the NSAC at some point. They did so in June 1928. The NSAC also appointed local official Boy Scout outfitters in February 1927 that included Garnett's in Glencoe by the end of 1929.²⁹

Scouting in Glencoe began to expand at the same time. Troop 1 reorganized in January 1927 and a second troop, Troop 2, was started with 9 Scouts at Glencoe Union Church under Scoutmaster Ray Fogg and Assistant Scoutmaster Carl Lachner when Troop 1 got too big for Scoutmaster LeRoy Clements to handle, although they recombined for a while in early 1928 after Clements left the troop to pursue a master's degree. The younger Scouts were assigned to Troop 2. Troops 1 and 2 became Troops 21 and 22 by March under the new numbering system, when the newer troop was described as "growing," without further specifics.³⁰



Figure 11

²⁸ GCS154 (12/17/1927 – 8), GCS374 (11/23/1929 – 24), GCS382 (12/7/1929 – 5), GCS384 (12/14/1929 – 42).

²⁹ GCS028 (12/11/1926 – 1), NSAC015 (2/3/1927 – 3), HPS035 (2/17/1927 – 1), DFS005 (2/16/1928 – 3:1), GCS224 (6/30/1928 – 1), GCS369 (11/9/1929 – 20).

³⁰ GCS036 (1/8/1927 – 3), GCS037 (1/8/1927 – 5), GCS065 (3/5/1927 – 5), GCS066 (3/5/1927 – 7), GCS217 (6/9/1928 – 7).

Col. Louis Waefelaer became Scoutmaster of a new troop at St. Elisabeth's in March that became Troop 23. Troops 22 and 23 were both featured in NASC publicity noting that seven new troops had been formed since the council got started in December. Hubbard Woods Troop 4 became Troop 24 and added George Walker, Jr. as Assistant Scoutmaster. All four troops played parts in the Glencoe Day celebration in August 1927. Troop 21 made a float for the parade, Troop 22 set up a first aid station at the park, Troop 23 did the flag lowering ceremony, and Troop 24 took its turn manning the first aid station, after all of them marched in the parade. Troop 23 was the first troop to get a picture in the *Glencoe News*, for its father-son dinner in February 1928 (Figure 11).³¹

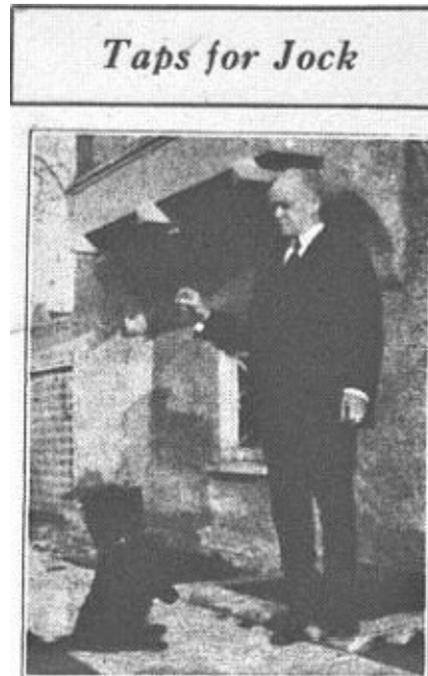


Figure 12

On a sadder note, Troop 23's mascot Jock (Figure 12), who belonged to Scoutmaster Waefelaer, was hit by a car and killed while "fulfilling his official duties of accompanying the troop on a hike" in October 1928. At the Scouts' request, "he was buried with the honor due a First Class Scout." This included an address by Rev. John K. Coolidge "about a dog's life and the lesson to be learned from the affectionate, cheerful loyalty that was his. Then the boys dropped a maroon neckerchief – emblematic of the troop – over his remains and the bugler played taps while four Scouts bore him to his grave in the colonel's yard." A year after "all of his divers and sundry masters went into mourning," and all of the Scouts "were constantly on the lookout for a new Jock," Col. Waefelaer was given "another pup which even Jock's most profound admirers admit is a 'dead ringer' for his predecessor," promptly named Jock II.³²

³¹ GCS062 (2/26/1927 – 14), GCS064 (3/5/1927 – 3), GCS068 (3/5/1927 – 14), GCS072 (3/12/1927 – 1), GCS121 (8/6/1927 – 1), GCS177 (2/18/1928 – 44).

³² GCS253 (10/20/1928 – 4), GCS368 (9/9/1929 – 4).

Troop 22 got some publicity when one of its Scouts, Billy Lardner (Figure 13), revived a two year old girl in July 1929 after she fell off a pier at Green Lake, Wisconsin and was taken from the water unconscious. Other bystanders gave her up for dead but after ten minutes, Lardner was allowed to try artificial respiration. He credited the first aid training he got from his patrol leader, Louis Birdsall, during the three months he had been in the troop. National BSA President Walter Head presented him with a gold medal when he came to speak at the NSAC annual meeting in January 1930 at New Trier High School before an audience of 650.³³



Figure 13

A. Funding the Council

Initial funding for the new council was raised through quotas for each town totaling \$7,200. Highland Park raised its \$2,500 quota immediately in November 1926, probably with the help of Gen. Wood, while A.J. Coburn of Wilmette put out appeals to raise Wilmette's \$2,000 quota (Figure 14). Glencoe's \$800 share of the NSAC budget was the responsibility of Harry W. Stannard as President of the Glencoe Council. The *Glencoe News* told its readers: "You all know Harry Stannard is the official treasurer of every worth while organization in Glencoe, so do not hesitate to send him you check or hand him the cash. Who will be first? . . . Remember, our country's greatest asset is our boys. They will be the men of tomorrow. Help make them of good character." Stannard raised \$550 of this quota by early December. The council's financial report for the first fiscal year ending November 30, 1927 showed receipts of

³³ GCS373 (11/23/29 - 14), GCS377 (11/30/1929 - 1), GCS397 (2/1/1930 - 32).

\$766.40 from Glencoe out of the total received of \$7,139.09, leaving a year end surplus over expenditures of \$45.24.³⁴

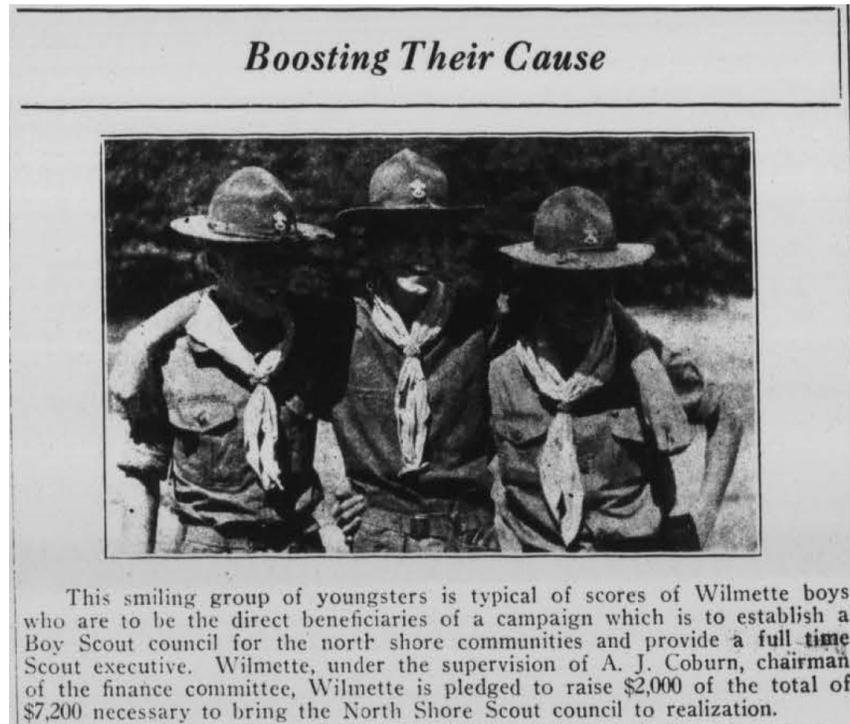


Figure 14

The quota process was successful enough that the NSAC finance committee, under chairman Henry Fowler of Wilmette, followed the same process in September 1927 for NSAC's second fiscal year. The finance chairs of each town committee decided that "[t]he general procedure will be as last year, each town organizing its committee to raise its share of the general fund." The fundraising took the form of "the investment campaign, in which the public each year demonstrates its interest in boyhood and its desire to have a part in enriching and extending the Boy Scout program on the North Shore . . . so that every citizen will have an opportunity to have a share in the Boy Scout work." A detailed list of expense categories, from the Scout Executive's salary to "office supplies, stationery, printing, forms, etc.," was provided to show the public what the funds would be used for.³⁵

The fall 1927 "Invest in Boyhood" campaign (Figure 15) increased the total goal to \$12,000 "since the number of Scouts in the area has nearly doubled." Publicity began in mid-October 1927, with the goal "to have the budget for the coming year completely raised by November 1." Stannard was again the Glencoe chairman. He and his captains planned to raise their quota within two weeks. The results of the fundraising were not reported that fall except

³⁴ GCS017 (11/13/1926 - 3), GCS018 (11/20/1926 - 1), GCS019 (11/20/1926 - 9), WLS1048 (3/18/1927 - 26), NSAC050 (12/22/1927 - 3:8), WLS1146 (12/23/1927 - 43).

³⁵ GCS136 (9/24/1927 - 56).

for Scout Executive McPeek's statement in December that "the council year closed without a deficit."³⁶



Figure 15

Fundraising for NSAC's next fiscal year was substantially changed by its accomplishment of another major goal in the summer of 1928, acquiring its own permanent summer camp, a big investment for the council. This led the NSAC to raise the fundraising bar to cover the \$7,000 needed to pay for the land and "a similar amount with which to purchase equipment." A special campaign began in October 1928 to raise \$17,000 for the camp that was paced by a \$1,500 leadership contribution from Gen. Wood. The names of several donors, including H.P. Pope of Glencoe, were published when the campaign was two weeks old.³⁷

Interest in the new camp was stoked by a contest to name it, with names like Camp Fallen Arches and Camp Muddy Neck being touted along with proposed names Camp No-Sho-Bo-Sco, Camp Whippoorwill, and Camp Clear Water. In November 1928, it was announced that after

³⁶ NSAC042 (10/6/1927 - 4), WLS1116 (10/14/1927 - 3), WLS1117 (10/14/1927 - 5), GCS143 (10/22/1927 - 20), NSAC043 (10/27/1927 - 1), GCS144 (10/29/1927 - 29), GCS154 (12/17/1927 - 8).

³⁷ NSAC102 (10/18/1928 - 1), GCS255 (10/20/1928 - 22), NSAC108 (11/8/1928 - 2:9), GCS260 (11/10/1928 - 24).

ballots from 1,000 North Shore Boy Scouts were tabulated, “Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan,” the Menominee word for Spring Lake, suggested by Scout James R. Goetz, Jr. of Winnetka Troop 15 after a trip to the site with his father, won by a 4 to 1 margin over runner-up names Camp White Eagle and Camp Tamarack, as reported by Ravinia Troop 35 Scout David Canmann, a former neighbor of the author. The weekly Boy Scout pages and other news items promoted the camp fund repeatedly and the Glencoe, Wilmette, and Winnetka papers also gave editorial support to the campaign (Figure 16).³⁸



Figure 16



Figure 17

In response, the Scouts of Glencoe Troop 23 started a \$25 fund from the proceeds of their annual prune sales (Figure 17). Highland Park Troop 32 began to raise funds for its \$25 quota to pay for one acre and accumulated that amount by July 4 “after earning money [b]y doing odd jobs and contributing small amounts, when possible” over many months. Junior Assistant Scoutmaster George Bersch of Wilmette Troop 4 even carved a totem pole and presented it to Mrs. C.A. Burton to thank her for her \$25 contribution to the camp fund (Figure 18).³⁹

No final recap for the \$17,000 fund drive that started in the fall of 1928 was reported in the local papers through mid-1930. Instead, a new fundraising campaign began. The NSAC’s executive committee under Acting President Henry Fowler (Figure 19) decided in October 1930 to take “initial steps to finance an ambitious expansion program to be carried through to the next few years” by appointing a committee “to investigate and determine the amount and the method of raising the money.” The amount needed for operations over the next two years, for “necessary

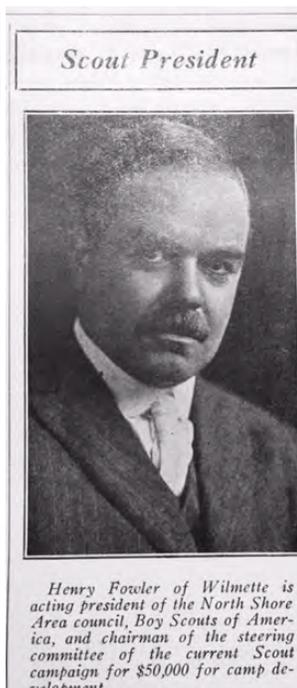
³⁸ NSAC094 (8/30/1928 – 2:3), GCS245 (9/1/1928 – 30), GCS246 (9/8/1928 – 30), NSAC109 (11/15/1928 – 8), GCS261 (11/17/1928 – 24), WLS1262 (11/23/1928 – cover), GCS263 (11/24/1928 – cover), WNT477 (11/24/1928 – cover), WLS1289 (1/25/1929 – 1), WLS1294 (2/8/1929 – 3).

³⁹ NSAC108 (11/8/1928 – 9), WLS1257 (11/9/1928 – 28), GCS264 (11/24/1928 – 7), NSAC141 (7/4/1929 – 29), WLS1394 (11/8/1929 – 24),.

expansion at Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan,” organizing Cub packs, and establishing a local camp in the forest preserves was initially projected at \$100,000.⁴⁰



Figure 18



Henry Fowler of Wilmette is acting president of the North Shore Area council, Boy Scouts of America, and chairman of the steering committee of the current Scout campaign for \$50,000 for camp development.

Figure 19



Brig. Gen. John V. Clinnin, who served in the United States army for 25 years and is a veteran of the Spanish-American and World wars, will give the Memorial Day address at Washington park, Wilmette, next Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Figure 20

Perhaps inspired by a \$160,000 fundraising campaign in 1925 by the Chicago Council chaired by the President of the Chicago Telephone Company and using 1,000 men as fundraisers, the NSAC began an organized fundraising effort never before seen in the North Shore communities since the Boy Scouts helped sell war bonds and savings stamps during and after World War I. An enormous campaign committee was announced in January 1931 to raise \$50,000 for Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan and program activities for the increasing number of Scouts. Gen. Robert E. Wood was named general chairman for an “intensive solicitation of contributions” to take place during Scout Week in February 1931. R. Arthur Wood, President of the Midwest Stock Exchange, accepted Gen. Wood’s invitation to become chairman of the central committee for advance subscriptions, and many other prominent business leaders participated in active fund-raising, including Gen. John V. Clinnin of Glencoe (Figure 20), chairman of the Illinois Boxing Commission, and nurseryman Alvin E. Nelson of Glencoe.⁴¹ An Advance Gifts Committee was set up to secure \$35,000 of the \$50,000 goal in larger gifts. Glencoe members were Hamilton Allport, L.H. Frank, L.T. MacNeille, Charles Sincere, F.B. Hubachek, and Keith Roberts.

⁴⁰ NSAC262-63 (10/16/1930 – 4, 47), GCS475 (10/18/1930 – 1).

⁴¹ WLS1541 (1/9/1931 – 10), NSAC287 (1/15/1931 – 5), GCS496 (1/17/1931 – 7), GCS499 (1/24/1931 – 1), WLS1560 (2/6/1931 – 40).



Figure 21

Regular contributions were the responsibility of the eleven town captains, including Harry Stannard for Glencoe (Figure 21). For good measure, each of the town captains was tasked with bringing “teams of five men each” to the kickoff dinner for 300 volunteer workers on February 6, 1931 at North Shore Congregation Israel in Glencoe. Other Glencoe captains were George H. Matthews and C.E. McAlvey. A “victory dinner” to mark the end of the campaign was scheduled for February 17 at the NSAC’s annual meeting at New Trier High School. Their efforts were aided by a speakers bureau, which planned to use “[u]niformed Boy Scouts in the role of four minute men . . . extolling the virtues of the scout movement before more than 100 audiences in north shore churches, service clubs and theaters.” The effort was also supported by a large cast of adults that included many Scoutmasters, including Karl D. King, Jr. of Glencoe Troop 22.⁴²

The local papers also pulled out all the stops to support the campaign. In addition to carefully listing all of the chairmen, vice chairmen, district captains, and other adult volunteers, the same issue of the *Glencoe News* and other local papers that announced the kickoff dinner on page one also featured a nine-page special Boy Scout Week section that highlighted the fund drive and the NSAC’s accomplishments in lieu of the weekly Scouting news page. Leadership gifts of \$250 from Clarence T. MacNeille of Glencoe and \$200 from C.C. Coldren of Glencoe plus five \$100 Glencoe contributions were highlighted one week later, with a “more complete

⁴² NSAC291-92 (1/22/1931 – 8, 12), NSAC296 (1/29/1931 – 8), GCS503 (1/31/1931 – 3).

announcement” promised for the following week’s papers for the efforts of 65 captains and 300 workers.⁴³

The final report announced that \$47,748 had been received from 3,500 North Shore individuals and that “the balance had been pledged by responsible committees to be paid by April 1 in the form of contributions to be secured.” A couple of communities were “over the top,” while most other towns had balances to collect, including Glencoe’s \$157 balance.⁴⁴

At the end of the campaign, the NSAC released an audit for 1930 showing receipts of \$35,146.21 and expenditures of \$35,443.77, for an operating deficit of \$297.56; a transfer from the camp site fund of \$9,390.00 less reimbursement of \$7,625.00, leaving a deficit in the fund of \$1,765.00; a reduction of the bank overdraft from \$447.42 at January 1, 1930 to \$60.03 at December 31, 1930; and a reduction of cash on hand from \$759.86 at January 1 to \$9.05 at December 31.⁴⁵

B. The Cabin in the Woods



Figure 22

⁴³ GCS507 (2/7/1931 – 1), GCS508 (2/7/1931 – 4), GCS509 (2/7/1931 – 32-33), GCS510 (2/14/1931 – 3).

⁴⁴ NSAC330 (3/12/1931 – 6), GCS527 (3/14/1931 – 3).

⁴⁵ WLS1587 (4/10/1931 – 20).

The NSAC started building its first structure, the Cabin in the Woods, in January 1927 in what was then named the Chewabskokie or Sunset Grove Forest Preserve. The 20 foot by 40 foot structure had a stone fireplace and was planned for year round activities by the 23 NSAC troops (Figure 22). NSAC Scout Executive Walter McPeek stated that it would enable the new council to “help us all keep well ‘out’ in scouting.” The cabin was built by the Cook County Board of Commissioners through the good offices of County Commissioner Oscar W. Schmidt of Wilmette, who had formerly been Village President (Figure 23). Schmidt was honored at the dedication ceremony in June 1927 presided over by NSAC President Albert P. Snite of Highland Park (Figure 24). Although County Board President Anton J. Cermak was expected to attend the ceremony, he was not listed afterwards among those present. One notable feature of the Cabin campsite was a “flag pole with roots,” a pollarded oak tree. Construction included a bridge over the creek that ran through the forest preserve. The NSAC also had thanks for William Edwards, superintendent of the North Shore Mosquito Abatement District, for cleaning out the creek, more formally known as the Middle Fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River, and draining or oiling “ponds and swamps in the neighborhood.”⁴⁶



Figure 23

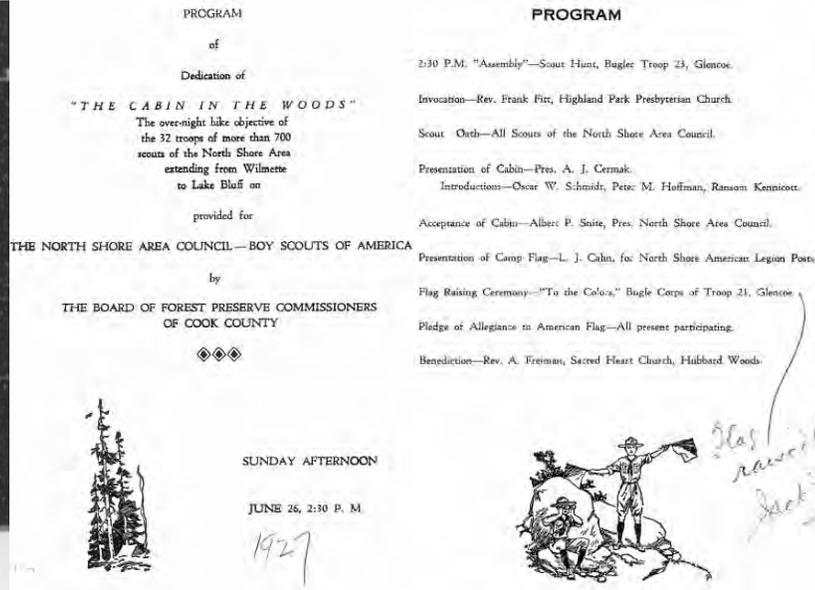
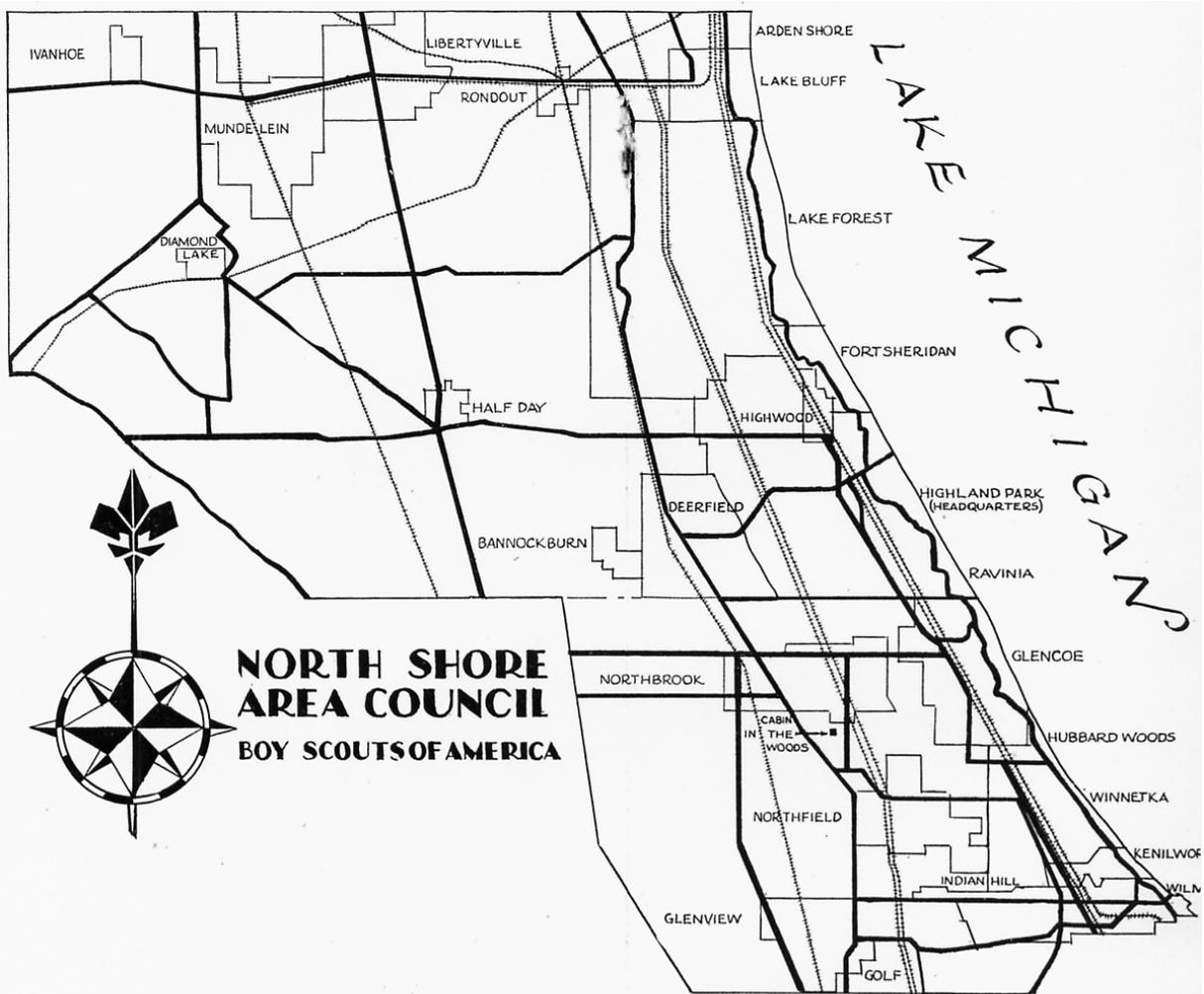


Figure 24

Contemporary descriptions of the cabin’s location generally stated simply that it was two miles west of Glencoe. The site of the cabin has been established by the fact that as a service project in May 1930, Highland Park Troop 32 built and placed road signs for the camp at the intersections of Sunset Woods Road with Dundee Road, Voltz Road, and Willow Road, with the camp entrance being on Voltz Road. This places the site in what is now known as Sunset Woods Forest Preserve, as indicated in a contemporary map in the NSAC’s 1930 songbook (Figure 25). All that remains of the cabin today is a large concrete flagpole base, as seen on a field trip with Eagle Scout Jack Fox of Wilmette Troop 2 in 2016 to locate its site (Figure 26).⁴⁷

⁴⁶ WLLN001 (2/26/1916 – 2), GCS041 (1/29/1927 – 3), GCS050 (2/5/1927 – 18), GCS111 (6/11/1927 – 33), GCS113 (6/25/1927 – 34), WLS1223 (7/13/1928 – 37).

⁴⁷ WLS1076 (5/6/1927 – 45), NSAC224 (5/22/1930 – 6), GCS443 (5/31/1930 – 22).



THE NORTH SHORE AREA COUNCIL

The North Shore Area Council administers Scouting in Wilmette, Kenilworth, Indian Hill, Winnetka, Hubbard Woods, Glencoe, Braeside, Ravinia, Highland Park, Highwood, Fort Sheridan, Lake Forest, Arden Shore, Everett, Libertyville, Mundelein, Diamond Lake, Ivanhoe, Fremont Center, Rondout, Half Day, Prairie View, Aptakisic, Deerfield, Bannockburn, Northbrook, Northfield, Glenview, Golf. Financed only through the generous contributions of citizens of these communities made direct to the North Shore Area Council. All money collected by Boy Scout Councils in neighboring cities remains with them to be expended in their area.

CAMP MA-KA-JA-WAN

Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan, the Council summer camp, is located in Langlade County in north central Wisconsin on Spring Lake. This camp owned and operated by the Council has a capacity of 168 Scouts and 75 Leaders and provides camping for North Shore Scouts at a minimum charge of \$1.00 per day. The camp is rated as one of the best Boy Scout camps in the entire country.

