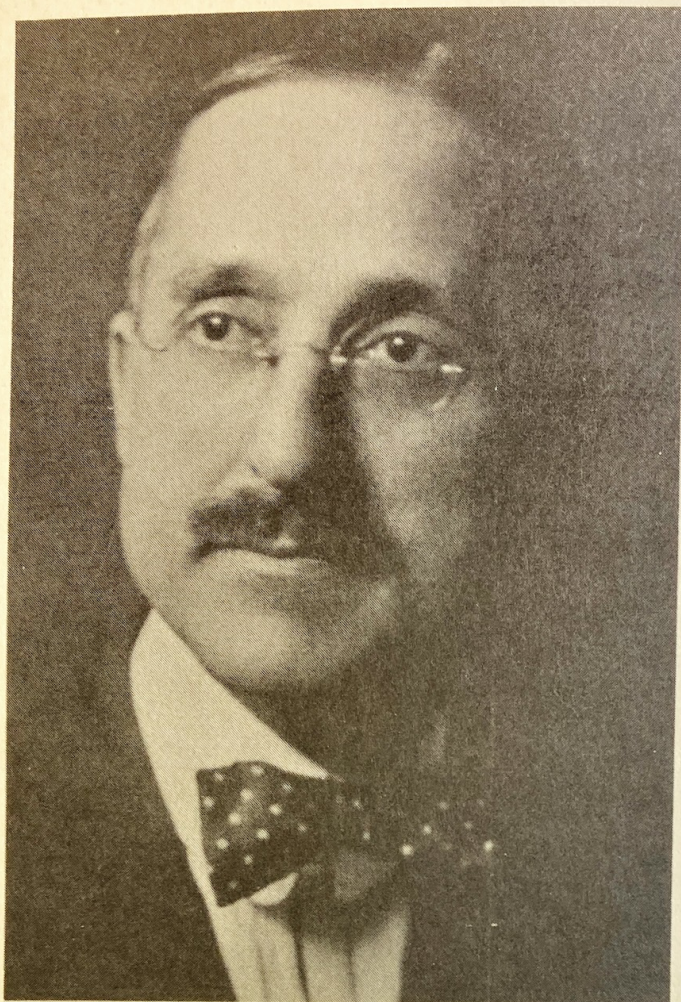


"50 Years of Molding Boys into Men"



Seven Mountains Boy Scout Camp



MR. WILLIAM P. WOODS
SCOUTMASTER TROOP 4

Mr. Woods was a great supporter of Scouting from its beginning in 1910. The Juniata Valley Council owes a great deal to Mr. Woods. In 1933 he worked and got the CWA to build the original section of Camp and then in 1934 he donated it to the Council.

This book is dedicated to Seven Mountains and its continuing inspiration of youth and men. It is hoped that this book will help in preserving this inspiration.

SPECIAL THANKS.....

.....To Seven Mountains Camp for providing us with so much and asking so little.

.....To everyone who helped in accumulating information.

.....To Dorn Van Dommelen for the maps.

.....To BEST TYPING SERVICE of State College for all the suggestions and extra time.

.....To Robert Dapp, Photographer, of State College for the restoration and production of the photographs and cheerful service that helped make this book possible.

.....And to Scouting for it's inspiration for a better tomorrow.

PREFACE

History is a strange and non-stoppable occurrence. Man, no matter how hard he tries, sometimes loses valuable information about the past and does not have the foundation to plan the future.

The Camp's history is no different, Sam Halderman is the only active person who works with CAMP NOW that was active when Seven Mountain Camp first opened 50 years ago.

Over the years facts get lost and stories become exaggerated. This made compiling information for the book extremely difficult.

Having worked six summers on Camp Staff I would see many Scouters from the past and make notes. But I must say the past six months have produced more information than all six years combined.

This is not a story book by any means. It is based on historical records and I hope enjoy it for what it is.

Over the years many stories have been collected and they are extremely interesting. These will be preserved. They will be kept in the Council Office along with the documentation for the book.

In closing I would also point out that hopefully more information will be found. I'm sure this book will be out of date at the time of printing and revisions will be made.

History never stops and neither will Scouting and Seven Mountains Camp.....

Rob Wilson

1984

The Juniata Valley Council was formed in 1929. It covered Juniata, Mifflin, and Huntingdon Counties. Later on in the early thirties Centre County was added. The Council Executive at the time was Kenyon Woody who served the Council through the 1930's.

