

The First Twenty Five Years
With
Troop One
In
East Hartford, Connecticut
(1910 to 1935)

By
Albert R. Crocker
Troop 1 Eagle Scout, 1931

Troop's Sponsoring Organization, 1910 to present:

**First Congregational Church of East Hartford
(United Church of Christ)
837 Main Street, East Hartford, Connecticut**

2005

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TO

Rev. William Carlos Prentiss,

a great leader of boys,

who, with

fine understanding of an ideal boys' organization,

organized

Troop 1, Boy Scouts of America, East Hartford, Conn.,

this book is most respectfully dedicated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In writing a book of this nature one must depend entirely upon the assistance of others. In this case I received the whole-hearted support of everyone involved.

First, I wish to thank Rev. William C. Prentiss, Dr. Stanley Brainard, Mr. Everett Miner, Mr. Everett Pratt, and Mr. Frank Fitch for their enlightening information on the early history of the troop. I wish to extend special thanks to Mr. Frank Fitch for his suggestions regarding the form of the book, which has been carried out.

To our present scoutmaster, Mr. Herbert S. Miner, I am most deeply indebted for his sound advice on many occasions, for his untiring assistance in obtaining contact with former members, and for information on the troop's activities while I attended college.

I am deeply grateful to these former scouts and leaders whom I interviewed for personal views of troop activities: Mr. Ernest Baldwin, Mr. Robert Loomis, Mr. Timothy Burnham, Mr. Ralph Newmayer, Mr. Robert Bland, Mr. Kenneth Clark, Mr. Kenneth Avery, and Mr. Richard Bennison.

I am deeply appreciative of the co-operation extended me at the Connecticut State Library in allowing me on several occasions to use the First Congregational Church Calendars while they were in the process of being bound, and for special help in locating information on Boy Scout Activities during the World War I period.

East Hartford

October, 1935

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BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

2 Park Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

October 14, 1935

Mr. Herbert S. Miner
210 Silver Lane
East Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Miner:

I am very happy to extend my greetings to the members of Troop One active and past. The record revealed in your Troop history is one, which should give you all great satisfaction. During the past twenty-five years, hundreds of Scouts have had an opportunity to enjoy the game of Scouting through your Troop. I am sure that all of you feel appreciation to the sponsoring institution that has made possible your Troop, and to the leaders especially the Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmaster, who through the years have furnished guidance and help.

I wish you another quarter century of good Scouting, character building and citizenship training.

Sincerely and cordially yours,
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

(Signed)

James E. West
Chief Scout Executive

CHAPTER I

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TROOP ONE

The origin of Troop 1 is deeply rooted in the Boys' Club at the church. When the Rev. William C. Prentice came to the First Congregational Church in 1901 he had detailed plans for a Boys' Club. It included boys from 9 to 15 years of age. They met once a week to play organized games. Sometimes they heard talks given by members of other church organizations or by visitors, or for entertainment. A ten-day summer camp was a big feature of this boy's program. Almost every boy in the church belonged to the club and the organization ran very smoothly.

But one Autumn day in 1910, Rev. Prentiss read a notice in the newspaper about a talk on the newly organized Boy Scout movement to be given at the South Congregational Church in New Britain by Mr. John L. Alexander, managing secretary of the Boy Scouts of America. Ever on the watch for new ideas for his Boys' Club, Rev. Prentiss went to New Britain to hear the talk. Mr. Alexander made such an excellent impression upon him that the latter came home that evening thoroughly convinced his Boys' Club should be a scout troop.

He enthusiastically related his proposals to Mr. Frank Fitch. The latter had worked hand in hand in running the Boys' Club with Rev. Prentiss and was partly responsible for its success. Mr. Fitch suggested that they look into this new organization a little more before deciding anything definitely. Investigation showed this Boy Scout Movement met every requirement for an ideal boy's organization, and together, Rev. Prentiss and Mr. Fitch planned to turn, gradually, the Boys' Club into a Boy Scout Troop.

On October 14, 1910, National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America signed the certificate of Rev. William Carlos Prentiss as "Scoutmaster of the Second Troop of the City of East Hartford". The "First Troop" was organized about a month before at the Hartford Y.M.C.A. It did not exist a great while for Dr. Snyder, in 1913, asked that No. 1 be granted our troop, inasmuch as the other troop had lapsed. Rev. Prentiss' certificate is numbered 447 and it is interesting to note in this connection that certificates 1 to 100 were retained for Scout Commissioners; also twenty-three numbers were not issued. Thus Troop 1 was the 324th troop in the United States and was the 5th in Connecticut. Now, twenty-five years later, there are 33,000 troops in the country and we are the oldest in Connecticut.

The whole history of Troop 1 may be divided up roughly into three periods; a growing up period that extended approximately from 1910 to 1920; a specialized period from 1920 to 1930, and a broad participation period from 1930 to 1935 that extended into all branches of Scouting with a carefully planned and organized program.

The new scouts of 1910 were fascinated with Indian signs, signaling, and first aid that were all parts of this program, and they practiced these things at meetings and on

hikes. Very quickly the troop grew to three full patrols of eight members each and Mr. Arthur Olmsted became the first assistant scoutmaster.

Progress in scoutcraft was slow in those days but Fred Rathbun completed his First Class Scout tests in a little more than a year and thus became the second First Class Scout in the Hartford Council and the third one in Connecticut. Sometime later Don Smith became a Life and Star Scout. He was the first in the Council to reach these ranks.

The scouts became proficient in campcraft from their regular Saturday hikes and the summer troop camp at Lake Columbia from 1912 to 1920. They filled out their scouting program with several entertainments and troop good turns at the church.

After Dr. Snyder became scoutmaster he continued the same type of program and the troop continued to advance. Scout Robert Loomis became the first Eagle Scout in the Council in 1917 and was likewise the first to win the Archery Merit Badge. With a few others he pioneered the sport of archery in the Council.

He began conducting the first week-end hikes that the troops had been unable to take previously due to the necessity of the scoutmaster's being at church Sundays to lead the services. And along with other "firsts" Troop 1 was the first troop in the Council to go into real winter camping. They went to Durham and slept in their own constructed lean-tos in all sorts of weather.

In 1916 Troop 1 began to take an interest in contest work and the members of the teams, with their leaders' assistance ingeniously worked out the most efficient methods of doing the events. In this more or less experimental period the troop reached the top in contest work in the Council. By 1920, when Bob Loomis became scoutmaster, the troop had settled down to a steady camping program and a regular contest schedule with other troops around Hartford. Several Daniel Boone banners, one given annually to the troop in the Council that had the most extensive camping program, were won by Troop 1. Likewise, the troop won a large number of cups and pennants for their contest work. Scouts of Troop 1 enjoyed both of these activities in which they participated so abundantly for a number of years.

In more recent years the troop entered upon an era with a carefully planned program. Activities were greatly varied. It was interesting enough to hold the attention of fifteen assistant scoutmasters as well as the twelve-year-old tenderfeet. It was all due to the tremendous amount of work that Scoutmaster Herbert S. Miner put into running the troop. A sample of a year's program will bear out these statements fully.

The troop re-registered in September. Soon afterward, the patrol that won the summer efficiency contest went for a trip to the mountains in northern New England. The officers, assisted by some of the older scouts, made repairs and changes at the troop cabin in South Windsor in preparation for the coming winter camping season. An Annual Harvest Supper early in November officially opened the season; this started off the weekly hikes to the cabin that were held until late spring. An autumn social function usually took place either as a party with the Girl Scouts at the church or an officers' party

at the cabin. Before the air became too cold an East District Camporall was held with all East Hartford troops including No. 1 striving to exhibit efficient camping. Early in winter Troop 1 scheduled two or three contests.

On Anniversary Week in February scouts attended church in uniform and held their annual Father and Son Banquet. A traditional hike to Durham on Easter weekend was the next important event. In May the annual Troop 1 Jamboree featured an exhibition of arts and crafts as well as a scouting demonstration. It drew a crowd of 250 people on each of the two nights it ran. Memorial Day found the troop out on parade as it had every year since 1912. And before school was out the East District Field Day took place.

When school closed the scouts who had to stay at home found a program planned for them. Baseball games, patrol meetings, trips to nearby swimming places, and weekend hikes were some of the features. All boys that were able went to Camp Pioneer, the Charter Oak Council camp. The whole troop made the trip to Pioneer for Labor Day week-end and then it was about time to think of indoor meetings again. During the year there were numerous other activities that arose in which the troop could participate.

As the twenty-fifth year closed, Scoutmaster Herb Miner was running a program that was all-inclusive and was the most beneficial that either himself or his staff of assistants could devise.

CHAPTER II

SCOUT MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS

When Rev. Prentiss' certificate of scoutmastership arrived the new Boy Scout troop was formed immediately. The boys gathered in the pastor's study at the parsonage and were examined in their tenderfoot tests by Rev. Prentiss and Mr. Fitch, and became the charter members of our scout troop. Practically all "first scouts" were members of Boys' Club and instantly a sufficient number became scouts to organize three patrols. The first was the Whip-poor-will Patrol led by an outstanding member of the Boys' Club, Everett Pratt. The next to form was the Wolf with Fred Rathbun in charge and the third of the original patrols was the Bob White under the leadership of Charles R. Daniels. The original membership numbered eighteen to twenty scouts but the program proved to be of such great interest that the troop grew to four patrols while Rev. Prentiss was still scoutmaster.

This was typical of most things that the pastor undertook. An energetic organizer, who created societies in the interest of good fellowship for people of all ages in the church, he had the industry to follow them through and run them properly. He had twelve years of experience in boys' work when he became interested in the Boy Scouts. With his thorough and sympathetic understanding of the nature of boys he was ideally fitted for scoutmastership and the boys appreciated him.

The first meetings were patterned from the Boys' Club. An interesting custom prevailed at that time in the form of a departure record for each member of the Boys' Club and the Boy Scouts. As each member left the meeting the time was marked on an individual card carried by each member. The Patrol Leader certified each one with a punch mark. When the scout arrived home his parent signed the card. This insured no loitering along the way after the meeting closed. The cards were used during the winter of 1910-11 but were abandoned the next summer.

A new subject and practically unheard of except with regard to the Red Cross was First Aid. Its potentialities fascinated the scouts and Patrol Leaders Charles R. Daniels and Fred Rathbun gave special classes for the benefit of the less advanced scouts early in December 1911. Dr. Edward E. Truex was very much interested in the scout troop at that time and did a most munificent good turn. He began a series of First Aid courses December 22, 1911, which met every Friday for eleven weeks, lasting through March 2, 1912. The scouts gained a very comprehensive knowledge of this subject; he taught them about all there was to know in that field. Everyone felt deeply indebted to Dr. Truex for his work and all profited by it.

A concrete example of this may be shown by a First Aid contest held at the Trinity Athletic Field on June 15, 1912. A First Aid team of Fred Rathbun, Stanley Brainard, William Prentiss, Harold Alton, and Don Smith as patient, carried off first honors without having any previous experience of that sort. Stanley Brainard showed particular interest in First Aid work. He decided to continue to study it and is now Dr.

Stanley Brainard, with a practice in East Hartford. He was the first troop scribe and was Patrol Leader of the Wolf Patrol. As leader of a group of cycling enthusiasts he made trips with them to other towns, including a trip to Middletown and return in a single day.

For variation, a business meeting was held monthly to discuss the work of the troop and its activities. On several occasions the scout members witnessed stereopticon lectures on camping given by Rev. Prentiss. He made many lantern slides from camera pictures taken at summer camps. They were presented at gatherings of church people as well as meetings of other scout troops. These excellent views were always well received. One evening, Wednesday, February 26, 1913, Lewis W. Ripley, an expert in ornithology, talked to the scouts and the Boys' Club about birds. Many members of the Boys' Club became scouts but that club still existed for the younger boys who were not old enough to join the troop.

Seeking to leave a lasting impression upon the members of the congregation, Rev. Prentiss gathered the troop together Sunday, April 6, 1913 in church and preached a sermon on the Boy Scout Movement. This was one of his last sermons before he left for his new church in New Haven. Just a week before he went the troop demonstrated the manner of living in the open on the church lot so that the public would get some idea of the Scouting program.

Dr. P. Miles Snyder became the pastor of the First Congregational Church in the fall of 1913. When he arrived he consulted Mr. Fitch, the troop's representative to the Hartford Council, concerning the activities of the youth of the church. Mr. Fitch described the Boy Scout organization to him and Dr. Snyder realized the value of it at once and decided to continue with it. He became scoutmaster and re-registered the troop with three full patrols.

Dr. Snyder made an ideal scoutmaster. He spent a great deal of time with the troop despite his many obligations to the church. He loved the out-of-doors, knew and appreciated nature. His greatest enjoyment came from sailing and he was an expert. The 1915 edition of the Handbook for Boys ran an article on the method of sailing a boat. He found a number of mistakes in it and described the errors in the Scoutmaster's Annual Report. The changes were duly made. One thing among others that endeared him to the hearts of the young people of the church was the stories that he told around campfire. They listened with avid interest to his tales, especially his favorites, those of the sea.

Being whole-heartedly in the spirit of Scouting, Dr. Snyder tried when he could to bring the ideals of the organization before the congregation. Soon after he became Scoutmaster he made plans to present a play, "Real Scout Life", intended to give the public a clear picture of Scouting. Mr. Westbrook gave assistance and after many rehearsals and defying superstition, presented the play on Friday, March 13, 1914.

The Camp Fire Girls was the girls' organization at the church and Dr. Snyder arranged social functions for both groups. On Friday evening, April 24, 1914, the two organizations had a banquet and two months later the bowling teams of the Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls had a contest.

An annual entertainment, inaugurated in March 1914, became the custom. Again the scouts prepared a play and an entertainment for the two nights, December 4th and 5th. Real Indian curios were on sale as well as articles made by the scouts.

Beginning in January 1915, Scout meetings were called for 7:00 PM, a half hour earlier than was the custom. The purpose was "to make more of the Games and Drill" with the scouts hoping for the former. In those days the program started off with a business meeting in the clubroom. Dr. Snyder sat behind a table and the scribe sat at one end to take down the minutes. Scout Robert Bland conscientiously fulfilled this latter office for several years, keeping careful notes of all proceedings. Scouts sat in chairs forming a large semi-circle about the table but were segregated into patrols. The business started off with a roll call and collection of dues. Then Dr. Snyder made announcements about coming events that were of interest. A discussion of activities followed and included the election of members of the contest teams.

But boys are apt to find business meetings a bit boring and usually find a way of pepping them up. In the course of these meetings it was not unlikely that a scout would feel a tap on his head or neck. Then someone else felt it. Investigations by the victims brought no clue as to the source of the taps. Little beans that fell to the floor were the missiles, they discovered, but the source they could not. The explanation was this: a large map of the United States was tacked to one side of the room. Two scouts mischievously drilled a hole through the wall from the other side and made a small crescent shaped tear in the map. The procedure was to simply poke a bean shooter through the opening from the other side, fire and withdraw, letting the paper door close down over the hole.

After adjournment of the business meeting the scouts went into the gymnasium to use the apparatus. Just before closing, the troop divided up into two teams of ten to fifteen on a side and played a unique basketball game. No other games were like it. The basketball court was studded with columns twelve feet apart in either direction. It was not a successful basketball game if someone did not receive a black eye from a collision with a post. The ceiling was very low and the only satisfactory way to make a basket was to bounce the ball against the ceiling at the proper angle and let it fall through the hoop. Everyone had a good time and games were always lively -- until 1919 when Ken Clark joined the troop and began playing. All his team had to do was feed him the ball and he simply stood beside the basket and dropped it through with monotonous regularity.