Figure 25



Figure 26

The Cabin in the Woods was heavily used, even before construction was complete. The first reported activity was a “fellowship hike” to the site at the end of February 1927 by several Scout leaders. The first organized activity was a tree planting in early May, in which 100 pine seedlings would be planted and named after the NSAC’s troops. It was noted that several troops had already hiked out to the site even though the log walls were only up to 6 to 7 feet high. The NSAC reminded Scoutmasters that “[n]o live tree or shrub of any kind is ever cut down in the Forest Preserve” and that “[w]e must not have the bark on the logs of our cabin or trees marred by knife-cut initials.”⁴⁸

The first “annual scoutcraft field day,” also described as a “fun rally,” was held two weeks later in May. Although it was stated that “[t]he purpose of the rally is not so much to see which troop is fastest or best prepared to win,” points were to be awarded in “[a] contest for speed in boiling water, in signalling, a bugling contest, scouts’ pace and knot tying teamwork,” as well as for attendance and “the most representative entries in all events.” This followed an indoor fun rally chaired by Highland Park Deputy Commissioner Robert Anspach at the Deerfield-Shields High School gym in March at which Glencoe Troop 21 was edged out of second place by only half a point among the nine competing NSAC troops. Glencoe Troop 23 was “represented but not entered in contests.”⁴⁹

After the cabin was completed, it was open for all Scout troops, if properly supervised. Assistant Scout Executive Draper was stationed there overnight every Wednesday through

⁴⁸ GCS070 (3/5/1927 – 19), NSAC025 (5/5/1927 – 2), GCS096 (5/7/1927 – 15).

⁴⁹ NSAC019 (3/31/1927 – 2), HPS036 (3/10/1927 – 5), GCS096 (5/7/19/27 – 15), NSAC026 (5/12/1927 – 3:5), NSAC027 (5/19/1927 – 6), GCS103 (5/21/1927 – 37).

Thursday at noon starting in July 1927 “[i]n order that Scouts unaccompanied by Scoutmasters may be under supervision over night.” Full-time caretakers were appointed starting in April 1929.⁵⁰

The NSAC took reservations for troops to use the cabin and published them periodically. In March through May 1928, for example, the cabin had been reserved for six weekends as of the middle of March. Similar listings appeared from time to time along with encouragements from the NSAC to sign up for the cabin before its calendar filled up.⁵¹

The cabin was used frequently for NSAC activities as well. The May 1927 fun rally was followed by another one in May 1928. Several hundred Scouts attended the rally, which started with a “foolishness parade” where “each troop dresses as clowns, Indians, in pajamas, etc.” immediately after the drum and bugle corps. This was followed by a “Shoe Scramble, wool hunt, undressing race, [and] troop water boiling contest,” plus “a series of other stunts and other woodcraft contests,” followed by “Inspection, Court of Award for Star, Life, Eagle, and Palms, [and] Troop Family Picnics.” The cabin was also used for a meeting of NSAC’s Executive Committee, a “group of dignified men who determine the plans and policies of council progress,” two days before the rally.⁵²

The NSAC also used the cabin for longer term camping. The first was a winter camp held on December 27-30, 1927 for Scouts aged 15 and over. This was run by NSAC Field Executive Ted Grant with Scoutmasters Raymond Fogg of Troop 22 and Col. Waefelaer of Troop 23. The 16 Scouts had “the time of their lives,” passing tests on pioneering, camping, and cooking, as well as learning “how to swing an axe, how to make themselves useful in the woods and how to take care of themselves while out of doors in severe weather.” Burton French of Troop 22 was one of the five Scouts who were inducted into the Order of the Arrow (OA), “the highest honor that campers can attain.” The Scouts at the camp also joined Scouts throughout the area in an unsuccessful search for a missing person.⁵³

The success of the 1927 winter camp caused the NSAC to consider conducting a spring camp at the Cabin in the Woods, a plan that was well received by Scouts and troop leaders. Plans were announced for a spring camp to be held during spring vacation on April 3-6 or April 17-20, 1928, depending on different school calendars. For the first session, for the Wilmette, Kenilworth, and Glencoe Scouts, 31 participating Scouts were formed into four patrols. They engaged in an organized program on each of the four days, including an “Indian-Whites war” elimination contest in which Bob White Patrol Leader John Betak of Troop 22 was the only one of his patrol left to finish and an inter-patrol contest. Despite rain during two and a third of the four days, “the showers failed to dampen the Scouts’ enthusiasm and not one word of complaint was heard at any time.”⁵⁴

⁵⁰ WLS1096 (7/8/1927 – 8), GCS305 (4/20/1929 – 28).

⁵¹ NSAC060 (2/9/1928 – 3:8), NSAC064 (3/8/1928 – 3:8), NSAC066 (3/22/1928 – 2:7), DFS008 (6/14/1928 – 2:6), NSAC110 (11/22/1928 – 2:14), GCS311 (5/4/1929 – 32), GCS317 (5/18/1929 – 28), GCS407 (3/1/1930 – 41), NSAC389 (10/15/1931 – 30).

⁵² GCS203 (5/5/1928 – 30), GCS205 (5/12/1928 – 31), GCS210 (5/19/1928 – 28).

⁵³ NSAC045 (11/10/1927 – 2:4), GCS150 (11/26/1927 – 16), NSAC046 (12/1/1927 – 3), WLS1137 (12/9/1927 – 26), GCS162 (1/7/1928 – 15).

⁵⁴ GCS195 (4/14/1928 – 39), GCS205 (4/14/1928 – 40).

The last of three awards at the spring camp came when OA members John Betak of Troop 22, who became the first president of new Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan Lodge 40 of the OA a year later, and Bob King of Wilmette Troop 2 passed along a line of the assembled Scouts who were awakened half an hour after Taps was sounded. Betak and King clapped candidates chosen for admission to the OA three times on the shoulder. After refreshments and a program in the next room of the Cabin, the candidates “were required to keep silence for sixteen hours.” Among the Scouts chosen as new OA members was Jack DeBeers of Troop 22.⁵⁵

C. Leader Training

Enhanced training for Scout leaders was one of the principal goals of the founders of the NSAC when they organized what they planned to be a “first class Boy Scout council to give a united front to scouting all along the north shore towns.” The goal was creating a “better equipped leadership” through setting up a “training course for leaders.” This would regularize the training that the local Scouting committees had provided individually in the various communities that made up the new council, like the Columbia University training course for adult Scout leaders that the Highland Park Council planned to implement in October 1925.⁵⁶

The new council started both adult and youth leader training programs at the beginning of 1927, shortly after it received its charter at a training course at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago for 400 Midwest Scout leaders held on January 12-13, 1927. The programs were almost inconceivably lengthy and thorough. The NSAC announced a council-wide adult leader training course to take place each Monday night for eight weeks starting January 19, 1927. A parallel leader training for youth leaders, called junior officers, was scheduled to be held at monthly meetings of the junior officer council for junior assistant scoutmasters, senior patrol leaders, patrol leaders, and scribes starting on February 12, 1927.⁵⁷

The first adult leader training program, titled “Adventures in Leadership,” included “seven varieties of learning by doing” in the nine parts of each night’s program. The program was “organized on the basis of a troop meeting, . . . with patrol leaders chosen from the ranks of successful scout leaders.” The Flying Eagle, Beaver, and Coyote Patrols were led by “experienced scoutmaster[s]” as patrol leaders at the January 19 session at Glencoe Union Church. Rev. George S. Keller of Trinity Episcopal Church, the Highland Park Commissioner, “was in charge of the ‘Around the Fire Place Period’ and told of several instances of heroism of scouts whom he had personally known.”⁵⁸

Before the second evening session on January 24, the leaders went on a “week-end hike to the cabin in Dune Park, Ind., equipped with a fire place and stove, and cots and every comfort for the leaders” on January 22-23. Fun was part of the curriculum, including “[t]jobagganing,

⁵⁵ WLS1185 (4/13/1928 – 26), NSAC128 (5/9/1929 – 37).

⁵⁶ HPS011-12 (10/1/1925 – 1, 8), GCS017 (11/13/1926 – 3), NSAC001 (11/18/1926 – 1).

⁵⁷ NSAC006 (12/23/1926 – 6), WLS1014 (12/31/1926 – 3), GCS033 (1/1/1927 – 3), NSAC015 (2/3/1927 – 3), GCS045 (2/15/1927 – 1).

⁵⁸ GCS033 (1/1/1927 – 7), WLS1018 (1/7/1927 – 40), NSAC010 (1/13/1927 – 4), GCS039 (1/22/1927 – 7), GCS041 (1/29/1927 – 31).

skiing, and exploring the mysteries of the dune land country” for most of the day. After the second session in Glencoe, sessions were scheduled to be held in Highland Park and Wilmette.⁵⁹

Another form of adult leader training was a monthly roundtable discussion. NSAC’s first roundtable for Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters, Senior Patrol Leaders, and Troop Committeemen was held in Wilmette on April 18, 1927. The discussion was planned to cover upcoming activities, use of the weekend Cabin in the Woods, summer camp at the Chicago Council’s Camp Checaugau, a new Owasippe camp in Michigan, and an “outdoor annual scoutcraft rally.” The second roundtable meeting was held at the Glencoe beach on May 16, where “[s]teak dinners, cooked over the campfire [were] the order of the evening.”⁶⁰

After the fall 1927 training sessions, which apparently took the place of roundtables during the fall, the next record of roundtables was a report for the February 23, 1928 session at the Green Tea Pot next door to the NSAC office in Highland Park which was attended by 25 Scoutmasters with guest speaker Dr. E.D. Kelley, Scout Executive for the Evanston Council, speaking on the need for holding Scoutmaster roundtables. After more roundtables at the Green Tea Pot, the “annual Scoutmasters’ Outdoor session in their monthly round table program” was held at the Cabin in the Woods on May 21, noted as the first anniversary of the start of Col. Lindbergh’s nonstop flight to Paris, where dinner at the NSAC’s expense and fellowship were featured.⁶¹

After the summer hiatus, adult training resumed on September 26, 1927 with a six-Monday evening training course labeled “Institute of Boyology.” Each two-hour evening session was divided into “seven periods, each with one ‘Big Idea’ presentation from some man outstanding in the field of education, religious education or business management.” The topic for the first evening was “A Bird’s Eye View of the World a Boy Lives In.” Each night included a period “devoted to building group morale through games, songs and stunts.” The October 3 session featured “Mr. George Scheuchempflug [sic] famous for his ability to make people happy,” and “someone who has become an ‘institution’ at the Owasippe Scout camps,” as song leader and guest of honor.⁶²

There were also bonus Wednesday night speakers. On September 28, 1927, E.J. Morris, Scout Executive of the Oak Park Council, spoke on “Touching the Boy Through the Many Forces of Community Life.” On October 5, F.E. Clerk, father of a Scout and Superintendent of New Trier High School, spoke on “Educational Principles and Laws That Affect and Govern Boy Reaction.” On November 5, the leaders had a conference and encampment at the Cabin in the Woods.⁶³

The next training development was the exciting news that William Tompkins, “internationally known Indian sign language expert” (Figures 27-28), would appear at three one-

⁵⁹ NSAC007 (12/30/1926 – 1), NSAC013-14 (1/27/1927 – 1, 5).

⁶⁰ NSAC013 (1/27/1927 – 1), GCS079 (4/2/1927 – 12), GCS093 (4/30/1927 – 18), GCS102 (5/21/1927 – 29).

⁶¹ NSAC062 (3/1/1928 – 7), NSAC066 (3/22/1928 – 2:7), NSAC071 (5/3/1928 – 3:8).

⁶² NSAC040 (9/22/1927 – 2:1).

⁶³ NSAC040 (9/22/1927 – 2:1), GCS138 (10/8/1927 – 19), WLS1127 (11/4/1927 – 30).

hour meetings in Winnetka, Highland Park, and Libertyville on December 8, 1929 and that attendance would “count on the scoutmasters training course to begin after the first of the year.” Attendance was recommended “especially to those leaders who have trouble in teaching signaling to their scouts.”⁶⁴



Figure 27



Figure 28

Indian sign language had recently been adopted by the BSA as an alternative for the Second Class and First Class signaling requirements. It was described by the NSAC as follows:

It is the language which made inter-tribal communication possible between all the Indians of North America throughout the past. It does not consist of a meagre collection of gestures to be considered lightly, but it is a complete language of 800 signs and was used for thousands of years, by millions of Indians who spoke over 76 widely different languages, having been used by more people than have used all of the manufactured universal languages of modern times, such as volapak, esperanto, etc. The language can be learned 50 times faster than any other language, and it is filled with a wonderful beauty and imagery of expression.⁶⁵

Tompkins grew up among the Sioux in Dakota Indian country, working as “a cowboy, trapper, scout, etc.” prior to spending 30 years in study and research into early America. He taught sign language at the rate of 100 signs per hour and had taught it at the International Jamboree in England in July 1929. The high level of interest in learning about Indian sign language is shown by the attendance of 17 listed Scoutmasters, Sea Scout

⁶⁴ NSAC171 (11/21/1929 – 44-45), GCS374 (11/23/1929 – 25), GCS383 (12/7/1929 – 42).

⁶⁵ NSAC171 (11/21/1929 – 44-45).

Skippers, and Commissioners at the Highland Park session of the December 8 presentations, as well as by 125 Scouts from 40 of the 52 NSAC troops attending two sessions of the junior leaders' conference on December 7 in Lake Forest.⁶⁶

The regular adult training course began in February 1930. For the south end part of the council, the course began on February 24 at Sacred Heart Church in Hubbard Woods. The NSAC supplied books and literature for the course, which was to be taught by "council staff, experienced Scout leaders and other men selected for their fitness to handle a particular subject."⁶⁷

The first Hubbard Woods session featured an hour of instruction from William Tompkins, "the author of the only book of its kind published on sign language," and two contests, "Champ-nit" and rescue. Thirty-five leaders were divided into the Marmot Patrol under Frank Harms of Northbrook Troop 61, the Flaming Arrow Patrol under Willard Osburn of Wilmette Troop 3, the Tiger Patrol under Dr. C. Roy Terry of Winnetka Troop 18 with the slogan "Follow Terry the Tiger," and the Owl Patrol under Father Norman of Wilmette Troop 11. Council Commissioner James R. Goetz of Winnetka was the Senior Patrol Leader for the Hubbard Woods course, which was conducted by Scout Executive Myron C. Rybolt and two Assistant Scout Executives.⁶⁸

The second Hubbard Woods session opened with a discussion of weekly, monthly, and yearly troop program planning. The Scoutmasters were divided into five patrols. Fifteen Scouts from Troop 4 presented a demonstration Tenderfoot investiture ceremony. Northbrook Scoutmaster Harms led them in "a shore elementary drill," then they had compass, knot, and memory game contests. Troop 3 Scoutmaster Osburn gave a talk on "The Patrol Unit in Scouting," and they had a closing ceremony with bugle and flags. The next indoor sessions were not reported.⁶⁹

The first outdoor session of the course was held at the Cabin in the Woods on April 5. Forty leaders ran a Scout's pace for a mile and then followed a trail through the woods laid out by Wilmette Scouts. They engaged in contests of "fuzz stick whittling, fire building, string burning, pup tent pitching, fire by friction and fire lay exhibit." The fire by friction was described as:

[T]he men were given two pieces of Yucca wood, a 10 foot rope and a hand full of tinder and were told to make a fire with it. With each member of the patrol helping, the sticks were shaped, one of them being flat, the other rounded at both ends, the rope wrapped once about the spindle and a thunder bird made from a scrap of lumber.⁷⁰

⁶⁶ NSAC171 (11/21/1929 – 44-45), GCS374 (11/23/1929 – 25), NSAC178 (12/12/1929 – 48-49), GCS384 (12/14/1929 – 39).

⁶⁷ GCS404 (2/22/1930 – 28).

⁶⁸ GCS407 (3/1/1930 – 34).

⁶⁸ GCS410 (3/8/1930 – 14)

⁶⁹ GCS413 (3/15/1930 – 9).

⁷⁰ GCS424 (4/12/1930 – 38).

The tenth combined north end and south end session returned to the Cabin in the Woods later in April. The 32 attendees made maps of the terrain, then engaged in contests, including a treasure hunt, wood chipping, and a scalp hunt. Frank Kreusch, deputy Wilmette commissioner, demonstrated tin can cooking and the attendees then made their own mulligan stew and baked biscuits with varying success. The campfire was started by employing an “Indian” who was summoned from the woods and rubbed two sticks together. A closing campfire included patrol stunts such as “a modern version of Washington crossing the Delaware as announced by a radio announcer” and a mashup of Goldy Locks and the Three Bears and Red Riding Hood.⁷¹

The course was completed on April 26-27, 1930 with an overnight hike to the Winnetka Isaak Walton cabin on the east side of the Des Plaines River north of Dundee Road. There were outdoor games, a handicraft period for making neckerchief slides, and another cooking demonstration by Kreusch which reportedly enabled the attendees to have better results. Thirty listed troop leaders successfully completed the course and were entitled to credit for the “Approved” Scoutmaster certificate, including Dr. Hedgecock of Glencoe Troop 22. Twenty more leaders had to complete a makeup outdoor session to obtain their certificates. The makeup attendees had the benefit of a visiting English Scoutmaster who demonstrated cooking their roasts “English style,” in a pit.⁷²

Scoutmaster training resumed in November 1930 at Deerfield-Shields High School, with both an elementary course held monthly on Monday nights starting on November 3 and an advanced or “standard” course on Wednesday nights starting on November 5. Eight men were initially enrolled for the elementary course, out of the 30- to 40-man capacity, including Richard Seuss and Dr. Hedgecock of Glencoe, and 23 were enrolled in the standard or advanced course, most of them graduates of the spring training course.⁷³

The fourth session of the advanced course on February 4, 1931 featured a discussion led by veteran Scouter Harry P. Clarke, supervisor of physical education at the Winnetka schools. While working at the University of Pennsylvania, Clarke had attended the original organizational meeting of the Boy Scouts of America on September 23, 1910 in New York City at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel where Dan Beard and Ernest Thompson Seton agreed to merge their boys’ programs into the Boy Scouts. He then became active in Scouting in Montreal before moving to Winnetka in 1912. That year, he reportedly co-founded the first Scout troop in Winnetka.⁷⁴

The elementary course had a winter outdoor session at the Cabin in the Woods on February 28, 1931. Twenty-six attendees, a substantial increase over the initial enrollment in January, were divided up into the Thunder Pipe, Crow, Walking Eagle, and Turtle Patrols. This was followed by a sixth session of the advanced course indoors at Deerfield-Shields that dealt with Scout ceremonies and a discussion of the effect of reading on Scouts led by Dr. Walter H. Metcalf of Deerfield, who headed NSAC’s reading program. The advanced training course continued at Elm Place School in Highland Park led by Scout Executive Rybolt on planning troop and patrol programs, with games led by Field Executive Harold Boltz. The advanced

⁷¹ NSAC212 (4/24/1930 – 26), GCS428 (4/26/1930 – 40).

⁷² GCS423 (5/3/1930 – 40), GCS439 (5/24/1930 – 34).

⁷³ GCS481 (11/15/1930 – 30).

⁷⁴ GCS504 (1/31/1931 – 20), GCS512 (2/7/1931 – 38).

course concluded with a graduation banquet on June 3 where the attendees heard an address by Dr. Douglas H. Cornell of Glencoe Union Church, described as the Glencoe Scoutmaster in 1910-11 who had remained active in Scouting since then, on “Scouting Applied to Life.”⁷⁵

Two other adult leader training programs were initiated in January 1931. A training program for all adult Sea Scout leaders was started at Deerfield-Shields High School on January 26 under the direction of a new Assistant Scout Executive, S.J. Demorest, who was hired specifically to oversee the Sea Scout program and the new Cub Scout program for boys 9 to 11 years old. As of December 1930, the NSAC had 117 Sea Scouts in 7 ships, ranking it 8th nationally, and 109 Cub Scouts in 5 packs, compared to 1,346 Boy Scouts in 57 troops.⁷⁶

A training program for all Cub Scout leaders began at Deerfield-Shields High School on January 28. The second session was led by Rev. Harold Case of North Shore Methodist Church in Glencoe, Cubmaster of Glencoe Pack 6, the NSAC’s second pack. The program included presentations on “What is Cubbing?”, “The Philosophy of Cubbing,” and other topics, along with games and a handicraft demonstration by Field Executive Boltz for the den chiefs in attendance. A well-attended third course was held on March 23 where the participants formed dens and learned leather braiding, and a fourth course was set for April 13.⁷⁷

A twelve-hour specialized camping training course to prepare leaders for the NSAC’s first annual camporal scheduled for mid-May and for summer camp began with a course on weekend camping at the Cabin in the Woods for 34 leaders on April 11-12, 1931. The camping course attendees were divided into five patrols and their efforts were scored by judges. The twelve-hour camping course was completed indoors on May 27 at Elm Place School in Highland Park with Glencoe participants Richard Spencer of Troop 22 and District Chairman Harry Stannard.⁷⁸

The NSAC’s youth leader training was begun in January 1927 contemporaneously with adult leader training under “[o]ne of the fundamental bits of philosophy upon which scouting is based ... that boys should learn to lead themselves.” NSAC youth leader training formally began with a meeting of the North Shore Patrol Leaders association on February 12, 1927 at Byron Stolp School hosted by the Wilmette patrol leaders. Each troop was limited to six members who registered in advance. The agenda for the meeting was:

- 9:30 Arrival and reception
- 10:00 Welcome by Wilmette junior officers
- 10:10 Songs and inter-town contest
- 10:20 “What a Scoutmaster Expects of his Junior Officers” by R.W. Townley
- 10:40 “Making Things Out of Leather” by Glencoe Troop 1
- 11:00 Discussion periods

⁷⁵ NSAC325 (3/5/1931 – 22-23), NSAC331 (3/12/1931 – 25), GCS540 (4/25/1931 –24), GCS558 (6/6/1931 – 41), GCS559 (6/12/1931 – 38).

⁷⁶ GCS498 (1/17/1931 – 32), NSAC291 (1/22/1931 – 2), GCS501 (1/24/1931 – 20), NSAC305 (2/5/1931 – 22-23), NSAC306 (2/5/1931 – 24-25), WLS1553 (1/23/1931 – 24), WLS1564 (2/6/1931 – 44).

⁷⁷ GCS501 (1/24/1931 – 20), WLS1553 (1/23/1931 – 24), NSAC331 (3/12/1931 – 25), WLS1582 (3/13/1931 – 30), NSAC334 (4/2/1931 – 34), GCS540 (4/25/1931 – 24).

⁷⁸ GCS536 (4/17/1931 – 38), GCS558 (6/5/1931 – 41).

- a. The work of the Jr. A.S.M.
 - b. Senior patrol leadering
 - c. The patrol leader's responsibility
 - d. The scribe of the job [job of the scribe?]
- 11:20 Report of discussion groups
- 11:40 Story
- 11:55 Adjourn for luncheon
- 12:00 Luncheon; songs; announcements for March conference
- 1:00 Adjournment.⁷⁹

The second session was held in Lake Bluff on March 12, 1927, attended by 88 junior officers. Bob Becker of Lake Bluff (Figure 29), who wrote the "Woods and Waters" column for the *Chicago Tribune*, was made honorary president of the Waukegan-based Lake County Council in 1931, and frequently spoke to North Shore Scouts, "told the story of an experience with an Indian boy in the Yukon territory." William Solm of Wilmette exhibited items made from artstone, and Ted Grant of the Chicago Council and Morris Wright of Lake Bluff spoke about summer camp at the Chicago Council's Camp Checaugau in Michigan. Grant also taught the group an Indian song.⁸⁰

Bob Becker Speaks Before Lake Bluff Women



COURTESY WAUKEGAN NEWS-SUN
 Bob Becker, well known as an authority on dogs, hunting and fishing, was the speaker at the annual "gentlemen's night" of the Lake Bluff Woman's Club in the Village Hall on Tuesday, January 12. Mrs. A. W. Denamore, club president who presided at the meeting, is shown at the left in the above picture. Mr. Becker is a resident of Lake Bluff.

Figure 29

⁷⁹ NSAC014 (1/27/1927 – 5), GCS045 (2/5/1927 – 1).

⁸⁰ HPS036 (3/10/1927 – 5), WLS1044 (3/18/1927 – 26), LFF0594 (5/1/1931 – 11).

At the third session at the Glencoe Union Church on April 9, 1927, junior officers from 20 troops discussed the problem of “living the scout oath and law.” This produced the following comments from the Scouts:

A scout who simply wears the uniform and earns badges is a fraud, unless he tries hard to live up to the spirit and letter of the Boy Scout oath and law.

We must impress upon the scouts in our patrols and our troops that they are scouts all the time.

We must let the members of our patrols know that a scout should act as a scout everywhere.

The group concluded that “the best way to gear the scouting program into the boys habits of conduct was through experiences in doing good things together” and that “A boy becomes good by doing good!” A final indoor meeting was scheduled for May 14 in Lake Forest, with an outdoor meeting set to follow at the unfinished Cabin in the Woods in June.⁸¹ Glencoe’s junior officers at this time were shown on the cover of the *Glencoe News* (Figure 30).⁸²

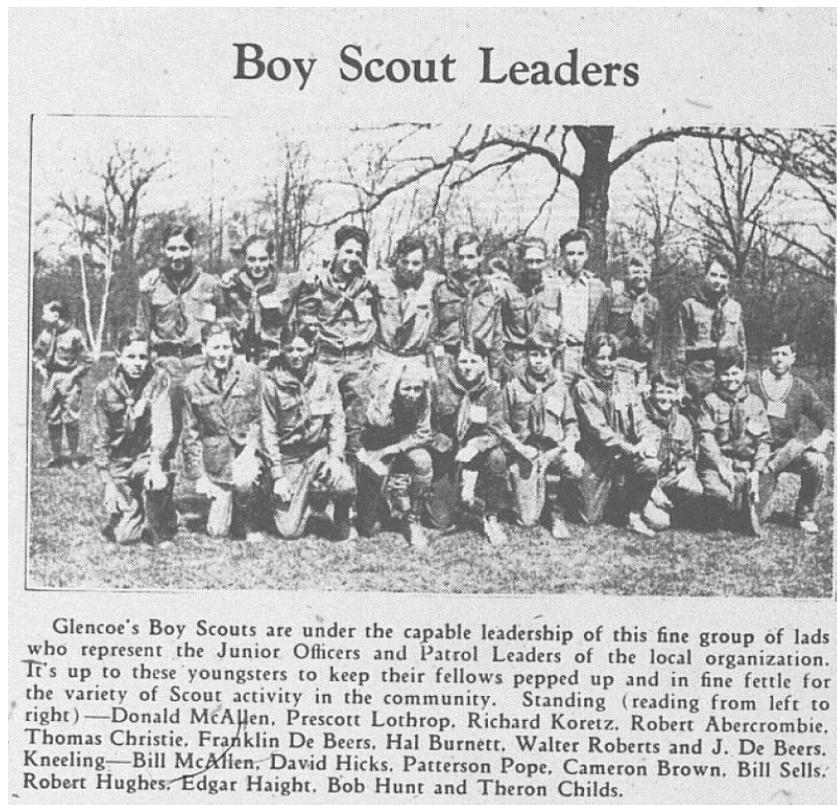


Figure 30

⁸¹ NSAC021 (4/14/1927 – 14), GCS087 (4/16/1927 – 4).