The first Camp the Council held was along the Juniata River at Lockport during the summer of 1930. Camp was a great success and is remembered fondly by all who attended. One gentleman who attended, Mr. William R. Oles, recalls a "Hare and Hound" chase game that went through a farmer's nearly ripe wheat field. After the Scouts left the Camp the Council received a fine for the damage. Mr. Oles also remembers using the new "Buddy System" for swimming. William G. Miller of Mount Union was Camp Director.

The second summer, 1931, Camp was held along the south side of the river at Raystown. The area was described as a briar patch and Rattle Snakes were a problem.

The third year the Council rented out Camp Schaeffer at Raystown near Echo Cliff. To get to the Camp the Scouts were transported by boat. After the meals singing was done just as it is now only they tried to bounce the sound off the cliffs and catch the echo. Can you imagine what "Taps" would have sounded like?

The Council Camping Committee was pleased with the Camps but were looking for a permanent site so that tradition could be established.

The Scouts of Centre County, then the Juvenile Council, were holding regular long term Camps at Whipples Dam. This was called Camp Laurel Run.

The Camping Committee Chairman in 1933 was William P. Woods,

the Scoutmaster of Troop 4 of Lewistown. Mr. Woods had been a Scoutmaster since Scouting began in America in 1910. Even today Troop 4 is the oldest continuously registered Troop in America. Mr. Woods had taken his Troop to several locations for Summer and Winter long term camping trips. One of these locations was the Treaster Valley Camp. The area had an old farm house and buildings.

In Oct., 1915, he purchased the tract of land that is now the Seven Mountains Boy Scout Camp. He built what the boys called at that time the "White House" which we all now know as "Flat Top." The stream had a small dam on it and was more of a "Mud Hole" than a swimming area. This caused the Council to be hesitant about making the site a permanent Camp.

The land was first settled by Joseph Miller in 1791. A Brief of the Land Title, dated 1929, shows that Joseph Miller evidently built a hotel on the site. The "Seven Mountain's Hotel" or the "Tavern" as it was known in those days, was at the mid-way point of the trip from Lewistown to Bellefonte. The land was then transferred to Alexander Cameron in 1802 with "improvements". In 1840, the land was conveyed to Samuel C. Brown and in 1845 to George Foust. The land was transferred several times, and many of the deeds have references to the Seven Mountain's Hotel and Tavern. To quote from the Land Brief, "The occupancy of this old historical Mountain Hotel property....During the time of the travel of the Great War Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, is a matter of historical record." This obviously was a preferred place to stay.

Some controversy over the land ownership occurred during the late 19th century because the land was on the border of Centre and

Mifflin Counties. There were claims to the land in both County Court Houses. Even as late as the 1920's, Mr. Woods was trying to settle the ownership which was eventually finalized in 1929.

During all of this time Mr. Woods was taking his troop to the property to enjoy the beauty of the area.

The whole area is rich with history and lore. Not more than 5 miles away Col. Potter settled and fought many battles with area Indians. If you go down the road through Scout Camp to Poe Valley you come to Poe Mills. This was the heart of a massive logging operation in the 1870's. A Tram network was used to remove the timber.

In the Summer of 1933, William Woods gave the Combined Council the use of his land in the Seven Mountains Area for its annual Camp "Aquanuschioni." Leaders from all parts of the Council expressed to Mr. Kenyon Woody, Scout Executive, their approval of the site.

After the successful season of 1933, Mr. Woods arranged for the Civil Works Administration to develop a group of facilities for the future Scout Camp. From an old log book that was kept while the camp was being built it is noted that construction of the dam began in Dec., 1933, and that buildings were simultaneously started. The log book is very sketchy and doesn't give much detail. After reading it over several times it is noted that crews averaged 20-50 during the Winter to complete construction for the 1934 camping season. The log book must have been kept by one of the members of the CWA. Several times it is mentioned that Mr. Woody and Mr. Woods visited and gave instructions. Also recorded is the fact that Mr. Woody made

arrangements for the hauling and timbering of chestnut logs from Greens Valley. The weather was cold and transportation to and from the work site was difficult for the men. The bulk of the work emphasized the construction of the dam and a "ball" field located in the Commissioners Area. Newspaper articles mention a shower facility made with the lumber from the trees removed to build the dam.

After the first official camping season in 1934, and the building of the Camp facilities, the Scouts and Scouters of the Council decided that the name, Seven Mountains Boy Scout Camp, was not "romantic and lacked tradition." So the Camping Committee met and announced that at the first Campfire of the 1935 season the Camp would receive a new name.