Sunday, February 7, 1915 was the first time that Scout Sunday was observed in connection with Boy Scout Anniversary Week. The troop attended to hear Dr. Snyder preach on Efficiency. Each year since then the troop has attended in a body.

Mr. C. H. Baldwin came to the church November 5, 1915, under the auspices of the scout troop to give an illustrated talk of his travels in Alaska along with many curios he had collected. Admission was 10 to 20 cents and the troop received part of the profits.

The Annual Boy Scout Entertainment and Sale came Monday and Tuesday, December 20th and 21st. There was no admission, but there were booths wherein one could spend his money. It was a veritable fair with its fortuneteller, grab bag, curios, grocery store, and weird Hall of Horror. The net profit was nearly \$20.00. The Camp Fire Girls helped so much in making it a success the scouts in a business meeting voted to have the girls share the annual Scout banquet on New Years Eve.

Townpeople of South Windsor became interested in Scouting and invited Troop 1 to give an exhibition in the Town Hall on January 16, 1917 before a group of adults. Town officials were present and welcomed the scouts. A guide took them through the town jail but allowed them to leave again.

By this time the scouts had attained fair proficiency in demonstrations before the public and in entertainments given at the church. It led them to attempt a play that would last for two or three hours. After a month's rehearsing the scouts presented "The Tramps' Convention". The scene took place in a convention hall where a huge packing box lay. The tramps had engaged the hall and sent the box "Collect". Although it was 8:00 in the evening no one had arrived so the janitor locked up and went home. Immediately the lid of the box opened and Dusty Bob, the president of the convention, crawled out followed by fifteen more tramps dressed in extremely disreputable clothes. The first speaker of the evening was Happy Hooligan who explained "How Ter Deal Wid de Dorg". A considerable discussion followed bearing on each ones own experience. Then Dirty Joe talked on "How Ter Git a Good Hand Out". He explained from his own experiences all the tricks and the craftiness he knew but he was sharply criticized by his audience in several spots. Dusty Bob then introduced Hobo Jake who led a discussion on drinking and the hobos' aversion for a bath. Gentleman Jim, having plenty of experience, told the assembled tramps "How Ter Deal Wid de Perlice". The subject soon changed to clothes and what the tramps would wear during the coming winter. Frowsy Filthy solved the situation for them and peeled off clothes piece by piece and clothed each in extra trousers, coats vests, stockings, and caps. The next speaker on the program, Tattered Ragons, enlightened the hoboies on a most important subject to them "How Ter Git Rid of Work When Offered". An annual election of one tramp to the Ananias Club closed the convention. Healthy Tim, Sunny Mike, Tired Tim, Frosty Finnegan, Dusty Rhodes, and Tramping Muggs all told the biggest lies they knew but the winner was Hatless Hal who protested that he never told a lie in his life. The play was long and to break the monotony someone would yell at intervals, "Cheese it, de cops" and they all scrambled back into the box to reappear again in a few moments when the "perlice" had vanished. The production netted \$25.00 for the troop treasury.

Another exhibition of contest events was given in West Stafford on Friday, June 15th, 1917. The regular teams motored there and gave an excellent demonstration. They won the Hartford Council Challenge Cup a few days later, for the first time and in celebration had a banquet in the gym on Monday, June 25th, just before they started for Columbia.

The scoutmasters of the Hartford Council held periodic meetings at the Y.M.C.A. during the fall and winter. A speaker was the main feature and for entertainment the

scout troops took turns in giving some sort of presentation. Troop 1 was invited twice to give demonstrations of contest work, once on October 15, 1917, and on Monday, January 25th 1918.

After the war, a big ceremony took place at the Capitol grounds when a cannon was received by the state. The Richmond Blues, Putnum Phalanx, and Governor's Foot Guards were all there in full dress. The crowd was so great the few Troop 1 scouts had no view at all. Scout Ken Clark fixed that up. His experience as office boy in the Capitol came in handy here as he led the group up flights of stairs and through corridors until they emerged out on the roof of the Capitol. Each one boldly straddled a gable and prepared to enjoy the superb view of the colorful ceremony about to take place before them. But someone saw them and began to shout to them. The scouts wisely retreated from such conspicuous places and hid around corners of the roof where they could still see but could not be so easily seen.

Lionel and Ken Clark were enthusiastic about starting a troop Fife and Drum Corps and tried to organize one. Six fifes were bought in January 1919 for \$12.00 and the drums were obtained from the Grange. But the rest of the troop didn't share their enthusiasm so the project was dropped.

Another feature was added to Boy Scout Anniversary Week in 1919. The Monday following Scout Sunday was celebrated with a Father and Son Banquet. Certainly no one could complain that the scouts never got together for eating festivals when Dr. Snyder was scoutmaster. There were many of them. The Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls had another banquet together New Years Eve. Anniversary Week came in the usual fashion in 1920 with another opportunity for the scouts to eat. This time the additional activity for the week was a special service of the Young Peoples' Society with the troop invited. This Anniversary Week program continued for several years.

Troop 1 participated in a tree planting ceremony along with fifty other troops in the Council Sunday, April 27, 1919. The occasion was the planting of the Roosevelt Memorial Grove at the east end of Keney Park. Each troop bought a tree and planted it that day.

A tragic death occurred on Thursday, September 12th of that year to Lyman Miller, a loyal member of our scout troop. While he was riding in a trolley car, a truck crashed into the side where he was sitting and killed him instantly. Members of the troop were bearers at the funeral.

Scout Robert Loomis was the first scout in the Hartford Council to earn the Eagle Badge, a rank he attained in 1917. The next year he became an assistant scoutmaster and along with Everett Miner assisted Dr. Snyder in training the contest teams and in running the meetings. Gradually Dr. Snyder withdrew from the meetings and allowed Bob Loomis to take charge of them. After some time he merely dropped in to see how things were going.

On the evening of November 18, 1920, Bob's twenty-first birthday, Dr. Snyder came in to the scout meeting and after a short ceremony presented Bob with his scoutmaster's certificate and remarked that Bob was the youngest official scoutmaster in the United States. Bob Loomis was a real outdoor scout. The troop never had a better hiker or camper. His knowledge of the woods and nature was unexcelled, and he could enjoy camping where others met hardships. He pioneered the interest in archery in the Hartford Council and in those days it was real pioneering. It was before the American revival of archery; there were no supply houses from which equipment could be bought. It became a favorite sport of the troop and has remained so ever since.

The meetings began with the customary collection of dues and the roll call at 7:30. A short drill period followed but it was not short enough -- most of the scouts believed. Then the troop divided into groups to receive instructions in scoutcraft from the leaders. In about half to three-quarters of an hour the troop assembled again to play games. The most popular one was prisoners' base, which they played with vigor. At about 9:00 p.m., the scoutmaster made announcements and dismissed the troop.

Scout contests were the chief activity of the troop those days; therefore, the greater part of the troop meetings was devoted to practice in the events. The Fox and Wolf Patrols were the only original patrols existing at this time. In place of the other two were the Beaver and the Eagle Patrols.

On Governors' Day in 1924 Troop 1 took part in a novel event. A message from the mayor of New London to the governor was relayed by New London and Norwich scouts to Town Hill in Glastonbury. There Troop 1 scouts took the message and each of the older members ran a mile with it to the scout stationed ahead. The last one to get the message was Eagle Scout Gene Sullivan, who ran the last mile and gave it to Lieutenant-Governor Anson T. Cook in the absence of the governor.

On Washington's Birthday, Gene sent a special message in Morse from Lane's Tower in Glastonbury. Herb Miner received the message from the observation platform of the Travelers Tower with the aid of a telescope. Although a little difficulty was encountered, the message was received nearly 100%.

Our scouts met some fellows at Camp Pioneer in 1923 who had a football team. Troop 1 became very much enthused about it but nothing was done until the fall of 1924. Only three or four attended practice at a time but there were a full eleven men on the team. The approximate line up was as follows:

Left End - C. Brooks	Right End - R. Lindsey	
Left Tackle - C. Ensign	Right Tackle - D. Stevens	
Left Guard - E. Baldwin	Right Guard - W. Fraize	
	Center - T. Lewis	
	Q.B. - H. Smith	
Henry Loomis	Half Back	Gene Sullivan
	Full Back - Ted Olmsted	

The first scheduled game was with Troop 9, which they did not know at the time was composed of nearly all the Hartford Public High School (H.P.H.S.) players. The final score was 69-0, and most of the Troop 1 team were barely able to finish the game. This overwhelming defeat and minor injuries so dimmed their ardor that the team played no more games that year.

Later, in 1929, Bob tried another type of scout meeting program. There were four parts: (1) a test period at one end of the clubroom, (2) a drill period in the dining room, (3) contest practice in the hall, and (4) patrol meetings at the other end of the clubroom. During a given time each of the four patrols was engaged in one of these parts. At Recall they changed locations according to a schedule so there would be no conflicts. For the last fifteen minutes of the meeting the whole troop assembled to play games and then close the evening.

When the seasons rolled around to early summer, the troop went to Evans' Grove in Hockanum, near the sand-blow, for the weekly meetings. Bob usually had a peanut, treasure, or watermelon hunt, or hare and hound race for the evenings' amusement. One time a trail was laid from Evans' Grove to the cove. At the end was a watermelon. By the time the scouts had approached the finish almost everyone had bunched together. The last note gave directions to follow a path that led beside a shack. The crowd went rushing on its way; but stocky Art Heimer, panting heavily, was in the rear and seemed out of the race. Where the others had rushed by the shack, Art sauntered along and spied the watermelon about seven feet above the ground in the outside bracing of a stovepipe.

On Saturdays when there were no hikes, a few of the leaders went shooting on the archery butt at the Grove. A gentle incline met the brook and a knoll sloped abruptly upward on the other side, and there was an archery butt naturally built. At other times they went for a sail on the river with A.S.M. Howard "Biddy" Bidwell.

In the fall of 1929 the model airplane hobby began to take stronger hold of the youth throughout the country and Troop 1 was no exception. Bob Anderson and Felix Galvin were the first to bring models to meetings and to fly them. Soon most of the troop came with large awkward boxes enclosing the fragile crafts. The planes looped, rolled, spun, and dove realistically, to the pleasure of all.

The East Hartford Library observed the interest of aviation from the inquiries of the boys' books on that subject. They heard of the model airport built for an English project at the High School by some of the scouts and other students and asked for a similar exhibit at the library. Scout Robert Anderson, Arnold Wilson, and the author built one with border lights, runways, floodlights, hangers, and windsock. Other scouts brought model planes to this airport. The exhibit ended with a scale model contest won by Bob Anderson with a two-foot model of a Sikorsky Amphibian.

Model airplanes were the feature of an exhibition given before the Exchange Club at noon on February 12th. Otis Stevens made a fire by friction and Felix Galvin sent a message to the author in semaphore. Just after dinner the toastmaster asked the scouts

sitting beside him to rise and introduce themselves in the order in which they were standing. "Bobandersonalbertcrockerfelixgalvin" was the almost simultaneous response.

"Huh?" inquired the surprised toastmaster, leaning over the table.

"Nothin", replied Galvin from the other end of the line.

Model airplanes had so captured the troop that almost the entire scoutmeeting was devoted to it. The season came to a climax with an Air Circus, sponsored by the Junior Achievement clubs at the High School April 11, 1930. Boy Scouts of Troop 1 furnished the circus with a contest of hand-launched endurance, gliding, altitude, speed and scale model events. John Hayden carried off the honors in the endurance contests with long smooth flights, the result of the painstaking care with which he made models.

This program took place in the absence of Scoutmaster Robert Loomis, who went to New York the previous week to continue civil engineering work there. He had been connected with the troop for fifteen years and scoutmaster for ten.

Fortunately for the troop Mr. Timothy Burnham, a former assistant scoutmaster and father of one of the scouts, was prevailed upon to lead the troop. He too was an ardent lover of the out-of-doors and well grounded in all phases of nature study. While scoutmaster he worked very hard in behalf of the troop. He understood the boys well and tried to instill in them more of the ideals of Scouting. Activities continued unabated and the troop advanced in scoutcraft.

Immediately after he became scoutmaster, the troop entertained the Grange. Ralph Bragg and Elmore Burnham described the tests that a second and first class scout must pass. Other members then gave examples of practical scouting in demonstrations of artificial respiration, friction fire making, and semaphore signaling.

February 17, 1931 marked the passing of the most popular member of the scout troop. Bob Anderson became a scout in September 1925, and had reached the rank of Life Scout. The best tribute to Bob is contained in an editorial written for the high school paper by his pal, Felix Galvin.

IN MEMORIAM

One of our likable classmates, Robert Anderson, has passed to the Great Beyond. "Bob" as he was known to his friends will be greatly missed by the students.

"Bob" was a boy of many capabilities. Unexcelled as a builder of model airplanes, he was also unsurpassed in the art of camping. He would spend hours in his little workshop striving manfully to reproduce, in miniature form, one of our modern aircraft. Given a couple of blankets and a little food he would trudge through the woods and camp for days without any apparent discomfort.

Bob was one of the most popular boys in town. His personality and character were magnetic. He was liked by young and old. He appealed to the young because of his ability to make a party or gathering of young folk enjoyable to everyone present. To the elders he appealed because of his respect. Ever boisterous when in the company of his companions he was noticeably quiet when in the midst of older folks.

I, as a friend of Bob's for many years, feel that East Hartford has lost a boy of whom it was justly proud, and also I believe that had he lived, he would have become one of our most creditable citizens".

Duties in civic and fraternal organizations required so much time in the fall of 1931 that Mr. Burnham felt that he could not spend as much time with the troop as a scoutmaster should.

After considerable thinking on the part of the troop committee A.S.M. Herbert S. Miner was chosen to guide the troop. A better choice could not have been made. Herb joined the troop in 1915; he was an active member of many of the contest events. He and his brother Everett entered the Morse signaling event and were unbeaten in the council. He thoroughly enjoyed camping and hiking and could do both well. But besides this vast store of practical scouting experience he had a theoretical knowledge that he has applied. He had a keen insight on the psychology of a boy. The results were obvious. From the time he became scoutmaster he plunged completely into the work of running the troop. He spent every bit of his spare time as well as money in his efforts to give the troop an ideal program, one that was suited for boys of all types and ages. His successes can be illustrated by the steady increase in registration from thirty odd in 1931 to the seventy scouts registered during the twenty-fifth year (1935). The older scouts stayed longer and where there had been three assistant scoutmasters there were fifteen. The troop was unusually fortunate in having a man of Herb Miner's ability as scoutmaster.

The troop program was all-inclusive as was evidenced by its activities. Meetings started in the fall of 1931 with presentation of membership cards to the registering scouts by Scout Executive Fred C. Hill. Later in the evening he showed some movies that he had taken of scout activities in the council. In subsequent years, also, an effort was made to make troop registration a special occasion with a special program. The following year Mr. Hammer gave the scouts an interesting talk on how and where to look for arrowheads, and told something about them. He exhibited an excellent collection of all types of arrowheads that could be found in the vicinity. Scout Executive Nelson Sly addressed the troop in 1933 when registrations were given out. In 1934 the presentation of registrations was made on a very fitting occasion, Old Timers' Night. This get-together enabled former members to renew old acquaintances and to make new ones. They met on October 19th to see what the troop looked like and to view a group of lantern slides taken of the original troop by Rev. Prentiss, who was present that night.

The Old Timers met originally on October 7, 1933. Seventeen former scouts attended to see color movies shown by Mr. Ellsworth Fuller.