⁸² GCS091 (4/30/1927 – cover).

Junior leader training was revised in the fall of 1927 by holding north end and south end conferences in alternate months beginning in October following a meeting of 40 junior officers at St. Elisabeth's Church in Glencoe on September 17. John Betak and Pat Pope of Glencoe were on the planning committee. An all-day outdoor session for 40 Scouts from 20 troops, including five from Glencoe, was held at the Cabin in the Woods on January 14, 1928, preceding the north end meeting on January 18. The program included a game period and a Deco-Art handicraft period under L.F. Ball, Scoutmaster of Wilmette Troop 3.⁸³

The north end meeting set for February 18 was expected to draw 50 Scouts from the troops in Lake County, Northbrook, and Glenview to a program run by Scout Ernest West of Highland Park Troop 33 with Field Scout Executive W. Ted Grant as advisor. The south end meeting set for February 25 at the Wilmette Congregational Church also featured Ball's Deco-Art handicrafts and the same discussions. Delma Caldwell of Wilmette Troop 2 was south end chairman and Scout Executive Walter McPeck served as advisor.⁸⁴



Figure 31

After a junior officer conference attended by 50 Wilmette and Kenilworth Scouts chaired by Scout George Bersch of Wilmette Troop 4 on September 21, 1928 (Figure 31), a combined north and south end meeting was held at Glencoe Union Church on October 12, 1928, with 6 adult leaders present and 36 junior officers, including Prescott Lothrop, who prepared “a fine lunch” for the group, John Betak, and Walter Roberts of Glencoe. The Scoutmasters who appeared as guests of the junior officers to give presentations were C.E. Palmer of Wilmette Troop 8, D.C. Leach of Wilmette Troop 4, and R.W. Townley of Kenilworth Troop 13. After opening songs and yells, the group discussed “the essentials of a good patrol leader,” set up and

⁸³ NSAC041 (9/29/1927 – 2:2), GCS137 (10/1/1927 – 45), GCS166 (1/21/1928 – 9), GCS167 (1/21/1928 – 39).

⁸⁴ DFS005 (2/16/1928 – 3:5), NSAC061 (2/23/1928 – 2:4), GCS179 (2/25/1928 – 14).

organized patrols, held games and contests, practiced handicraft projects that could be taken back to their troops, and had an after-supper group discussion of what they could take back to their troops.⁸⁵

The highlight of the fall junior officer training schedule was an encampment at the Cabin in the Woods on November 30 to December 1, 1928. The program included instruction and contests during the morning; group discussion, outdoor games, inspection, retreat, and an inspirational period in the afternoon; and post-supper night games and a campfire. An inter-patrol contest covered competitions in several areas, but no Glencoe Scouts were among the participants.⁸⁶

The encampment was to be followed by an area-wide junior leaders conference at the Highland Park Presbyterian Church on December 7. In the spring of 1929, there were to be two spring junior leader encampments at the Cabin in the Woods because of differing spring vacation schedules, one for the New Trier Township troops on March 25-27 and one for the Deerfield-Shields Township troops on April 1.⁸⁷



Figure 32

At the south end session (Figure 32), 20 junior officers from 7 troops, again with no Glencoe Scouts, started by forming into patrols, finding wood for campfires, discussing mapmaking and how to conduct the test for it, and holding a patrol yell contest. This followed by outdoor games, a treasure hunt, a wool hunt, inspection, stunts, tent pitching, fire building, knot tying and fire by friction. No report has been found for the north end session.⁸⁸

⁸⁵ WLS1238 (9/21/1928 – 4), GCS249 (9/29/1928 – 24), GCS255 (10/20/1928 – 22).

⁸⁶ NSAC112 (12/6/1928 – 2:7), GCS271 (12/8/1928 – 30).

⁸⁷ GCS271 (12/8/1928 – 30), GCS296 (3/9/1929 – 24).

⁸⁸ GCS300 (3/30/1929 – 24), GCS301 (4/6/1929 – 32), GCS302 (4/13/1929 – 26).

A fall junior officers conference originally set for November 29, 1929 was postponed to December 7 to accommodate the schedule of Indian sign language expert William Tompkins, discussed above. As noted above, the conference at the Lake Forest Young Men's Club was attended by 125 Scouts from 40 of NSAC's 52 troops, "the largest and most successful meeting junior officers ever held in the council." In addition to the junior officers being enabled to instruct their own troops in sign language, they received pamphlets from NSAC Camping Chairman Charles A. Steele of Glencoe about winter camp and heard from NSAC committee member Keith Roberts of Glencoe about his experiences camping in Hudson Bay territory. No further junior officer conferences were reported.⁸⁹

D. Publicity and the Boy Scout Press Club



Figure 33

Occasional reports about Scouting activities in the *Glencoe News* through the early 1920s increased substantially after the NSAC was created, starting with its first press release in mid-November 1926 that announced its formation and others announcing the opening salvo of activities that it initiated. The NSAC also started sending weekly columns that were printed in the *Glencoe News* and other local papers. For example, a typical quarter-page column in the

⁸⁹ NSAC168 (11/14/1929 – 42), GCS384 (12/14/1929 – 38).

Highland Park Press in April 1927 included reports on the following: the board of review schedule at Highland Park and three other locations in May; a cookout at the Glencoe beach for adult leaders; a junior leader conference in Lake Forest; a scoutcraft field day at the NSAC’s new cabin; a luncheon in Chicago featuring Scout Executive McPeck; Scouts going to the Chicago summer camp; the upcoming May NSAC meeting and court of honor featuring a performance by Ravinia Troop 35 and 100 rank awards; and what appears to be a stock photo of “Highland Park Scouts,” whose troop numbers do not match those of existing troops, working on a merit badge (Figure 33).⁹⁰

Not all of the material in the weekly NSAC news columns was generated by the scout executive and his staff from an adult point of view, full of statistics, lists, meeting recaps, and promotions for events. In April 1927, it was reported that a monthly paper entitled *The Talk O’ The Troops*, edited by Glencoe Scout Prescott “Bud” Lothrop “and a staff of assistants,” had its first issue.⁹¹ Lothrop won a New Trier High School Lens Club competition with a photo published in the *Glencoe News* in June 1929.⁹²

A heading for the weekly column that first appeared in the *Highland Park Press* in December 1929 and later appeared in the other North Shore papers featured all of the communities served by the NSAC (Figure 34). Lake Bluff may have been omitted since it was also very active with the Lake County Council, which was based in Waukegan, and did not appear to be a “full” member of the NSAC. It fully came into the NSAC fold when the Lake County Council merged with the NSAC at the end of 1935. Columns about Scout activities in the *Glencoe News* had less detail after 1935 and tended to report unit activities only for local units.



Figure 34

Press releases from the NSAC began to be augmented by reports written by the Scouts themselves in 1928. For example, short reports from Scouts in Glencoe Troops 21, 22, and 23 and Hubbard Woods Troop 24 appeared in the *Glencoe News* in March 1928 before the Winnetka troops joined the NSAC, along with reports from other troops. In August, the banner for the weekly Boy Scout news column included the statement that it was “A regular feature prepared each by members of the Boy Scout Press Club” (Figure 35).⁹³

⁹⁰ NSAC001 (11/18/1926 – 1), NSAC002 (11/25/1926 – 1), NSAC003 (12/2/1926 – 1), NSAC021 (4/14/1927 – 14).

⁹¹ NSAC020 (4/7/1927 – 10), WLS1058 (4/8/1927 – 40), GCS084 (4/9/1927 – 16), WNT268 (4/9/1927 – 40).

⁹² GCS322 (6/1/1929 – 22), GCS324 (6/15/1929 – cover).

⁹³ GCS184 (3/10/1928 – 47), GCS243 (8/25/1928 – 28).



Figure 35

These developments were followed by a detailed list of findings from a troop scribes conference in December that recommended, among other things, that scribes maintain troop records written in ink in a ledger book, that the book be reviewed monthly with the troop committee, that “troop dues be worked on a budget plan,” that troop traditions be maintained by the records since “[a] troop having a tradition of doing things never dies,” and that the scribe confer with the Scoutmaster at least quarterly about the condition of the records since “there is no more important post in the troop than that of the scribe.”⁹⁴

In January 1929, it was announced that the monthly Press Club newspaper changed its name from North Shore Scout to Boy Scout News. It featured “fine art work by the famous cook, George Bersch.” The Press Club also announced that several Scouts were on track to earn a Press Club Quill for publishing 10 articles. It was observed that the Press Club members had “been writing a large part of the material for the newspapers in the North Shore Area council [and] are doing increasingly good work” and that several towns, not including Glencoe, had “strong Press club organizations and are meeting weekly to write up their news.”⁹⁵

In connection with the organization of the National Boy Scout Press Association, the NSAC Press Club received national recognition in April 1929 from *Scouting* magazine for getting out “two weekly news pages for local papers regarding council activities.” Reporter Robert Lehr of Highland Park Troop 32 noted that there was a weekly Saturday meeting at NSAC headquarters for Highland Park and Highwood Scouts and that Assistant Scout Executive Carl McManus (Figure 36) was meeting regularly with Scouts elsewhere while they worked towards earning Journalism Merit Badge.⁹⁶

A schedule for meetings with NSAC Assistant Scout Executive Philip Masslich (Figure 37) or McManus was announced in September 1929 for visits to “service stations” in each of the 13 NSAC communities. Each troop’s scribe, quartermaster, and troop reporter was expected to appear weekly, with each reporter expected to “work to earn his Boy Scout Press club membership.” It was stressed that reporters and scribes should attend “to see to it that your troop gets publicity on the Boy Scout page every week,” to avoid “mailing your news,” to get “help in writing your articles,” and “to earn your Press club quill and journalism merit badge at these meetings.” It was further observed that “[s]o many things happen in the troop that deserve real publicity, but never get it simply because no one writes it up. The best one to do it is some scout in your own troop.”⁹⁷

⁹⁴ NSAC116 (12/27/1928 – 9), GCS279 (12/29/1928 – 26).

⁹⁵ GCS283 (1/12/1929 – 20), GCS284 (1/19/1929 – 18).

⁹⁶ NSAC121 (4/4/1929 – n/p), GCS301 (4/6/1929 – 24).

⁹⁷ NSAC157 (9/26/1929 – 32-33), GCS352 (9/28/1929 – 28), NSAC158 (10/3/1929 – 13), GCS354 (10/5/1929 – 22), NSAC166 (11/7/1929 – 43), GCS369 (11/9/1929 – 21).



Figure 36

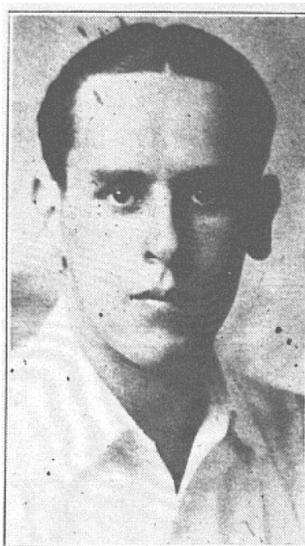


Figure 37



Figure 38

In November 1929, the Press Club announced plans for local troop reporters to become members of the National Scout Amateur Press Association and to obtain a local association charter as soon as they had 5 qualified members. In December, it was announced that “[t]he Boy Scout Press Club of the North Shore Area council has adopted a new badge for their members, to be out after the first of January. The badge represents a quill and is sewed in red on felt background and will be worn on the left sleeve.” Plans were made for regular meetings of representatives from each NSAC troop with the stated goal: “A news article from every troop every week.” Indicating the importance of the Press Club to NSAC’s leadership, Masslich was given “complete charge” of the Press Club meetings in March 1930, with meetings scheduled in Glencoe on Thursdays and meetings in all of the other communities set for Monday through Saturday.⁹⁸

This was followed by having the Press Club district editors “go to school” on a regular basis, starting with a talk from John L. Udell (Figure 38), co-publisher of the *Highland Park Press* and the *Lake Forester*, and Scoutmaster of Highland Park Troop 30, in May 1930 in which he stressed that “[e]ditors of newspapers get blamed for all the mistakes in the paper which 9-10ths of the mistakes are due to poor copy being handed into the newspaper office.” Thus, “the most important points [are] neatness, truthfulness, accuracy in dates and names, the use of names, variety and human interest points in an article.” The editors decided “to take full charge of the press club meetings in their towns,” presumably freeing up Masslich for other duties. In February 1931, the district editors under Press Club President William Lehle of Wilmette Troop 4 (Figure 39) included Ralph Stoetzel of Glencoe Troop 22.⁹⁹

⁹⁸ GCS379 (11/30/1929 – 23), NSAC180 (12/19/1929 – 46-47), GCS385 (12/21/1929 – 38), NSAC203 (3/13/1930 – 27), GCS414 (3/15/1930 – 38).

⁹⁹ NSAC216 (5/8/1930 – 26), GCS432 (5/10/1930 – 38), NSAC281 (12/25/1930 – 22-23), GCS492 (12/27/1930 – 18), NSAC305 (2/5/1931 – 22-23).



Figure 39



Figure 40

While the Press Club's stated goal of an article every week from every troop was never met, the troop scribes, and later, the reporters of the Press Club, industriously provided the bulk of the weekly Scout news columns. For example, one column in the *Glencoe News* in March 1929 was largely made up of reports from ten Scouts. This reported on the activities of three Glencoe troops, four Wilmette troops, and one Winnetka troop. Two years later, in March 1931, the column reported on the activities of the Glencoe Sea Scout Ship, seven Wilmette troops, one Wilmette Cub pack, two Winnetka troops, and Winnetka's drum and bugle corps.¹⁰⁰

The NSAC Press Club engaged in its own group activities, like field trips to the *Chicago Daily News* and radio station WMAQ, and another trip by the district editors to Pioneer Paper Company and Container Corporation in advance of the club's paper collection drive (Figure 40). Local town press clubs were set up and reported on their own meetings. There was a single report filed by the Glencoe press club about its second meeting in March 1931. New Glencoe District Editor David Roberts held a meeting with Assistant Scout Executive Carl McManus and NSAC Press Club President Lehle and issued a public plea for holdout Glencoe Troop 27 to appoint a reporter to bring articles to the club meetings. The Glencoe club was not heard from again, although the first Troop 27 report finally appeared in November announcing a new Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster.¹⁰¹

¹⁰⁰ GCS296 (3/9/1929 – 24), GCS526 (3/7/1931 – 32).

¹⁰¹ WLS1507 (10/24/1930 – 38), NSAC279 (12/11/1930 – 36-37), GCS530 (3/21/1931 – 30), WLS1586 (4/3/1931 – 46), NSAC360 (5/28/1931 – 32), WLS1604 (6/5/1931 – 45), NSAC401 (11/12/1931 – 29), GCS596 (11/13/1931 – 34), NSAC404 (11/19/1931 – 42).

At its annual meeting in December 1931, the Press Club reorganized by choosing its first editor-in-chief to “have charge of the regular meetings and supervise the work,” assisted by a news editor to “correct, file and dispense news and periodicals to the different papers,” while a business manager would “take charge of the hobby shows, ‘Camp-O-Rals,’ ‘round-ups’ and distributing papers.” A committee was appointed to draft the Press Club’s first bylaws. The club’s district editors, including Dave Roberts of Troop 22 (Figure 41), took the lead in organizing an NSAC paper drive that collected 90 tons of paper, yielding \$700 that was donated to the local relief fund.¹⁰²



Figure 41

The press club got little press after 1931 and it faded into the background as contributions from Scout reporters in the weekly Scout news pages diminished. The North Shore Area Press Club, including Lehle and eleven other editors, made a field trip to Cuneo Press in Chicago in March 1932. The next mention after that about the press club and its activities was an item in September 1932 titled “Scouts Urged to Write News” to recruit more troop reporters to be supervised by the town editors, with the potential award of a Quill for getting 12 articles in print. A meeting was held at Scout headquarters in Highland Park in October to plan a way to achieve the old goal of “A news article from every Troop every week,” as well as to adopt a constitution and bylaws. The Quill requirements were listed again in August 1933.¹⁰³

¹⁰² NSAC384 (10/1/1931 – 11), NSAC404 (11/19/1931 – 42), GCS598 (11/26/1931 – 36), GCS607 (12/18/1931 – 1), NSAC411 (12/24/1931 – 26).

¹⁰³ HPS2043 (3/24/1932 – 25), GCS2059 (9/23/1932 – 20), GCS2063 (10/14/1932 – 28), GCS2066 (10/28/1932 – 14), GCS2114 (9/1/1933 – 20).

The press club's last appearance was in an announcement in January 1934 that "the Press Club, a live wire publicity organization within the council," was to be "revived." A meeting was scheduled at Scout headquarters in February with the news that "[t]he North Shore Area Press Club will be reorganized so that all Scouting news can be handled in the best possible manner." There was no report of the meeting and nothing further was heard from or about the press club.¹⁰⁴

E. Summer Camp

Before the formation of the NSAC, providing for a long term summer camp experience was the responsibility of local Scoutmasters. For example, the Wilmette troop set up a summer camp on the beach at Saugatuck, Michigan in 1911, the Highland Park troop set up a two-week camp at Long Lake in northern Lake County in 1912, as did the Libertyville troop in 1913, the Evanston colored troop set up a camp near what is now Northbrook Court Shopping Center in 1912, and the Winnetka troop set up a camp at Lake Cameron, Michigan in 1912.¹⁰⁵

Soon after it set up operations, the NSAC started promoting Camp Checaugau at Owasippe, a camp that had just been opened in 1926 when the Lake Bluff Scouts went there, for all of the North Shore Scouts. In March 1927, the boy leaders conference heard about Camp Checaugau, "the big timberland paradise for Scouts across the lake in Michigan," from Chicago Council staffer W. Ted Grant, who later joined the NSAC staff, and Morris Wright, who had been there the previous year with the Lake Bluff Scouts, and applications began to come in for "the 'North Shore' period of June 27 to July 9." NSAC Scout Executive Walter McPeck observed:

During the year, working under the handicap of indoor meetings, we can, at the very best, but practice Scouting. But the summer camp gives us a chance to really use Scouting in earnest. Camping is concentrated Scouting. If your boys and their parents like the taste of Scouting that they have been getting this year, they should do everything possible to go to camp Checaugau where the opportunity is presented for them to get as much real Scouting in two weeks as the average troops get during the entire time in the city.

The promotional effort included distributing brochures about the camp to the NSAC Scouts. Attending Camp Checaugau during the North Shore week were six Scouts from Glencoe Troops 21, 22, and 23.¹⁰⁶

Among other accomplishments that week, six NSAC Scouts and adults were inducted into the OA, an honor camper society, during the North Shore week, including Scoutmaster Raymond Fogg of Glencoe Troop 22. As mentioned above, those OA members held their own callout to induct new members at the NSAC's winter camp held at the Cabin in the Woods on

¹⁰⁴ WLS2203 (1/11/1934 – 18), WLS2214 (2/22/1934 – 20).

¹⁰⁵ EVS006 (7/11/1912 – 9), HPS1001 (8/15/1912 – 1), WLS006 (8/22/1912 – 7), HPS1003 (8/29/1912 – 1), LVS011 (8/29/1913 – 5), WLS1565 (2/6/1931 – 45).

¹⁰⁶ LFF0218 (8/20/1926 – 4), NSAC017 (3/17/1927 – 2:4), NSAC018 (3/24/1927 – 12), WLS1065 (4/22/1927 – 18), WLS1088 (6/3/1927 – 14), GCS110 (6/11/1927 – 11).

December 27-31, 1927, and more Scouts were inducted into the OA at the NSAC's spring campout for the south end troops at the Cabin in the Woods in April 1928.¹⁰⁷

Nineteen more NSAC Scouts attended camp during the second period of July 11 to 25, 1927. The desire for "concentrated Scouting" that summer also led to adding an extra fifth period at Camp Checaugau from August 22 to September 3 for additional North Shore Scouts. The *Glencoe News* reported that "[a]pproximately 150 North Shore Scouts attended the scout camps of other councils this summer, largely Chicago, Evanston, and Waukegan. With our membership approaching the thousand mark, North Shore needs a summer camp of its own."¹⁰⁸

In the NSAC's first annual report in December 1927, Scout Executive McPeck listed a number of accomplishments during the council's first year to improve the Scouting program in the North Shore communities. "Stressing Outdoor Activities" was a major goal. This goal was met in part by arranging for NSAC Scouts to attend Camp Checaugau in the summer of 1927. The report also stated that "[t]he committee of camping and outdoor activities, under the leadership of Charles A. Steele [Figure 42] is now at work on plans for a permanent summer camp for our council." The NSAC's formal goals for 1928 also included "to establish and supervise a permanent summer scout camp."¹⁰⁹

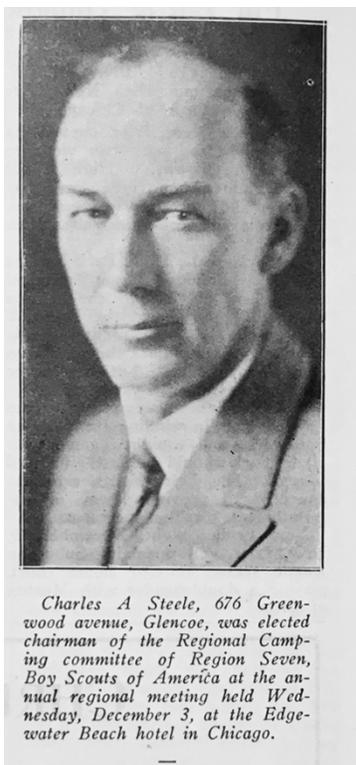


Figure 42

¹⁰⁷ WLS1097 (7/15/1927 – 3), NSAC055 (1/12/1928 – 3:6), WLS1185 (4/13/1928 – 46), WLS1186 (4/13/1928 – 47).

¹⁰⁸ LFF0218 (8/20/1926 – 4), LFF0219 (9/3/1926 – 3), WLS1097 (7/15/1927 – 3), WLS1098 (7/15/1927 – 37), NSAC035 (8/25/1927 – 7), GCS127 (9/3/1927 – 47), NSAC037 (9/8/1927 – 4).

¹⁰⁹ NSAC048 (12/15/1927 – 9), WNT382 (3/3/1928 – 14-15).

The NSAC's camp promotion for the 1928 season began in March with a notice that Camp Checaugau would start on June 25 and last for five two-week periods, with the added attraction of a new advanced camp at Hiawatha Beach for older Scouts. Scouts were reminded that they could save \$1 off the \$18 cost for two weeks at camp (\$21 for the advanced camp) if they registered by May 15. The NSAC extolled the "opportunity to receive a real knowledge of Scoutcraft, handicraft, naturecraft, watercraft, woodcraft, campcraft and funcraft" at the Owasippe camps, "the largest boys' camps west of the Allegheny Mountains." The promotional efforts resulted in over 100 registrations by the end of May, filling Camp Checaugau to capacity for the first and second periods. Altogether, the NSAC counted 127 North Shore Scouts from 20 different troops at Camp Checaugau that summer, although a count of 150 was reported later and subsequently, a more precise total of 132 different Scouts for 179 12-day periods, or 307 boy-weeks of summer camping, was reported for the 1928 season. Glencoe Troop 22 was in fifth place with 8 Scouts attending camp, and Troops 21 and 23 trailed the pack.¹¹⁰

At the same time, Scout Executive McPeck and a team of council members were actively searching for a property in northern Wisconsin for the NSAC's own permanent camp in June 1928. It was announced at the beginning of August that the NSAC's executive committee had approved the purchase of a 360-acre property with two miles of shoreline at Spring Lake, or "Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan" in Menominee. It was noted that the camp committee "began planning toward a summer camp" as soon as the NSAC was founded, that the lake was situated 290 miles north of New Trier, "and only 2½ miles off of highway 55 the scenic highway through the Menominee Indian reservation." Word of the decision must have been a poorly kept secret because it was reported in the same issue of the paper that NSAC Scouts who had been at Camp Checaugau "are happy that arrangements have been made for the purchase of [a] camp of our own near Antigo, Wis., to be operated next summer." The NSAC also provided a photo of two Scouts canoeing at Camp Checaugau the following week, quoted as saying "Next year . . . We're going to be canoeing down the Wolf river at our own northern Wisconsin camp" (Figure 43).¹¹¹

At a meeting of the OA members previously inducted at Camp Checaugau and at the Cabin in the Woods at NSAC headquarters in Highland Park on May 2, 1929, they spoke with their invited guest, E. Urner Goodman, the Chicago Scout Executive who lived in Wilmette. Goodman had founded the OA in 1915 when he was Philadelphia Scout Executive. His OA co-founder, Carroll A. Edson, Owasippe's camp director, merged five lodges at Owasippe into one in 1929, with the oldest of them being founded in 1921. After Goodman spoke to the Scouts, they agreed to form a new lodge, Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan Lodge 40, choosing John Betak of Glencoe Troop 22 as lodge president. Goodman presented their charter to them at camp on July 17, 1929. Ninety years later, Lodge 40 is now the sixth oldest lodge in continuous existence.¹¹²

¹¹⁰ NSAC069 (4/5/1928 – 3:2), NSAC071 (5/3/1928 – 3:8), GCS203 (5/5/1928 – 30), GCS212 (5/26/1928 – 7), NSAC075 (5/31/1928 – 3), WLS1360 (8/30/1929 – 32), GCS255 (10/20/1928 – 22), NSAC305 (2/5/1931 – 22-23).

¹¹¹ NSAC071 (5/3/1928 – 3:8), NSAC076 (6/7/1928 – 2:12), NSAC085 (8/2/1928 – 1), GCS238 (8/4/1928 – 1), NSAC086 (8/2/1928 – 2:12), WLS1227 (8/3/1928 – 3).

¹¹² <https://history.ou-bsa.org/node/3125>, <http://oac7.org/owasippe/>, NSAC128 (5/9/1929 – 37), NSAC134 (5/23/1929 – 43), NSAC145 (7/25/1929 – 44), GCS330 (7/27/1929 – 18).