And so on June 29th, 1935, Seven Mountains Scout Camp was named "Camp Aquanuschioni" (AQUA-NEW-SHE-O-KNEE). I'm sure our reaction is the same now as it was then. Why? The word translates as "United People" or the "Meeting of the Tribes." The Indians of Central Pennsylvania were divided into many tribes including the Shawnees, Munseys, Mingoos, Tuscaroras and others. These tribes were united in a federation called the Aquanuschioni, meaning "United People". The Aquanuschion controlled all of this section of Central Pennsylvania. This was also the name of the Camps held by the Council previous to coming to Seven Mountains. Obviously the name over the years has faded into the past.

Things have changed little over the last 50 years. All of the original log cabin buildings still stand. Kit Carson and Pioneer Villages are gone along with the Pole building across from the present Health Lodge.

The one building in camp that probably holds the most memories for every Scout is the old Dining Hall or what is now known as the Trading Post building. This building was built between the 1933-34 camping seasons to serve as a Dining Hall. Scouts would gather in front of it for flag ceremonies before the morning and evening meals just as they do now in front of the present Dining Hall. The Flagpole stood near the brick platform for the Sundial - between the Swimming and Boating Areas. The Swimming Area or Beach had no fence so there was room for everyone to stand in a horse shoe shaped formation facing the lake for Colors Ceremonies.

Meals were served essentially the same then as now. Eight people sat at a table with two waiters. There even was an in and out door to go into the Kitchen - IN on the right side of the chimney, OUT on the left. The area that is now the Trading Post was the Kitchen and the Scoutmasters Lounge was the Dining Area. You must remember that there were no partitions for the Offices or for the Handicraft Lodge. As Camp grew scouts would eat on the front porch. The singing of songs after meals is by no means a new tradition at Camp either. This was done with the aid of a piano. The building was used as a Dining Hall for about 15 years. Since then it has mainly been used as a Trading Post, Camp Office, and lounge. Later it housed the Quartermaster until 1979. During the early fifties, it was used as a Handicraft Lodge, as well as during the last five years. No matter what function or use, it holds the laughs, singing, pranks, and fellowship of the past 50 years. As a staff member myself for several years, I can think of no place better to sit than on the front porch. The view of the



CAMP COLORS PRE 1949.
TRADING POST BUILDING WAS
DINING HALL AT THIS TIME.

lake and the huge Pines are a part of many Scouts' memories.

Looking out from the porch to the right you come to what everyone now regards as the Health Lodge. This building was built of Chestnut logs from Greens Valley and was originally designed as the Camp Office. The shed in back was used as storage and at one point as a dark room for photography. The equipment was all stolen and the shed since has been used for storage. The awning over the front porch was added at the 1983 Fall Ordeal by the Order of the Arrow.

One of the few original buildings that has not survived was directly across the road from the Health Lodge. This was not a log cabin but rather a pole building with open sides. Originally it served as a handicraft lodge. After the Lewistown Rotary Club built the Handicraft Lodge honoring Mr. Leopold in 1958, it served as a Nature Lodge. Finally, in the early sixties it was torn down. Several logs still remain and stones from the fireplace are still there.

If you walk down the road towards the breast of the dam you come to a small shed known to most as the "Beachboy Hut." Many Waterfront Staffs have stayed in this tiny cabin and during the winter the supplies from the Waterfront are stored there for safe keeping, hence the name "Beachboy Hut." Very few people realize that this was the original First Aid Cabin. As Camp grew, a larger cabin was needed and it was moved to its present site. The Headquarters was moved up to its present site in the Old Rangers Cabin. After the First Aid Lodge was moved the "Beachboy Hut" was used as the Trading Post where candy and various goods were sold.