Scout Anniversary Week, in February, always was celebrated with the troop attending the church in a body on Scout Sunday. Beginning in 1932 the troop obtained space in the show window of Mr. William Noble's drug store. The scouts decorated the window with all types of craftwork made by the troop members. That year the troop cups were exhibited in the window of Mr. J. H. Anderson, jeweler. The scouts were grateful to both firms for their cooperation. During Anniversary Week of 1933 the exhibit was a miniature model camp nestling beside a mirror lake. The Hoover streamer award for completing part of the National Scout Ten Year Program was made that week also. The troop filled Noble's window again in 1934 with a collection of handicraft articles and the troop flag in the background.

Still another feature of Anniversary Week was the Father and Son banquet. After a lapse of several years they were revived by Herb in May 1932. Scout Dick Bowne welcomed the fathers on behalf of the scouts and his father made a return address. The first group totaled fifty-five people, but the number increased to ninety. The date was set ahead in 1933 and held on St. Patrick's Day. Rev. Woodward led the singing and Scout Executive Nelson Sly gave a talk. In 1934 and 5 the banquet became a regular part of Anniversary Week program in February.

In the spring of 1932 the troop instituted an annual entertainment known as the Troop Jamboree. The first took place May 6, 1932. A crowd of 150 people arrived to see the program of friction firemaking, signal tower building, boxing, model airplane flying, and cowboy songs featuring solos by James Lucey, singer, and Felix Galvin, accompanist, on the ukulele. Ten full tables of handiwork displayed the skill of the scouts in Aviation, Pioneering, Signaling, Seamanship, Radio, Woodwork, and Archery. Twenty dollars was the net receipts to help the treasury along. Some of the older scouts formed a basketball team and rented the high school gym to practice and to play a few games in which they were quite successful. The team continued actively all winter.

The Second Jamboree, on April 28, 1933, was similar to the first but of a more extensive nature and included many more craft exhibits. A two night run was attempted for the Third Jamboree, on April 27-28, 1934. It rained the first night but nearly 150 were present and the second night 200 attended. The main program was a type of pageant written by Scoutmaster Miner. The scene in the foreground was a campfire and the narrator, Otis Stevens, told his scout chums about his own scout history and his experiences in working up from Tenderfoot to Eagle Scout. As an incident was mentioned the stage in the background was lit and the scene acted out. Colored comedians and a hiking skit filled out the rest of the entertainment.

The entertainment of the last Jamboree was given as a play. It traced the history of scouts from the days of the caveman, Indian, frontiersman, down to the time of our present organization, the Boy Scouts of America, that teaches boys to love the outdoors and how to live in it.

There have been a number of historical celebrations in the vicinity and the troop was connected with them all. On Saturday morning, October 15th, 1932, scouts from all parts of the state mobilized for their part in the Washington Bicentennial celebration.

Our troop assembled with the others to hear Eddie Peabody, international scouter and Banjo King. Eddie, already an honorary member of troops throughout the country was made an honorary member of Troop 1, as it was the oldest troop in the Council. The scouts marched to the Capitol grounds where a walnut tree grown from a seed from the George Washington home at Mr. Vernon was presented to the state by the president of the scout council, Mr. Manternach. A tenderfoot read from a birch bark scroll on which was inscribed a statement regarding the presentation of the tree to the state.

Three assistant scoutmasters in the troop, Felix Galvin, Otis Stevens, and Richard Bowne prepared and inscribed the scroll, which is now in the governor's possession.

Very soon afterward, on October 22nd, East Hartford had a Bicentennial celebration with a historical parade. Troop 1 contributed its part to the parade with a float of an Indian teepee in a background of pine trees. The scouts dressed in authentic Indian costumes, sat about the teepee with their tomahawks, tom-toms and bows. Thirty-one members marched in the parade that followed the float. A similar type of work was carried out for East Hartford's celebration of the Connecticut Tercentenary.

Even before the Hartford Council came into existence Troop 1 had a troop flag. It was very small but it waved proudly through parades yearly and its pole was decorated to the bottom with contest banners. It accompanied the troop to contests, and it had seen a great deal of activity. It was not really a parade flag and it became faded and moth eaten in the course of years. Therefore, the troop bought a new large sized parade flag in February and placed the other among the venerated relics of the past. The following year the Sons of Veterans presented the troop with a fine American flag to carry in parades.

In January 1933, a boy told his father that he wanted to be a Boy Scout and join Troop 1. His father wondered for a while. Being a captain in the National Guard he had heard scouts referred to as "softies" and "sissies" and a host of other uncomplimentary names. But he was a person of fairness and before he told his son "No" he came down to scoutmeeting to see what went on. He sat at one side of the room quite unobtrusively and was hardly noticed by the scouts. He watched carefully what went on and after a few meetings his son joined the scouts.

But then he couldn't stop attending the meetings and came more regularly than some of the scouts. When the troop registered in the fall, Capt. Harry Stengle registered as an assistant scoutmaster. He gave up his connection with the National Guard to the amazement of his fellow officers and devoted his time to the scout troop. He began drilling the troop in short periods each week and soon obtained discipline in a way that the scouts liked: in fact, many didn't even realize that they were more obedient, and he became popular with them. When any work came up, "Cap" was right there to do more than his share. He attended the scoutmasters' training course sponsored by the Charter Oak Council, along with several more Troop 1 assistant scoutmasters, and it inspired him to conduct a patrol leaders' training course for the troop. It met once a week beginning in March 1933 for six weeks. They discussed the duties of the patrol leader, what a good patrol leader should know, and the methods of leadership. Each week they had a written

quiz that was marked and at the end of the course each of the members received his grade. Again in 1934 he ran a similar course.

The patrols became a stronger unit than ever before. The patrol contests encouraged it. A group of fellows banded together in a Flying Eagle Patrol led by Ralph Quint. They had real patrol spirit and when they set out after something they usually got it because of the cooperation developed by their patrol leader. The latter wrote a poem entitled "The Line Up"

When I became a patrol leader
And had a full patrol
The members who are in it
Are good true pals of old.

My assistant is a lanky bird-
Jimmy Scott by name
And if there is a suey call
Our Jimmy always came.

Next on our roll of honor comes
Professor Kayo Quint
And if there is a problem
He'd be sure to drop a hint.

Then comes a handsome fellow,
Who is sure your heart to win;
The gang began to call him
By the Christian name of Min.

Following this handsome fellow
Comes my good friend Art Perreault
And when there is work to do
He'd be sure to call a halt.

After weary Willie comes exasperatingly Billy
Who is full of life and vim,
But coming down to turkey talk,
O boy! How he can swim!

Now as I near the end of the list
The face of Cooper comes through the mist.
Behind him, following like a dog,
Hail, Dakota! Still in a fog.

As the twenty-fifth year of the troop's existence was being completed Herb Miner planned an Anniversary banquet. This was held Saturday evening, October 19, 1935. Rev. Everett Bemont, a former member of the troop, said the grace, followed by a turkey

dinner. Rev. Truman Woodward, chairman of the troop committee, was toastmaster. Everett Miner, former member, and Nelson Sly, Scout Executive of the Charter Oak Council gave short talks. Rev. William C. Prentiss, the founder and first scoutmaster of the troop, and Herbert S. Miner, the present scoutmaster, each added their thoughts concerning the troop and scouting. Herb read a letter of congratulations from Mr. Frank Fitch, the first troop committee member.

At this time George Booth, Jr. joined the troop and became the first member of the second generation of scouts. His father had been a scout during the early days of Troop 1 and he wanted his son to enjoy its benefits. Soon after that several other boys whose fathers had been members of Troop 1 joined the troop.

At the end of the twenty-fifth year the troop had six patrols with ten to twelve members each. Flying Eagle, Flaming Arrow, Wolf, Pine Tree, Fox and Moose. The registration ran above seventy scouts and fifteen assistant scoutmasters; and the outlook was bright for another twenty-five years of a vigorous scouting program.

CHAPTER III

HIKES AND CAMPS

Camping had been and always shall be, as long as Troop 1 exists, a major part of the troop program. Fortunately for the troop its leaders all have been men with a deep interest in nature and the outdoor life and who have had the ability to impart their enthusiasm to the scouts. Incidents similar to this happen off and on to our scouts on meeting boys from some other troop in the Council. "Oh", the other scout will say, "You're from Troop 1. I know, you have quite an outdoor troop over there haven't you?" Troop 1 always has been recognized as the outdoors troop of the Council.

Rev. Prentiss recognized the value of the outdoor life and incorporated it in the program of the Boys' Club he organized at the church. Every summer, beginning in 1908, he maintained a camp - at Bolton the first year and at Columbia Lake thereafter - for at least a week. Therefore, the transition of the Boys' Club into a scout troop was made much smoother due to this similarity of program.

The troop had been organized scarcely two weeks when Rev. Prentiss took the boys for their first "tramp" on October 29, 1910. Because of his obligation as pastor of the church, the scoutmaster could not take the boys on weekend hikes. Nevertheless they took many Saturday afternoon hikes, starting from the church immediately after lunch and returning in the late afternoon or early evening.

They made hikes out past the Memorial Arch in Hartford, to South Windsor, Cedar Hill, Long Hill and a variety of other places within an afternoon's hiking distance. One hike to Cedar Hill was particularly well remembered by the scouts who attended because of the Indian Council they held around the campfire in the dusk of early evening.

These hikes gave the scouts an opportunity to put into practice some of the "newly acquired knowledge of Scoutcraft" as Rev. Prentiss reported a notice of a hike in the church calendar. The boys always went in full uniforms if they owned them, from leggings to soft hat, carried staves as well as patrol banners, and Morse and Semaphore signaling flags. They used Indian signs a great deal on hikes to indicate the path to be followed. On one outing they took the trolley to Windsor Hill and biked two miles farther led by Mr. Frank Fitch, who laid out the route by means of conventional trail signs. All went well until one of the signs was misinterpreted, the group taking a left turn instead of a right one.

The destination of one hike held in the latter part of March 1911, was kept a secret until the boys arrived at the church and received sealed orders. The instructions led them ultimately out Long Hill where hidden notes along the way written cryptically told them the path to follow. Incidentally, the scouts found a great deal of fun in climbing a big sawdust mound they came across on the hike. Rev. Prentiss took a picture of them on the mound with the patrol leaders holding their flags at the top.

At times one group signaled to another enroute and careful watch was kept, especially in the spring, for new birds. On one of the hikes led by Rev. Prentiss they came to a little footbridge that spanned a brook. Rev. Prentiss seized this opportunity to emphasize an accident that occurred a short time previously. One of the scout's fathers had been drinking and as he crossed a similar bridge he fell off and was drowned, although it was a shallow stream. He told this story to the boys to indicate the folly of drinking and the tragic end it may cause.

In 1911 and 1912 the Boys' Club and Boy Scouts held a joint summer camp on the property of William Buell at Columbia Lake. The latter met them at the station with an old ox-cart and they loaded their equipment from the baggage car to the ox-cart and jounced over the rough stoney road to their camping spot. About thirty boys usually made up the group. In 1911, the first year that the scouts went to camp, a chef did cooking. There is no record of his name, but we know he was a black man. The following year, the Troop engaged Edward S. Bently, a militiaman, assisted by A.S.M. C.R. Daniels.

A rather amusing experience happened to a group of scouts one afternoon which, at the moment, seemed far from amusing. While walking along the road that led around the lake the boys spied a cherry tree by the side of the road, laden with ripe fruit. They piled into the tree at once and began devouring the cherries. Their bliss remained but a few moments for out of a nearby farmhouse burst an excited farmer, jabbering away at the top of his lungs and carrying in his hand a shotgun! With thoughts of juicy red cherries now far from their minds the boys dropped to the ground simultaneously without stopping to climb out of the tree and raced down the road with incredible speed. Rev. Prentiss, who had accompanied the boys, tried to remonstrate with the aroused farmer and with a great deal of difficulty succeeded in quieting him thus saving the boys a load of buck shot.

On one of their cruises about the lake the scouts found a Sandpiper. They managed to capture him and rowed back to camp to show it to the other boys. Then without any word from their leaders, rowed all the way back across the lake to return the bird to the exact spot where they had found it.

Swimming is one of the main features of any summer camp and the scouts' camp at Columbia was in no way different in this respect. There were no waterfront facilities such as rafts, diving-boards, tower, or markers for the swimming area that the council camp now has, but the swimming area was marked simply by a small wooden pier extending about six feet out into the water. Nevertheless, each scout enjoyed the water to its fullest extent. Scout Fred Rathbun created something of a record in the troop at that time by swimming continuously for fifty minutes.

Fortunately there were no accidents to mar the fun but an emergency, which occurred when the Boys' Club camped there a year or so earlier served well to indicate the preparedness, courage, and altruistic nature of the man who became our first scoutmaster. It was the rule that no one should go in swimming unless Rev. Prentiss was present and the latter made it a habit to keep a rope handy during the swimming period.

On this occasion he was standing on the pier during a regular swim when suddenly a boy shouted in alarm, "Benny's going to drown." Rev. Prentiss turned just in time to see Benjamin Moore sinking. Although the former was by no means an expert swimmer he jumped into the water fully clothed including watch and hat, grasped the boy, and held him above the water until the boys could get the rope to them. They were then pulled safely to shore. What men were better qualified to organize a scout troop when they later came into being in this country and teach them the fundamentals of good Scouting. It is no wonder then that the troop was founded so firmly from the very beginning.

In the late spring of 1913 Rev. Prentiss received a call to the Grand Avenue Church at New Haven. Dr. P. Miles Snyder then became the pastor of the First Congregational Church. He was a great advocate of camping and resolved to continue the troop summer camp at Columbia Lake. The very next summer after his arrival, camp was again held, having been omitted in 1913 due to the changing of pastors, and continued through 1919.

The scouts brought all of their equipment in boxes, bags, and packs to the East Hartford R. R. Station, bought their tickets to Andover which cost eighty cents, and waited with impatience for the train to arrive. When it pulled into the station they rushed down the platform and gleefully piled all their luggage into the baggage car, then ran back to the passenger coach. They accumulated so much equipment that the stationmaster could not possibly load it all alone. Again, when the train arrived at their destination in Andover the boys would again dash up to the other end of the train to unload their paraphernalia into an awaiting lumber-box wagon drawn by two horses belonging to Mr. Buell, the owner of the camp property. The crude but husky old wagon bounced its way over the road, through the woods four miles to their campsite. Most of the boys trudged along behind rather than sit in the wagon and be jarred about until it seemed as though ones teeth would come loose.

The late Henry R. Buck, scout commissioner and widely known civil engineer, took the scouts to camp one year in a truck.

The sleeping quarters of the camp were composed of two wall tents 7 x 9 and 8 x 10 feet, while a third was used as a mess hall and a fourth was Dr. Snyder's own headquarters.

In the last few years of camp there, when Everett Bemont was a member, the troop used his monstrous wrought iron frying pan. It had been used during the Civil War and no doubt Paul Bunyan, traditional lumber hero of the Northwest, used a similar pan for his pancakes in the morning. The older scouts did the cooking under the supervision of Dr. Snyder. Everett Miner, Bob Loomis, and Ken Clark were among those who helped to feed the thirty-odd hungry scouts that each year went to Columbia. Dr. Snyder had a most excellent reputation for baking good corned beef hash, but he prepared this treat for only one meal during the summer, near the end of the camping period. The scouts looked forward to this day with eager anticipation.

Situated in the woods near the edge of the lake, the spot was ideal from a naturalist's point of view. The scouts received instruction in naming the trees, birds, and flowers in the vicinity. Some of the First Class Scouts passed merit badges in Pioneering, Camping, and Swimming.

On Sunday Dr. Snyder exchanged pulpits with the Columbia pastor and the scouts had a chance to live up to the Twelfth Scout Law.