Figure 43



Figure 44

New NSAC Scout Executive Myron C. Rybolt (Figure 44), who joined the council in January 1929, had conducted OA activities at another camp in 1928, including an Indian pageant shown on the cover of the *Lake Forester* in May 1929 (Figure 45), and he owned several Indian costumes that were used in the ceremony.¹¹³

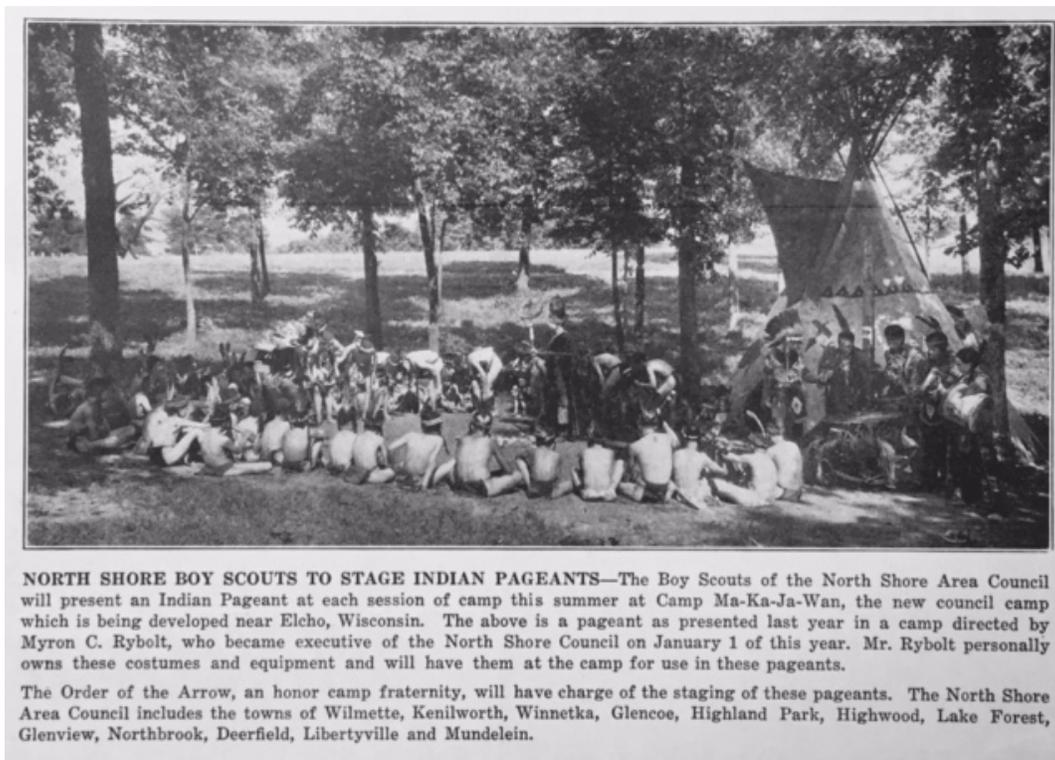


Figure 45

¹¹³ NSAC129 (5/16/1929 – cover).

In September 1930, the cover of the *Highland Park Press* featured a photo of the Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan OA lodge members at camp with first degree members in front and second degree members in the rear, including Betak, the camp's waterfront director, second from the left in the rear row. (Figure 46).¹¹⁴



Figure 46

After a lodge meeting at Deerfield-Shields High School on October 12, 1930, all 50 lodge members present walked over to the home of NSAC Honorary President Gen. Robert E. Wood at the east end of Laurel Avenue, now the Highland Park Senior Center, to make him an honorary member of the OA for his outstanding contributions that made Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan possible. They presented him with an OA sash and pin, a canoe paddle decorated with camp emblems, an OA emblem, and words of appreciation. The cover of the *Highland Park Press* showed all of the lodge members who attended the meeting (Figure 47).¹¹⁵

Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan staff member George Bersch of Wilmette Troop 4 became the second president of the OA lodge in 1930 and held that position for two years. He drew a detailed map of the camp in 1930 that was published in the *Glencoe News* and the other local papers (Figure 48).¹¹⁶

¹¹⁴ NSAC254 (9/11/1930 – cover).

¹¹⁵ NSAC261 (10/16/1930 – cover), NSAC264 (10/16/1930 – 31).

¹¹⁶ GCS423 (4/5/1930 – 34), *John L. Ropiequet & Ian C. Hopkins, Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan Lodge 40: The First Ninety Years 1929-2019*, at 143 (2019). For sale at <https://councilstuff.com/129>.



PHOTO BY HECKETSWEILER

Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan Chapter of the Order of the Arrow

Rear row—left to right: Fred Channer, John C. Blaylock, Cameron Brown, Harry Keator, Chief Whirling Thunder, John Betak, Myron C. Rybolt, James Baker, Wilbert Kunz, Bruce Kenyon, John Brenner, Oscar Goepner, Calvin Gartley, John Udell, Carl McManus, James R. Goetz, Victor Joyce, Robert White.

Second row—left to right: Jacob Jeppesen, Allen Hokenson, Peter White, Harry Weese, Bud Thackery, Jerome Nevins, Lewis Bird-sall, Charles Dostal, Charles Melcher, Robert Mehren, George Bersch, John Huhn, Lee Blaylock, Fred Reichardt, Harry Skidmore, James Hoffman, Judson Wells.

Front row—left to right: Robert Davis, Robert Fletcher, Jim Donahue, John Dernehl, Victor Hansen, Kenneth Hess, William Free-man, Fred Robinson, Edward Cazel, Larry Briggs, Harold Huhn, Mahlon Sharp, William Mehren, William Fischer, Martin Weisner, William Chichester.

1932

Figure 47

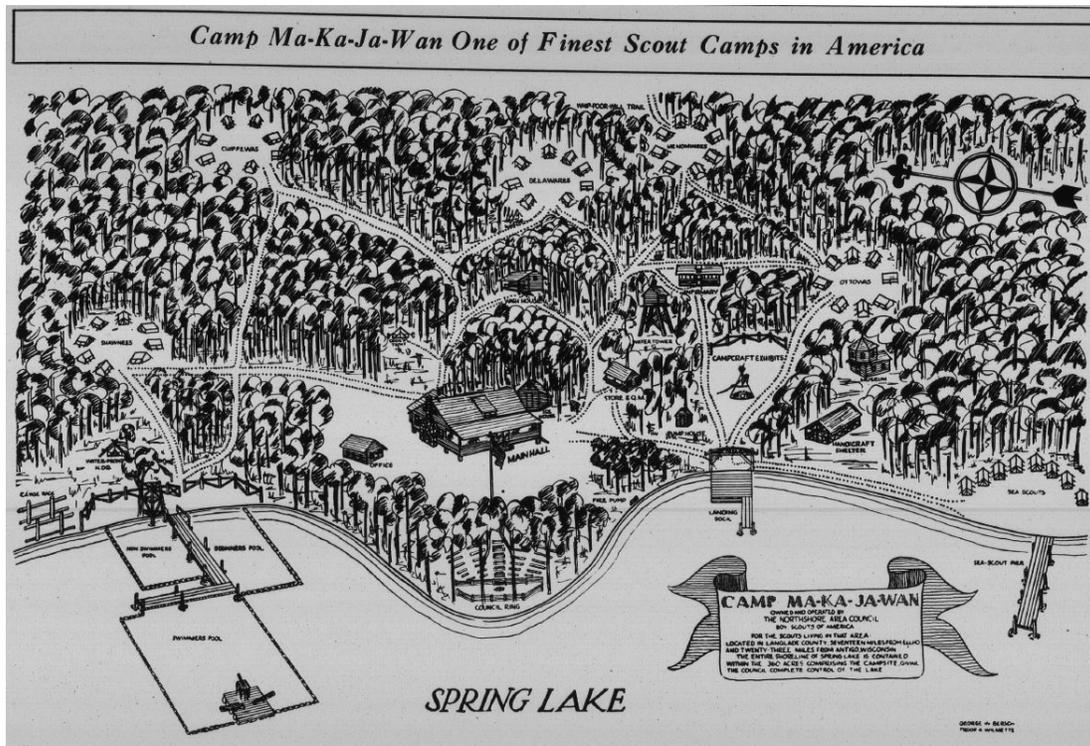


Figure 48

The new Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan was an immediate success. The statistical history of camp attendance was summarized in February 1931:

Summer camping among the North Shore Scouting has also grown remarkably. Here are the figures: In 1928, 132 different Scouts attended 179 12-day periods or 307 boy weeks at Chicago Council Camp. In 1929 the North Shore Area Council opened Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan and that year 254 different Scouts attended 365 14-day periods or 712 boy weeks – over 100% increase on 1928. In 1930, 319 different Scouts attended 502 14-day periods or 1004 boy weeks, or nearly 50% increase over 1929.¹¹⁷

IV. Scouting During the Depression Years

Unlike the later war years, when the pages of the *Glencoe News* were filled every week with stories and photos featuring local boys going off to war, being on assignment in far off lands and seas, coming home on leave, or not coming home, the Great Depression left less of an impression in the local papers. Scouts were shown doing their part in relief work in the early 1930s but for the most part, Scouting continued as usual along with the normal daily life activities of other town residents.

A. Funding Local Scouting

After the huge effort made to achieve the goals of the \$50,000 fund drive in 1931, fundraising by the NSAC and the Glencoe District eventually reverted more normal procedures. But before that occurred, a campaign in 1932 that kicked off in February during Boy Scout Week was planned to raise another \$27,500. The committee pointed out, in keeping with the times, that the “1932 budget has been materially reduced from previous years” (Figure 49). A report in the *Glencoe News* was more specific:

Drastic cuts have been made wherever possible without affecting the service rendered to the boyhood of the area. Salary reductions as high as twenty percent were made in September and the salaries paid in this Council are lower than for any similar sized council in the country, although living costs are higher in this area.¹¹⁸

A four-page insert packed with information about the NSAC’s programs and activities supplemented the weekly Scout page in the *Glencoe News* in February 1932. Artwork that included sketches of previously published photos of the NSAC Sea Scout schooner “Albatross” and the Winnetka land ship “Albatross II” detailed how each dollar contributed would be spent (Figure 50).¹¹⁹

¹¹⁷ NSAC305 (2/5/1931 – 22-23).

¹¹⁸ GCS2010 (2/12/1932 – 3), GCS2016 (2/19/1932 – 32).

¹¹⁹ GCS2014 (2/19/1932 – 30-31), GCS2015 (2/19/1932 – 32-33).



NORTH SHORE Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, launches its 1932 budget fund campaign, Friday, Feb. 19, to raise \$27,500 for the area which provides for more than eighty Cub packs, Scout troops and Sea Scout ships and operates Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan, Boy Scout summer camp at Spring Lake, Wis. The 1932 budget has been materially reduced from previous years, it is pointed out. R. Arthur Wood is general chairman of the campaign.

Figure 49

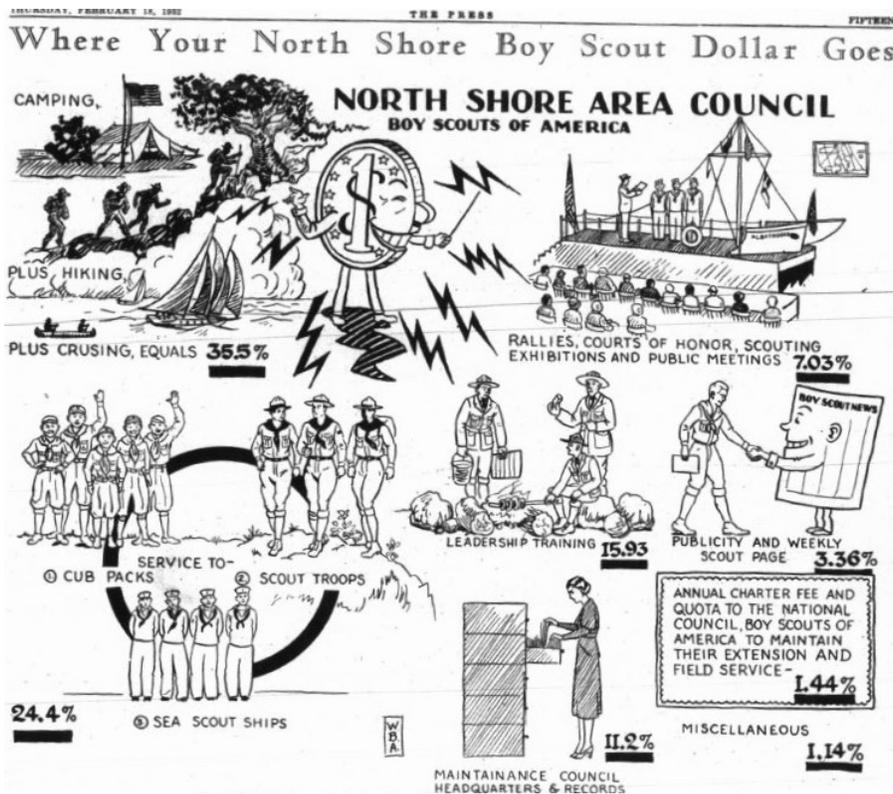


Figure 50

The campaign was chaired by R. Arthur Wood of Highland Park (Figure 51), who was assisted by Glencoe District Chairman Harry W. Stannard (Figure 52) and the other district chairmen. A “small army” of “130 teams of one captain and five men to a team” were given prospect cards at a kickoff dinner at New Trier High School on February 19 and told to start knocking on doors.¹²⁰



R. Arthur Wood

Figure 51



Harry W. Stannard

Figure 52

Although it was promised to list contributors “from week to week” as was done for the 1931 campaign, only two long lists of individuals and businesses were published for the Glencoe campaign on March 4 and 11, unlike the more extended reporting for the previous year. There was also no progress report on how well the 1932 campaign did. This may have been because it did not come close to reaching its goal. At last report on March 10, Glencoe had raised only \$2,729, \$1,286 short of its \$4,035 goal, with the other New Trier communities also falling short.¹²¹

The next announcement did not come until the kickoff for the 1933 campaign during Scout Week in early February. The goal for 1933 was reduced to \$19,000, “of which \$7,500 is for a deficit carried over [from 1932].” In addition to the cuts announced the previous year, it was reported that “[t]he executive personnel has [sic] been reduced over fifty per cent. The remaining executives have cheerfully accepted material reductions for their services.” Sounding somewhat of a note of desperation, fund drive chairman Wood stressed that:

Under present conditions character building institutions are more necessary than ever before to combat destructive social influences, usually restrained, which are breaking out under the present order of things. Every constructive influence on the minds of [the] adolescent must be stimulated to greater activity.

¹²⁰ GCS2014 (2/19/1932 – 30-31), GCS2016 (2/19/1932 – 32-33).

¹²¹ GCS2021 (3/4/1932 – 5), GCS2023 (3/11/1932 – 2), GCS2025 (3/11/1932 – 40).

Reflecting the economic conditions that apparently had even reached the affluent North Shore the previous year, it was reported that “[t]he actual budget for council operations and maintenance of camp is cut more than half, down to \$11,500.”¹²²

Like the 1932 goals, the 1933 goals also were not met despite a plea from NSAC President Henry Fowler that while government agencies were available to aid hungry people, it was left “to such agencies as Scouting to provide ‘character building’ and ‘citizenship training’ to our youth.” For example, while general campaign chairman Wood stated that “[b]ecause of the methods employed in this drive it is not planned to be a hasty campaign, but will be extended over a considerable period,” Wilmette still had a \$2,000 balance to raise as of the end of September towards its \$3,000 quota.¹²³

Nothing appeared about fundraising in the *Glencoe News* for the following year. In October 1935, NSAC became one of eight beneficiary agencies of the newly organized Glencoe Community Chest, starting a relationship that lasted for decades. The Chest’s publicity for its member agencies in November stated that there were 72 registered Boy Scouts in three Glencoe troops, a significant decline from the 1931 figures discussed in the next section. This was part of the prelude for an army of 150 workers to visit every home in Glencoe to solicit donations with a goal of wrapping up the campaign in two weeks, by November 12. Pledges totaling \$14,000 of the campaign’s \$19,815 goal were received by November 22 and \$15,500 a week later. No final tally was reported.¹²⁴

In 1936, the goal of \$22,000 was reached with an increase in the subscriber base from 964 to 1040 despite the lack of publicity in the paper during the fall campaign. The Chest observed that “[s]ince this is a community enterprise, it is gratifying to see the spirit of the Chest spreading in the community, with a total of approximately 1,400 families.” The 1937 campaign did not even have that much publicity, although it apparently was also successful. A recap in July 1938 reported how much the nine member agencies were allocated for the first half of the year, with the Scouts receiving \$1,000 and a special allocation of \$250, as part of the \$8,630 given to all of the agencies, suggesting a shortfall from the full year goal. The 1938 campaign went “over the top” in 18 days in November, although the goal was not reported, nor the amounts allocated.¹²⁵

The Community Chest campaigns in 1939 and 1940 raised their goals by \$2,000 to \$25,000 without publicizing what the allocations would be. The only detail given about the 1939 campaign was that it had 200 workers. The “250 enthusiastic volunteer workers” for the 1940 campaign raised 58% in four days, with the expectation that the goal would be achieved if donors raised their previous contributions by 10%, although the campaign was only at 79% at last report four weeks later.¹²⁶

¹²² GCS2018 (2/3/1933 – 3), GCS2084 (2/10/1933 – 3).

¹²³ WLS2134 (2/16/1933 – 21), WLS2140 (3/9/1933 – 39), WLS2180 (9/28/1933 – 5).

¹²⁴ GCS2240 (10/18/1935 -5), GCS2243 (11/1/1935 – 11), GCS2245 (11/8/1935 – 1), GCS2248 (11/22/1935 – 1), GCS2250 (11/29/1935 – 1).

¹²⁵ GCS2325 (2/5/1937 – 6), GCS2409 (7/7/1938 – 5), GCS2414 (10/13/1938 – 5), GCS2416 (11/24/1938 – 5).

¹²⁶ GCS2474 (10/12/1939 – 5), GCS2475 (10/12/1939 – 12), GCS2535 (9/26/1940 – 3), GCS2542 (10/17/1940 – 5), GCS2544 (10/24/1940 – 5), GCS2548 (10/31/1940 – 3), GCS2555 (11/14/1940 – 2).

B. Activities on the Shore

1. Boy Scout Troop Structure

The number of Scout troops in Glencoe increased before the Depression hit, but then diminished as it deepened. Unlike the Highland Park District, the Glencoe District did not routinely publish statistics, but there were a couple of reports that constituted snapshots of how well it was doing compared to the figures given by the Glencoe Council in the early 1920s. Full troop rosters were published in the *Glencoe News* in connection with the \$50,000 fundraising campaign in February 1931:

Troop 22 (Glencoe Union Church): Scoutmaster S.F. Hedgcock, 32 Scouts

Troop 23 (St. Elisabeth's Episcopal Church): Scoutmaster Col. Louis Waelfelaer, 35 Scouts, founded April 1927

Troop 25 (St. Elisabeth's Episcopal Church): Scoutmaster William B. Baehr, Jr., 20 Scouts, founded October 1929

Troop 27 (North Shore Methodist Church): new Scoutmaster Martin Rudoff, 7 Scouts, but starting a "period of growth"¹²⁷

Troop 24, the successor to former Glencoe Troop 4 at Sacred Heart Church in Hubbard Woods under Scoutmaster Harry W. Roberts, was listed as a Winnetka District unit at this point. If its 25 Scouts were counted as Glencoe Scouts, there would be a total of 119 Scouts in the old Glencoe Council area. Also, Troop 21 at Glencoe Union Church had been converted to Sea Scout Ship 21 for older Scouts as described below. It had 19 Sea Scouts under Skipper Harold H. Elliot, which when added to the five troops would constitute the equivalent of 137 Scouts in Glencoe. Cub Pack 6 at North Shore Methodist Church had 18 Cubs under Rev. Harold C. Case as Cubmaster.¹²⁸

By contrast, only two Scout troops were reported to have re-registered in early 1934, Troop 22 under Scoutmaster Karl D. King, Jr. and Troop 25 under Scoutmaster Baehr. King moved to Glencoe in 1932 after a Scouting career in Wilmette, becoming Glencoe District Commissioner (Figure 53), and then Scoutmaster of Glencoe Troop 22 in 1934. He was a guest at Troop 324's annual dinner in 1941 as Assistant Highland Park District Commissioner (Figure 54). Troop 23's charter apparently lapsed that year since the troop submitted a charter application as a new troop in 1935 with 20 Scouts, including 17 former Lone Scouts. Its Scouts were not listed on the summer camp rosters in 1934, although they were listed in 1935 and subsequently.¹²⁹

¹²⁷ GLS513 (2/7/1931 – 40), *Boy Scouting in Highland Park*, supra note 6, at 50-51.

¹²⁸ GLS509 (2/7/1931 – 33), GLS511 (2/7/1931 – 36), GLS513 (2/7/1931 – 40).

¹²⁹ GCS331 (6/29/1929 – 24), GCS2028 (4/1/1931 – 10), GCS2140 (3/2/1934 – 20), GCS2158 (6/22/1934), GCS2160 (7/6/1934 – 14), GCS2182 (11/16/1934 – 12), GCS2224 (6/28/1935 – 15), WLS2640 (2/29/1940 – 48), NEIC recharter records.



Figure 53



Figure 54

While Troop 22 continued to be an active presence in the pages of the *Glencoe News*, Troop 25 did not. As discussed below, both Cub Pack 6 and Sea Scout Ship 21 appear to have been disbanded by 1934, with Cub Scouts and Sea Scouts starting over in 1936 and 1937, respectively. Troop 23's Scouts appear to have remained active as Lone Scouts despite the charter lapse since it produced two Eagle Scouts at a court of honor in October 1937, its first Eagles since 1929, when Troop 22 produced six Eagles (Figure 55).¹³⁰



Figure 55

¹³⁰ GLS2140 (3/2/1934 – 20), GCS2364 (10/8/1937 – 13), NEIC Eagle list.

Troop 25

Two new troops were started in the fall of 1929 to join existing Troops 21, 22, 23, and 24. After its roster of new Scouts was published in the *Highland Park Press* in October 1929, Troop 25 made its first appearance in the *Glencoe News* in November with donations of new American and troop flags and a picture showing a group of boys not yet in uniform “made up almost entirely of Italian and Negro boys who have been enjoying the facilities of St. Elisabeth’s parish gymnasium” with Scoutmaster Wilbur L. Walter (Figure 56). This made it the church’s second troop. The Scouts advanced quickly, with all 15 passing the Tenderfoot tests and two passing most of the Second Class tests by February 1930. Ten were awarded Second Class at the Glencoe hobby show and court of honor in March. This was a high point of Glencoe Scouting, with Scouts from five different troops getting awards. William B. Baehr, Jr. became Scoutmaster later that spring and sent four of his Scouts for two weeks of summer camp in August to “Camp Belknap, the Chicago council camp for colored boys at Owasippe, Mich.”¹³¹

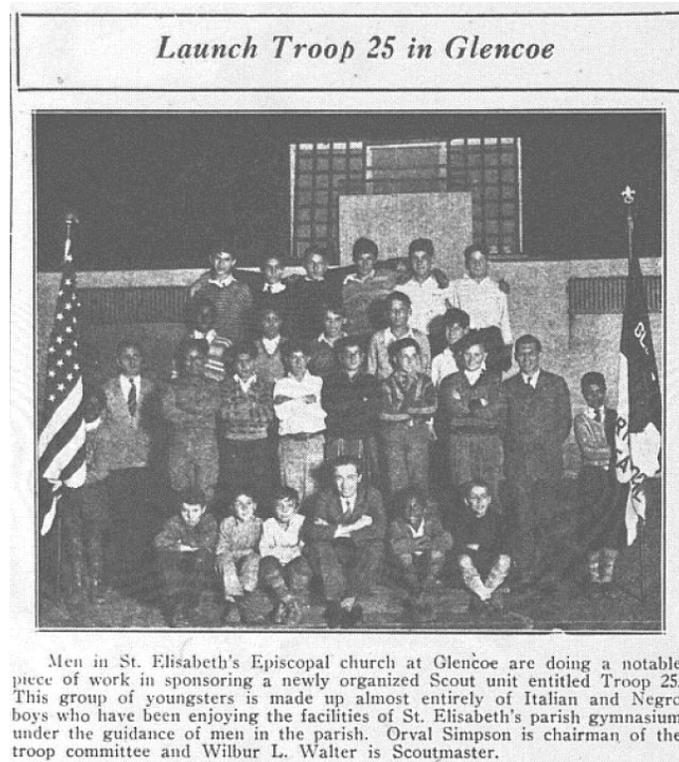


Figure 56

The troop reported four new Scouts and two new Assistant Scoutmasters at the start of the next school year in October. It then boasted of having four patrols. The troop got another picture in the paper in March 1931 with all of the Scouts in uniform (Figure 57). However, it got little further publicity until it was listed as one of only two troops in Glencoe to re-register for 1934 under Baehr, although it apparently was disbanded during the year. Subsequently, a new Troop 25 was mentioned in April 1936 as one of several NSAC units that got special Silver

¹³¹ NSAC160 (10/17/1929 – 13), GCS370 (11/16/1929 – 3), GCS374 (11/23/1929 – 24), GCS40 (2/1930 – 30), GCS411 (3/8/1930 – 20), GCS462 (8/23/1930 – 20).

Jubilee medallions from the BSA for its flag and charter for being formed in 1935, the BSA's twenty-fifth anniversary.¹³²



Figure 57

Troop 27

Troop 27, sponsored by North Shore Methodist Church, made its debut in the paper in December 1929 in a report about the troop committee's budget for the newly organized troop, with the "necessary dollar and a half per boy" for troop expenses held in a revolving fund that would be replenished by dues of ten cents a week. The troop reporter told of Scouts passing Second Class tests in the forest preserve in February 1930 and having almost enough Scouts for a patrol in March. Despite the troop's small size, it sold the most tickets per Scout for the March hobby show and court of honor. Three of its Scouts were awarded their Tenderfoot cards and Scoutmaster L. DeBerard got two merit badges. The troop also expanded to two patrols and reported growing from the original 5 Scouts to 13 plus 3 candidates in April. However, although new Scoutmaster R.H. Johnson and the troop committee were featured in the *Glencoe News* in November 1931 (Figure 58), the troop disappeared from view afterwards.¹³³

¹³² GCS479 (11/1/1930 – 19), GCS484 (11/29/1930 – 21), GCS529 (3/14/1931 – 24), GCS2140 (3/2/1934 – 20), GCS2276 (4/24/1936 – 52).

¹³³ GCS385 (12/21/1929 – 39), GCS404 (2/22/1930 – 28), GCS41 (3/8/1930 – 20), GCS423 (4/5/1930 – 35), GCS593 (11/6/1931 – 34).



Figure 58

2. Community Service

The Glencoe Scouts focused on helping local relief efforts in earnest in the fall of 1931. They joined a house to house canvass organized by NSAC in each of its eleven districts to collect clothing for the needy in October 1931 after the local papers published a notice for everyone to have their contributions bundled and ready for pickup so they could be distributed to the local relief agencies. This was a success (Figure 59).¹³⁴



Figure 59

¹³⁴ GCS582 (10/2/1931 – 1), GCS586 (10/9/1931 – 32), GCS2014 (2/19/1932 – 30).