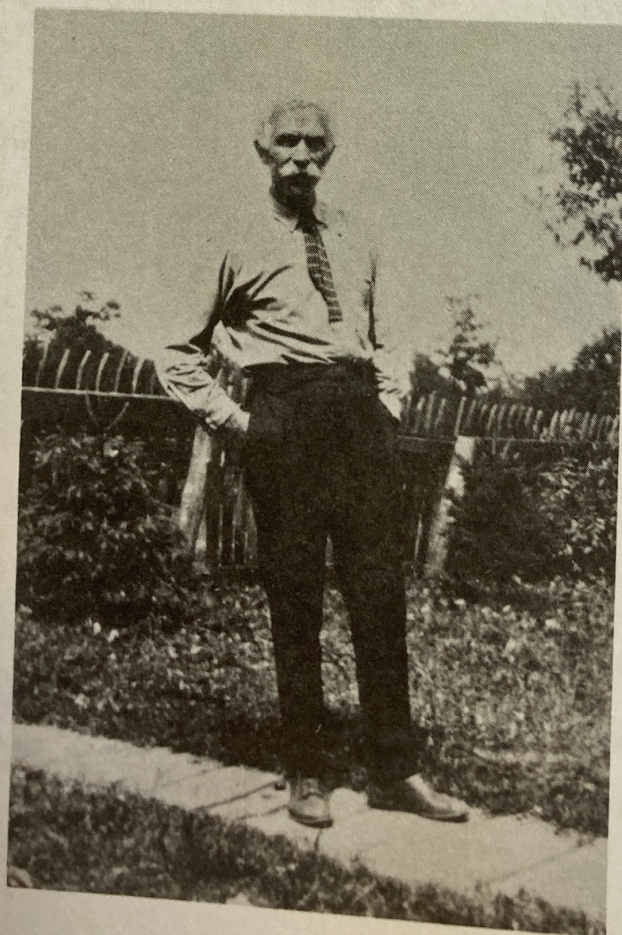


THE TRADING POST
BUILDING, 1934. THEN IT
WAS THE CAMP DINING HALL.



HANDICRAFT BUILDING THAT
STOOD ACROSS FROM HEALTH
LODGE. (Note Lake in
background.)

If Seven Mountains Scout Camp had a legend associated with it, William Gherrity would be it. Mr. Gherrity was a well educated man who lived on the right hand side of the road as you come in to Camp. (Where the Pavement Flat is that some people refer to as the "Plains of Abraham.") Mr. Gherrity became a hermit and everyone called or refered to him as the "Seven Mountains Mountain Man." Mr. Gherrity lived for years in the mountains and was nearly self-sufficient. Many anglers would seek help from him and stay at his shack. Historians say that his house was used by pioneers as a stopping point along with the "Old Foust Inn" that used to be on Camp property. Mr. Gherrity died in 1937 and the only remaining marker to his name is Gherrity Run, the stream that flows out of the Camp's Lake plus there is a marker on Stillhouse Hallow Road by a sign.



When you cross the dam you come to what everyone refers to as "Honeymoon Cabin." This is probably one of the most overlooked and least known cabins on camp property. Originally it was an open-sided building with canvas rollup siding. Four bunks were put up along the sides of the building. Honeymoon Cabin is the last remaining part of what was known as Kit Carson Camp Site. Early photos show that there were at least four to six of these buildings. Later, sides were put on one and the rest were torn down for safety reasons. Early newspaper articles talk about problems with bracing them and keeping them "square and sturdy." Honeymoon Cabin gets it's name from "SmoKey" Treaster, the Camp Ranger, during the early sixties. SmoKey decided to close the sides of the last of the Kit Carson Pole Building for "sus" and Pearl Smith. For whatever reasons he called it henceforth, the "Honeymoon Cabin."

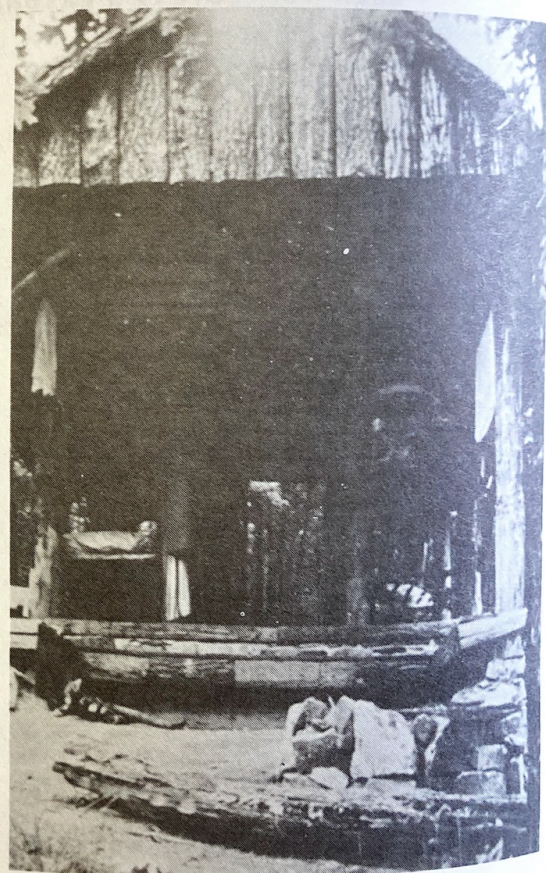
Across the way about 100 yards, where Pioneer Cabin now stands, is the site of Pioneer Village. The cabin that is there now, built in 1949, takes its name from the original camp site. Unlike Kit Carson Camp Site, now Honeymoon Cabin, Pioneer Village consisted of three sided Adirondack buildings. They all formed a semi-circle village. These cabins have all since been torn down. Pioneer Cabin was built as part of the 1947-49 Capital Expansion Program for the Camp. It is built from the same plans as Wood and Wald Cabins. They were built at a cost of \$3,000 each.