Arrangements with Mr. Buell were made for the use of rowboats and a canoe, which added to their camping pleasures. In the later years of the troop's occupancy at Columbia the Center Church of Hartford formed a camp across the lake. In 1917 the Hartford Council organized Camp Pioneer and in the first year of its existence, it was located on the waterfront 300 feet to the west of Troop 1's camp. The proximity of these three camps offered an opportunity for athletic rivalry. In 1919 a triangular water meet was the feature of the summer among these three camps. Troop 1 came out a very poor third.

Social activities too, were provided for every summer. The Camp Fire Girls of the church had a camp at the lake for several years. Sometimes they were invited over for campfire in the evening. Dr. Snyder always furnished the entertainment with stories, a sport of which he was very fond. His fascinating narratives always were well received for Dr. Snyder was a great storyteller. In 1919, the girls had a cottage across the lake and once entertained the scouts at supper.

The first hike after Dr. Snyder became scoutmaster was a return hike made by a few scouts who started out on November 28, 1913 to visit the scouts at the Grand Avenue church where Rev. Prentiss was now pastor.

In that same year an annual Christmas Green Hike was inaugurated and held yearly through 1917. Leaving the church, the scouts hiked to South Windsor to Deacon Williams' place on Long Hill. They collected running pine, hemlock boughs and other greens to be used for decorations for the church. After leaving them at the Williams home to be brought down later by horse and wagon, they hiked back to East Hartford.

Being unable to make weekend trips with the boys, Dr. Snyder took them on many all-day hikes on Saturdays. On one occasion, April 10, 1914, each patrol took a different route to Vinton's Mills in South Windsor where they met for dinner and joined forces for the hike back home via Buckland.

At the beginning of the same week Scout Kenneth Ripley, brother of Scout Executive Ripley, created a hiking record in the troop that has never been broken. He left East Hartford with a friend on Monday morning at 5:00 A.M. and hiked to Seymour, Conn., a distance of 45 miles and arrived there at 8:00 P.M. the same day.

In the spring of 1915 the Heublein tower on Talcott Mountain was built. On March 5th of that year Dr. Snyder hiked there with the troop while the tower was still under construction. After looking about for some time they discovered that Dr. Snyder

was missing. Then they heard him calling them from the top of the tower. With a great rush they ran pell-mell up the stairs after him. Just as they neared the top they noticed the caretaker pursuing them with the most uncomplimentary language. Whirling about they clung to the edge of the stairs as their pursuer dashed past them to get any of the boys that might be at the top. When the caretaker reached the top he found only Dr. Snyder whom he did not recognize as a clergyman. With a great deal of effort Dr. Snyder calmed the man down and made peace. Workmen had laid a hardwood floor recently and the caretaker did not want a dozen boys running headlong through the room at the top of the tower. The scouts consoled themselves in the fact that the day was hazy and the view was just as good from the ground.

In the fall of 1915 a large part of the troop took the New York boat at Hartford one Friday afternoon and got off at Naubuc in Glastonbury. They cooked their supper over a campfire and had a business meeting. Then they hiked home, arriving shortly after 9:00 P.M.

Another hike of more historical nature was made to the old copper mine at Newgate prison in Granby. At the time of the Revolution the prisoners were forced to work the mine in the dampness of the dungeon below.

A hike on September 29, 1917 took the scouts on another visit to the Deacon Williams farm on Long Hill Road. The corn roast, which they enjoyed topped off with mince and apple pie, was the forerunner of the present annual Harvest Supper.

Between 1916-1919 many of the scouts passed their outdoor tests in the woods bordering on the Hocknaum River. They took regular nature walks Sunday afternoons, mainly in the springtime to learn to recognize the birds. New camping places were of interest and they were investigated first. Mr. Olmsted took Dr. Snyder and A.S.M. Everett Miner to Diamond Lake but it was not suitable because of the stagnant water and the mosquitoes.

Roaring Brook at Station 60 in South Glastonbury was the scene of many hikes. Dr. Snyder took the troop there during all parts of the year. They tramped up and down the distance from the spot where it crossed the road in South Glastonbury upstream to its crossing at the New London Turnpike, about a total of ten miles. Barbed wire fences were altogether too prevalent and blocked the way in many places. A cave lay about half way between Glastonbury and the turnpike and the scouts made this the object of a number of their hikes. Truly, Roaring Brook was picturesque in summer with its tall slender trees growing at the waters edge and leaning out over the brook. But it was even more beautiful in winter when the snow bent the trees over farther and the rocks studding the surface of the water were capped in white while the black water slapped against the rocks more loudly than in summer. Now these scenes are preserved in the albums of the members of the scout troop who took photographs then.

All the hikes made at that time were day hikes as previously explained. But A.S.M. Bob Loomis liked the country around his uncle's place in Durham, and began to take some of the scouts there on over-night camping trips. As he took over leadership of

the troop they made more weekend hikes. It was the first time this sort of hike had been conducted but they continued and camped in all weather and seasons. At Durham they built a couple of lean-tos and slept in them when the snow was piled high about them and the thermometer had dropped below zero. This was also the first regular winter camping by any troop in the Hartford Council. A hill called Bear Mountain was not far from their camping place in Durham but the underbrush on the slope was very thick. With the aid of hatchets they cut a trail through to the top.

After the troop found camping places nearer to home, Durham became the object for annual Easter hikes, beginning about 1920. A brook ran through the property near the campsite and some of the more hardy campers would wade in and lie down in the water at Easter time merely for the sake of being able to say that they went in.

Another of the first over-night camping places was the "sand-blow" in Hockanum. It was located just west of Forbes Street in Hillstown but east of Evans' Grove, and used for a camping place from about 1919 to 1926. One of the best-remembered incidents of those camping days was a terrific snow fight they had one day in January 1923. George Turner entrenched his men behind a snow fort while Bob Loomis led the attackers. Neither side seemed to make any headway. Bob suddenly wrenched his knee and the battle stopped immediately. For some time afterward his knee bothered him considerably. A year later Horatio Snyder broke his arm there.

The regular troop summer camp at Columbia continued each year until 1920. However, some scouts went to Camp Pioneer, The Hartford Council Camp, next to the troop camp. That group had a tent to themselves and managed to keep things alive with their pranks that Troop 1 members were always full of. At breakfast time it was the custom to lift up the bottom of the oilcloth hanging over the edge of the table in front of you and fasten the edge to the top of the table with a cup. Any neophyte who did not notice this procedure soon discovered the sagacity of this precaution. Postum was served at breakfast to the dislike of the scouts. Those sitting at the head of the table would slyly pour their cup into the oil cloth trough they had made and watched with delight as it spilled into someone's lap down near the other end. After that the victim was careful to see that the trough continued past his place.

Scout Ken Ripley earned a reputation for being a great under-water swimmer at camp. He always came to the surface sooner than any one else but he always went twice as far, and no one seemed to know how he did it. After some time his method was found to be more crawling than swimming. He took hold of the rocks along the bottom and pulled himself along hand over hand, thus getting along much faster than by the conventional method.

The Council camp was changed to West Hill Lake in 1920. This date stands out in troop history because it was the year the troop hiked to Camp Pioneer. The first group consisting of Bob and Henry Loomis, Art Whitney, Dick Bennison, Dick and Ted Olmsted, Russel Smith, and Ernest Baldwin, left East Hartford about 5:00 p.m. and hiked to Talcott Mountain where they camped for the night. The next morning they shouldered their packs, containing food for a week, and hiked the remaining distance through Avon

to Canton, and across the Nepaug Reservoir to the scout camp. On the following day another group hiked from Steele Road in West Hartford to camp. Carl Johnson, Al Robinson, Roland Williams, Bill Page, George Langreth, Herbert and Everett Miner, were in that group. It is interesting to note that there were three sets of brothers on this hike.

The territory was undeveloped; the roads were full of ruts, sometimes impassible in a car. The underbrush around the lake was thick and it was really Camp Pioneer. The troop arrived in camp a day before Troop 12, thus being the first to arrive at the new camp and the first to hike there. The troop camp was in the ravine near the old charcoal pit. They blazed a trail to the main part of camp and it is still known as the Troop 1 Trail. These troop camps continued until 1923, and Troop 1 always camped at the charcoal pit.

For the first few years in this new location, work was very much in order. A great deal of clearing was to be done and rocks were removed from the swimming area.

The Hockanum Troop began going to Shoddy Pond in East Glastonbury for weekend hikes. Troop 1 heard of this place through them and investigated the place for themselves in 1921. As may be surmised, the pond received its name from the shoddy mill that stood at the lower end of the pond beside the dam. But it had been abandoned for some time and the buildings were falling apart. Only one house remained when the troop began camping. There an aged woman lived and welcomed the scouts whenever they arrived. She seemed part of the old place, but when the property was sold later, she left, but to where, no one knew.

The north bank was very steep and it rose to a distant peak half way between the two ends of the lake. The south shore was low and flat and used for a pasture. A stony brook led the water tumbling into the broad quiet pond at the east and while down at the other end it shot over the dam in a sheet - roaring and splashing on the rocks below. Shoddy is a capricious pond, as any swimmer will find out. There are spots that are moderately cool and refreshing on hot summer days, but there are places that are freezing cold at any time of the year. The only plausible reason so far advanced is that underground springs are the source of the cold water.

The troop camped along a grove of evergreens at the top of the knoll overlooking the pond. A troop from Glastonbury came there and very often on Sunday afternoons the two troops played baseball games. Very often Troop 1 went to the church in East Glastonbury and nearly doubled the congregation.

Rattlesnake Mountain lay across the pond. Most of the scouts steered clear of it but it was a paradise for Ernest Baldwin, an ardent student of nature and an authority on reptiles. Armed solely with a forked stick and a burlap bag he sought out the rock ledges where snakes could be found sunning themselves. A quick motion of the arm, and the rattler found himself reposing at the bottom of a burlap bag. The skill with which "Baldy" handled snakes was uncanny. One time, while in high school he astounded teachers and students alike by bringing two live rattlesnakes to school in a home made case.

Many amusing incidents occurred on these hikes to the camping places. But they were usually at the expense of one person. Take for instance the hike to Shoddy one time when one of the scouts stopped to investigate the cause of something wet running down his back. The cork from a bottle of maple syrup had come out and it was now finding its way to all parts of his pack. To make it worse a box of pancake flour had opened and the syrup was mixing with the pancakes a little prematurely.

A group of people began using the pond as a pleasure resort and in 1926 the property was closed to everyone.

The old church organ was installed about 1871 and rebuilt twenty-five years later. But a whole new organ was put in during the first week of October 1921. The scouts saw to it that very little of it went to waste. The ivory and ebony keys found their way to the archers' supplies. The white pine and oak lumber was collected for a trek cart, and most of it was assembled in the meeting room. Hank Loomis was the enterprising, wide-awake scout who happened to be about when a hearse was being modernized down in Hockanum. The body was refitted to the chassis of an automobile. Hank asked for the front set of wheels since they were the lightest, and got them. At the cost of about a dollar the necessary metal fittings were procured. Steering was taken care of by a long tongue, manned by one scout. A rope was fastened to either end of the front axle and two scouts on each one pulled the trek cart along. The theory behind its operation is good but the troop found that in practice, pulling a loaded trek cart over the hills and sandy roads of New England was quite a different story. Nevertheless, a number of trips were made with it. On one of the Easter hikes to Durham the steering tongue broke. Being ingenious scouts, they devised one from an ironwood tree and bored the necessary holes with a red-hot iron. They took the cart to Roaring Brook and Shoddy Pond but it gradually went into disuse. Seven scouts with Bob Loomis set out for Diamond Lake with it on the last trip the cart made, in June 1925. They took the wrong road and ended up at Cheney's property at Black Lodge Brook.

Two Life Scouts, Bob Anderson and Lloyd MacFarland were picked for Junior Officers at Camp Pioneer in the summer of 1928. Bob was patrol leader of the Pine Tree Patrol and was assigned to the Mohawk tribe. Lloyd MacFarland, better known as Ex-Lax, became a leader in the Nipmunks.

Three Troop 1 scouts went to Camp Pioneer during the fourth period besides Scoutmaster Bob Loomis and A.S.M. Bill Fraize. In the opening days of camp, Bill, through some foolish act, became a member of the camp Numskull Society, followed shortly by Bob Loomis. It looked as though the camp slogan would be "Every Troop 1 member a numskull" when Art Heimer was elected two days later. The incident of his election was well told by Scout Clement Simmons, one of the two to escape membership, in an article published in the East Hartford High School paper, "The New Era", on November 7, 1928.

Fun At Camp Pioneer

by

Clement Simmons

We have a society at camp that is called the Ancient Order of the Honorable Numskulls. This is how boys are elected to this wonderful Society. The scout who is elected carries a heavy wooden dumbbell around his neck. At mess every noon we have an election. The president takes the floor. He calls out, "Are there any nominations?" Someone rises and tells of some scout who said or did something very foolish. Then after all the nominations are made the one who gets the loudest yell gets the dumb bell. He receives it from the scout who had it the previous day after many mysterious motions. The penalty for taking it off is to be thrown in the lake with his clothes on. This is a story of the meeting one hot noon in August.

"Are there any nominations? All right, Bob Anderson."

Here is Bob's story.

One evening as I was closing the camp store a sort of fat kid came running down all out of breath.

"How much are they? How much are they? How much are they?" He shouted in great haste.

"Now calm down. How much are what?"

"The two cent stamps, the two cent stamps, how much are they?"

I, therefore, nominate Art Heimer. More nominations were made but, of course, everybody yelled loudest for Art Heimer.

Art maintains that he intended to inquire the price of the two-cent stamped envelopes, but his lack of breath resulting from his hurry to get to the store before it closed caused the amusing question.

A.S.M. Bill Fraize completed his required merit badges for Eagle rank that year. He was elected to the camp honor society, the Nickowegees, open only to Eagle Scouts or commissioned officers. Both he and Clement Simmons were awarded bronze CPs emblems given to outstanding campers. John Hayden and Richard Bowne two other Troop 1 scouts, who came to camp during a previous period were likewise awarded this honor.

The cabin in South Windsor, owned by Mr. Timothy Burnham, was used as the destination of hikes off and on from 1910 to 1928. Mr. Burnham realized the need for a permanent camping ground that would be available at any time, and a shelter that would

be especially useful in winter. Seeking to satisfy this need he very generously loaned the troop the entire use of the land and the cabin. It was located far back in a pine woods off a side road in South Windsor, and within easy hiking distance of even the very youngest scouts. Fifty yards from the cabin a pure spring insured a good drinking supply, a necessary part of any sort of camp.

The first hike led by Scoutmaster Bob Loomis on October 12, 1929, opened the cabin to regular camping. Actually the scouts camped in the open until cold weather set in.

Upon entering the cabin by way of a Dutch door in the center of the front, the scouts found a large room running the full width of the cabin. Directly ahead a generous brick fireplace gave the room a cozy atmosphere that only a fireplace can. On either side of it was a door, the left one leading to a bedroom and the one on the right to the kitchen.

Immediately, work began to modify the cabin for troop occupancy. A bed was removed along with several mattresses, and rockers from chairs were taken off. A picture of "The Chase" hung above the fireplace. Instead, a picture of an ancient archery tournament replaced it. After enjoying a brief period of use, the phonograph was made into a potter's wheel. An opening in the ceiling on the south side of the main room showed the way to the loft, but there was no means of getting there until Bob had the boys cut a small tree with a great number of limbs. Trimming the limbs to a length of six inches from the trunk, it was fastened upright to the wall and made a rustic and primitive ladder. The more regular campers built bunks in the loft, framed by small limbs and a mattress of evergreen boughs or woven straw suspended across. The roof above their heads was decorated with speed planes. Such is youth's fancy.