As discussed above, the Boy Scout Press Club focused its efforts on community service as well as getting the Scouts to get the news out by taking the lead in a paper collection drive in late 1931. The editors' trips to paper companies (Figure 40) helped lay the groundwork for access to buyers for old paper after NSAC President Henry Fowler announced in November 1931 that Lloyd Hollister, Inc., the publisher of the *Glencoe News*, the *Wilmette Life*, and the *Winnetka Talk*, and other local publishers were sponsoring the Scouts' first monthly paper collection in December.¹³⁵

The first step was for the Scouts to canvass the households in the geographic areas assigned to Troops 22, 23, 25, and 27 to obtain pledges for contributing paper. Twenty-eight listed Glencoe Scouts from Troops 22, 23, and 25 collected 4 tons of paper in their first collection in December, out of 90 tons collected council-wide, with the help of village trucks supervised by Assistant Village Manager for Scouting J.A. Williams. It was noted that a survey found that 28 tons of paper entered Glencoe every month, so it was hoped that twice as much could be collected in January.¹³⁶

The second monthly collection in January 1932 started with a rally at Glencoe Union Church with instructions from Glencoe District Chairman Harry Stannard. Sixteen listed Scouts from Troops 22, 23, and 25 worked to tie up bundles of paper for the paper collected that day, although the amount was not reported. Twenty-two listed Scouts from the same troops mobilized for the third collection in March, led by Glencoe District Commissioner Keith Roberts (Figure 60). The planned six monthly collections were cut to five in March with a report that NSAC had earned about \$2,500 for local charities and had obtained "large amounts of old clothing" up to that point.¹³⁷

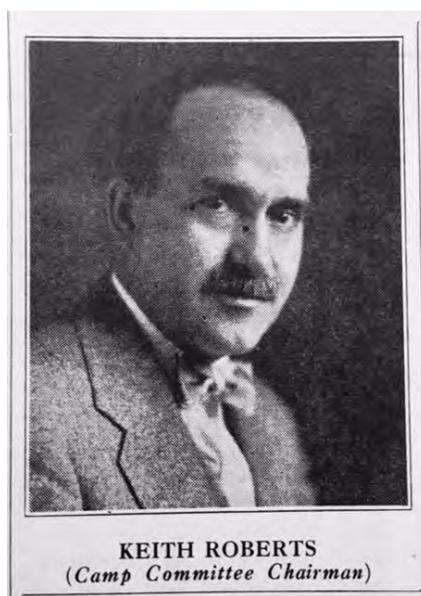


Figure 60

¹³⁵ GCS592 (11/6/1931 – 3), GCS598 (11/20/1931 – 36)

¹³⁶ GCS605 (12/11/1931 – 3), GCS607 (12/18/1931 – 1), GCS610 (12/25/1931 – 3).

¹³⁷ GCS2002 (1/8/1932 – 12), GCS2003 (1/15/1932 – 10), GCS2008 (1/15/1932 – 10), GCS2013 (2/19/1932 – 6), GCS2022 (3/4/1932 – 12).

The Cub Scouts were also put to work. Pack 6 at North Shore Methodist Church and the other packs in the council began collecting coat hangers in December 1931 to earn half a cent for each one collected. Seven of the nine packs in the council, with 487 Cubs, collected 28,000 coat hangers within the first week, paced by Kenilworth Pack 60, which collected 10,500 while Pack 6 collected 2,500. By mid-February, the Cubs had collected 40,000 coat hangers.¹³⁸

3. First Aid Meets

From its start, as discussed above, one of the NSAC's principal goals was ensuring that its adult leaders were thoroughly trained. The NSAC's training course was renamed the University of Scouting in the fall of 1931, with monthly programs at Elm Place School attended by 100 to 160 leaders each time that included Principles of First Aid in the first two sessions. The fourth session in January 1932 added a first aid course led by David F. Whitelaw (Figure 61), first aid director of the North Shore Line, headquartered in Highwood. In January 1934, Whitelaw became chairman of the NSAC's new Health and Safety Committee and recruited "first aid instructors who will be available in most of the districts in the Council for special instruction in first aid work." Every troop was asked to assemble five-Scout teams to take the new first aid course. In addition, George Scheuchenpflug, Director of Community Recreation for Highland Park, conducted a twelve-Monday night American Red Cross training course for adult leaders at NSAC headquarters starting in November 1933 as part of the NSAC's five-year training program.¹³⁹



Figure 61

¹³⁸ GCS611 (12/25/1931 – 12), GCS2014 (2/19/1932 – 30).

¹³⁹ NSAC090 (8/9/1928 – 2:9), GCS589 (10/23/1931 – 18), GCS593 (11/6/1931 – 40), GCS2001 (1/1/1932 - 10), GCS2124 (11/3/1933 – 40), GCS2125 (11/10/1933 – 36), GCS2130 (12/22/1933 – 16), GCS213 (1/12/1934 – 14), GCS2134 (1/26/1934 – 14), GCS2141 (3/9/1934 – 16).

The purpose of this exhaustive first aid training was to enable the adult leaders to train their Scouts in first aid. The Scouts in turn were incentivized to learn it by competing with Scouts from other troops in a system of first aid meets at the local council level, the sectional level, and ultimately at the big four-state Midwest regional level. In January 1928, the NSAC made a first aid competition the sole subject of “a council-wide first aid rally.” As the council put it:

First aid presents an opportunity for us all to “be prepared.” We all need to learn more about first aid. A special incentive is being prepared for every troop to raise the standard of its first aid work by getting a picked team of six scouts to prepare themselves to enter the Council first aid contest.¹⁴⁰

The Scouts were urged to invite their parents and all their friends to come and watch as judges from the North Shore Line graded the teams at Glencoe Union Church. Hundreds of Scouts and parents saw the only Glencoe troop competing, Troop 21, tie for sixth place with three other troops. However, there was no report of how well the winning Ravinia Troop 35 did at the sectional meet with the Evanston, Waukegan-North Chicago, and Northwest Suburban Councils in March.¹⁴¹

The next NSAC first aid meet in May 1929, which was open to all troops in the council, was the warmup event at a pre-camp rally at Deerfield-Shields High School attended by 900 Scouts, friends, and family. The winning Libertyville troop fell to the Des Plaines Council troop in a triangular meet that was also part of the program.¹⁴²

No first aid meet was reported for 1930, although the Scouts were put through their paces by Scout Executive Myron Rybolt in another way in February of that year. He placed a Saturday call to every Scoutmaster “to mobilize his troop, prepared with first aid equipment for emergency action” with “at least one improvised stretcher and as many first aid kits as possible.” The next council-wide first aid elimination contest came in April 1932 in Kenilworth, but the Glencoe troops did not participate in it. There was also no report of participation by any of the Glencoe troops in the often sketchy reports for NSAC first aid meets in 1933 through 1940.¹⁴³

A Scouting exposition of another kind took place in October 1935, as the NSAC put on a joint merit badge show with the Evanston and Northwest Suburban Councils at the Patten Gymnasium at Northwestern University. Billed as “the greatest exhibition of scouting activities ever to be held on the north shore,” Boy Scouts demonstrated about 50 different merit badges accompanied by many other exhibits for Cub Scouts, Sea Scouts, Senior Scouts, and other organizations, with appearances by drum and bugle corps and stage shows, although none of the Glencoe troops exhibited. The star of the show was Troop 54 from rural Half Day, demonstrating the Dairying Merit Badge by milking a live cow and demonstrating “pasteurizing

¹⁴⁰ NSAC047 (9/13/1928 – 1).

¹⁴¹ WLS1148 (12/30/1927 – 12), GCS163 (1/14/1928 – 25), GCS171 (2/4/1928 – 4).

¹⁴² GCS309 (4/27/1929 – 24), GCS319 (5/25/1929 – 28).

¹⁴³ NSAC191 (1/30/1930 – 18), HPS2042 (3/24/1932 – 24), GCS2031 (4/8/1932 – 36), LFF0677 (4/14/1932 – 14), HPS2140 (4/13/1933 – 15), HPS2171 (3/2/1934 – 9), GCS2209 (3/29/1935 – 55), LFF0883 (3/3/1938 – 16), WLS2548 (3/23/1939 – 41), WLS2643 (3/14/194 – 56).

and the Babcock test for tuberculosis bacteria.” Attendance was estimated at 10,000 for the two-day show.¹⁴⁴

4. Camporals

Another area where the NSAC’s Scouts could test how well they had learned their Scouting skills was the camporals that the council held annually, but not every year. They were described as follows in 1931:

The Camp-O-Ral is a rally in camp, but a different kind of rally. It is a patrol event, where each patrol comes equipped to live “on its own” for at least two meals, camping out over night under its own shelter and participating in several field projects which will not be known to the competitors until that part of the program begins. From the inspection at the start until the Camp-O-Ral is officially closed, every action (or lack of it) is subject to judging by the officials.

Each patrol is under the exclusive leadership of its patrol leader, for no scoutmasters may cross into the competition field or offer assistance that might benefit the patrol in any way. Scoutmasters who attend must camp in a scoutmaster’s section, and are not to hold any communication with their scouts. The Camp-O-Ral therefore provides the greatest possible opportunity for the expression of the patrol method, as the competing teams are entirely on their own. They are judged on their ability as the result of their Scout training to meet any problems that may be presented to them.¹⁴⁵

The first NSAC camporal was held at Braeside Woods (now Turnbull Woods) at Green Bay Road and County Line Road on May 17-18, 1930. The official score sheet had a maximum of 1000 points, with 10 field events of 24 points each and 760 points for camping events. A Standard rating required receiving at least 700 points. Patrols could only use equipment or supplies they carried in or that the council supplied. They had to present themselves for inspection at 2:00 pm on Saturday.¹⁴⁶

The events included making a fire in 10 minutes with only “two pieces of wood, a string and a handful of tinder,” a wool hunt consisting of finding everything in the woods with wool in it or that appeared to have wool, causing “a good cleanup of the woods,” and a Scout’s pace timed test. The 100 Scouts who registered in 12 patrols were not listed, nor were their scores. Scout Executive Myron Rybolt considered the camporal a success for a first time effort, with no patrol winning an “A” ranking, but all of them winning a “B” or “C” ranking. The results were published several months later. Troop 22’s Wolf Patrol won a “B” rating. Charles A. Steele, NSAC’s Camping Committee chairman, was head judge.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁴ GCS2236 (9/20/1935 – 18), GCS2237 (9/27/1935 – 18), GCS2242 (10/25/1935 – 26), GCS2244 (1/1/1935 – 24).

¹⁴⁵ WLS1457 (4/18/1930 – 32).

¹⁴⁶ GCS428 (4/26/1930 – 40).

¹⁴⁷ GCS428 (4/26/1930 – 40), GCS439 (5/24/1930 – 34), NSAC305 (2/5/1931 – 24-25).

The 1931 camporal, at the same location on May 16-17, tripled in size, with 275 Scouts from 35 troops. “B” ratings went to a Troop 22 patrol and two Troop 25 patrols. Each troop got a felt star for its patrol flag.¹⁴⁸

The next camporal, on May 21-22, 1932, operated under the same rules, but also permitted the patrols to use their trek carts, like the one Troop 13 had in 1929 (Figure 62), to haul their equipment and supplies. Fifty patrols signed up, but since only 37 patrols were listed in the recap, there apparently were several no-shows. It was remarked that “[a]lthough the patrol ratings were not as high as last year, the patrol standards were really higher and the camping better,” a curious statement perhaps explained by the fact that the rating sheets were “more carefully graded.” Highwood Troop 37’s Black Arrow Patrol was the sole “A” rating with 850 to 1000 points. Most patrols only earned a “C” rating for 650 to 749 points, including Troop 22’s Silver Fox Patrol with Ralph Stoetzel as patrol leader.¹⁴⁹

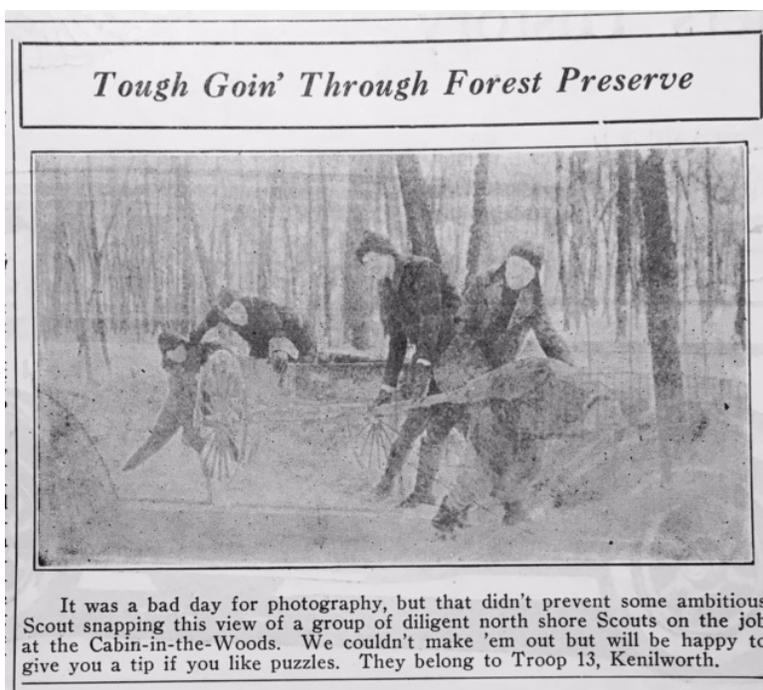


Figure 62

The 1933 camporal was called off “because, the council officials, it is stated, believe the scoutmasters need this time in preparing their various troop programs,” including the upcoming Boy Scout Day at the Chicago World’s Fair. In 1934, responding to inquiries about whether a camporal would be held, the NSAC announced that it would hold a Ma-Ka-Ja-Ral instead of a camporal on May 26-27, again at Braeside Woods. The difference between the two was that the Ma-Ka-Ja-Ral would be a “patrol camping competition in which the patrol[s], instead of competing against each other, compete against a standard, and all who meet the standard may be classed as winners.” It featured “the making of troop equipment,” notably a canvas bed roll with materials that cost about fifty cents. The NSAC expected 300 to 400 Scouts to attend. The

¹⁴⁸ NSAC358 (5/21/1931 – 3), GCS557 (5/29/1931 – 40).

¹⁴⁹ GCS2038 (5/6/1932 – 20), GCS2041 (5/27/1932 – 16).

Scoutcraft events included fire building, tracking, knot tying, string burning, first aid, water boiling, and signaling. The judges included NSAC Camping Chairman Keith Roberts of Glencoe as successor to Steele, NSAC Commissioner Col. J.B. Jackson of Highland Park, and Highwood Commissioner Paul Muzik. However, there was no report on which or how many patrols actually attended or qualified against the standard.¹⁵⁰

The NSAC's Scouts were scheduled to participate in a Mothers' Day ceremony at Dyche Stadium in Evanston on May 12, 1935 instead of a camporal. Two thousand Scouts from the NSAC and the Evanston and Northwest Suburban Councils were expected to make a "grand entry" with "their massed colors" before an audience of 10,000 prior to "a short address by an outstanding speaker of the middle west," Scouting demonstrations of signaling, tent pitching, pioneering, fire by friction, Indian dancing, and drum and bugle corps, plus Cub Scout games and a Sea Scout demonstration of a breeches buoy rescue, culminating in "a formal Scout tribute to their mothers assembled in the stands." Rain caused the grounds to be "unusable," so the show was moved to May 19, which allowed the organizers to add an appearance by the DuPage Area Council band and National Council officers to drop in from a meeting at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago. No similar extravaganza was reported for 1936.¹⁵¹

After two years without a camporal, the NSAC held a differently structured camporee on June 5-6, 1937. Still a patrol camping competition with A-B-C ratings to be achieved, it was planned to have four sectional camporees on the two prior weekends leading up to the council camporee, although no report of a final camporee has been found. The south section held its camporee at the Cabin in the Woods on May 22-23. A "C" rating went to Troop 22's Explorer Patrol, with Ross Williams, Wally Peterson, Alan Mathews, Dey Watts, Kenneth Cushman, Clark Van Horne, and Ronald McGraw.¹⁵²

In 1938, Col. J.B. Jackson of Highland Park was the camporal chairman and Harold Spinney, Wilmette Troop 2's Scoutmaster, was camporal director. Jackson originally scheduled a south division event to be held at Turnbull Woods and a north division event to be held at Swift's Woods in Lake Forest, but it appeared that this was changed to having all units come to Turnbull Woods on May 21-22. Only the first and second place teams were listed. Among the numerous other patrols that participated were two from Troop 22, the Pine Tree Patrol led by Wally Peterson and the Stag Patrol led by Dan Hamley.¹⁵³

The 1939 camporal fell on Mothers' Day, May 14, so a new feature was added: a salute to mothers. After the patrol competition on Saturday and Sunday, the Glencoe, Highwood/Highland Park, and Kenilworth Drum and Bugle Corps made an appearance and the Highland Park Troop 324 band played. Rabbi Charles E. Shulman of North Shore Congregation Israel spoke after a "tribute" to mothers from the 1,200 Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Sea Scouts present.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵⁰ GCS2098 (5/12/1933 – 34), HPS2169 (3/8/1934 – 10), HPS2173 (4/5/1934 – 11), WLS2227 (5/3/1934 – 18), GCS2150 (5/11/1934 – 18), WLS2236 (5/31/1934 – 24).

¹⁵¹ GCS2211 (4/12/1935 – 26), GCS2212 (4/19/1935 – 20), GCS2214 (5/3/1935 – 24), GCS2215 (5/10/1935 – 28), GCS2218 (5/31/1935 – 22).

¹⁵² GCS2341 (4/30/1937 – 50), GCS2343 (5/14/1937 – 47), GCS2347 (5/28/1937 – 35).

¹⁵³ WLS2447 (5/13/1938 – 35), GCS2401 (5/26/1937 – 14).

¹⁵⁴ GCS2444 (4/27/1939 – 37), GCS2446 (5/11/1939 – 19), GCS2449 (5/18/1939 – 56).

The 1939 competition was “exceptionally keen” due to the presence of 43 patrols compared to the 21 at the spring 1938 camporal. Only the five patrols winning an “A” rating were listed, however, so it is not known how well the Glencoe patrols fared. Spinney served as Jackson’s vice chairman and master of ceremonies.¹⁵⁵

5. Sea Scouting

How to keep older boys interested and engaged in Scouting has been a perennial issue since the very beginning of Scouting. For example, there was a meeting in November 1930 with Ray O. Wyland, the Director of Education for the National Council (Figure 63), the principals of New Trier High School and the other two high schools in the NSAC, the NSAC Executive Board, and grade school principals devoted to “the problem of keeping the older Scout active in the movement.”¹⁵⁶

One solution was to create an elite program. Lord Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of Scouting in England in 1907, devised the Sea Scouting program, for which his older brother wrote a handbook in 1912. Sea Scouting reached the North Shore communities at varying times in the 1920s. The *Glencoe News* reported on a BSA dinner in New York City in 1930 where Baden-Powell was guest of honor in which he lauded Sea Scouting “because so much of my boyhood was spent in that kind of recreation” before he became a soldier.¹⁵⁷



Figure 63



Figure 64

¹⁵⁵ HPS2444 (5/18/1939 – 11), WLS2564 (5/18/1939 – 56).

¹⁵⁶ GCS486 (12/6/1930 – 32).

¹⁵⁷ GCS423 (4/5/1930 – 34), <http://www.seniorscoutinghistory.org/seniorscoutsite/seascout12.html>.

Sea Scouting started in Glencoe in September 1929 when Troop 21 became Sea Scout Ship 21, the “Blue Nose,” probably named after the well-known Nova Scotia fishing and gaff rig schooner built in 1921. Scoutmaster Charles D. Spencer resigned after moving to Evanston and the troop, “composed mostly of older Scouts, the majority of whom are interested in the Sea Scout program,” unanimously decided “that it would be advisable to secure a leader with a background of seafaring experience and re-register the troop in November as a Sea Scout ship.” This became a reality in December when the Scouts had a “preliminary organizational meeting,” selected Mr. Murrell as Skipper, and started passing their Apprentice tests.¹⁵⁸

Ship 21 started to build a “land ship” on the basement floor of Glencoe Union Church in January 1930 by laying out a deck plan and painting it, although its details were not further described. It probably was not as elaborate as the Winnetka Ship 26 land ship (Figure 64). The ship reported on trips to Great Lakes Naval Training Station to buy uniforms and instruction by Mate Raymond Ringson and others, as well as playing baseball and other games, as their ranks swelled to 15 Scouts by the end of March.¹⁵⁹

After attrition due to high school graduations, Ship 21 started the next fall under new First Mate John Betak with plans to buy a real boat, although it was never reported that they were able to do so. Reports of the ship’s activities through the school year were limited to the Scouts’ work on improvements to their land ship while reading yachting magazines in the chart room during breaks.¹⁶⁰



Figure 65

¹⁵⁸ GCS348 (9/14/1929 – 22), GCS383 (12/7/1929 – 42), <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bluenose>.

¹⁵⁹ GCS394 (1/25/1930 – 16), GCS400 (2/8/1930 – 30), GCS414 (3/15/1930 – 38), GCS421 (3/29/1930 – 24), GCS423 (4/5/1930 – 34), GCS443 (5/31/1930 – 22).

¹⁶⁰ GCS484 (11/29/1930 – 31), GCS485 (12/6/1930 – 7), GCS487 (12/6/1930 – 34), GCS489 (12/13/1930 – 38), GCS491 (12/20/1930 – 34), GCS526 (3/7/1931 – 32), GCS530 (3/21/1931 – 30).

Ship 21's roster was published in February 1931 along with the rosters for NSAC's other six ships. The total of 117 Sea Scouts, up from 88 Scouts at the end of 1929, ranked NSAC's program as the eighth largest in the nation. Harold H. Elliott was then Ship 21's Skipper and John Betak, A. Prescott Lothrop, and David Hicks were Mates. Betak and Lothrop were two of Glencoe's first six Eagle Scouts (Figure 65), with Betak being the first Scout to reach the rank of Eagle in November 1927, after Scoutmaster Leroy Clements became Glencoe's first Eagle in June. The other 16 Sea Scouts included two more of the Eagles, Cameron Brown and Walter Roberts. By 1933, with Betak as Skipper, the 23 Sea Scouts of Ship 21 boasted of having 4 Eagle Scouts and 5 Life Scouts.¹⁶¹

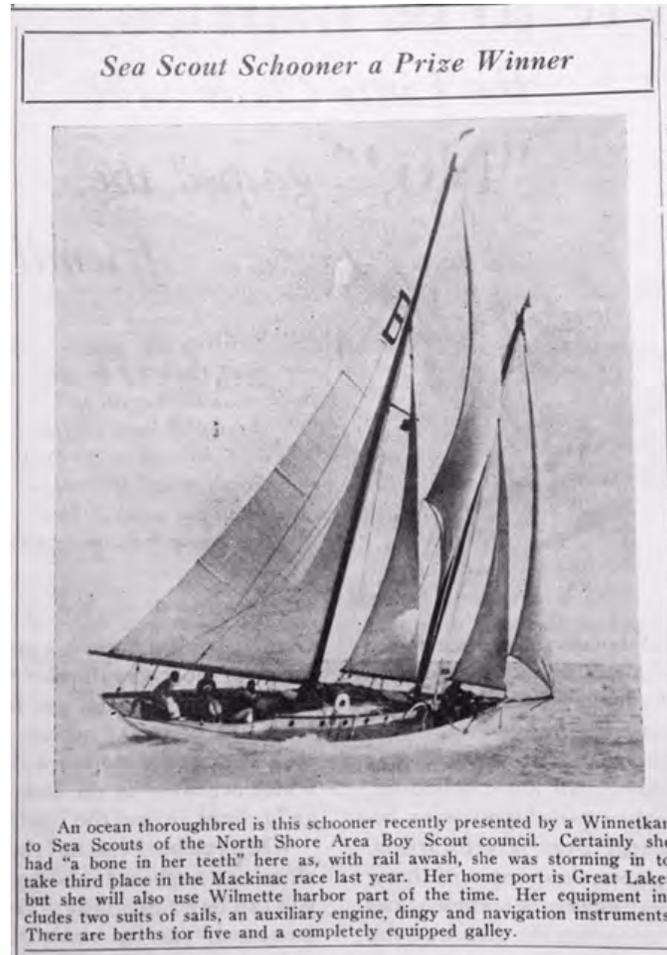


Figure 66

In May 1930 came the news that an anonymous Winnetka resident had donated a 43 foot schooner to the Sea Scouts of the NSAC. The "Quicksilver" (Figure 66) had come in third in the Mackinac race in 1929. It drew 6 feet of water and had a 105 foot mainmast; had two sets of sails, including racing sails; carried a crew of ten; and had sleeping quarters for five. After commissioning in Holland, Michigan, it was to berth at Great Lakes Naval Training Station and would also visit Wilmette harbor. It was expected to be crewed by NSAC Sea Scouts in the 1930 Mackinac race, although there is no later mention of participation in the race. W.H.

¹⁶¹ GCS211 (5/26/1928 – 5), GCS511 (12/7/1931 – 36), GCS2085 (2/10/1933 – 29), NEIC Eagle list.

Williams of Kenilworth was named Commodore of NSAC's six existing Sea Scout Ships, including Glencoe Ship 21, the "Blue Nose." The "Quicksilver" was insured against piracy to "take us back through the days of America's glorious sea history" by means of the "ancient phrasing" of the marine insurance policy, which specifically insured against "[p]irates, rovers, letters of mart [sic], kings and princes, perils of the sea."¹⁶²

After Assistant Scout Executive Carl McManus and his crew sailed it from Benton Harbor, Michigan, 16 men from the NSAC brass and local leaders, including Charles A. Steele and Thomas N. Lothrop of Glencoe, checked it over at its Great Lakes berth in June. It was noted that they all fit on board without crowding. They set up Sea Scout leader training cruises and voted to let the Sea Scouts rename the ship. The "Quicksilver" was renamed the "Albatross" after Winnetka Ship 26, and was promptly put to use by all of the NSAC ships on a schedule.¹⁶³

The first log of the boat's activities in July showed it being visited by the Lake Forest, Glencoe, and Winnetka ships on successive days. The Sea Scouts spent the summer of 1930 on "long cruises" of one to two weeks' duration as the Sea Scouts' version of summer camp, traveling the length and breadth of Lake Michigan. They also made use of the Region 7 training ship "Pinto," a fishing schooner based in Chicago that was the largest sailing ship on the Great Lakes at the time and could accommodate 60 Sea Scouts and leaders.¹⁶⁴



Figure 67

Sea Scout activities included a special Sea Scout camp at Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan, although there is no record of which ships' Sea Scouts attended it. The first camp was held in August 1930, where the Port and Starboard Crews stood watch at two-hour intervals "to accustom the Sea Scouts to the watch as conducted on board ship." The canoe paddle on the 1930 camp badge

¹⁶² GCS434 (5/17/1930 – 12), GCS511 (2/7/1931 – 36).