If you continue around the lake you will come to an old Boat Slip. If you face directly back toward the mountain you are looking to the area that was the Second Campfire Circle in Camp.

The original circle was where the Indian Field is now or what

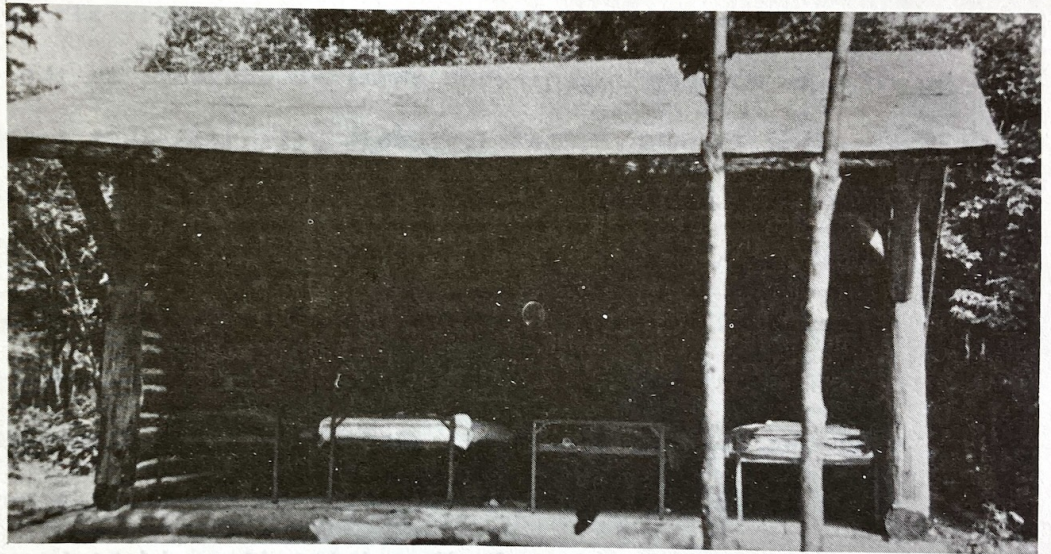


KIT CARSON CAMPSITE
(Honeymoon Cabin is the
last of these buildings.
Sides were added in the
early 60's.)





PIONEER VILLAGE, 1930'S

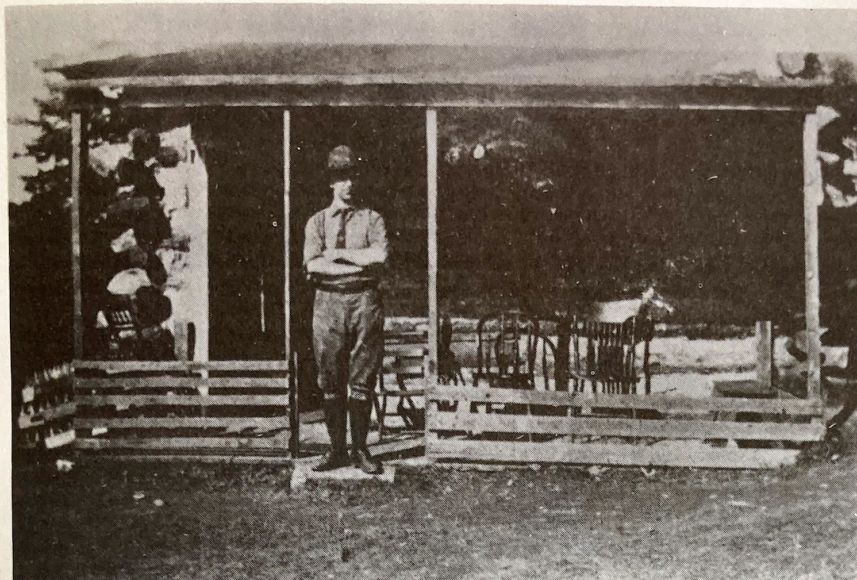


most people know as the Commissioners Area. Then it was moved across the lake by Pioneer Village and in 1955, the area was moved to its present site. The present Circle was built by Noerr's Motor Freight Company. The Order of the Arrow made the cement pedestals and built the seats.