The cabin, nestling among the tall pines, although beautiful in summer, was far prettier in the winter snow. The following description is an excerpt from an English theme.

"As we turned the last curve of the old wood road which twisted in and out between the trees of the pine woods we suddenly stopped in our tracks. Straight ahead lay a low-peaked snow covered cabin. A wide veranda stretched around one side and the front, which was facing in the opposite direction of our approach. This gave the building a comfortable aspect. The slanting rays of the afternoon sun caused the snow-covered roof to glisten, while the unbroken carpet of snow and the boarded up windows emphasized the solitude of the location. It seemed as though we had suddenly come upon a full size painting. On either side the branches of the towering pine trees bowed with the weight of the snow. At times a gust of wind in the treetops brought a cloud of swirling snow into our faces as if to bar us from the view. Faintly we could hear the sighing and moaning of the wind in the uppermost branches of the stately evergreens.

We passed along side of the cabin to the front, where the ground sloped gently downward for a distance of twenty yards to a brook that wound itself in and out among the bases of the trees. Here and there natural bridges of snow

arched the dark, sluggish water. Beyond the brook the ground sloped upward again. Halfway to the top a spring bubbled forth its icy waters which first collected in a tiny basin and then flowed through a miniature chasm cut deep in snow to the crook."

The evenings were spent pleurably. A roaring fire of chestnut logs sent their appreciated warmth out into the room where scouts engaged in diverse occupations. Beneath the light of an elderly nickel kerosene lamp on the long eating table, the weekly checker tournament waged. Farther along the same table others molded into shape peace pipes, bowls, candle holders, and other articles made from clay gathered from the bed of the brook. Scattered about the room model airplane enthusiasts whittled out propellers and other parts, puzzle fiends struggled to untangle the latest conglomeration of twisted wire, while those thirsting for knowledge of the out-of-doors read the books of woodcraft and Indian lore. As the evening wore on and the crackling fire subsided into a peaceful mass of glowing coals, the troop gathered before it to hear another of Bob's "true" bear stories, a ghost story, or to sing old camp fire songs. Then reluctantly, but sleepily, the boys climbed the tree to their bunks.

Sammy Brown brought a pile of magazines to the cabin. Each week he added to the supply. Every evening before bedtime this pile which was always kept in the northeast corner of the cabin mysteriously disappeared. After everyone was rolled in his blankets Bob came up, flashlight in hand, to inquire, "Anybody have any magazines up here?" and flashed the light around to see for himself since the angelic Boy Scouts were apparently deep in slumber. As soon as he left there would be Swish, thud.

"Ouch, I'll get you!"

Then, swish, plop, and the gleeful response.

"Haw haw, ya missed me."

So the weekly battle raged thick and heavy. The novice who never had experienced one of these novel combats marked by unseen participants and unseen missiles was sure to turn on his flashlight after receiving the first thump on the head. Having thus unintentionally given his exact position and range he found himself in the center of a whistling barrage of flapping missiles. The war continued until all the magazines had gone through the opening in the floor at the ladder.

An honorary Indian society, the Aoni or Buffalo Tribe was instituted at this time among the more regular campers. On initiation nights Bob gathered the non-members before the camp fire while he told them the story of a vanished Indian tribe whose last leader, regretting the growing effeminacy of men, returned to earth at intervals to pick the hardest braves to be tried and if found fit would be selected to carry on the traditions of the tribe. At the end of the story an aged Indian entered and tapped the selected scouts. A secret initiation followed around a campfire in the stillness of the woods some distance from the cabin.

It was on one of these initiation nights, February 8, 1930; an unusual incident occurred that those present did not soon forget. Everyone had returned to the cabin and it was nearly time for bed when a scout returning from the spring reported the arrival of a car with two men and a woman, who were talking about the cabin. Some inquisitive scouts went outside and identified one of the men as County Detective Edward J. Hickey. When asked if they could be of assistance their request was curtly denied and the suggestion made that they tend to their own affairs. Their continued prowling prompted Mr. Burnham, visiting for the evening, to inquire for himself. In brief, the young woman was an alleged jewelry thief who allegedly broke into and held up several stores with a young man who had not yet been apprehended. Turning states evidence she led Hickey to the cabin where she claimed they hid the loot. The spot, she claimed, was under the north side of the porch. Now the Boy Scouts could be of assistance if they would crawl in the dirt under the veranda and dig in the spot.

About this time Bob Anderson and four or five scouts returning from the store about a mile away drew within hearing distance just in time to hear a woman's voice say, "I'm sure I hid the gun there, too." A most startled group of boys is seldom seen. Despite excavations under all parts of the veranda no loot could be found and the party left the cabin to the strains of Retreat played on the bugle by Bob Anderson.

A week later a map was tacked to the door of the cabin showing the surrounding territory and purportedly drawn by the alleged jewelry thief but it was of such accuracy that it could well have been the work of a civil engineer. A trail of caches led to several prominent points in the woods and ended at the spring. The trailers to their dismay found broken and corroded ten-cent store jewelry. The main treasure lay supposedly at the bottom of the box surrounding the spring. Half-heartedly the scouts began to bail it out. Half finished with their task, they gave up in disgust. Bob, too was dismayed for he had used the treasure hunt as means of getting the scouts to bail out the spring that needed cleaning.

Several times the cabin was broken into during the fall of 1929 and spring of 1930 but radio tubes were the only stolen articles. In March, 1930, a number of things were taken, among them being scout hatchets, moccasins, dishes, first aid kits, books, radio batteries and tubes, arrows, all totaling a considerable sum. The case was turned over to the state police who managed to apprehend a group of suspected boys while at the South Windsor School. With the aid of A.S.M. John E. Cole they identified a pair of moccasins one of the boys was wearing. When they arrived at the boy's home their father talked to them in Polish in the presence of the police, but unfortunately for the boys one of the policemen also understood Polish. With this confession and other evidence the troop had a clear case, but because of the reluctance of some of the troop's officers to prosecute the case was not taken to court. Since then no attempted breaks have been made.

Troop Committeeman, Mr. Charles Perry, was annoyed by the constant croaking of bullfrogs that gathered in a cove beside his cottage at Lake George in Wales, Mass. He asked the troop to assist him in removing the nuisance. Armed with the traditional troop weapon, bow and arrow, as well as red flannel, hook and line, and sundry other methods of lure they sallied forth in conquest. Evidently the frogs sensed the

approaching menace, for not a single frog could be seen or heard for the whole weekend. Saturday afternoon the boys enjoyed the use of several rowboats that Mr. Perry rented for them. But a heavy rain began in the night and continued all day Sunday. Only Newell Tiemann, the troop's Isaak Walton, with Bob Anderson ventured forth on the lake to fish with little success. At this time Mr. Burnham was scoutmaster, Bob having left for New York nearly two months previous.

Weekend hikes to the cabin continued throughout the spring and again in the fall.

Scout Executive Fred Hill sponsored a gypsy tour in the summer for the scouts in the Hartford Council. John Hayden represented Troop 1 on this trip. John was one of the four proud scouts who had their Eagle Badges presented to them by Admiral Richard E. Byrd when he was in Hartford to give a lecture.

It rained, as was the custom on the annual Easter Hike to Durham in the spring of 1931. The weather was fine Friday and part of Saturday, but that evening the torrential downpour arrived. A group of twenty-one scouts made the trip and three more came down on bicycles for the day only.

The cabin in South Windsor was great for camping in the winter and the fall, but it could not be used in the summer because of the hordes of mosquitoes, and it lacked an important requirement of summer camping - swimming facilities. Assistant Scoutmaster Herbert Miner took stock of these facts and began looking for a summer camping ground. To him Shoddy Pond in East Glastonbury, where the troop camped from 1921 to 1926 was just about the best place within reasonable distance. He went to the owners of the property, the Highland Ice Company, several times and finally obtained permission on May 19, 1931 for Troop 1 to camp there. Once more the scouts had the privileges of a fine camping site with swimming facilities.

A large icehouse had been built the year after the scouts had left but now it was rapidly falling into decay. No trace remained of the old mill or of the settlement. Two other buildings stood in their place. One was the new caretaker's house and the other a clubhouse. Assistant Scoutmaster John Cole, a good hiker, led hikes to Shoddy that spring and summer.

One June 6th and 7th the Worcester Massachusetts Council held a Camporall with Assistant Scout Executive Sandy Adams, Scoutmaster Kelly of Hartford, and Assistant Scout Masters of Troop 1, Mr. Herb Miner and Mr. Cole, as guests from the Hartford Council. From their observations they planned the Council Camporall to be held June 20-21, 1931. Mr. Cole took charge of training the regular campers in patrol camping and cooking for this event, the object of which was to display efficiency in patrol camping methods as well as the proper way to make a pack.

The troops taking part, Numbers 1, 6, 14, 18, 23, 33, 45, 49, and 53, motored to Pleasant Valley and hiked the remaining mile to the scene of the Camporall to test the packs. When the scouts arrived judges inspected the equipment and waterproofing of the packs. A detailed point system enabled the judges to rate every patrol on each phase of

camping procedure. With great care the patrol carried out each action for fear points would be taken off. But there were slip-ups. When the encampment went for a swim before supper the patrol cooks had to remain behind to watch their roast. Visions of a cool dip in the river became too tempting so they left the roast on the edge of the fire to cook slowly and slipped off. But they misjudged the heat from the fire for a burnt roast greeted their return. A quick change in the menu was made before the judges began to investigate the cooking procedure, and although the day was saved, four troops surpassed us in the number of points awarded for food.

While wandering about after taps Johnny Dyber found a piece of phosphorescent wood. Laying it atop Johnny Cole's blankets he called, "Hey, Johnny". Waking suddenly and seeing the light he first thought it to be a fire and struck at it with a loud yell. Johnny laughed over his joke and told the others in the patrol. Soon everyone was out in search of phosphorescent wood. Intermittent stumbling and snickering told the judges something was amiss. But every time they started toward the scene their flashlights betrayed their whereabouts and Troop 1 was suddenly asleep in their blankets when they arrived. After several attempts to determine the cause of the disturbance the judges decided upon the troop camped just in front of troop 1. The troop already had ruined its chances of placing in the contest on the previous day. It was with great enjoyment then, that Troop 1 watched them hauled protestingly from their tents and made to run up and down the road in punishment.

The Camporall ended Sunday afternoon after a final inspection. A week later the results were announced. Troop 1 took second place with 820 points, lagging the winner, Troop 49, by 19 points. Troop 23 took third place with 796 points and Troop 33 fourth with 792 points. Our patrol consoled themselves that with their usual hiking pace; they had passed Troop 49 on the way up. In both first and final inspection, and in completeness of equipment, Troop 1 scored the highest number of points.

The first annual Harvest Supper opened the fall and winter camping season on November 14, 1931 with Rev. Woodward, chairman of the Troop Committee, as guest. Thirty scouts attended and twenty of them remained overnight. Previous to these annual repasts, work on the cabin before the regular season began.

Group cooking began in 1932 because it was much more orderly than to have all Scouts try to cook simultaneously over the fireplace or the kitchen stove. Although the weekend program was quite flexible, a work period always followed Sunday morning breakfast. The chief job was sawing up large dead chestnut trees and splitting them. It was quite a task for the officers who did the heavy work to saw and split the three-foot logs. A.S.M. Dick Bowne and Otis Stevens put their heads together and tried to figure out an easier method. They arrived at the cabin one week with small mysterious sacks that they carried very carefully. Sunday morning they drilled holes in the logs and packed in their mysterious substance-gunpowder that they had manufactured from their chemistry book recipe. They attached the fuse and drove the plugs home. They soon found they had constructed a neat little cannon for the plug went whistling off through the treetops. But they did achieve a little success and everyone enjoyed the novelty of the idea. The next fall they began some real work when the officers raised the roof (literally)

4' – 4' in order to accommodate two-decker bunks in the loft. A whole new roof and sides were put on and all shingled.

Another important change was the enlargement of the kitchen to nearly three times its original size. It was then possible to put the long eating table seating twenty scouts in the kitchen and gave more needed space in the main room. For a while so many scouts wanted to go to the cabin that the patrols had to take turns, two at a time.

The accomplishment of the addition, the officers believed, called for a celebration; therefore, with the consent of Herb they planned a Halloween Party. The day before they made the cabin gay with black and orange colored trimmings. Thirteen couples chaperoned by Herb, were present at the party and from all reports everyone had a great time.

Along in early December the scouts assembled to raise a forty-foot flagpole in the council ring. But it was not used because the lanyard slipped off the pulley at the top and the pole was so slippery no one could climb it.

Scouts heralded the approach of winter because it instituted new sports for them. A good-sized ice pond was but a half mile north of the cabin. Many a dashing hockey game was played there as well as Snap-the-whip and other ice games. Herb brought a skate sail and everyone else tried his skill at sailing. When snow came the scouts gave up skating for skiing and tobogganing. A number of good hills a short distance from the cabin provided plenty of thrills and spills for the boys. The winter of 1933-4 was exceedingly cold and they had ten below zero weather one week-end around New Years and Saturday supper was delayed a long time because the food was frozen so solidly.

Springtime at the cabin found the scouts busy as usual, making pack baskets of ash splints, playing volleyball with a net Carroll Quint wove by the square knotting method, and practicing archery at the range.

Mosquitoes made things unpleasant when late spring came around. The scouts made an attempt to get rid of them by draining the low spots in the woods in April 1935 and were partly successful.

As the twenty-fifth year closed the officers took charge of further improvements as let out in contracts to the patrols by the scoutmaster. And the scouts again came to the cabin in larger numbers than ever before.

CHAPTER IV

SERVICE BY TROOP 1

“Our deeds determine us much as we determine our deeds.”

George Eliot, British Novelist

Boy Scout training includes service. It is embodied in the Scout Law “A Scout is helpful. He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must do at least one Good Turn to somebody each day.” And in the Scout Oath the scout promises “... to do my best to help other people at all times...”

The troop has endeavored to be of service whenever possible. Rev. Prentiss first gave the scouts opportunities to help the parent institution on Monday, November 14, 1910, about a month after troop’s organization when they distributed to the church congregation announcements of socials to be given during the winter. They performed a similar service the following year. A convention of Sunday school teachers met on Monday evening, November 18, 1912. Troop 1 served as ushers. And the scouts helped the assistant church treasurer on Sunday, February 16, 1913. Further assistance was given by the annual Good Turn to the church, which was inaugurated that winter in the form of a Christmas Green Hike. The greens collected were used to decorate the church.

Scouts of Troop 1 and Hartford scouts aided the committee in charge of the Municipal Christmas tree at Hartford on December 30th of the same year. They distributed and collected the carols sung at the festival and helped in preserving order.

Boy Scouts of Hartford and vicinity began participating in the Annual Spring Clean Up Week in about 1915. At the end of the week Boy Scouts were assigned to areas near their meeting places to inspect yards, streets, buildings, alleys, etc. Each scout wrote out a report of his territory describing the degree of cleanliness that had been achieved. Troop 1, from 1915 to 1917 inclusive, was assigned to Hartford’s East Side, which included Front Street, State Street, Commerce Street, Windsor Street, and nearby territory.

The schools participated in a statewide drive to collect tent caterpillar egg masses early in the spring of 1917. Scout troops, too, by reason of their outdoor training, took up the drive. Troop 1 took several hikes for the purpose of collecting and burning the egg masses.

The war in Europe assumed alarming proportions very soon after it started. The United States began preparedness steps and the Boy Scouts had two mobilization hikes, one on November 5, 1915 and the other on April 5, 1916, to test the ability of the members.

The United States entered the World War April 6, 1917. Immediately the Boy Scouts of America adopted the slogan “Help win the war” and went to work.