¹⁶³ GCS434 (5/17/1930 – 12), GCS445 (6/7/1930 – 32), GCS446 (6/14/1930 – 24), GCS448 (6/21/1930 – 30).

¹⁶⁴ NSAC225 (5/29/1930 – 13), GCS445 (6/7/1930 – 32), GCS454 (7/19/1930 – 30), GCS511 (2/7/1931 – 36), GCS565 (7/17/1931 – 29).

(Figure 67) symbolized the Sea Scout camp, as the axe on the 1929 badge symbolized the camp's pioneer year and the signal flags on the 1931 badge symbolized completion of a signal tower as a pioneering project. The camp was designed to be a model camp that would "arouse the envy of every Boy Scout, stirring up in him a keen desire to continue his scouting activities by becoming a Sea Scout and availing himself of the interesting and adventurous experiences that Sea Scout training entails and comprises," according to George Gaidzik of the Highland Park Sea Scouts. Among other things, their campfire was graced by the appearance of Scout Executive Myron C. Rybolt playing his harmonica. At their last retreat at the end of the period, all of the Sea Scouts appeared in the same kind of uniform for the first time, the "regulation white summer uniform prescribed for sea scout use," after the camp store finally got in a special order just before Gaidzik had to leave for home.¹⁶⁵

Sea Scout camp was held again in 1931, with "more leadership and equipment provided." Preparations included leveling the ground and building platforms for the 32 foot by 16 foot Sea Scout tents. They were to have their own dock to the south of the barge dock used to transport people and goods across the lake, sailboats, and training equipment, and would work on "boat building and repairing, sailing, water work, special trips and seamanship training" during each of the last three periods.¹⁶⁶

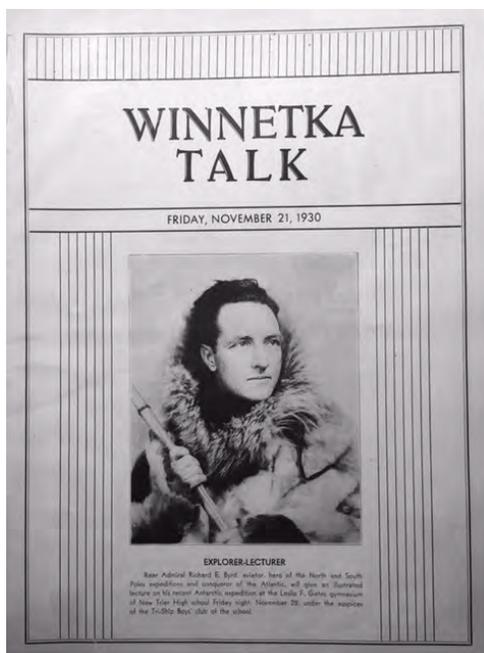


Figure 68



Figure 69

The program with Adm. Richard E. Byrd (Figure 68), the famed Antarctic explorer, at New Trier High School was the highlight of the 1930 Sea Scouting season. His Antarctic expedition had been mentioned as early as September 1928, when a column written by Scout Ernest West of Highland Park Troop 32 listed Eagle Sea Scout Paul A. Siple (Figure 69) of Erie,

¹⁶⁵ GCS460 (8/7/1930 – 27), GCS461 (8/16/1930 – 26), GCS568 (7/31/1931 – 34), WLS1589 (7/30/1931 – 26), NSAC388 (10/15/1931 – 22).

¹⁶⁶ WLS1589 (4/17/1931 – 8), NSAC587 (5/7/1931 – 29), NSAC373 (7/30/1931 – 26).

Pennsylvania among several examples of interesting Scouts and Scout activities around the country. Siple, who had 59 merit badges, had been chosen by Scouting officials from among six candidates to accompany the Byrd expedition. When the BSA National Council awarded Byrd the Silver Buffalo in June 1929, he sent back a thank you radio message lauding Siple's contributions to the expedition. The BSA sent out a letter to Scout executives about Siple's activities as recounted in a radio message from Adm. Byrd in April 1930. Siple accompanied Byrd again on his 1933 Antarctic expedition.¹⁶⁷

NSAC announced that Sea Scouts would have a special reserved section at New Trier High School for Adm. Byrd's "movie-lecture" about his expedition on November 28, 1930 and that they would have a private meeting with him afterwards that would discuss Siple's experiences. It was noted that the "famous flyer and explorer" was a close friend of the late principal of New Trier. First Mate John Betak distributed the tickets to the Ship 21 Scouts that they ordered at a meeting where nearly everyone appeared for the first time in their blue winter uniforms. Adm. Byrd was introduced by NSAC Commodore W.H. Williams and he got to meet an 87-year-old Great Lakes sailing vessel captain from Highland Park, Capt. Cary.¹⁶⁸

Siple was in the NSAC news again in 1931. Wilmette Troop 4 Assistant Scoutmaster George Bersch was given the honor of speaking at a meeting of the BSA National Council in Memphis, Tennessee on June 5-6. He and Siple shared the stage with a presentation called "Tribute of Youth to Scouting." In July, Siple appeared at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, talked with NSAC's Sea Scouts, and had some of his remarks reported in the NSAC summary. An NSAC column in September featured celebrity Sea Scout Siple again, for being awarded a gold medal for his work at Byrd's Little America station in Antarctica. Siple's book, "A Boy Scout with Byrd," was favorably reviewed in the *Glencoe News* in May 1931.¹⁶⁹

1932 was a quiet year for the "Blue Nose," with no publicity for it in the *Glencoe News*. It resurfaced in March 1933 as one of the three teams at the NSAC Sea Scout swim meet at Deerfield-Shields High School with Highland Park Ship 39 and Lake Forest Sea Scout Patrol 46, although only the Lake Forest team went on to the Region 7 meet in April at the Shawnee Club pool in Wilmette, where it shared first place with the Chicago team. That summer, John Betak qualified for the Quartermaster rank, the equivalent of the Eagle Scout rank he had earned earlier, but he was unable to join the ceremony at the Chicago World's Fair for new Quartermasters and Eagles.¹⁷⁰

Betak made his final appearance in the paper as a Sea Scout in June 1934 with the announcement of the creation of "[a] rollicking fraternity of Sea Scouts with sailing aspirations," the Ancient Order of Sons of Salvage, with its first (and presumably only) chapter installed on the "Albatross" at the start of the sailing season. Betak was the chief officer, with the title of

¹⁶⁷ NSAC096 (9/13/1928 – 8), GCS323 (6/8/1929 – 28), NSAC214 (4/24/1930 – 29), GCS485 (12/6/1930 – 34), GCS2067 (11/4/1932 – 30).

¹⁶⁸ GCS480 (11/8/1930 – 31), GCS482 (11/22/1930 – 32), GCS485 (12/6/1930 – 7), GCS487 (12/6/1930 – 34).

¹⁶⁹ GCS551 (5/8/1931 – 40), GCS555 (5/22/1931 – 11), NSAC371 (7/16/1931 – 24), GCS576 (9/4/1931 – 28).

¹⁷⁰ GCS2091 (3/31/1933 – 18), GCS2099 (5/19/1933 – 36), GCS2100 (5/26/1933 – 36), GCS2114 (9/1/1933 – 20), NEIC Eagle list.

Grand Termite. The members had “rendered outstanding service in preparing the schooner ‘Albatross’ for a season of extended cruising.” (Figure 70) They “received their membership cards (pieces of sandpaper)” at a July 4 ceremony. The Order was reminiscent of the Royal Order of Greenhorns that Betak created in his second season as Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan’s waterfront director in 1930, complete with “bawling out” ceremonies in front of the whole camp “for those who fail to move their buddy checks to the proper place when they leave the waterfront.”¹⁷¹

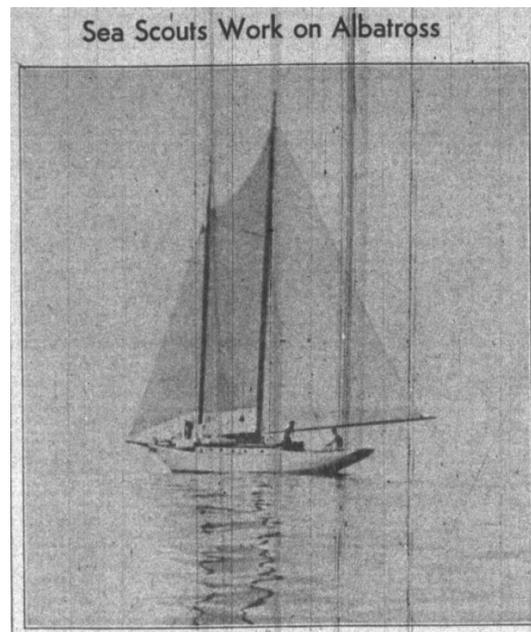


Figure 70

Ship 21 did not appear again until a meeting to revive it at the home of Kenneth Fox, later NSAC’s President in 1940-41, was announced in December 1937 with Cameron Brown, one of its original Scouts, to be the new Skipper. Sea Scouts were to be part of the “record” 300 Scouts and fathers at the Glencoe District Boy Scout Week dinner at Glencoe Union Church in February 1938, where the Glencoe Scout Drum and Bugle Corps was introduced (Figure 71).¹⁷²

Subsequent mentions of the Glencoe Sea Scouts were limited and sporadic. They were among the 300 attendees at the February 1939 Glencoe District Boy Scout Week dinner at North Shore Congregation Israel under Skipper Lewis Birdsall and were part of the Scout show “Macbeth” at Central School in March with a cast of 200 Cubs and Scouts, although Scouts from Troop 23 got the principal roles and it was not reported what roles the Sea Scouts played. One Ship 21 Sea Scout spoke on behalf of the council’s Sea Scouts and Senior Scouts at NSAC’s Mother’s Day tribute to mothers during its camporal at Turnbull Woods in May.¹⁷³

¹⁷¹ GCS454 (7/19/1930 – 30), GCS2154 (5/25/1934 – 20), GCS2159 (6/29/1934 – 28), GCS2164 (7/20/1934 – 18).

¹⁷² GCS2375(12/16/1937 – 5), GCS2381 (1/27/1938 – 1), GCS2382 (2/10/1938 – cover), NEIC History Timeline, <https://neic.org/about-us/history/>.

¹⁷³ GCS2427 (2/9/1939 – 5), GCS2432 (3/2/1939 – 7), GCS2438 (3/16/1939 – 2), GCS2439 (3/23/1939 – 3), GCS2449 (5/18/1939 – 56), GCS2462 (7/13/1939 – 18).



Figure 71



Life Boat Drill Aboard the Sea Scout Ship *Oliver H. Perry*

Figure 72

In July 1939, one Glencoe Sea Scout was part of a 16-Sea Scout NSAC contingent for a Region 7 crew of 98 on board a cruise from Detroit to Lake Superior aboard the three-masted schooner “Oliver H. Perry,” a 200 foot vessel with a 120 foot mainmast that was built in Nova Scotia in 1921 for the African lumber trade before it was purchased for Sea Scout cruises by a group of Michigan men led by Henry Ford (Figure 72). The ship was towed by the Coast Guard up the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair to Lake Huron, it sailed to Sault Ste. Marie, was towed to Lake Superior, sailed to Batchawana Bay in Canada, then sailed back to Lake Michigan after a tow back through the Sault, and ended at Holland, Michigan after being becalmed for a day off Mackinac Island. Ship 21 attended the NSAC Commodore’s Ball and Bridge of Honor at the Highland Park Elks Hall in February 1940 under Skipper Birdsall and it participated in the Glencoe Scout Vaudeville Show in April (Figure 73). It also participated in the Commodore’s Ball in March 1941.¹⁷⁴



Figure 73

Ship 21 was next heard from as being “reorganized” by the Skipper in November 1941, with eight Sea Scouts on board and looking to recruit more. In March 1943, it was reported that the ship scored 1896 points on its annual inspection by Scout Executive Clifford Speer, which was enough for it to be made NSAC’s flagship, which “was much better than expected, as it has only been a year since the ship was reorganized with entirely new personnel.” However, Skipper Harold Hall was commissioned as a lieutenant commander in the Navy in April and left for active duty. Another call went out for “old Boy Scouts who are not active in Scouting now” to join the ship and for “experienced men to instruct the new Scouts.” This call may not have been

¹⁷⁴ GCS2459 (7/13/1939 – cover), GCS2460 (7/13/1939 – 1), GCS2461 (7/13/1939 – 10), GCS2462 (7/13/1939 – 18), GCS2497 (2/1/1940 – 8), GCS2508 (3/14/1940 – 70), GCS2512 (4/4/1940 – cover), GCS2575 (3/27/1941 – 30).

productive, given the manpower shortage during the war, since nothing further was heard about the ship after that.¹⁷⁵

6. Cub Scouting

WILMETTE LIFE
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1931

CUBS B. S. A.
NOT "CUB SCOUTS"
OF "JUNIOR SCOUTS"

The Cub Promise
I promise to do my best:
1. To be square, and
2. To obey the Law of the Cub Pack.

Badge of WOLF RANK

Badge of BEAR RANK

Badge of LION RANK

The Cub Program for 9-10- and 11-year-old boys is under the direction of the Boy Scouts of America and has a separate and different leadership program and uniform from that of the Boy Scouts.

• • •

16 Cub "Packs" with over 450 Cubs are already registered with the North Shore Council, B. S. A. 27 other Packs are being organized by churches and other sponsoring institutions.

10 Cents Per Copy
\$2.00 Per Year

Figure 74

Cub Scouting (Figure 74), known as Cubbing in early years to distinguish it from Boy Scouting, became a formal program of the BSA in early 1930. The first mention of the BSA's plans for Cubbing in the local papers came in May 1929, when NSAC's weekly column reported that at its annual meeting, the BSA committee in charge of "arranging a younger-boy program" had decided "to create a junior organization for boys of nine, ten, and eleven, who will be known as 'Cubs'" and would be eligible to become Boy Scouts at age 12. In October, it was reported at a Region 7 training conference in Chicago that the program was "ready to be tried out" with "experimental stations" to be set up around the country, with the hope that the NSAC "might get one of these stations." The formal launching of the program was announced by the BSA in

¹⁷⁵ GCS2607 (11/6/1941 – 54), GCS2674 (3/25/1943 – 13), GCS2675 (4/15/1943 – 9).

February 1930, and the NSAC reported in June that it was “one of the few councils allowed to experiment with the Cub movement,” with 10 Cub packs already in existence.¹⁷⁶

The Cub Scout program in Glencoe began in the fall of 1930 when North Shore Methodist Church formed NSAC’s second registered pack, Pack 6, with 11 Cubs under Rev. Harold C. Case (Figure 75) as Cubmaster. The pack’s first reported outing occurred when Case took them to a Northwestern football game in October. It held its first court of honor and hobby show, where “[e]ach boy will display handcraft and hobby collections,” in February 1931. NSAC published its roster that month showing 18 Cubs registered in the pack. Another pack had been formed at Glencoe Union Church, Pack 47, with J.E. Baldwin as Cubmaster and 29 Cubs. Pack 6’s outing to the forest preserve near the Cabin in the Woods in April was publicized, while the Pack 47 Cubs got a “special invitation” to hear Dr. Cornell preach on “Heroes and Hopes” in May with the church’s Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts.¹⁷⁷



Figure 75



Figure 76

Dr. C.V. Nichols (Figure 76), a neighbor and close friend of the author’s grandparents in Ravinia and a future NSAC president in 1942-43, was named chairman of the NSAC Cub Committee later in 1931. He began a new Cub leader instruction course at Elm Place School in Highland Park in December 1931. As of that time, the NSAC had 450 Cubs in 16 packs, including Glencoe Packs 6 and 47. One of Dr. Nichols’ first official acts as chairman of the NSAC Cub program was “to again inform the public just what is definitely meant by ‘Cubbing’” in order to respond to curiosity about “the new ‘Cub’ program.” He reported that “after years of

¹⁷⁶ GCS321 (6/1/1929 – 20), NSAC158 (10/3/1929 – 13), NSAC200 (2/27/1930 – 25), GCS445 (6/7/1930 – 32).

¹⁷⁷ GCS477 (10/25/1930 – 2), GCS509 (2/7/1931 – 33), GCS510 (2/7/1931 – 34), GCS519,(2/21/1931 – 6), GCS535 (4/11/1931 – 55), GCS554 (5/22/1931 – 2).

experiment by hundreds of leaders” plus “scientific research” sponsored by a Rockefeller foundation, the BSA created “a program of home-centered activities for boys of pre-Scout years.” He described the “Den,” the “Den Mother,” the “Den Chief,” the “Pack,” the “Cubmaster,” the three ranks, and the essentials and purposes of the “leisure-time program” and its organization.¹⁷⁸

During the school year of 1931-32, only two Cub Scout items appeared in the *Glencoe News*. Pack 6 had an overnight hike to the Cabin in the Woods with dinner there for 30 Cubs in October 1931 before they went to a Northwestern football game the next day. New Pack 85 was formed at St. Elisabeth’s Episcopal Church as Glencoe’s third pack in December with Cubmaster Morgan Ward and 6 Cubs.¹⁷⁹

Then nothing appeared in the paper about Cub Scouts until May 1936, when it was reported that three new Glencoe packs had been formed, the earlier ones evidently having been disbanded. It was stated that “[h]eretofore the boys of pre-Scout age have had no organization and the new groups are being formed to give them an opportunity to prepare themselves for full Scoutship when the required age is reached.” The South School pack invited parents to meet at the home of Mrs. E.G. Waters, the Central School pack invited parents to St. Elisabeth’s Church, and the North School pack invited parents to the home of Mrs. Kenneth L. Fox.¹⁸⁰



Glencoe Cubs, the junior Boy Scout organization, completed its year's program recently, with a pack meeting at the Glencoe Union church. The "pack," Scout leaders explain, includes all the Cubs, and is further broken up into "dens," led by a "chief," a member of the Boy Scouts, and supervised by a "den mother."

Figure 77

The new packs, which operated as a single pack at the three Glencoe school locations, were successful. In October 1936, it was reported that “[t]he enrollment of Cubs has reached the maximum . . . when it was found that about 90 were enrolled in the pack,” with others held on a waiting list until Cubs reached age 12 “and are graduated into the ranks of the Boy Scouts.” Separate groups were told to assemble at North School and South School for a trip to see a

¹⁷⁸ WLS1598 (5/14/1931 – 44), WLS1649 (11/26/1931 – cover), GCS599 (11/27/1931 – cover), WLS1652 (12/3/1931 – 31), GCS2046 (6/24/1932 – 20).

¹⁷⁹ GCS584 (10/2/1931 – 8), GCS603 (12/4/1931 – 34).

¹⁸⁰ GCS2281 (5/9/1936 – 5).

football game at Dyche Stadium. In December, when the pack held its second pack meeting after a summer gathering at the beach, it was reported that the pack was sponsored by the Glencoe chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and that Cubmaster Robert Woods had two assistants, Oliver Williams and Robert Mason. The only other publicity for the remainder of the school year was for the pack's graduation ceremony in June (Figure 77), but Cub Scouts news items became somewhat more frequent the next year and subsequently.¹⁸¹

Achievement awards were given to 50 Cubs at the new pack's December 1937 meeting, with three of them graduating to Boy Scouts. The Cubs also swelled the ranks of the Glencoe drum and bugle corps. They joined the Scouts of Troops 22 and 23 and the Sea Scouts in putting on the Scout vaudeville show in March 1938 under managing director Volney Parker (Figure 78). The show marked the first performance of the "newly organized drum and bugle corps under the direction of Walter Paffenberger," along with "[m]usical numbers, tumbling acts, a ballet performance, dances, comedy skits and other specialties" with a cast of 235 Cubs and Scouts. Show proceeds were earmarked for construction of a "cabin in the woods for Glencoe boys" and for drum and bugle corps equipment. The cabin was planned for forest preserve property north of Dundee Road near Skokie Highway. It was announced in July that the Cook County Forest Preserve District would build the cabin for the two Glencoe troops and the Cub pack, although no further mention of a Glencoe cabin at that location appeared in the paper. The Cub pack's other major activity was a kite flying contest in April.¹⁸²



Figure 78



Figure 79

The Glencoe pack was first identified by number as Pack 32 in a report on its December 1938 pack meeting with 360 in attendance under new Cubmaster Volney Parker. The Cubs had spent six weeks repairing a "truckload" of toys contributed by the 100 pack families to be distributed to less fortunate children by the Glencoe Relief and Aid Society. Parker also presided

¹⁸¹ GCS2301 (10/23/1936 – 10), GCS2311 (12/11/1936 – 82), GCS2353 (6/25/1937 – 55).

¹⁸² GCS2375 (12/16/1937 – 5), GCS2377 (12/23/1937 – 6), GCS2382 (2/10/1938 – cover), GCS2390 (3/3/1938 – 43), GCS2392 (3/10/1938 – 58), GCS2395 (4/21/1938 – 3), GCS2398 (5/5/1938 – 3), GCS2411 (7/21/1938 – 5).

over the Glencoe Boy Scout Week dinner in February 1939 in his dual capacity as Cubmaster and Committee Chairman of Troop 23. The April kite flying contest was to be covered by a BSA photographer and “shown in many other states as commendable examples of Cub activity,” but results of the contest were not reported. The Cubs also participated in the Glencoe Memorial Day ceremony (Figure 79).¹⁸³

John R. Fischer was Pack 32’s new Cubmaster for the 1939-40 season, aided by three Assistant Cubmasters. The pack instituted a new office, head den mother, to coordinate the work of its 16 den mothers. The Cubs’ contributions to the April 1940 vaudeville show were a “bugle dance,” the “Lone Ranger,” an Indian dance, a minstrel show, living statues, and story land.¹⁸⁴



Figure 80

Fischer was succeeded by R.K. Newhall for 1940-41, plus three new Assistant Cubmasters for the South, Central, and North districts and a new head den mother. The only publicized activity was the Cub and Scout show in two parts, “America Was” and “America Is,” in May 1941. It was noted that high school students would count as children, so that “[b]ig brother, six foot two inches tall, need not wear a pair of shorts and carry a bag of marbles in order to get in at half price.” Also, the mothers directing the skits “have no difficulty in finding a George Washington, a soda clerk, a Christopher Columbus, or a street cleaner, but putting a Scout in skirts is something else again” (Figure 80). Moreover, for the First Thanksgiving, “[r]oles of first, second, third and fourth Colonist are easy to fill, but, as one patriotic Cub

¹⁸³ GCS2419 (12/15/1938 – 73), GCS2420 (12/22/1938 – 49), GCS2427 (2/9/1939 – 5), GCS2442 (4/6/1939 – 3), GCS2452 (6/1/1939 – 3).

¹⁸⁴ GCS2479 (11/2/1939 – 12), GCS2512 (4/4/1940 – cover), GCS2513 (4/4/1940 – 3).

pointed out, fifth Colonists are now in ill repute.” Games, races, awards, and a picnic at North School in June completed the Cub Scout year.¹⁸⁵

C. Summer Camp

Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan and Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan Lodge 40 of the OA have played large roles in Glencoe Scouting during the 90 years since their founding in 1929. The OA’s activities are mostly beyond the scope of this history to describe since they played similarly significant roles in the Scouting activities of all of the other towns in the NSAC and, after mergers in 1969 and 1971, in its successor, the Northeast Illinois Council.¹⁸⁶

As mentioned above, the NSAC combined a first aid meet with its first pre-camp rally for the new Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan at Deerfield-Shields High School in May 1929 for an audience of 800 to 1,000. In addition, NSAC Camp Committee Chairman Charles Steele of Glencoe described the new property and its facilities, and OA Lodge President John Betak of Glencoe appeared in Indian costume and told the audience about the OA lodge which had been chartered recently. This was followed up with a post-camp reunion program at the high school in October.¹⁸⁷

Glencoe Scouts joined the first camp staff and took a leadership role in the OA. The most prominent one was Betak, who has been mentioned above as Glencoe’s first Eagle Scout and First Mate of Sea Scout Ship 21. The leader of the OA lodge was originally called the president rather than the lodge chief, and Betak served for the first one-year term during the inaugural 1929 season, becoming vice president the next year. He was director of the waterfront and also served as leader of camp one, one of the original four villages at the camp before the campers gave them the Indian names still in use today. His shipmate David Hicks served as camp truck driver and leader of Menominee Village, and shipmate Cameron Brown, another of Glencoe’s first Eagles, was assistant leader of camp three for one two-week period. Col. Louis Waefelaer, Scoutmaster of Troop 23, served as leader of camp four.¹⁸⁸

Betak and Hicks returned to the same positions in the 1930 season. Bob Mehren of Hubbard Woods Troop 24 was the camp bugler. Lewis Birdsall (Figure 13), later Skipper of Ship 21, was a junior staff member for the second period. Mehren may have been depicted by Troop 22 dad Robert H. Moulton on a *Glencoe News* cover photo in August 1930 that was labeled “Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan Calls” on a *Lake Forester* cover in May 1932 (Figure 81).¹⁸⁹

The primary promotion for the 1930 season was providing discounts from the \$15 fee for a two-week period. An early bird registration by May 15 would save each Scout \$1. In addition,

¹⁸⁵ GCS2546 (10/24/1940 – 9), GCS2579 (4/17/1941 – 16), GCS2581 (4/24/1941 – 7), GCS2584 (5/1/1941 – 9), GCS2591 (6/5/1941 – 14).

¹⁸⁶ The details may be found in *Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan Lodge 40*, supra note 114. For sale at <https://councilstuff.com/129>.

¹⁸⁷ GCS317 (5/18/1929 – 28), GCS319 (5/25/1929 – 28), GCS311 (6/1/1929 – 20), GCS352 (9/28/1929 – 28).

¹⁸⁸ NSAC144 (7/18/1929 – 31), NSAC147 (8/1/1929 – 16).