Directly behind the Campfire Circle is the Picnic Pavilion. This was built in 1980, by the Lewistown Kiwanas. I remember being on Staff that summer and the new construction had everyone excited. This was the first new building in Camp since 1958 when the Lewistown Rotary Club built Leopold Handicraft Lodge.

If you continue around the lake you come to the oldest building in Camp. Flat Top Cabin was built just after Mr. Woods bought the property in 1915. As you can see, it has changed little over the years. The use of the cabin makes it one of the oldest continuously used scouting areas in the nation.

Across the road is what is now the Camp Headquarters. This building has had many names over the years. Originally it was built to be a staff cabin. During the summer, camp staff used the cabin as a bunkhouse. In the winter it would be boarded up and used for storage. Then one weekend during the winter of 1942 or 43 someone broke into the cabin and stole quite a bit of the Camp's program materials and equipment. According to the minutes of the Central Penna. River Rover Crew the building was already in need of repair. So they approached the Council and the Camping Committee to see if they could use the cabin for a meeting place during the winter and in exchange they would keep the cabin in good repair. The Council agreed and henceforth for about 10 years this was known as the Rover Lodge.



FLAT TOP CABIN, 1923.
THEN KNOWN AS "THE WHITE
HOUSE."

CAMP ASSEMBLY IN FRONT OF
FLAT TOP, 1923.



In 1954 the building was used as a Caretakers Cabin. From 1954 until 1984 the Camp Rangers have been:

Harry A. Kline	1954-55
William Bard	1955-63
SmoKey Treasler	1963-73
Dave Cauldrin "Mort"	1973-75
"Trog"	1975-76
Dave Cauldrin "Mort"	1976-80
Tom Huyett	1980-82
John Marker	1983-Present

In 1982 the New Rangers Home was built along with the upper parking lot behind the Current Quartermaster/Maintenance Building.

Crossing the road going towards central Camp again and bearing slightly to the left you will come to the John R. Wald Memorial Dining Hall. It was built in 1949 along with other improvements made at Camp. The building was constructed at a cost of \$9,000. This was built simultaneously with Wood, Wald and Pioneer Cabins. These all were built at a cost of \$3,000 each. Total Camp building development was \$18,000. An additional 2,000 was spent on a winterized 6,000 foot water system and also the grading and cleaning of the present Activities Field/Archery Range. Total Camp development for 1949 was \$20,000.

Mr. Wald served as an enthusiastic leader and Chairman of the Camp Development Committee. The program was initiated in 1947 by Randal Leopold, the Council President, when he appointed Mr. Wald as Chairman. Mr. Wald passed away in 1952 after many years of working to develop Camp. The council decided to dedicate the building in his memory.



REVILLE, 1930'S (OLD
RANGERS CABIN - NOW H.Q.)



PARENTS NIGHT DURING THE
1940'S





INDIAN VILLAGE, 1934



RIFLE RANGE PRE 1956 -
BELOW CHAPEL AND TROOP 4
CABIN



The dedication took place in 1954 and the plaque in the Dining Hall reads, "Dedicated to the memory of John Royal Wald, 1888-1952, of Huntingdon, Pa., in recognition of his many benefactions and unswerving loyalty to Scoutings program of character building and good citizenship. A Charter Member, Commissioner, President of the Juniata Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America and Chairman of the Camp Development Committee, a member of the Order of the Arrow, and holder of the Silver Beaver Award."

Now if you face down towards the current Trading Post Building from the front of the Dining Hall and look to your left you will be facing the area of the Old Indian Village. The name "Indian" comes from the type of tents that were used in the area. They were canvas and tee-pee shaped. Hence, this is where the indian field gets it's name. Indian, Kit Carson, and Pioneer were the three original campsites.

The Shower House beside the Dining Hall was donated by the State College Lion's Club and was built during the same time as the Dining Hall.