To avoid the possible shortage of food the government asked citizens to turn all vacant lots into War Gardens. Thereupon, Troop 1 called a special meeting Saturday morning, May 13, 1917 at 9:00 A.M. to begin operations. A quarter acre lot west of the parsonage had not been used for many years. Grass was prevalent but it was plowed up and about a dozen scouts drew lots for sections of the garden. Mr. Horace Williams instructed the boys in planting the crop of lima beans, "double rows and eyes down." The same scouts fertilized, cultivated, and weeded it all summer. In the fall each took home a good supply of lima beans.

The First Liberty Loan Campaign opened May 14, 1917, and continued to June 15th. The Boy Scouts were given official authorization to receive applications for Liberty Loans only for the last week of the campaigns. Each scout in the troop received a specific area in East Hartford in which to work. Having the satisfaction of knowing they were being of service to their country, the boys fell to work with a will. The final count after the First Liberty Loan showed Troop 1 raised an excess of \$2,300 while the total amount in East Hartford was \$25,550. Most of the subscriptions were of \$50 denominations.

The government wanted to bestow recognition upon scouts who had worked hard in campaigns. The Treasury Department offered medals to all scouts who sold ten bonds of \$50 denomination or larger. In each of the succeeding campaigns every scout that sold another ten received a bar to be attached to the medal.

Again in October of the same year they solicited for the Second Liberty Loan (October 1 to October 27), this time obtaining pledges amounting to \$15,850. This was 20.6 per cent of the \$77,000 subscribed in East Hartford.

Mr. W. Gilbert headed the Liberty Loan Campaigns in East Hartford. He received the assistance of a small group of Troop 1 members in figuring the sales at the East Hartford Trust Company.

Scout Ken Clark was an office boy at the Capital during the War. This gave him an opportunity to sell a number of bonds to state employees. But he wanted to sell some to the governor himself, Marcus Holcomb, and appeared at his office in shirtsleeves one morning with that intent. The doorman refused him entrance in such informal attire. Ken tried again clad in a coat. The governor received him this time, but alas for Troop 1's enterprising scout, the governor had bought to capacity in his hometown.

The Thrift and War Savings Stamp drive began in the spring of 1918. The Treasury Department awarded Ace medals to scouts who sold \$250 worth to twenty-five or more people. Although Troop 1 participated in this effort too, no one is known to have received a medal.

The Thrift Stamp campaign was hardly a month old when the Third Liberty Loan was floated. It lasted from April 6 to May 4, 1918. This was the most successful of all the campaigns for Troop 1, raising a total of \$24,150, indeed a large sum. It was just 20.85 percent of the \$115,850 subscribed in East Hartford for that campaign.

Practically everyone gave the scouts a warm welcome. There were a few exceptions, however. For instance, Everett Miner, while covering his allotted territory for Liberty Loans, went to a house where a gruff German emphatically informed him that his sympathies were not with the Allies and would have nothing to do with Liberty Bonds. This with other similar cases was duly reported to the authorities that carefully watched the suspects.

A month and a half before the Armistice the scouts joined in the Fourth Liberty Loan then being floated. It seemed to all campaigners that everyone had bought all the bonds within his means but Troop 1 managed to accumulate pledges amounting in excess of \$17,000. This last campaign brought the grand total to \$59,300, Troop 1's share of the \$426,621,612 raised by scouts all over the country.

Troop 1, along with other troops in the country cooperated with the Forest Service in 1918 in locating black walnut trees. The hardwood was of great value for gunstocks and airplane propeller blades. The black walnut is rather scarce in Connecticut and no one believed the scouts would find any. But the troop took several hikes for this purpose and succeeded in locating a few trees. The exact location of each tree was noted and a report was sent in to the scout office.

Each Saturday during the war two scouts in the Council went to Red Cross Headquarters to wind bandages. Several scouts in Troop 1 took part in this service and some for many years had vivid recollections of mountains of white gauze piled before them, and the little bandage winder with which they valiantly tried to dent the pile.

Scouts in all parts of the country served in these ways and did their share to "Help win the war." But some older scouts served even to a greater extent. Scouting in America was only seven years old when the United States became embroiled in the European conflict and most of the scouts were too young to enlist. But we find that ten of the forty-three names on the Church Honor Roll were members or former members of the troop. A number went into the Naval Reserve such as Ken Ripley, Eastman Page, Roger Hayden, Everett Bemont and Harold Carson. Some were in the Student Army Training Corps at college including Everett Miner, Robert Loomis and Stanley Brainard. Harold Alton was in the regular Navy aboard a convoy ship and Fred Reincke went across with the regular Army. There may be other members that were not listed on the Church Honor Roll. Among these is Fred Rathburn, who was in the Navy.

Deputy Scout Commissioner Fabian Johnson organized the Hartford Boy Scout Signal Corps in January 1918. Scout Robert Loomis represented Troop 1 in this enterprise. They met evenings to become proficient in all methods of signaling. As some of the scouts were equipped with bicycles they received training as message carriers.

The work done by scouts in the Hartford area during the war did not go unappreciated and the scouts were invited to the entertainment "Flora Bella" at the Parsons Theater. Besides this the scouts had the privilege of going to a movie at the Palace Theater.

The troop had two opportunities a number of years after the war to render assistance in fighting fire. A.S.M. Richard Bowne and Otis Stevens described these instances from Radio Station WTIC on October 9, 1934, during Fire Prevention Week. Otis Stevens described the time when the troop was camping at the Kockaponsett State Forest. A brush fire broke out a short distance from a group of buildings. The wind was such that they would soon catch fire. The scouts armed themselves with wet burlap bags, shovels, etc. and beat out the fire before it could reach the buildings.

Dick Bowne told of fighting a fire on the way to Durham. Here is his talk:

“Every year our troop goes on a three day Easter vacation hike. This year we were going to Durham. The Black Wolf Patrol, of which I was leader, had been hiking for about an hour and a half, carrying our packs that contained supplies for the three-day trip. Past Middletown the hiking was slow as the road was in the usual bad condition of backcountry roads in the spring of the year. One of the scouts in the patrol drew our attention to a long hill ahead. We were preparing for the hard pull when our eyes fell on a house at the foot. Smoke was coming out of the front door! It was a fire! Where a few minutes before we had been tired, we now dashed toward the house throwing off our packs on the way. It was a newly built bungalow, not yet completely finished but already occupied. In the rear of the house the owner and his son had been working. They had discovered the fire just as we came around the corner of the building and seemed badly confused. It was now that our scout training helped us. We had noticed a brook about twenty-five yards from the house. We organized a bucket brigade, having no trouble finding pails or cans left by the builders, in which to carry water. In the meantime the owner and I tried to get at the fire from the inside of the house, but were driven out by the dense smoke, even though we crawled in with our faces close to the floor. Realizing that the fire had gained considerable headway, we told the owner to send his son to the nearest house, which had a telephone and summon the fire department from Middletown, five miles away. In the meantime a ladder had been found. This was placed against the porch roof, and after breaking a window we were able to get at the flames. Everything now worked smoothly. The bucket brigade was functioning and the water was passed up to the roof, and in through the window. The owner threw it on the flames, which could be seen dimly through the dense smoke. After an exciting half hour the fire was under control and soon extinguished. A search disclosed that the fire had been caused by spontaneous combustion of a pile of oily rags, which had been left by the painters in one corner of the room. Going downstairs we found the fire apparatus had just arrived, but thanks to our scout training they were not needed. After a short rest we shouldered our packs and continued on our way to camp where we re-told the story of how the Black Wolf Patrol of Troop 1 East Hartford had saved a house from destruction.”

Until 1929 the town was governed by the selectman system, but the plan was advanced for a substitution of a town council headed by a president, as it would meet the needs of the people better than the old method. A pamphlet outlining the details of the plan was printed to acquaint all voters with it. In the latter part of May, Troop 1 delivered these pamphlets to each family in town so that they could vote intelligently on the matter. Scoutmaster Robert Loomis and Assistant Scoutmaster Herbert Miner took

scouts in their cars to deliver the bulletins in the outlying parts of East Hartford near South Windsor and Manchester.

East Hartford dedicated its War Memorial, the doughboy statue on the library lawn, Saturday, October 5th, 1929. The weather had been unusually warm that week and the weatherman predicted another hot day for Saturday. Miss Biggs, head of the Visiting Nurses Association asked the troop's assistance in setting up a First Aid Tent for the occasion. Scout John E. Cole's small wall tent seemed best suited for the purpose and it was duly pitched before the exercises. The ceremonies were long and the day hot, but fortunately no one needed First Aid.

One of the outstanding scouts in the troop was Allen Nield, the troop scribe. He proved himself to be a scout in every sense of the word in a water accident that occurred in the summer of 1931. Here is his report that he was asked to write for scout records.

My First Opportunity to Render First Aid

It was one afternoon in the month of August 1931 that my first chance came to render first aid. I was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Johnson of Manchester at the time. I was sitting on the lawn with Mrs. Johnson when a girl came running up, yelling that a girl was drowning. I ran down to the pond and saw something white underneath the water. Taking off my shirt, I dove for the object, but it was only her hat. I dove again and this time brought the girl up. As soon as I got her on the bank I applied artificial respiration.

Meanwhile, one of the neighbors had called the doctor. I had been working on the girl about fifteen minutes when the doctor came. The Manchester Fire Department came with an inhalator and several lifeguards came also. They worked on the girl for five hours and a half, but to no avail.

Dr. Robert Knapp, head of the Red Cross in Manchester told the workers that their efforts were bound to prove fruitless. He said, "Rigor mortis has set in and nothing more can be done." There is no doubt that her lungs collapsed from the pressure.

The girl was Ellen Shea, 8, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Shea of No. 114 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. She had been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jane Young when it happened.

Allen Nield cannot be given too much credit for his quick thinking and unhesitating action. His resuscitation technique was without a flaw.

Two auto accidents found Troop 1 members ready to assist. Patrol Leader Donald Clark witnessed an accident on Wednesday, September 13, 1934 when an automobile crashed through a fence near his house, careened up a lawn, glanced off a tree, and landed back on the road. Scout Clark ran to the scene and assisted the driver, who fortunately was not seriously injured, to his house. He returned to the wrecked car and directed traffic around it until a wrecker removed it.

Another time Scoutmaster Miner was returning from the troop cabin with a couple of leaders on one particularly cold and icy day when they came upon an auto accident on the Ellington Road. An ambulance had been summoned and first aid performed. But to make the patient more comfortable, the leaders set up an improvised shelter and contributed blankets until the car came.

The Laurel Garden Club of East Hartford held a flower show at the estate of Clarence Wickham in Laurel Heights, June 6, 1931. They planned such an extensive exhibition that they called upon Troop 1 for assistance which was gladly given. Fifteen scouts directed traffic, parked cars, and patrolled the grounds. The troop is proud of a courteous letter from the Garden Club, evidence of a good turn satisfactorily performed.

Twenty scouts from Troop 1 joined other scouts in the Council for a good turn at the dedication of Rentscheler Field, East Hartford, Sunday, May 24, 1931, by handling traffic under the supervision of the State Police. Scouts manned information booths at several points and patrolled some of the deserted residential sections of town. Beginning at 9:00 A.M. scouts parked cars for three solid hours on the Pratt and Whitney grounds next to the airport. Just as the cars poured in, the heaviest the first squadron of army pursuits dove out of the clear blue sky in the southwest and immediately fell into a series of complicated maneuvers. Who can blame the scouts if they parked cars with one eye glued skyward or with their hands alone at times?

Assistant Scoutmaster Herbert Miner, aided by A.S.M. John Cole became official messengers. Full right of way was granted Herb's car. Among their duties was that of getting box lunches from Hartford and distributing them to the hungry scouts on duty all over East Hartford. He covered over sixty miles that day carrying out his errands.

The town observed the 150th anniversary of its incorporation October 12, 13, 14, 1933. Again Troop 1 was called up to perform services similar to those at the dedication of Rentscheler Field. The boys established information booths throughout East Hartford and remained on duty for the entire festival. On Saturday, the day of the parade, Scouts Ralph Bragg, Edward Atwood, and Allen Nield parked seven hundred cars "successfully" as Newell Tiemann reported in Scout News. During the parade other members assisted the police in keeping the crowds out of the line of march. Richard Bowne and Otis Stevens, two Eagle Scouts, were the guard of honor for Governor Cross at the reviewing stand.

In 1929, the church hired a man to repair the Sunday School chairs, which had been broken through constant use for a number of years. Another pile accumulated during the next few years and in the fall of 1933 the scouts offered to do the repairing. A.S.M. Ralph Bragg took charge of the work and in his usual energetic workmanlike manner did most of the labor. The tables, too, were rather weak and a group of assistants restored them to their proper sturdy shape.

Scouts have done odd good turns here and there that have escaped notice and some of them are interesting. Scout John Dyber and Michael Dubiel took their Pioneering Merit Badge from the late Dr. Joseph Root, and expert camper. He told them

of a big rope at home that needed splicing. The boys volunteered to do it on the following Saturday, thus putting their knowledge to practical uses right away. During the football season at high school, one year, the inch and a quarter rope along the sidelines broke and Clement Simmons volunteered to splice it. Some of the students standing nearby snickered, but after Chub had completed a neat short splice the bystanders regarded it with little less than awe.

Camp Pioneer needed cups in the summer of 1933 and Troop 1, donated five dollars from the treasury for their purchase. In the fall, eight representatives of the troop took turns at the N.R.A. booth on the State House lawn where they obtained consumers signatures for the N.R.A. The church celebrated Old Home Week early in October 1933. In connection with it, the scouts personally delivered 200 letters to the congregation. Ralph Bragg supervised this work.

The East Hartford scouts troops were given areas to cover in a canvass for clothing for the needy. Troop 1's work was quite satisfactory; they collected two full loads of clothing, toys, and furniture, which they delivered to the Salvage Shop on December 15, 1933. In March 1934, the troop again canvassed for clothing and collected a great deal.

Circus Day dawned bright and cheerful on July 10, 1934 and boys and girls of greater Hartford made their annual pilgrimage to the circus grounds. Along in the afternoon Richard Bowne, key man of the Troop 1 mobilization chain, received a telephone call from Constable Miller notifying him of a missing man supposedly wandering about in the north meadow. Handicapped by the absence of most of the members, the remaining few assembled in short order and began their search. Their efforts proved fruitless, and well they might, for the State Police found him in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

The ceiling of the church dining room had been painted with white water color when the basement of the church was remodeled. That paint began to peel off and left a very blemished surface. Members of Troop 1 in August 1934 determined to do their part in helping the appearance of the church and set to work with rags and buckets of water to scrub the paint from the ceiling. When that back-twisting job was done, they applied three coats of ivory paint purchased by S.M. Herb Miner. Besides painting at regular scoutmeetings that summer, the boys went down on week days to paint under the supervision of Captain Stengle, who spent a great deal of time on the work. After finishing the 1500 square foot of ceiling area, they scrubbed the walls, windows, and floor. Constant wear on the concrete floor left an unremovable layer of fine dust, but two coats of special gray concrete paint fixed that. The whole job took 350 scout-hours and needless to say the work was greatly appreciated. In celebration of the completion of the painting, the workers had a midnight snack at the church consisting of their favorite delicacy - huge Italian "grinder", made by inserting meat and vegetables between the halves of a loaf of bread.

As the troop completed its twenty-fifth year, an addition to that good turn was completed. The officers painted the whole basement floor with three coats of neutral concrete paint and one coat of gray.

CHAPTER V

SCOUT CONTESTS

“Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and industrious, puts the modest to their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious.”