¹⁸⁹ GCS450 (8/9/1930 – cover), GCS560 (6/19/1931 – 36), NSAC325 (3/5/1931 – 22), LFF0678 (5/5/1932 – cover).

they could save \$1 more if their troop registered an adult leader in place of a provisional leader provided by the camp staff plus 8 or more Scouts. A similar after-camp reunion was held in October that was run by the OA and chaired by George Bersch as the new lodge president. Reservations were limited to 400, but 425 campers and fathers actually attended. The 1930 camp season was also impressed in people's memories by a one hour film that was shown around the council.¹⁹⁰



“Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan Calls”

Figure 81

While the camp movies taken in 1930 and subsequent years during the 1930s and 1940s have not survived, one photographic record remains, photos by Robert H. Moulton (Figure 82) in the local papers from that era. Moulton was a freelance writer and photographer living in Glencoe who published photographic essays about subjects like J. Ogden Armour's Mellody Farm estate in Lake Forest and John D. Rockefeller's estate in the Pocantico Hills of New York as well as writing extensively about the inner workings of grain trading at the Chicago Board of Trade. He became deaf at age 10 after an illness and was a classmate of Helen Keller at Wright Oral School for the Deaf in 1894. He accompanied son Robert, Jr. of Glencoe Troop 22 (Figure 83) to camp in 1930 and 1931. In 1930, he took a set of 75 photographs of camp activities, scenery, and groups that were displayed at the NSAC office in September and made available for sale, as well as being published in the local papers. Members of the BSA National Council and Region 7 praised them.¹⁹¹ Among the photos was “Pointing the Way” (Figure 84), the now-iconic photo of Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan that was featured on the cover of five local papers that

¹⁹⁰ GCS468 (9/20/1930 – 34), GCS476(10/18/1930 – 38), NSAC267 (10/30/1930 – 2), NSAC268 (10/30/1930 – 13).

¹⁹¹ GCS468 (9/20/1930 – 34), GCS568 (7/31/1931 – 24), GCS570 (8/14/1931 – 5), GCS2287 (6/26/1936 – 26-27).

published an eight-page special camp section in May 1931. Other Moulton photos are “Spring Lake at Sunset” (Figure 85), published on the cover of the *Glencoe News* in September 1930, and “Canoeing at Sunset” (Figure 86), published on the cover of the *Glencoe News* in August 1931 after he took more photos.¹⁹²



Robert H. Moulton

Figure 82

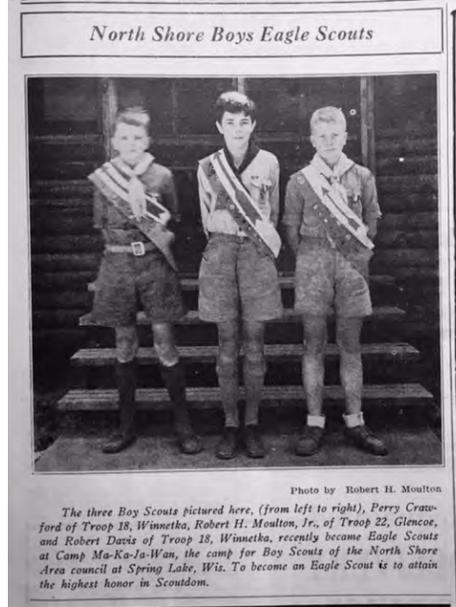


Figure 83

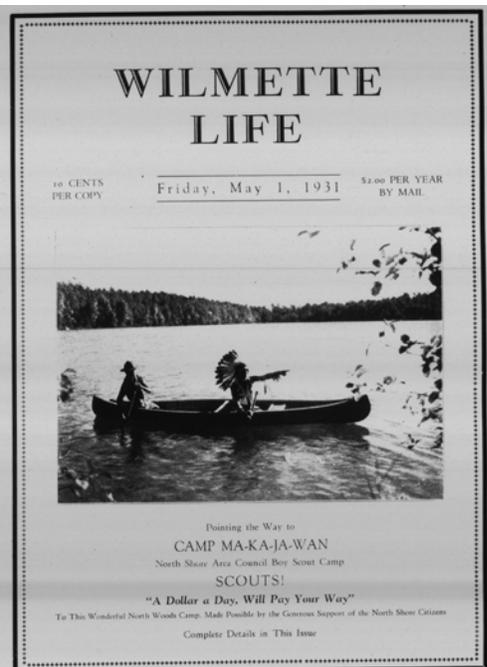
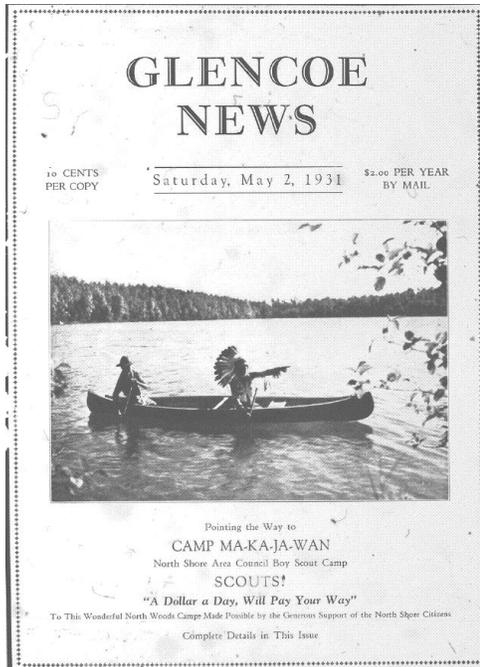


Figure 84

¹⁹² GCS466 (9/13/1930 – cover), GCS541 (5/2/1931 – cover), WLS1593 (5/1/1931 – cover), GCS573 (8/21/1931 – cover).



“Spring Lake at Sunset”
Figure 85



“Canoeing at Sunset”
Figure 86

Moulton also wrote an extensive narrative of the scenic daytime drive to camp he took in August 1931 that he contrasted with his previous year's trip on the overnight train to the Elcho, Wisconsin station where most campers were picked up by the camp truck for the trip to the boat dock on the west side of Spring Lake. Robert, Jr. was one of nine Scouts who were campers at each of Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan's first four years, along with the author's Scoutmaster, Harry Skidmore of Highland Park Troop 30. After that, Moulton rented the author's great grandmother's cottage in Lake Bluff for three months in the summer of 1932. In addition to Moulton's travelogue, fan letters about the camp from John Udell, Scoutmaster of Troop 30, and a member of the troop committee of Deerfield Troop 51 were also published to encourage enrollment and report on the benefits of going to camp.¹⁹³

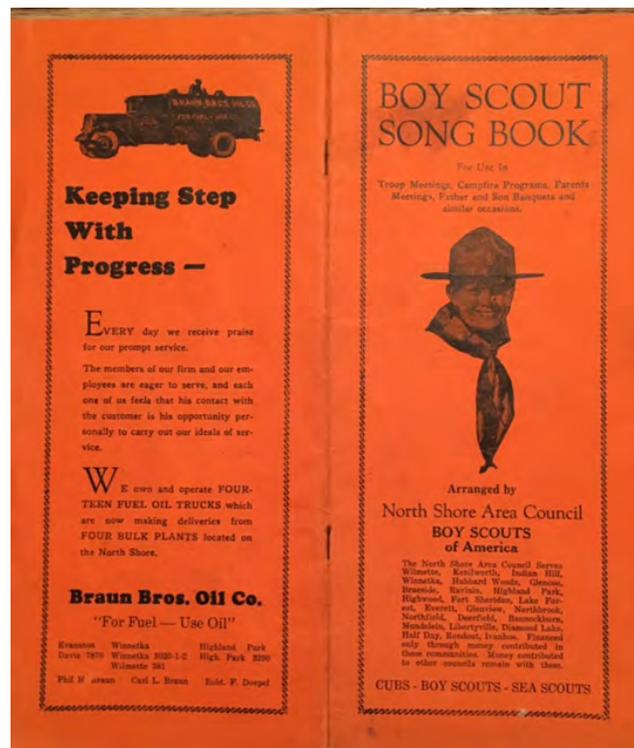


Figure 87

The May 1931 promotional special section extolled all of the features of the camp for the benefit of parents. The insert: (1) described the buildings erected with NSAC's capital investment of \$35,000; (2) gave driving directions for parents and friends; (3) described a new family camp being built on the west side of the lake across from the Scout camp; (4) provided 10 reasons to send your son to camp; (5) detailed the waterfront resources and activities; (6) noted the camp library, museum, and a new telephone for emergency use; (7) listed the naturecraft and handicraft programs; (8) listed the typical daily program schedule; (9) reprinted the camp map drawn by 19 year old camp staff member George Bersch; (10) assured parents about health, safety, and nutrition at camp as well as affordability; (11) provided an equipment list for campers; and (12) contained a convenient clip-out registration form, all among photos of the

¹⁹³ GCS560 (6/19/1931 – 37), GCS561 (6/26/1931 – 36), GCS570 (8/14/1931 – 4-5), WLS1624 (8/27/1931 – cover), *Lake Forester* (6/23/1932 – 49), HPS2088 (9/29/1932 – 26), WLS2097 (10/6/1932 – 32).

scenic camp, happy Scouts and professional staff, and the lyrics of camp songs. Each registering Scout got a special Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan neckerchief slide for his uniform and a camp button for his civilian clothes, while supplies lasted. NSAC also published a song book to be used at camp (Figure 87).¹⁹⁴

A list of Scoutmasters that signed up to attend camp with their troops was published in May 1931 that included Dr. S.F. Hedgcock of Troop 22 and Fred Channer of Troop 23. This was something that NSAC promoted because “[i]t is found that where the regular Scout leader goes to camp with his own boys that three times as many boys accompany him as when the Scouts go alone,” and “the troop gets larger and better camp experience.” In addition to offering discounts to promote camp registration, NSAC President Henry Fowler donated a prize (Figure 88) in 1932 that would go to the district with the highest percentage of Scouts attending camp.¹⁹⁵

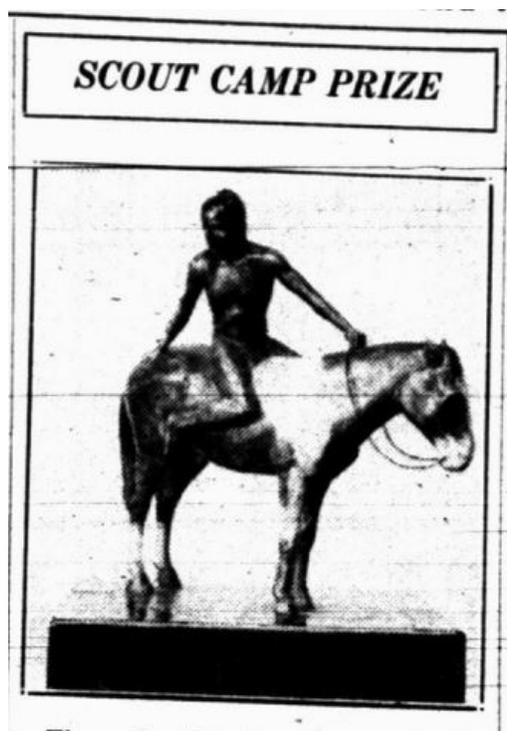


Figure 88



C. G. Speer
Figure 89

The NSAC did something different to promote the camp in the fall of 1933 through a unique Paul Bunyan Club. Plans were made to introduce the club at a Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan camp reunion at the Highland Park Community Service building on November 3. “Woods bosses” were appointed for each district, including Harry W. Stannard of Glencoe. OA members “dressed like lumber jacks” were to visit every NSAC troop during “Paul Bunyan week” before the reunion, where “[b]oots, breeches and checkered shirts will be the order of the day” for the attending Scouts.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁴ GCS544 (5/2/1931 – 54-55), GCS545 (5/1/1931 – 56-57), GCS546 (5/2/1931 – 58-59), GCS547 (5/2/1931 – 60-61).

¹⁹⁵ GCS556 (5/22/1931 – 38), WLS2073 (6/16/1932 – 19).

¹⁹⁶ GCS2044 (10/20/1933 – 20), GCS2123 (10/27/1933 – 39), GCS2124 (11/3/1933 – 10).

The Paul Bunyan Club attracted 300 Scouts to the reunion, which featured an electric campfire where Scout leaders were “swapping yarns about ‘Ole Paul Bunyan’ and his exploits in the north woods.” Camp staff members George Bersch of Wilmette and Winston Long of Ravinia arrived from an extended fall stay at camp, “Paul Bunyan’s winter headquarters,” with “several stories to tell of camp in the winter time, and the latest doings of Paul Bunyan.” This was followed by “[a] fifteen-piece Scotch kiltie band [that] swung into the room with bagpipes playing and drums beating,” courtesy of Curtiss Candy Co. Scout Executive Clifton Speer (Figure 89) announced a goal of receiving 100 summer camp registrations by December 15 for a \$1 discount from the camp fee, and 22 Scouts signed up that night.¹⁹⁷

The Paul Bunyan Club held a pancake dinner at the Highland Park American Legion hall on December 15 hosted by Assistant Scout Executive Horace S. Williamson and attended by 80 members of the club. The two cooks were introduced with fanfare as “Hot Biscuit Slim, Paul Bunyan’s head chef and his first assistant, and Light Horse Charley, Paul Bunyan’s head flunkie . . . leading a strange animal which he introduced as his horse.” Assistant flunkies on roller skates served “several hundred large pancakes” to the Scouts, with one Scout holding the record of consuming 17 pancakes. The nominating committee of the club made its report and Henry Wilder of Ravinia Troop 35 was elected head, with the title “The Big Feller.” Scout Executive Speer thanked Allowat Sakima Cal Gartley, Bersch’s successor as chief of Lodge 40, and Dick Wichman, camp waterfront director, for the services of their committee.¹⁹⁸

By the end of December, the Paul Bunyan Club had 152 members, with 134 of them registered for camp. The club was described as “one of the biggest single camp recruiting plans devised by any council anywhere.” The number of Scouts registered as of December 31 matched the number registered for camp by late May, 1932. The Region 7 office requested a copy of “complete information about the club” to send to all of the other councils in the region. As of mid-January, 1934, 100 more Scouts were expected to be inducted into the club at camp. Lodge 40 also renewed its camp promotion drive at a meeting on February 4, 1934 in advance of a Paul Bunyan Club baked bean supper set for February 23.¹⁹⁹

For the club members’ reward at camp, “[e]ach man after chopping three times at a log had his shoulders calipered; and his name inscribed on the rolls by Johnny Inkslinger. The men were then presented with a chip of wood as a symbol of their rank at Paul Bunyan’s camp.” A camp season recap showed a 30% increase in attendance for 1934 over the 1933 season, for 841 total boy-weeks, including a record-setting 173 Scouts in camp for period 2.²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁷ HPS2154 (11/9/1933 – 11), GCS2125 (11/10/1933 – 36), HPN0152 (11/30/1933 – 19), HPN0153 (12/14/1933 – 21).

¹⁹⁸ GCS2130 (12/22/1933 – 16).

¹⁹⁹ GCS2131 (1/5/1934 – 16), GCS2133 (1/19/1934 – 34), LFF0752 (2/1/1934 – 6).

²⁰⁰ GCS2162 (7/13/1934 – 20), GCS2165 (7/27/1934 – 30), HPS2199 (8/9/1934 – 13).

This and other NSAC camp promotional activities largely disappeared after the 1935 season. Camp publicity was limited to listing the Glencoe Scouts registered for camp, except for the 1939 season, when even this information was not published.²⁰¹

V. Scouting During and After the War Years

A. Glencoe Scouts' Wartime Service



Figure 90

World War II had a great impact on civilian life in Glencoe in general, and on Scouting in particular. The Scouts of the North Shore were introduced to the country's defense preparedness program in October 1940 when the NSAC accepted a BSA "Program of Action by the Boy Scouts of America for Strengthening and Invigorating Democracy." This entailed having each unit formally pledge to cooperate with this program, taking an inventory of its emergency equipment, developing an emergency mobilization plan, and accepting various

²⁰¹ GCS2288 (7/3/1936 – 19), GCS2290 (7/17/1936 – 16), GCS2352 (6/25/1937 – 24), GCS2405 (6/9/1938 – 18), GCS2412 (7/28/1938 – 45), GCS2527 (7/25/1940 – 16), GCS2529 (8/1/1940 – 10), GCS2594 (7/10/1941 – 26), GCS2598 (7/31/1941 – 8).

goals. Nothing further was reported about the program for the Glencoe Troops, however, although over 100 Highland Park Troop 324 Scouts, leaders, and parents met in November for a presentation by Highland Park Chief of Police on “each Scout’s obligations in the national defense program” and to be rated for the program.²⁰²

The Glencoe Scouts’ first concrete national defense action was participation in a defense preparedness project in July 1941. As part of a nationwide effort to collect aluminum to assist airplane production led by former New York Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, Glencoe set up a collection bin at the village hall under the chairmanship of Bertil Peterson of Troop 23 for citizens to deposit their unneeded aluminum articles. The Scouts worked with other local organizations to gather articles (Figure 90). There was no report on how successful the Glencoe effort was, unlike a report in the *Lake Forester* that 908 pounds of aluminum was collected there. The Scouts also assisted the Glencoe United Service Organizations (USO) committee in its letter writing campaign to raise funds to establish 360 service and recreation centers near army camps and naval stations.²⁰³

President Roosevelt issued a statement in October 1941 expressing confidence that “the Boy Scouts stand ready to contribute to the national welfare in these critical hours.” This led to a public letter from Chief Scout Executive James E. West to Scout leaders encouraging them to “make a determined effort to make Scouting and Cubbing available to more boys as a patriotic service.” NSAC President Kenneth L. Fox of Glencoe, who held office from 1940 to 1941, announced plans for the Scouts to cooperate with “the defense program in connection with the saving of waste newspapers and magazines.”²⁰⁴

The country’s entry into war in December 1941 was marked by an announcement from the NSAC:

Scouts Prepared to Do Their Part

Several services have been rendered by individual Troops during the summer and fall but now there is a desire on the part of every Troop, every Cub and every Pack, and every Ship and every Sea Scout to do all they can do in conformity with the Scout Oath a part of which is as follows – “On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country.”

Troops everywhere in the Council are now completing their organization of Emergency Service Corps with special training in first aid, signaling and community service. The North Shore Area Council has been informed according to Clifton G. Speer, Scout Executive, that very shortly requests will be made for service by Scouts from both Fort Sheridan and from Great Lakes. Scouts will also cooperate with the Civilian Defense Councils of the various communities. Already most of the Scout Troops are busy collecting newspapers and magazines

²⁰² GCS2549 (10/31/1940 – 6-7), HPN0410 (11/21/1940 – 20), HPN0412 (11/28/1940 – 22).

²⁰³ GCS2595 (7/17/1941 – 6), GCS2596 (7/24/1941 – 3), GCS2597 (7/24/1941 – 8), LFF1007 (8/7/1941 – 2).

²⁰⁴ GCS2605 (10/23/1941 – 26), <https://neic.org/about-us/history/>.

so greatly needed for defense. Within the next week the plan of action for Scouts will be outlined and in the hands of Scoutmasters.²⁰⁵

Save Scrap Paper! — Say Scouts



Almost seven tons of scrap paper were collected during the last two weeks by Troops 22 and 23, Glencoe Boy Scouts of America, from residents of Glencoe. The gathering of old paper, and magazines, is part of the war service program being conducted by the Boy Scouts of America all over the United States. Old newsprint, wrapping paper, paper boxes and magazines are items which the War Department consider most valuable.

Figure 91

The Scouts' work continued throughout the war in close cooperation with the Glencoe Civilian Defense Committee. Following the original initiative, Troop 22 reported that it had collected over a ton of newspaper and magazines by the end of November. It reached the 5,000 pound mark by December 8. Both troops and the Cub Scouts started "an intensive drive to collect all old newspapers and magazines in Glencoe" at the start of January 1942. The effort was organized in mid-January by assigning an area to each Scout to determine whether the householders wanted their paper picked up by the Scouts or by some other agency. The troops made pickups every Saturday starting January 24 and brought the paper to an old Standard Oil property on South Glencoe Avenue that became known as the Boy Scout depot (Figure 91). The proceeds of sale would be used to purchase camping and other equipment for the Scouts. Four local charities also made pickups on a staggered schedule for larger amounts of paper. The Scouts discontinued their pickups for the summer at the end of May, then began a scrap rubber drive (Figure 92).²⁰⁶

²⁰⁵ GCS2612 (12/18/1941 – 36).

²⁰⁶ GCS2609 (11/27/1941 – 16), GCS2610 (12/11/1941 – 12), GCS2613 (1/1/1942 – 25), GCS2615 (1/15/1942 – 12), GCS2616 (1/22/1942 – 26), GCS2618 (1/29/1942 – 7), GCS2623 (2/19/1942 – 6), GCS2640 (5/28/1942 – 9), GCS2644 (6/18/1942 – 12).



Figure 92

In February 1942, each Glencoe Cub Scout got a Conservation Warden pin (Figure 93) in recognition of the Cubs' responsibility to oversee victory collection barrels for paper and scrap metal at each schoolroom.. Each Cub was to wear his button "in a conspicuous place (or flash it from under his coat if he is G-man minded at the moment) to show his official status." Sale of the materials collected in the school barrels would be used to benefit the schools. The Cubs also started a special drive to collect decks of playing cards for the soldiers at Ft. Sheridan. Two Cubs "gathered 54 decks during a two-hour blitz of northeastern Glencoe" but Glencoe residents were urged to hunt up more decks and "call a Cub" in March.²⁰⁷



Figure 93

²⁰⁷ GCS2622 (2/19/1942 – 6), GCS2626 (2/26/1942 – 4), GCS2629 (3/5/1942 – 10), GCS2630 (3/12/1942 – 7), GCS2631 (3/12/1942 – 48).

The Glencoe District leadership met with the Glencoe Civilian Defense Committee in September 1942 to set up “a permanent organization for Boy Scout assistance in the Civilian Defense effort.” The effort began with the Scouts checking on each home “where tin cans have not been placed on the parkways for collection [to] ascertain from residents whether the tin is ready” and to report the homes that had no tin for collection in advance of the monthly collections. Each Scout and Cub had a designated area to cover. Residents were reminded that it was their responsibility to wash and flatten the cans because the Scouts’ “only duty is to serve as reminders.” Scouts age 15 or older could also be nominated for messenger assignments after being trained by the Office of Civilian Defense. The efforts of the Glencoe Boy Scout Civilian Defense group were recognized at the end of the school year in June 1943, as several Scouts were graduating from high school, for helping Glencoe to “lead all North Shore villages in collection of tin per capita” four times during the past year (Figure 94).²⁰⁸

Tin Can Trophy



This shiny loving cup, made of cans and other tin gadgets, now reposes in the Wilmette Office of Civilian Defense, on the second floor of the Village hall. It is the North Shore Tin Can trophy, and was won by Wilmette from Winnetka in the March can collection. The award is competed for each month, and goes to the North Shore village collecting the most tin cans per capita.

Figure 94

Another five-month salvage drive began in January 1944 with the ominous statement that because of a paper shortage, “25 paper product mills have been closed and another 100 are operating on part time schedules only.” Regular monthly Saturday pickups for paper and cans were instituted by the Glencoe Office of Civilian Defense and were carried out by Boy Scouts and Lion Cub Scouts. Residents were cautioned that “the problem of moving it may be exceedingly difficult unless the material is prepared so it can be handled by youngsters.” They therefore had to tie paper in bundles and bring it to the curb. The drive continued for the rest of the year, as 28,740 pounds of newspapers and scrap plus 6,200 pounds of magazines were

²⁰⁸ GCS2646 (9/10/1942 – 6), GCS2654 (10/1/1942 – 11), GCS2659 (11/12/1942 – 28), GCS2663 (12/24/1942 – 9), GCS2682 (6/10/1943 – 13).

collected in October and 33,700 pounds of paper and scrap plus 6,500 pounds of magazines were collected in November.²⁰⁹

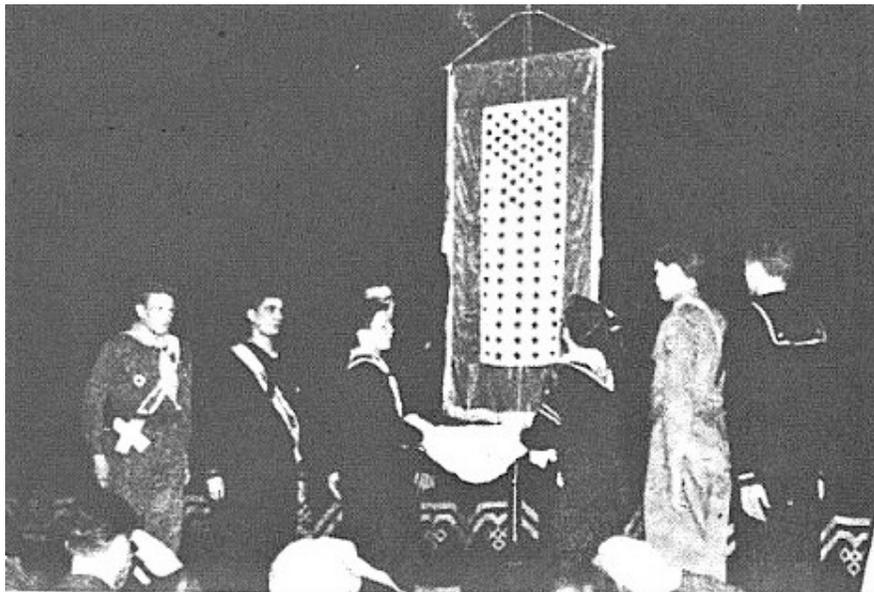


Figure 95

A leader service flag containing 102 stars was displayed at the NSAC's annual dinner in February 1943 (Figure 95). This represented 102 adult leaders who were then serving in the armed forces out of the 187 leaders in the council at the start of the war, slightly more than one year earlier. By April 1944, the NSAC's manpower shortage had gotten to the point that there was serious concern that units might have to be disbanded for lack of adult leadership and a meeting was set at North Shore Congregation Israel in Glencoe to discuss the problem. This did not come to pass in Glencoe, but the lack of available younger adult leaders to act as summer camp staff caused the NSAC not to open Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan for the 1945 season.²¹⁰

On the other hand, youth membership kept increasing during this period. In April 1944, the NSAC reported that "98.1% of all available boys in the North Shore Area council became Scouts during the past year" for the seventeenth consecutive year of growth for the council. This earned the council a 100 rating in the BSA's rating system. The Scouts also had impressive advancement statistics. As of the end of 1944, over 10% of the NSAC's Scouts had reached the rank of Eagle, for a council-wide total of 180.²¹¹

²⁰⁹ GCS2690 (12/30/1943 – 3), GCS2691 (1/6/1944 – 3), GCS2692 (1/6/1944 – 4), GCS2696 (2/10/1944 – 9), GCS2697 (2/17/1944 – 8), GCS2713 (6/29/1944 – 5), GCS2715 (8/10/1944 – 3), GCS2717 (11/16/1944 – 3), GCS2718 (12/14/1944 – 3).

²¹⁰ LFF1038 (2/23/1943 – 1), GCS2669 (2/25/1943 – 43), GCS2699 (4/6/1944 – 7), GCS2700 (4/13/1944 – 7), GCS2733 (3/22/1945 – 5).

²¹¹ GCS2701 (4/13/1944 – 13), HPN0625 (1/25/1945 – 16).

HELP OUT! GET BEHIND THE GENERAL EISENHOWER-BOY SCOUT



Waste Paper Curb Collection

"AMERICA'S No. 1
WAR MATERIAL
IS PAPER"

ALLIED ARMIES are attacking on every front—and today 150,000 tons of paper are needed to send supplies to our fighting men. The War Production Board has called on the Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts of America to help collect this vitally needed paper. Remember there are 700,000 war uses for paper; so housewives, storekeepers, EVERYONE—help WIN Victory. Dig down in every basement corner, in every storage space. Round up every scrap of paper, bundle it up and put it out at the curb on your local collection day.