The current Commissioners Area was Known as the Indian Field and was also the site of the original Campfire Circle. Newspaper clippings refer to the Indian Village as having two sections - Kishaquillas and Tuscarora. Tuscarora still survives today.

Following the road back toward central Camp you come to the spillway on the breast of the dam. To the left, facing down the valley there is a set of cement steps that lead you to the current Rifle Range.

Early newspaper clippings refer to a Shower House below the

dam. Pressure, through pipes, from the water in the dam provided for a brisk cold shower that early Seven Mountains Campers never forgot. And how we complain about cold showers now!

If you pass on down the valley, what is now the nature trail, you come to Troop 4 Cabin. This cabin was built with the rest of the Camp for Troop 4's use. Over the years, Troop 4 has opened it up for use by staff members and their families. Several times it has been used as a Staff Lounge.

If you cross the bridge and pass the Chapel, you will see on several sections of the trail, remnants of a old narrow gauge railroad bed. At the far end down by Garrity Run you can see where the old ties were in the ground. This was an extension of the miles and miles of railroad network that went all the way to Poe Mills and Coburn.

Along this same trail below the Chapel is where the old Rifle Range was located. It was in this area up until 1955 when National B.S.A., during one of its inspections, closed the range down because of erosion and wear that made it unsafe to use. So in 1956 the Huntingdon County Federated Sportsmen's Clubs built the current Rifle Range. The Activities Area/Ball Field had already been moved to its present site in 1949 when the grading took place in the Camp Development Drive.

Part of Kenyon Woody's and Mr. Woods original plans was to develop a swimming pool in the area below the dam. Water would flow down into a holding tank to be chlorinated and warmed by the sun. From there it would flow into the swimming area. It was designed to be built from field stone. Money problems and WWII prevented the completion of this project.

The dam was built by the C.W.A. in 1933-34. Problems occurred the first year with swimming and the entire aquatic program. The Dept. of Health declared the lake unsafe to swim in because it lacked chlorine. You must take into account that this was the time period of Polio epidemics. So before the 1935 camping season Mr. Spencer R. Gordon of the Treaster Kettle Transient Camp had a crew of 20 men live in Camp for 6 weeks. They cleared during this time the remaining live trees at the upper end of the lake. He then had the wood cut into planks at a local saw mill. The wood was then used to enclose an area 50' X 100' with a baffle wall. The enclosed area was then filled with the proper amount of chlorine and did not harm the fish in the rest of the lake. On top of this baffle wall was a 3' wide runway which was of great convenience to swimmers. What was left of these planks was used to construct the Shower House below the dam and also to strengthen the Kit Carson Pole buildings.

Over the years the actual placement of the Waterfront has been moved from place to place. Originally it was at its present location in front of the Trading Post. It was then moved off the breast of the dam where a walkway or dock went out to where the diving platform is now. Then during the 40's and 50's it was on the far side of the lake. Today, the Waterfront is once again in its original location.

The cabins of the upper sites, two of which I mentioned earlier were built in 1949. The third cabin is Leopold. It was constructed and completed in 1958 and is named after Randal Leopold who served as Council President for several years. Incidentally, this is the same gentleman that the Scout Service

Center in Lewistown was named after. Originally the building had open sides and was designed as a Handicraft Lodge. Later it was closed in and serves as a winter cabin for camping as do Wood, Wald and Pioneer cabins. In the summer of 1982 an extension was added so that it could sleep more boys.

If you step out the door of Leopold and follow the road to your left you will come to Robbie and Stevie Horn Campsites. Robbie and Stevie were brothers and the sons of Mr. John and Solvig Horn. They were also the grandsons of Mr. Wald for whom the Dining Hall and Wald Cabin are named. Both of the boys were Scouts and died at an early age.

Above the Indian Field is the latest of the Camp buildings. The Rimmey Lodge was developed by the Order of the Arrow over a period of years. Final dedication was made in 1983 to the late Mr. Joseph Rimmey, a Scoutmaster from Milesburg. Mr. Rimmey was active in just about all phases of scouting from Cubbing to the Order of the Arrow.

The lower Campsite Area was deeded to Camp later, 1944, and the campsites were put into use as the expansion of Camp took place.(1947-53) The sites are Moyer, Elks, Wallace and Rhoads.

Physical Camp is very important to help instill the Scouting ideals into boys of all ages. However, this is not what makes or breaks Scouting. It is the program.