Anonymous

Scout contests were the last of numerous activities engaged in. They quickly became popular with the troop members and maintained a deep interest in practical Scouting. The troop collected fifteen loving cups and two flagstuffs of pennants from their victories in this field. Together with camping activities, contest work placed Troop 1 among the best known troops in the Hartford Council.

Not until four months after Dr. Snyder became scoutmaster did Troop 1 witness their first contest. They were invited to a contest between Troop 6 and Troop 24 at the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church, Friday, January 16, 1914. There were six events and a cup was presented to the winner.

But the first time the troop took part in any contest was the Annual State Meet at the Armory on Washington's Birthday in 1915. At that time Troop 1 entered six of the seven events.

A month later on March 20th, the scouts vied with a West Hartford troop in the chapel. This started a practice that became a tradition with the troop. All future contests at the church were held in the chapel. On either side of this room and at one end were two smaller rooms opening into the chapel by huge sliding doors. Troop 1 always took the room on the north while the visiting troop used the south room as a dressing room and for keeping the contest equipment in. At the east end of the chapel was a dais on which a blackboard ruled for scoring was traditionally kept for contests.

However, extensive preparations were made for a City Meet on Washington's Birthday in 1916. In this event the troop placed fourth among the thirty-odd contesting troops. Troop 1 had very good reason to be elated at their success, especially since the troop that placed third was not a Hartford troop. This was the first time Scouts Everett and Herbert Miner entered Morse Signaling as a team. They won their event after practicing diligently together for some time and remained unbeaten for several years. At that time signaling was in one direction only.

An interesting sidelight on the first contests was the method of choosing the contesting teams. The names of the entrants were proposed at a business meeting of the troop and voted upon by the troop members.

From then on contest work occupied a principal part of the troop's attention and contests were scheduled one after another. Dr. Snyder took this opportunity to bring

Scouting before the eyes of the church goes and invited them to all home contests through notices in the church calendar such as the following: "Members of the Congregation are asked to give the organization all encouragement both by recognizing what the boys are now accomplishing and also by encouraging them to make our troop an honour to the movement, to the community, and to this church." Crowds of a hundred or more gathered in rows three deep on either side of the room to watch the contests.

Troop 24 came to East Hartford March 31, 1916, but unfortunately for their troop they could not bring some of their best men and they won only one event making a score of 78-8. This contest was noteworthy, however, for the introduction of a friction fire event and the erection of the human signal tower. Scout Robert Loomis was the first member of the troop to enter friction fire. Members have vivid recollections of visiting Bob at his home on Bissell Street, to find him in his mother's kitchen, sawing away over his fire set, the room dense with smoke, the odor of charred fir-balsam and burnt cedar tinder permeating everywhere. The son of Thomas Weaver had won the friction fire event every field day previously. But Bob decided Troop 1 should win it and on the next field day won the event to the great surprise of the champion.

The human signal tower received special instruction by Mr. James R. Tucker, popular principal of the East Hartford High School and a member of the troop committee in 1915-6-7. Eight scouts performed this spectacular feat. Three of the huskiest ones quickly raised three lighter scouts to a standing position on their backs. This made two layers of a pyramid. The tallest member available raised the most diminutive scout in the troop to his shoulders and placed him so the boy could climb to the peak of the pyramid and send the semaphore letter "R" with flags, demonstrating the successful completion of the tower. This was one of the strongest Troop 1 teams and won the event nearly always.

Another contest followed with Troop 21 in the gymnasium of the Brown School, Tuesday, April 24, 1916. Troop 24 came again to the church May 12th with regular teams and again Troop 1 won 76-28. On June 2 our troop met Troop 10, Harry Burden S.M., at their meeting place on Windsor Avenue, with unknown results.

The first of the fifteen cups was won at a contest of Hartford Council troops at Riverside Park on July 4th of the same year. Troop 1 built a signal tower made of scout staves habitually carried by members on hikes at that time and thus won the special award for the best exhibit of practical scouting work. When the meet was over and the results of the regular contest events added up, Troop 1 was awarded the banner for second place. Soon afterward it was discovered that the figures were added wrong and Dr. Snyder was notified that Troop 1 had rightly placed first. He then called up the scoutmaster of the troop who had erroneously been granted first place. "But you won't get the first place banner", was the unsportsmanlike statement of the scoutmaster. "That's all right", was Dr. Snyder's reply, we just wanted to let you know that you lost".

The annual State Meet of 1916 was held in Meriden, October 21st and of course Troop 1 was there. After that a series of winter contests began. Troop 1 won from Troop 14 at the Immanuel Church 70-29 and in the successive contests with Troop 21 on January 19, 1917 and February 21st our troop lost 55-44 and 57-42. This troop connected

with the Young Men's Hebrew Association in Hartford and occupied first place among the contest troops in Hartford. In the second contest, which was close despite the score, ten of the points the troop lost were on events that had to be re-run because of ties the first time. Three days afterward, Troop 1 took part in a scout contest among the city troops at the Armory.

Troop 1 reached the top at the Annual Field Day at Keney Park on June 2, 1917 by winning first place among all entering troops. This won temporary possession of the Hartford Council Challenge Cup donated by A. L. Foster Co. In order to keep it permanently one scout troop had to win it three times in succession.

The fall and winter contest season opened with two contests with Troop 10 of the North Methodist Church on Windsor Avenue on November 16, 1917 and January 18, 1918. The first was won by Troop 1 by a score of 91-70 but the result of the second is not known. Troop 1 won first prize for the exhibition of a gigantic 40-foot signal tower in the spring of 1918. The award was a silver cup that has since disappeared. The tower was constructed of poplars that grew near Mr. Burnham's cabin in South Windsor.

Probably the first contest ever had with Troop 12, of West Hartford, was on March 5, 1918 in the chapel; our troop won 96-64. Troop 12's leader was Dr. Munger, a very good friend of Dr. Snyder's. Dr. Munger built up a fine strong scout troop and entered contest work. Troop 12 became Troop 1's traditional rival because both teams were usually evenly matched. Keen competition delighted Dr. Munger but he was the best of sportsmen, and the first to make a decision against his troop if the judges erred.

Diligent practice made Bob Loomis the fastest friction fire man in the Hartford Council, but just before the Keney Park contest Bob was taken down with a serious contagious disease. The only other scout in the troop who had any experience with friction fire was Bob Bland, whom Dr. Snyder asked about a week before the contest to practice for that event. He worked hard and won his event thus helping Troop 1 narrowly win the second leg on the Challenge Cup by a score for Troop 1 of 156 points, Troop 12 and Troop 21 tied for second with 53 each.

Participation in other activities deferred contests until January 1919 when Troop 1 easily won from Troop 6 in the chapel. On February 13th the Hartford Council held an elimination contest, which Troop 1 won, thus gaining the privilege of representing the Council at Springfield for an exhibition of scout work on Washington's Birthday. There was one more contest before the annual field day. Troop 1 had little trouble in winning from Troop 7 by a score 35-5. But in the Field Day that followed on May 31, 1919 Troop 20 carried off the honors. Winning that contest meant permanent possession of the Challenge Cup, but the troop did carry off another cup by again winning the exhibition event. This time Troop 1 featured a bridge of scout staves held together by lashings only.

Another contest with Troop 12 showed their recent progress in contest work. Dr. Snyder reports it in the church calendar as follows: "Our Scouts received a very wholesome drubbing at the hands of the West Hartford Troop last Wednesday. The

contest was exciting throughout, but the final score showed that the West Hartford boys had been practicing harder than we had.”

Troop 12 won the Challenge Cup the next year on June 12, 1920. And again Troop 1 took first place for its exhibition work. Undoubtedly contests were held regularly during the winter of 1920 and 1921, but there is no record of them.

The troop did win the Keney Park Meet on June 4, 1921, and received a cup for first prize besides getting the Challenge Cup again. A very amusing incident occurred in that contest. Sedge Burnham was Troop 1's accurate pacer but they did not appreciate his accuracy until that day. The judge gave each entrant the distance. When Sedge had gone 50 feet he stopped and scratched his head. He forgot how far he was supposed to go so he asked the judge again was told 100 feet. Sedge started off once more. When the judges measured the distance they found Sedge had come within 3/4th inch of the 100 ft. mark.

In the fall a State Meet found two auto loads of Troop 1 members journeying there to take part. The daylight period was getting short at the time of this contest, November 5, 1921, and several events were run under the disadvantage of descending dusk. In the Morse contest Herb Miner sent his message first and was agreeably surprised that the receiver did not ask for a single repeat. Then Herb began to receive. In a minute he raised his hand for a repeat but the man at the other end signaled blissfully onward, unaware of his request. Then Herb realized it was so dark that a person's arm could not be seen at that distance although a flag could. When time came for the event, a special exhibition, each troop gathered under a street light for the demonstration.

Troops 12, 52, and 1 were the strongest contest troops in the winter contests of 1921/1922, but that winter Troop 1 took some losses. The troop lost to Troop 12 on February 25, 1922 by a score of 8 to 32, and to Troop 20 on March 9th by 7 to 28, but won against Troop 52 by 22 to 16. The Keney Park Meet went to Troop 12 on May 27, 1922, narrowly winning from Troop 20 by 53 to 52. Troops 1 and 52 took third and fourth respectively, gathering 43 and 17 points. The Morse, stretcher, and signal tower teams took first place for Troop 1 in the thirteen-event contest. Still another cup became Troop 1's property resulting from winning an exhibition event. The Hartford Council presented the troop with a cup for helping Hartford win the State Meet in Bridgeport on June 10, 1922.

That winter Troop 1 went into many contests and spent most of the meetings preparing for them. This policy continued in 1923-4-5. These years were the most successful the troop ever had. This was due chiefly to the former members of the contest teams who had now become leaders and who had pioneered the way toward faster methods of stretcher making, knot tying, signal tower building, dressing, etc.

The contests of the 1922-3 season are examples of the extent that Troop 1 went into the work. There were fourteen standard events at that time: Scoutcraft, First Aid, Morse, Obstacle, Semaphore, Individual Knot Tying, Dressing, Rescue Race, Signal Tower, Paul Revere, Broad Jump, Staff Relay, and Water Boiling.

DATE	TROOP	SCORE	TROOP	SCORE
December 8, 1922	1	26	44	8
December 22, 1922	1	13	53	15
? ? ?	1	31	43	9
February 9, 1923	1	25	52	15
February 13, 1923	1	18	12	19
March 21, 1923	1	23	10	14
March 24, 1923	1	5	5*	13
April 4, 1923	1	24	31	10
April 20, 1923	1	20	71	7

* Meriden Troop

The Meriden contest noted above was held one evening at their meeting place. The scouts took a train in the afternoon to Meriden for the contest. Afterward they went for a swim in a tiny pool there, and then had supper. In the evening each member of the Meriden troop took a Troop 1 scout to his house to stay overnight. On the following day they attended the church and returned home by train.

Cups were won at the Annual Keney Park Contest in June, 1923-4-5, for first place each time. A separate cup was given the troop for winning the Class A Contest League in the 1924-5 season. These three successive wins at Keney Park gave Troop 1 permanent possession of the A. L. Foster Cup donated in 1914. It was now covered with inscriptions of the winners who fought for its possession. Of the twelve times the cup had been up, Troop 1 won it six times and the only other troop to win it twice was Troop 12 in 1920 and 1922. It is the most treasured of all the cups. Scouts from troops all over the Council recall vividly the struggles to win the cup and the parts they had in the contests.

In this 1925 Keney Park Contest our troop won 12 of the 18 events. Perhaps the success was due to the Troop 1 mascot that appeared at Field Day for the first time. It was a Shetland Pony that belonged to Chet Brewer of Hockanum. The pony sported a huge EH1 on either flank. The emblem was an award granted to members of contest teams that won their event at Keney Park or the contests during the winter in the league. It was a diamond shaped piece of red felt with white letters sewn on.

Proficiency in contest work declined slowly in the following years. Troop 1 held the regular scheduled contests with the Class A troops during the winter and took part in Field Day in June, but the troop won no more cups and with the discontinuance of State Contests, Troop 1 made no more out-of-town trips. The old blazing spirit had died down to warm coals. By 1929 all the old well-known contest troops had ceased their activities and Class A contest troops were Troop 4, of the Christ Church in Hartford, Troop 22, of the Trinity Church and Troop 45 at the Northwest School. In the contest league during the winter, Troop 1 barely won from Troop 45 by 21 to 17 and lost to Troop 22 at the West Middle Gym 21 to 19. The score was tied 19 to 19 at the last event, the potato race.

The situation grew tenser as both teams were disqualified for rolling the potatoes. When it was re-run Troop 1 lost. The second teams were given practice in contests with Troop 14, of South Windsor, a Class B troop and Troop 10 at the North Street Settlement, a Class C troop. Troop 1 was beaten in both, 9 to 28 and 8 to 21 respectively. Troop 22 and 4 both beat the troop at Keney Park in June. Scout Robert Anderson gave an excellent demonstration of resuscitation from electric shock and won the Hartford Electric Light Company Cup in this special event. That year marked the end of the Hartford Council Field Day.

Agitation by a small group of scoutmasters in the Council brought this about on the grounds that competition was harmful to the best interests of scouts and scouting. Nevertheless, Troop 1, and a number of others thrived on it for nearly fifteen years. It taught sportsmanship, ingenuity, agility, quick thinking, gave training in practical scouting, and satisfied that boyish craving for conflict.

Bob Loomis scheduled two contests, for February 26, 1930 with Troop 6 of Manchester and April 4th with Troop 4 of Hartford. But the troop members had turned their attentions to model airplanes and Troop 1 lost both contests.

Soon after Herb Miner became scoutmaster in the fall of 1931, he arranged a contest with Troop 52 of Hartford, led by former Assistant Scoutmaster and Eagle Scout Henry Loomis. Troop 52 won only one event making a score 35 to 5. All troops in Hartford had abandoned contests and Herb in his search for interested troops found Troop 5 of New London, the winner of all contests in that city.

Troop 1 was introduced to some new events and renewed its acquaintance with a few more. The troop lost the first contest on May 28, 1931, 47 to 41, but spent a very enjoyable weekend camping at the Troop 5 cabin in Gilead. Two months later, Troop 5 came to East Hartford and lost to Troop 1, each troop having practiced the event that they were weak in, and consequently the reversal of score, 49 to 39. While Troop 5 was in East Hartford, Rev. Woodward arranged a trip through the Chance Vought Corporation. After the contest, the two troops went to Shoddy Pond for overnight camping. The score stood one apiece as Troop 1 journeyed to Gardeners Lake to the New London Council Camp, Camp Wakenah. Right in the middle of the contest rain descended leaving the Morse Signalers dripping and the messages unintelligible. Troop 1 finally lost the contest 39 to 37.

Scoutmaster Miner was appointed District Commissioner in 1933 and he tried to stimulate interest in scouting through an annual East District meet. Other East Hartford troops were more or less inactive and in the first contest held at the Burnside Playgrounds during the American Legion program for East Hartford Boys and Girls on July 4, 1933 Troop 1 won a standard contest from Troop 72, 45 to 5. The following year, an East District Contest at the East Hartford High School (E.H.H.S. off Main Street) gym on April 27th was again won by Troop 1 with Troop 53 and Troop 72 following respectively. On June 7, 1934, Troop 21 of Hartford came to Troop 1 for a contest and lost 21 to 11.

THE TROOP COMMITTEE

In 1910, 1911, and 1912 when troops were registered by the scoutmaster's application alone, there was no troop committee. When the Hartford Council organized, each troop received representation by one person appointed by the scoutmaster. Mr. Frank Fitch became Troop 1's representative until a troop committee was formed in 1913.