HERE'S WHAT TO DO:
BUNDLE WASTE PAPER THESE 4 WAYS.



Bundle Waste Paper
(Wrapping, Envelopes, etc.) Flatten and pack down in a box or bundle so it can be carried.



Brown Paper, Bags, Boxes, Cardboard (Corrugated and Flattened) Flatten and tie in bundles about 12 inches high.




Help the Boy Scouts
Win These Awards:



Magnificent and Bravely Tie them in bundles about 18 inches high, so they can be handled easily by your local Scouts.



Neatness and Purity (the way the paper boy sells them) — 12 in bundles about 12 inches high. Get all paper out early.

Every Boy Scout or Cub Scout who collects 1000 pounds of waste paper will receive a "General Eisenhower" medal to wear. This is an individual medal for outstanding personal achievement. And every Scout or Cub unit that collects a total amount of waste paper averaging one thousand pounds per boy will receive an inscribed World War II shell container. Start now—help the Scouts win these awards.

REMEMBER! Get Your Waste Paper Out EARLY!

This advertisement is sponsored by Public Service Company of Northern Illinois

Figure 96



Figure 97

In March 1945, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower sponsored a national program to promote paper collection (Figure 96). Each Scout who collected 1,000 pounds or more in March and April would receive a special Gen. Eisenhower Waste Paper Campaign medal (Figure 97) and qualifying units would receive a genuine shell case “returned from a European battlefield.” Troops 22 and 23 collected 133,470 pounds of paper during this two-month period and each earned the unit award, making Glencoe the only North Shore community with more than one unit citation. Medals were earned by 51 Glencoe Scouts.²¹²

After the medals were distributed, the ongoing paper drive continued through the year with Boy Scout help. It became a victory paper drive in September after VJ Day because “[t]he paper shortage continues to be acute” and was expected to be so for another six months as postwar reconversion turned to use of salvaged paper “for use in packaging home consumer goods as well as for supplies sent overseas.” The proceeds were to be spent on a servicemembers memorial planting at the library. A new high of 38,880 pounds of paper was collected in November. The Scouts’ last paper pickup was in March 1946. The proceeds of the 1946 paper drive were used to purchase a chuck wagon that was displayed as part of the Boy Scout display at the Glencoe Garden Fair in September.²¹³

B. Glencoe Scouts’ Wartime and Postwar Activities



Figure 98

²¹² GCS2735 (4/5/1945 – 3), GCS2737 (4/26/1945 – 4), GCS2748 (6/21/1945 – 10), GCS2739 (5/3/1945 – 5), GCS2743 (5/17/1945 – 6).

²¹³ GCS2748 (6/21/1945 – 10), GCS2752 (6/26/1945 – 6), GCS2753 (8/9/1945 – 5), GCS2759 (9/6/1945 – 5), GCS2765 (9/27/1945 – 3), GCS2783 (11/29/1945 – 7), GCS2801 (3/21/1946 – 3), GCS2827 (9/5/1946 – 5).

During the war and the immediate postwar years, funding for the Glencoe portion of the NSAC budget continued to be supplied by the Glencoe Community Chest. In October 1942, under Chairman Kenneth L. Fox, the Community Chest successfully used a “one-night ‘light-up’ plan [in which] [o]n the night set for the drive, homes, including porches were brilliantly lighted as occupants awaited the arrival of the solicitors” (Figure 98). Pledges for \$20,000 of the \$23,300 goal were received on the designated night and \$23,041 was collected overall. It was estimated that 80 to 90 percent of the Glencoe homes had their porchlights on.²¹⁴

In September 1943, Chairman Fox noted as a reason for contributing that “[w]ith the curtailment of vacations on the part of most families, there has been a much larger enrollment in Girl Scout and Boy Scout camps” which “are providing our young girls and boys with guidance and instruction in their formative years.” The Community Chest’s solicitation was combined with the National War Fund for the work of the USO and the National War Relief Agencies and had an increased goal of \$35,000. The light-up campaign had the slogan “Light-Up for Freedom – Help Two Fronts with One Gift.” The combined campaign reached the 80% level by mid-October but no final figure was reported. No report was found for the 1944 campaign.²¹⁵

Another one-night combined campaign was set for October 1945, with the remark that of the seven local agencies with Community Chest support, “69 per cent of Glencoe boys of the age group get recreation and teaching on good citizenship” from the Boy Scouts, but no results were reported. The Community Chest set another light-up night in October 1946 to achieve a \$32,000 goal for seven local agencies plus the USO, which was included because the National War Fund had been discontinued. Again, there was no report on how well the campaign fared. The October 1947 one-night campaign achieved 99.5% of its \$31,000 goal by the end of November.²¹⁶

Camporals continued to be held during the war years, but reporting was spotty. Camporals were held at Turnbull Woods on May 16-17, 1942, May 15-16, 1943, and May 27-28, 1944, and at Camp Dan Beard on June 2-3, 1945, but only the 1944 and 1945 events had full reports of the results. Troop 22’s scribe reported that the troop had an overnight hike at Turnbull Woods in early May 1942 to prepare for the camporal but did not report on how they did. In 1944, 250 Scouts in 34 patrols competed. Troop 23’s Rattler Patrol was the only one from Glencoe to compete. It was also the sole patrol to get a “D” rating. The highlight of the event was a campfire where NSAC Camp Committee Chairman Albert B. Tucker, Sr. of Wilmette spoke about Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan, where he had overseen the construction of wooden cabins in the villages that replaced tents due to the canvas shortage (Figures 99-100).²¹⁷

²¹⁴ GCS2656 (10/21/1942 – 3), GCS2672 (3/25/1943 – 3).

²¹⁵ GCS2684 (9/23/1943 – 7), GCS2685 (9/23/1943 – 64), GCS2687 (9/30/1943 – 3), GCS2688 (9/30/1943 – 43).

²¹⁶ GCS2762 (9/20/1945 – 3), GCS2763A (9/27/1945 – 1), GCS2764 (9/27/1945 – 4), GCS2826 (9/29/1946 – 3), GCS2830 (9/12/1946 – 3), GCS2835 (10/3/1946 – 3), GCS2836 (10/3/1946 – 8), GCS2928 (10/9/1947 – 3), GCS2946 (12/4/1947 – 3).

²¹⁷ HPS2606 (4/14/1942 – 8), GCS2639 (5/14/1942 – 71), HPS2623 (5/6/1943 – 1), HPN0527 (5/6/1943 – 5), HPN0596 (4/6/1944 – 9), GCS2709 (6/1/1944 – 28).



Figure 99



Figure 100

In 1945, 350 Scouts in 46 patrols participated in the camporal at Camp Dan Beard near Wheeling, but none of them was from a Glencoe troop. The same was true for the 1946 camporal where 36 patrols competed. In 1947, patrols from Troops 22 and 23 competed along with patrols from 24 other troops and one Explorer post but overall results were not reported in the NSAC press release. Troop 23's scribe reported that 436 Scouts from 70 patrols participated and that of its three patrols at the camporee, its Explorer patrol was among the 6 best, presumably earning an "A" rating or the equivalent.²¹⁸

Although the NSAC held first aid meets throughout the war years, there is no report that patrols from the Glencoe troops were among the participants except for one item from Troop 22's scribe in April 1942 that the troop was sending two patrols to the NSAC meet with winners of the meet moving on to the regional level. There is also no report that they participated when first aid meets resumed in 1947 after a one-year hiatus.²¹⁹

Glencoe Scouts continued to go to summer camp at Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan during this period, but very little was said about camp in the *Glencoe News*. The Scouts' advancement was reported for two periods in 1941. After that, the camp staffs were listed for the 1942 and 1943 seasons. The NSAC placed a full-page ad for camp for the 1944 season (Figure 101), and also it reported a clean bill of health for the camp from the Wisconsin State Health Department after a Glencoe Scout came home with "a very mild case of poliomyelitis." Glencoe Health Officer Dr. W.E. Richburg observed that "there is usually an isolated case or two practically every year, but this does not constitute any particular danger to anyone in the community." A few of the staff members were listed for the 1946 and 1947 seasons and it was remarked that in 1947, over 300 Scouts attended the three periods, an increase over the previous year.²²⁰

²¹⁸ GCS2741 (5/10/1945 – 3), HPN0643 (6/14/1945 – 22), GCS2812 (5/30/1946 – 11), GCS2889 (5/1/1947 – 40), GCS2899 (5/29/1947 – 16), GCS2905 (6/5/1947 – 38), GCS2906 (6/5/1947 – 42).

²¹⁹ GCS2632 (4/2/1942 – 17), GCS2880 (4/3/1947 – 23), HPN0774 (4/24/1947 – 10), HPN0779 (5/8/1947 – 10), *Boy Scouting in Highland Park*, supra note 6, at 94-96.

²²⁰ GCS2598 (7/31/1941 – 8), GCS2599 (8/21/1941 – 22), GCS2638 (5/14/1942 – 56), GCS2683 (6/24/1943 – 49), GCS2706 (5/4/1944 – 58), GCS2714 (7/27/1944 – 7), GCS2825 (7/4/1946 – 46), GCS2911 (6/26/1947 – 21), GCS2923 (9/18/1947 – 72).

Camp MA-KA-JA-WAN For All Scouts and Prospective Boy Scouts

16th Season

Maintained for the Scouts of this Council — 400 acres in the heart of Wisconsin's vacationland. Few camps are better equipped.

1st 2-Week Period \$21

Get the lowest possible rate for your Scout by making reservations early. After May 1, the fee will be \$22. After June 1, \$23.



May we suggest that Father and Mother sit down with their Scout for a very profitable evening in thoroughly going over the complete content of the 1944 Camp booklet. Put this camp to the acid test—its relationship to the boy with reference to safety, health, advancement, red-blooded fun, first

class equipment, camp staff personnel, as well and better in spite of the rationing program, activities program, character development, democracy at work, and development of the so that he may realize to the fullest extent his motto as a Scout, "Be Prepared."

In Spite of Rationing There Is No Problem of the Quality or Quantity of Food

This Scout mecca in the far North Woods of Wisconsin, close to the Michigan line, is the Scout's dream come true, and, too, it is the Scout's parents' most precious hope realized. Few camps are better equipped to take care of the needs and purposes of Scouts. The buildings comprise a Main Dining Hall (all meals are served in family style), a Senior Camp Dining Hall, a Headquarters Building, a Quartermaster's Building, a Hospital, a Museum, a Handicraft Lodge, a Library, a storehouse, an ice house, a root cellar, the cool's cabin, wash house, hot shower facilities, camp staff club house, Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan Light and Power Building, and equipment for seven Troops on Troop village locations.

For Complete Information Apply for 1944 Camp Booklet



45 Staff Members
 Fine Athletic Program
 Chartered Buses
 7 Fine Sailboats
 24 Canoes 8 Rowboats
 Ample Equipment to
 Accommodate 200 Scouts

CAMP FEES

First Period	2nd, 3rd, 4th Periods
\$21.00 per period	\$23.00
If Registration Fee is paid before May 1	
\$22.00 per period	\$24.00
If Registration Fee is paid before June 1	
\$23.00 per period	\$25.00
If Registration Fee is paid June 1 or later	
Registration Fee is \$1.00 Per Period	

North Shore Area Council
 Boy Scouts
 of America

21 North Sheridan Road
 Highland Park

Phone
 Highland Park 629

Figure 101

The scribes for Troops 22 and 23 submitted frequent short reports on the troops' activities to the *Glencoe News* during the 1941-42 school year and again for the school years from 1944-45 through the end of 1947 that were similar to what the Glencoe Press Club members submitted years earlier. After a few sporadic reports from the end of 1941 to mid-1944, Cub Pack 32 submitted more frequent reports starting in December 1944 through the rest of the period. It published complete reports of pack meeting awards as well as reports on the news of each of up to 16 dens.²²¹

One feature that distinguished the Glencoe Cubs of this era from modern Cubs was their emphasis on sports. The annual picnic in June 1942 featured a baseball game between the Lion dens and the all star team from the other dens after what apparently was a full season of competition along with swimming and boat races. An article in May 1944 reported on the

²²¹ GCS2606 (11/6/1941 – 54), GCS2719 (2/5/1942 – 13), GCS2724 (1/25/1945 – 9), GCS2728 (2/23/1945 – 44).

progress of the baseball season at the “halfway mark” before a championship game on May 29. Baseball practice got started in March 1945 along with an “inter-den ping pong tournament.”²²²

Skating races for each age bracket were the featured event of the “first annual Glencoe Cub Scout Skating carnival” in February 1946 with 40 competitors. A basketball tournament was reported at the end of March with box scores for the Lion and Bear-Wolf championship games. There were undefeated champion baseball teams in both the 40-Cub Lion League with four teams and the seven-team Bear-Wolf League in May and June prior to a game at the annual picnic and field day between the South Side All Stars and the North Side All Stars.²²³

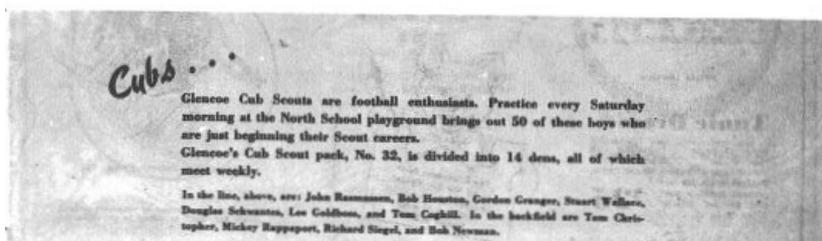


Figure 102

In the fall of 1946, the Cubmaster and the Chief Den Mothers for the three Glencoe schools supplemented the regular Cub Scout program with “a program of athletics, supervised and organized by ‘Den Fathers.’ This program will include football on Saturday afternoons during October and early November; basketball a little later in the season, a swimming ‘meet,’ a skating ‘carnival,’ and finish with baseball in the late spring.” A full roster of den mothers, assistant den mothers, den dads, den chiefs, and pack committeemen was listed for four Lion dens and six Wolf-Bear dens. Football practices had an average attendance of 40 Cubs and the pack had games with visiting Highland Park teams at South School. The second annual skating

²²² GCS2642 (6/11/1942 – 12), GCS2707 (5/18/1944 – 14), GCS2732 (3/15/1945 – 14), GCS2734 (3/29/1945 – 26), GCS2793 (2/7/1946 – 8), GCS2794 (2/14/1946 – 6).

²²³ GCS2804 (4/4/1946 – 10), GCS2806 (5/2/1946 -12), GCS2811 (5/30/1946 – 2), GCS2813 (6/6/1946 – 12), GCS2817 (6/20/1946 – 8).

aces were postponed for lack of ice at the North pond but were held in February 1947, unlike the 1925 dog sled race that apparently was not successfully rescheduled. The second annual basketball tournament had no such scheduling problem, nor did the baseball season.²²⁴

A similar lineup was reported by Pack 32 in the fall of 1947. The Cub Scout football team, 50 players strong, made the cover of the *Glencoe News* (Figure 102). After many reports of den news for the rest of the fall, the pack geared up for basketball and skating to start in January 1948.²²⁵

Dr. Douglas H. Cornell retired from the Glencoe Union Church in February 1944 after 34 years as its pastor (Figure 103). A profile in the *Glencoe News* chronicled the accomplishments of his career. After preaching his first sermon at the church in February 1910, the church burned to the ground in November. He rebuilt the church in 1912 and added a church school building in 1926, both of which still stand today. Because of his interest in sports, the church building included a gymnasium and a pair of bowling alleys. Also, “one of the first things the new pastor did was to start a Boy Scout troop in the church in April, 1910, and this troop may have been the first Scout troop west of the Allegheny mountains, although it was not registered with the national organization until later.” Troop 22 was described as “[t]he direct descendent of this original group.”²²⁶

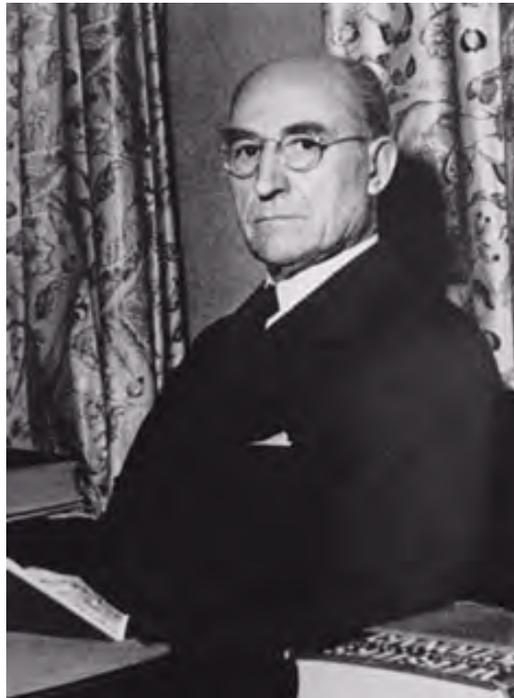


Figure 103

²²⁴ GCS2832 (9/19/1946 – 8), GCS2833 (9/26/1946 – 8), GCS2840 (10/24/1946 – 12), GCS2841 (10/31/1946 – 8), GCS2861 (1/30/1947 – 4), GCS2865 (2/6/1947 – 12), GCS2873 (3/13/1947 – 13), GCS2907 (6/12/1947 – 10), GCS2909 (6/12/1947 – 72).

²²⁵ GCS2924 (9/25/1947 – 18), GCS2940 (11/20/1947 – cover), GCS2953 (12/25/1947 – 14)/

²²⁶ GCS2693 (1/27/1944 – 5), GCS2694 (1/27/1944 – 9).

Bibliographical Note

The information in this article was obtained from many sources. Among them are the *Glencoe News*, available on microfilm at the Glencoe Public Library from 1926 forward and at the Glencoe Historical Society on paper for several earlier years. Much information also came from *Lake Shore News* and its successor, the *Wilmette Life*, available on online through 2/1/1940 at <http://history.wilmettelibrary.info/241/Exhibit>, and the BSA Eagle Scout index for Northeast Illinois Council. Local papers in Highland Park, Lake Forest, Libertyville, and Winnetka, each available on microfilm at the local library or online, also provided substantial information. Many of the illustrations in this history were published in several local papers during the same week. The best available images have been used.

Illustrations List

Frontispiece – Rev. Douglas Cornell	Courtesy of Glencoe Union Church (ca. 1911)
1. Lake Forest Troop 1 ca. 1912	<i>Lake Forester</i> 3/28/1930
2. Scout Diary of Percy Okl	Courtesy of Lake Forest-Lake Bluff History Center
3. James D. Lightbody, Sr.	University of Chicago Photo Archive
4. Glencoe Scout news column header	<i>Glencoe News</i> 6/22/1923
5. Lodge at Camp Owasippe	<i>Glencoe News</i> 7/20/1923
6. Gen. Robert E. Wood	<i>Winnetka Talk</i> 2/6/1931
7. Albert P. Snite, Sr.	<i>Winnetka Talk</i> 2/6/1931
8. Walter McPeck	<i>Glencoe News</i> 12/11/1926
9. Karl D. King, Sr.	<i>Winnetka Talk</i> 11/23/1929
10. Region 7 attendance banner	<i>Glencoe News</i> 12/14/1929
11. Troop 23 father-son dinner	<i>Glencoe News</i> 2/18/1928
12. Troop 23 mascot Jock	<i>Glencoe News</i> 10/20/1928
13. Billy Lardner and Louis Birdsall	<i>Wilmette Life</i> 1/31/1930
14. Smiling Scouts	<i>Wilmette Life</i> 11/12/1926
15. Invest in Boyhood	<i>Glencoe News</i> 10/15/1927

16. Think! *Winnetka Talk* 11/24/1928
17. Troop 23 prune sales *Glencoe News* 11/24/1928
18. George Bersch totem pole *Wilmette Life* 11/8/1929
19. Henry Fowler *Winnetka Talk* 2/6/1931
20. Gen. John V. Clinnin *Wilmette Life* 5/26/1932
21. 1931 campaign chairmen *Winnetka Talk* 2/6/1931
22. Cabin in the Woods *Winnetka Talk* 10/29/1927
23. Oscar W. Schmidt *Local News [Wilmette]* 2/26/1916
24. Cabin in the Woods dedication program Courtesy of Wilmette Historical Museum (6/26/1927)
25. 1930 NSAC Song Book Courtesy of Troop 324
26. Flagpole base at Sunset Ridge Woods Courtesy of John L. Ropiequet (July 2016)
27. William Tompkins, Vice President *Highland Park Press* 11/21/1929
Charles Gates
28. Chief Flying Hawk, William Tompkins *Glencoe News* 11/30/1929
29. Bob Becker *Lake Forester* 1/22/1942
30. Glencoe junior officers *Glencoe News* 4/30/1927
31. Wilmette junior officer training *Wilmette Life* 9/28/1928
32. South end junior officers training *Glencoe News* 4/9/1929
33. Boy Scout news column *Highland Park Press* 4/28/1927
34. Boy Scout news column header *Highland Park Press* 12/5/1929
35. Boy Scout news column header *Wilmette Life* 8/24/1928
36. Carl McManus *Winnetka Talk* 5/1/1931
37. Philip Masslich *Glencoe News* 9/28/1929

38. John L. Udell *Highland Park Press* 12/25/1930
39. William Lehle *Winnetka Talk* 11/28/1930
40. NSAC Press Club paper collection *Winnetka Talk* 11/19/1931
41. NSAC Press Club district editors *Winnetka Talk* 11/19/1931
42. Charles A. Steele *Winnetka Talk* 12/12/1930
43. Canoeing at Camp Checaugau *Winnetka Talk* 8/11/1928
44. Myron C. Rybolt *Winnetka Talk* 5/1/1931
45. Indian pageant *Lake Forester* 5/17/1929
46. 1930 OA members at camp *Highland Park Press* 9/11/1930
47. 1930 OA fall meeting Courtesy of Thomas A. Skidmore, also *Highland Park Press* 10/16/1930
48. George Bersch camp map *Winnetka Talk* 4/5/1930
49. Boy Scout Week fund drive *Highland Park Press* 2/18/1932
50. Expense chart for 1932 fund drive *Highland Park Press* 2/18/1932
51. R. Arthur Wood *Highland Park Press* 2/18/1932
52. Harry W. Stannard *Winnetka Talk* 2/6/1931
53. Karl D. King, Jr. *Wilmette Life* 3/31/1931
54. Karl D. King, Jr. Courtesy of Troop 324 (2/10/1941)
55. Glencoe Eagle Scouts *Glencoe News* 10/8/1937
56. Troop 25 *Glencoe News* 11/23/1929
57. Troop 25 *Glencoe News* 3/14/1931
58. Troop 27 troop committee *Wilmette Life* 11/5/1931
59. Highwood District clothing collection *Highland Park Press* 2/18/1932
60. Keith Roberts *Winnetka Talk* 5/1/1931

- | | |
|---|--|
| 61. David F. Whitelaw | <i>Wilmette Life</i> 12/31/1931 |
| 62. Kenilworth Troop 13 trek cart | <i>Winnetka Talk</i> 1/26/1929 |
| 63. Ray O. Wyland | <i>Lake Forester</i> 3/14/1930 |
| 64. Winnetka Sea Scout land ship | <i>Winnetka Talk</i> 6/11/1931 |
| 65. First Glencoe Eagle Scouts | <i>Glencoe News</i> 5/26/1928 |
| 66. Sea Scout Ship "Albatross" | <i>Wilmette Life</i> 6/20/1930 |
| 67. 1930 Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan patch | Courtesy of John L. Ropiequet |
| 68. Adm. Richard E. Byrd | <i>Winnetka Talk</i> 1/21/1930 |
| 69. Paul Siple | <i>Wilmette Life</i> 11/3/1932 |
| 70. Sea Scout Ship "Albatross" | <i>Highland Park News</i> 4/26/1934 |
| 71. Glencoe drum and bugle corps | <i>Glencoe News</i> 2/10/1938 |
| 72. Sea Scout Ship "Oliver H. Perry" | <i>Glencoe News</i> 7/13/1939 |
| 73. Scouts prepare for Scout show | <i>Glencoe News</i> 3/14/1940 |
| 74. Cub illustration | <i>Wilmette Life</i> 11/26/1931 |
| 75. Rev. Harold C. Case | <i>Glencoe News</i> 2/12/1927 |
| 76. A.C. Ropiequet and Dr. C.V. Nichols | Courtesy of John L. Ropiequet (ca. 1950) |
| 77. Pack 32 Cubs graduate to Boy Scouts | <i>Glencoe News</i> 6/25/1937 |
| 78. Volney Parker | <i>Glencoe News</i> 3/3/1938 |
| 79. Pack 32 at Memorial Day ceremony | <i>Glencoe News</i> 6/1/1939 |
| 80. Cub Scouts at Scout show | <i>Glencoe News</i> 5/1/1941 |
| 81. "Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan Calls" | <i>Lake Forester</i> 5/5/1932 |
| 82. Robert H. Moulton | <i>Glencoe News</i> 6/26/1936 |
| 83. Robert H. Moulton, Jr. | <i>Winnetka Talk</i> 8/13/1931 |

84. "Pointing the Way" *Glencoe News* 5/3/1931, *Wilmette Life* 5/2/1931
85. "Spring Lake at Sunset" *Lake Forester* 10/3/1930
86. "Canoeing at Sunset" *Wilmette Life* 8/27/1931
87. North Shore Area Council song book Courtesy of Troop 324
88. President Fowler Trophy *Highland Park Press* 6/9/1932
89. Clifton G. Speer *Highland Park Press* 10/13/1932
90. Boy Scout aluminum drive *Glencoe News* 7/24/1941
91. Boy Scout paper drive *Glencoe News* 2/19/1942
92. Boy Scout rubber drive *Glencoe News* 6/18/1942
93. Cub Scout conservation warden pin *Glencoe News* 2/26/1942
94. North Shore Tin Can Trophy *Glencoe News* 3/25/1943
95. NSAC service star flag *Glencoe News* 4/4/1943
96. Gen. Eisenhower Waste Paper Campaign announcement *Highland Park Press* 4/26/1945
97. Gen. Eisenhower Waste Paper Campaign Medal Courtesy of John L. Ropiequet
98. Glencoe Community Chest One-Night Campaign *Glencoe News* 10/3/1946
99. Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan cabin Courtesy of campmakajawan.org
100. 1944 Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan patch Courtesy of John L. Ropiequet
101. Camp Ma-Ka-Ja-Wan advertisement *Glencoe News* 5/4/1944
102. Glencoe Cub Scout football team *Glencoe News* 11/20/1947
103. Dr. Douglas H. Cornell Courtesy of Glencoe Union Church (ca. 1943)