Camp Program has changed very little. Staff consisted of six or seven main members. This was the Cook, Camp Director, Health Lodge Director, Aquatics Staff, and Program Aids or CIT's. These people offered programs to help the Scouts pass their tests for Ranks and their Merit Badges.

The other part of Staff were counselors in each of the three campsites, Kit Carson, Pioneer and Indian. When kids came to Camp they were divided up and assigned to a site. They did not camp with their home troop. The camp counselors acted as Scoutmaster and assistants.

Camp fee the first summer was \$3.00 and later during the War it increased to \$6.00 plus a Number 2 Ration Book and 1/2 pound of sugar if staying more than two weeks.

Also during the 1940's Scouts were able to earn their 7MC award. What the requirements were is not entirely known at this time. The award was a yellow and blue "7MC" much like a varsity letter from school sports. Also as certain tests were completed their Camp neckerchiefs were stamped with a symbol of the activity they completed. The Scout would then have it embroidered.

The Ranger training was offered along with Air Scouting during the War. Another special award was given to troops who hiked to Camp.

Two separate programs were started in the summer of 1936. Monaken Lodge and the Central Penna. Rover Crew.

Monaken Lodge of course has been in existence continuously

since 1936 and has done quite a bit to help keep Camp in shape with it's service projects. Little is known about the early Lodge and how it got started. Anyone who has information concerning the Order of the Arrow in the 30's and 40's should contact the Lodge through the Council Office.

The Central Pa. Rover Crew has been out of existence for about 30 years. The only mark in Camp that even confirms their existence is in the Dining Hall above the Wald dedication plaque. It recognizes them for donating the light fixtures. Also they helped build all the tables and benches.

During the 30's and 40's there was no Ranger in Camp and the Rover Crew along with Monaken Lodge did the maintenance. Not many people realize the Rover Crew even existed so I thought I would include this story written by the late Foster T. Augustine, the Crews founder.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF CPRC

AND SO IT BEGAN....

Three Senior Scouts drifted together one Sunday afternoon in October of 1935, at the home of their Scoutleader, Foster T. Augustine. It was a beautiful day and they decided to take a short jaunt to the Scout Camp for a last look before they had to return to school or their jobs and 7 MC would be winter-bound.

At camp they visited the site of the old Indian Village to which their troop, Number 2 of Bellefonte, eagerly and enthusiastically plied its way each summer for a wonderful week of high adventure. All was silent. It was strange indeed to see the vacant places where the teepees stood. No voices rang from the woodlands. The four Scouts and Scouters paused and meditated, lest they disturb the great silence of the vacant camp. Happy memories of thrilling events passed through their minds. They discussed the Indian ceremonies, the water carnivals, the field meets, the circus, all of the events in which they had taken active parts.

Now it was time to leave the camp and return home with old memories renewed. Yes, they were growing older and the memories were of happy recollections of which they wished to have many more.

Shortly after leaving camp and driving toward Bellefonte, before they had reached the first hill, they noticed a Ford coupe off to the side of the road. By the car were two ladies who seemed to be in distress. They had one flat tire and did not know how to change it. The Scouters were really enjoying this good

turn. When the tire was properly in place, the ladies insisted on paying for service rendered. The group, remembering their own Scout training explained that tips for good turns were not accepted.

The Scouters returned to their car and the ladies to theirs and each continued on their way.

Before the group had gone very far one of them discovered a dollar bill in his pocket, which had been slipped there by one of the fair ladies.

What to do with the money was the next problem. They wanted to put it to such use so that all four could share alike.

Deciding to stop at a restaurant and have a snack their minds were still on the incident just experienced, as well as on the Scouting itself. If it had not been for Scouting perhaps they would not have had the thrill of doing their "Good Turn."

One of the group, Ted Bilger, spoke up and said, "We have been in Scouting four years now, some of us are Eagle Scouts. It doesn't seem as though Scouting has any more to offer us, except to be a leader. There can be only so many leaders. What can those of us who can not be leaders do for Scouting?"

Reynolds Van Buskirk spoke up and said "Can't we have another organization of some kind that we may stay in Scouting longer?"

The Scoutmaster, Foster T. Augustine, then explained that apparently Scouting was only for boys from 12 to 18 years of age and that so far as he knew there was no other organization recognized by the Scout Headquarters for older boys. "However," said he, "I do know that the English Scouts have what they call a Rover Organization which serves the purpose we have in mind."