1913 - F. M. Fitch Howard Gaines	1924 - P. Miles Snyder H. R. Hayden James Johnston
1914 - F. M. Fitch Howard Gaines S. M. Brainard	1925 - P. Miles Snyder H. R. Hayden James Johnston
1915 - F. M. Fitch Howard Gaines J. R. Tucker	1926 - P. Miles Snyder L. H. Drew Ray H. Brewer
1916 - F. M. Fitch Howard Gaines J. R. Tucker	1927 - P. Miles Snyder H. R. Hayden Ray H. Brewer
1917 - F. M. Fitch J. R. Tucker Alfred Larson	1928 - H. R. Hayden L. H. Drew Ray H. Brewer
1918 - F. M. Fitch Arthur B. Deay Alfred Larson	1929 - T. H. Woodward Charles Perry C. Henry Olmsted
1919 - F. M. Fitch E. L. Robinson C. Henry Olmsted	1930 - T. H. Woodward Charles Perry Frank Fitch
1920 - F. M. Fitch E. L. Robinson C. Henry Olmsted	1931 - T. H. Woodward Frank Fitch Ray H. Brewer
1921 - P. Miles Snyder E. L. Robinson C. Henry Olmsted	1932 - T. H. Woodward Frank Fitch Ray H. Brewer
1922 - P. Miles Snyder E. L. Robinson C. Henry Olmsted	1933 - T. H. Woodward Frank Fitch Howard Noble
1923 - P. Miles Snyder H. R. Hayden James Johnston	1934 - T. H. Woodward Benjamin Bowne Frank Fitch
1935 - T. H. Woodward Howard Noble Raymond Hollister	

TROOP OFFICERS

S. M. William C. Prentiss	October 1910
A.S.M. Arthur H. Olmstead	December 1911
S. M. P. Miles Snyder	September 1913
A.S.M. C. R. Daniels	September 1913
Robert Gooch	September 1914
Kenneth Ripley	September 1914
Leonard Bragg	September 1916
Timothy Burnham	September 1916
Robert Loomis	September 1918
Everett Miner	September 1919
G. R. Edgerton	September 1919
S. M. Robert W. Loomis	November 1920
A.S.M. Herbert Miner	September 1921
Sedgewick Burnham	September 1921
Phillip Evans	September 1923
Stanley Smith	September 1923
Leon A. Mansur	November 1923
Henry Loomis	November 1925
Ralph Newmayer	January 1927
Eugene Sullivan	April 1927
William Fraize	May 1927
Cecil Brooks	February 1928
Carlton P. Ensign	February 1928
Howard Bidwell	January 1929
* Albert Hemenway	January 1929
Ernest Baldwin	February 1929
William Olmsted	March 1929
Albert Lueth	March 1929
Thomas Lewis	September 1929
S. M. Timothy Burnham	April 1930
A.S.M. George Fraize	September 1930
John Cole	September 1930
S. M. Herbert Miner	June 1931
A.S.M. F. Thomas Galvin	January 1932
Richard Bowne	July 1932
Albert Crocker	July 1932
Ralph Bragg	September 1932
Edwin Jones	March 1933
Harry Stengle	September 1933
Robert Stoughton	September 1933
Arnold Wilson	September 1933
Michael Dubiel	September 1933
H. Newell Tiemann	September 1933
John Hayden	September 1933
Arthur Rettberg	September 1933
Donald Clark	September 1933
John Dyber	September 1933

* Leader, Hartford Council Drum and Bugle Corps.

MEMBERS OF TROOP ONE EAST HARTFORD CONNECTICUT

The list below is far from complete. When this document was first written, it was hoped that through the cooperation of the original members, a more complete list would be developed.

MEMBERS OF THE TROOP 1910-12

No record of the members of the troop in this three-year period was found while conducting the research for this document. All we found were a handful of early troop photos, which appear to be from late winter in 1911, judging from the lack of leaves on the trees.

MEMBERS OF THE TROOP 1913-1935

Richard Pitney	Robert Bland
Frederick C. Rathbun	Harold Colburn
Jim Barden	Russell Mortimer
William Prentiss	Venning Sharp
Everett Pratt	Robert Bragg
Stanley Brainard	Leonard Smith...Oct. 16, 1915
Harold Alton...Sept. 1913	Ernest Peck
Harry Barnes	Lyman Miller
George Booth	Adelbert Winans
Harold Carson	Harold Nowell
Leon Daniels	William Henderson...Oct. 24, 1916
Alvin Decker	Clifford Kirbell
Roger S. Hayden	Harry Opelt
Edward McCall	Alfred Larson...Nov. 17, 1916
Clayton McCullough	Earl Tibbals...Nov. 28, 1916
Everett Miner	J. S. D'Ambrosio...Dec. 15, 1916
Eastman Page	Herbert Risley
Kenneth Ripley	Lincoln Bogue...Jan. 17, 1917
Donald Smith	George McCullough
Harold Whaples	Charles Arnold...March 16, 1917
Judson Williams	Joseph Sexton
Leonard Bidwell	Gerald Carroll
Edward Hoffman	Clifford Bragg
Frederick Reincke	George Muller
Carl Moore	Luther Prouty...May 1917
Austin Warren...Dec. 1914	Everett Bemont...June 1, 1917
George Fyler	Douglas Stetson...June 27, 1917
Frederick Sadd...Feb. 4, 1915	Albert Robinson...Oct. 1, 1917
Herbert S. Miner	William Page...Nov. 17, 1917
Robert W. Loomis	Henry Bates...Jan. 14, 1918
Jervis Brown	Gerald M. Burpee...Feb. 19, 1918
Richard Noble...April 1915	Robert Parker...March 20, 1918

Girard Bragg	Horace Smith...April 3, 1920
Herbert Noble	Pliny Jones
Theodore Gellert	Carl Johnson...Sept. 1920
John Keithline...May 23, 1918	Edwin Johnson
Frederick Olmstead...Dec. 21, 1918	Donald Stevens
Frederick Ackley	Herbert Weirup...Oct. 20, 1920
Milton Thompson...Jan. 3, 1919	Harold Arnold...Nov. 4, 1920
Sedgwick P. Burnham...Jan. 10, 1919	Patsey Avallone...Dec. 3, 1920
Russell Smith...March 11, 1919	Joseph Rossano
Joseph E. Sturgeon	Andrew Accaglone
Lyle Blythe	Rudolph Labate
Roland Williams	Stanley Lessizza
Randolph Downes	David Wryers
George Langreth	Clifford Risley
William Olmsted	Alexander Schloss
Roy Marceau	Arthur Zavarella
Kenneth Avery	Frank Balf...Jan. 6, 1921
Burton How...March 1919	George Wittenzellner
John T. Ghagan...April 1919	Roy Teed...April 16, 1921
Theodore R. McCall	Fred Floyd...May 25, 1921
Charles Barnes...May 5, 1919	Clayton Geer...Sept. 1921
Ralph Kengsley	Stanley Knowles
Gordon P. Boyes	Raymond Robinson
Enos Arnold...June 10, 1919	Roger Driggs...Dec. 14, 1921
Stanley Smith...July 10, 1919	Clifford Mottram
Walter Johnson	Carlton Ensign...Dec. 16, 1921
Thomas Carson...Sept. 1919	Eugene Sullivan
Kenneth Clark	William Fraize...Dec. 28, 1921
Lionel Clark	Max Gordon...Jan. 5, 1922
Fred Halter	Thomas R. Lewis...Feb. 8, 1922
Leo LaVine	Cecil Brooks...Feb. 27, 1922
Henry Loomis	Edward Montovani...March 11, 1922
Lawrence O'Brien	George Burnham...March 21, 1922
Henry Starkel	Raymond Lindsey
Arthur Whitney	Harvey Newton
Ernest Baldwin...Dec. 13, 1919	Ralph Neumayer...Sept. 1922
Edward Olmsted...Feb. 26, 1920	Milton Knight...Oct. 16, 1922
Richard Bennison...March 17, 1920	Newton Tunis (Trans. Tr. 13 Htfd.)

October 16, 1922 (cont.)
 Raymond Griffen
 Francis Miner...Nov. 6, 1922
 Harvey Dibble
 Horatio M. Snyder...Jan. 23, 1923
 Edward MacMurrey...Feb. 13, 1923
 Richard Olmsted
 Harry York...Feb. 16, 1923
 Harris Prior...April 3, 1923
 Russell E. Clark...May 7, 1923
 Carl Trehwella
 Stewart Johnston...June 2, 1923
 Norman Baldwin...Sept. 1923
 Howard Bidwell
 Russell Sheley...Oct. 22, 1923
 Allen Frosch...Oct. 16, 1923
 William Starkie
 John Drew
 Meril LeGeyt (Trans. Tr. 44 Htfd.)
 Wyman Graham...Jan. 2, 1923
 Arnold Robinson...Dec. 10, 1924
 (Trans. Tr. 59)
 Albert Lueth...April 8, 1924
 (Trans. Tr. 54 Htfd.)
 Earnest Belanger...Nov. 18, 1924
 Charles Stewart...May 26, 1924
 Edward Keleher...Dec. 8, 1924
 (Trans. Tr. 40 Hock.)
 Vincent Brewer...Jan. 12, 1925
 George J. Weiant.
 Frederick Hess
 Robert Bjarkman...Jan. 22, 1925
 Robert Condron
 Robert S. Francis...Feb. 4, 1925
 Howard Hoskins
 Edwin L. Prior
 John LeGeyt...Feb. 24, 1925
 Robert Mills...March 2, 1925
 Felix Galvin...March 23, 1925
 Malcolm Nicholson...April 11, 1925
 W. Carlton Dresser...May 9, 1925
 Donald Lovine...May 16, 1925
 Stuart R. Dean...July 11, 1925
 Robert Anderson...Sept. 1925
 James Forbes
 Frederick Moore
 Chester Newman...Dec. 26, 1926
 Frank Blanchard...Feb. 19, 1926
 Raymond Stewart...Feb. 19, 1926
 Andrew Montano
 William Hansen...May 17, 1926
 Richard Bowne...May 22, 1926
 Robert M. Abild...July 10, 1926
 Elford C. Jarman
 John Hayden
 Theodore G. Sloane
 Lawrence Abild...July 24, 1926
 Howard Vanderbergh
 Charles C. Baker
 Ralph Kenneson...Sept. 1926
 Raymond Andrews...March 14, 1927
 Carl Richardson
 Samuel Brown
 James Keleher
 Linwood Muir
 Harold Miller
 Arthur Bailey...June 11, 1927
 Frederic Carroll...July 8, 1927
 Atwood L. Hall...April 1927
 Oliver Ingrahm...Dec. 17, 1927
 Lloyd MacFarland
 Phillip McGehan...Feb. 15, 1928
 Arthur P. Heimer
 Robert Unsworth
 Robert Harris
 Russell Carlton...Feb. 29, 1928
 E. Birtles
 Stanley Birtles
 Charles Brooks
 Russell Vincent
 Oscar Colpitts...March 1928

Lester Dixon	E. Churchill...March 8, 1929
Edwin Jones	E. McCarthy
W. Owen Phillips	Elmore Gibson...April 30, 1929
Leon Rowe	*Joseph Csaszar...May 15, 1929
Otis Stevens	Robert Dent...June 11, 1929
Albert Crocker...March 31, 1928	*M. Legault
Wesley Birge...June 1, 1928	*Gilbert Ashley
George Fraize...June 9, 1928	*H. Grogan
R. G. Hooper	Edwin Prior
Clement M. Simmons...July 28, 1928	*A. Fern
Harold Smith...Sept. 1928	Edwin Brown...Sept. 1929
Robert Lane...Oct. 10, 1928	W. Kimbell
Ralph W. Bragg...Nov. 5, 1928	Raymond Perra
C. Bragg	Joseph Tedesco
Elmore G. Burnham	R. Young
F. C. Fraizer	Harry Johnson
Peter Haugan	Harold Barry
Spencer Hall...Dec. 5, 1928	A. Bradford...Jan. 31, 1930
Robert Unger	Philip Ackor...April 30, 1930
R. B. Merrill...Dec. 18, 1928	Raymond Costa...Dec. 15, 1930
Steven Truex	Robert Watrous
Lloyd Clark (Trans.)	Charles Werner
John E. Cole...Dec. 29, 1928	Allen Neild...Dec. 30, 1930
R. Eichmuller	L. Bragg...Feb. 26, 1931
Michael Dubiel...Jan. 25, 1929	John Liegel
Herbert Hall	Carl Wild
Maynard St. Arnauld	Robert Smith...March 19, 1931
Kenneth White	Walter Dyber
Martin Phillips...Feb. 7, 1929	Earl Gould
I. Burdick...Feb. 12, 1929	James Lucey
Frank Kaeser	R. Hansen
Alfred Randell	Carl Potenza...March 27, 1931
Allen Tolhurst	Steward White...March 31, 1931
Arthur Rettberg...March 7, 1929	E. Dubrule
Edward Atwood...March 22, 1929	Albert Sheffield
Arthur E. Dent	Alfred Birtles...April 30, 1931
William Roberts	Louis Tremont...May 26, 1931
E. Newell Tiemann	Arthur VanGasbeck...June 15, 1931
John Dyber	Charles Hull...July 16, 1931

* Members of the Hartford Council Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps.

Paul Sovira	Robert LaPlant
John Sheffield	Harold Schumacher...May 16, 1933
Joseph Yungk	Walter Butcher
Robert Lutz...Oct. 19, 1931	Raphael Ratti
Cornwall Arnold	George Rudisill
Charles Carney...Nov. 19, 1931	Everett Cooper...Nov. 29, 1933
Lenox Mariner	Francis Grizey
George Tiemann	Donald H. McGilvary...Dec. 19, 1933
George Wood	John Harvey...Jan. 20, 1934
James Lyman...Jan. 12, 1932	Frank Valente
Walter Noonan...Feb. 27, 1932	Albert LaPlant...Feb. 28, 1934
Donald Clark...Feb. 29, 1932	Warren Sorenson
Joseph Birtles...March 28, 1932	Kenneth Carlson...March 31, 1934
T. McGill	Ralph Hammerle
Walter Saltoski	William Horan
Frederick Neild	Lee Cummings
Richard Knowles...June 20, 1932	Joseph Ratti
James Scott	Robert Sorenson
John Dubiel...Sept. 1932	George Werner
Arthur Perrault	John Dibartheles...June 16, 1934
Ralph Quint...Oct. 29, 1932	Robert Chappell
J. Viklinetz	Robert Hollis
Jack Bemont...Nov. 15, 1932	Robert Sauer...Sept. 1934
Raymond Dumas	John Kiefer...Dec. 1934
George Russell	Edwin Barber
Matthew Fitt (Trans.)	Robert Frenkle
Carrol Quint...Jan. 16, 1933	Roger McGilvary...Feb. 1935
Richard Burhans	Leonard Schumann...March 1935
Francis Hoermann	Norman Beckley
Kenneth Kitchen	William Carson
Ernest Nickerson	Donald Nield
Ernest Pettit	George Goodwin
Milton Tracy	Phillip Sellew
Howard Tiemann	Floyd Nickerson
William C. Stengle...Sept. 28, 1933	William Pirzel
Edward Wallace	Andrew Polenza
William Turner	Donald Knowles
Albert S. Atwood...April 12, 1933	Raymond Lavey
Ralph C. Holcombe	Howard Milford

Robert Attenborough... March 1935 (cont.)
Norman Holland
Pasquale Polenza
George LaDuke
Allan Hess
Joseph Kralik
John Moriority...Oct. 1935
Allan Wild
Richard Burton
Robert Mortimer
Howard Noble, Jr.
George Booth, Jr.