

AUSTIN COUNCIL, AUSTIN AREA
COUNCIL AND CAPITOL AREA
COUNCIL CAMPS

PATCH ISSUES AND CAMP HISTORY

1911- Present

2014 edition

RICHARD SOUTH
TE STARR

Forward by Richard South:

I will admit, upfront, that I was an outsider to the Capitol Area Council. I grew up in Dallas. I went to Camp at Camp Wisdom, Camp Constantin and Camp Cherokee in Circle 10 Council. I staffed at Constantin and Cherokee. I was active in Mikanakawa Lodge in Dallas performing ceremonies, dancing and helping administer Lodge program from 1969 -1973. I came to school in Austin in 1974 and I have been here ever since. In 1996, I became reinvolved in Scouts with my daughter(Venture Crew 42) and my son (Troop 30) in 1997.

I became Lodge Adviser of Tonkawa Lodge in 2003 with the promise that I would continue the stewardship of the Lodge and council camps begun by my predecessors, Ben Lindsay and Larry Lindsay. I could have no finer mentors.

This book is my effort to make sure that the future youth of Capitol Area Council remember the places, names and programs that made Scouting such a huge part of my life and the lives of my friends.

Special thanks goes to David Bell and John Witliff for their considerable input into this book.

Thanks also to Larry Lindsay, Paul Snider, Frank Hilton, Bill Fannin, Max Fisher, David Parkhill, Ricky Dolifka, Bob Oatman, Jack Gindler, Jim Sylvester, Allen Walker and Sam West.

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THE BIG HIKE/ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT ERA

Scouting in Austin started in 1911. The Austin Council was chartered in 1912 to serve units in Austin, Texas. Lyman Bailey¹ is generally credited as being the man responsible for Scouting in Austin, Texas.

The first organized summer encampment by the Austin Council (“the first hike”) occurred from Aug 8 to 18, 1912. About seventy five boys participated in a hike from the Austin State School (Lamar at W. 34th, then known as the “Insane Asylum”) to Georgetown. After two days on the trail, the group arrived at the Old Settler’s Campground² in Georgetown. They had dinner on August 16 at the Makemson Hotel³ and the boys returned to Austin on August 18 via the M.K.T. Railroad.⁴

The second hike was to New Braunfels and the third hike was to Round Rock.

In 1915, on the fourth hike, Lyman Bailey and Noel Amstead⁵ led 35 boys to Landa Park in New Braunfels for a 10-day encampment. The hike started in Mr. Bailey’s backyard in East Austin.

In 1916, the fifth hike was again to Round Rock where 80 scouts participated in a 9- day event. There was some indication during the year that the Council was looking forward to camping the next year at a property they were looking to purchase upriver from Austin.

In 1917, the Austin Council purchased 32 acres of land for camping five miles west of Austin off of Bee Caves Rd. It was used for weekend camping but not for summer camp. It was later sold by the council.

On April 6, 1917, the U.S. joined its allies-Britain, France, and Russia-to fight in World War I. Under the command of Major General John J. Pershing, more than 2 million U.S. soldiers fought on battlefields in France. The U.S. remained involved until the Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919.

By the end of the war, the Scouts of Austin Council had contributed significantly to the war effort at home. Their activities included cultivating home, troop and community gardens to increase the food supply, selling Liberty Bonds, assisting the Red Cross, meeting troop trains passing through Austin and distributing literature.

An annual encampment was held in San Marcos in 1918. It was a camp, not a hike, as trucks were available to take the scouts back and forth.

From June 8-14, 1919, Austin scouts temporarily converted the Capitol grounds in Austin into a scout camp. Tents were erected and scouts took turns sleeping overnight. Some scouts remained in camp all day to explain the scout program and to raise subscriptions for the Liberty Bonds campaign.

The next encampment was held in San Marcos from September 4-16, 1919. Scouts travelled to camp in trucks provided by the Austin Motor Sales Co. The camp was named Camp Anderson in honor of C.B. Anderson who chaired a campaign to raise enough funds for the council to operate for three years. The first known patch issued by the council was for this camp. It consisted of a red letter A on a green felt background surrounded by a red circle. The patch was made after camp with the profits from the cantina sales. The patch was to be worn on swimming trunks or a sweater. No known example of this patch exists.



depiction of what patch may have looked like

In 1921, scouts left from the Scout Office at 1000 ½ Congress to attend camp at Waco Springs in New Braunfels. During this camp, the scouts camped near the river. A storm came up during the night and, when the river rose, they had to be rescued by stretching a rope across the river to get to higher ground.

In 1925, the annual encampment was in Lampasas and in 1926, it was in Gruene, Texas.

In 1928, the Austin Council was expanded to incorporate Bastrop, Blanco, Burnet, Caldwell, Gillespie, Hayes, Lee, Llano, Mason and Williamson Counties. The council was renamed the Austin Area Council.

Also in 1928, Noel Amstead began advocating that a central camp be obtained for yearround use by scouts in the Austin Area Council. Dr. Goodall

Wooten⁶ volunteered to purchase the site if Amstead would head up a committee to select the site.

The following is a postcard from Austin Scouts at camp held near Sattler on the Guadalupe River in 1928:



The stock market crash of October 1929 triggered a downward economic spiral that resulted in the Great Depression. Plans for an Austin Area Council camp were delayed. At the beginning of the 1930s more than 15 million Americans, roughly one quarter of the wage earning population of the United States, were unemployed. The economic downturn, worsened by the lengthy drought in the Plains states, affected every American. There was no such thing as government welfare, food stamps or Social Security. Banks were forced to close. Jobs, particularly in agriculture, were lost. People had no money to spend and saw no hope for the future. President Herbert Hoover urged Americans that "patience and self reliance would see them through this temporary crisis".

Between July 2-23, 1930, the annual encampment was held on the Llano River nine miles west of Llano. Despite the hard economic times, more than 390 boys attended.

Between July 30-August 13, 1931, the annual encampment was held at Camp Comal in New Braunfels. Three hundred and fifty scouts attended.

In 1931, council volunteers inspected sites in Wimberly and Sappelin as potential permanent summer camp sites for the Austin Area Council. Both sites were rejected for unknown reasons.

In 1932, President Franklin Roosevelt was elected to his first term. His signature legislation, the New Deal, was designed to ease the suffering of the American people. In his first hundred days of office, Roosevelt enacted numerous laws to shore up America's failing economy, including the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Glass-Steagall Banking Bill, the Home Owners' Loan Act, the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, and the National Industrial Recovery Act.

During the Depression, most people did not have much money to spare. However, most people did have radios and listening to the radio was free. The most popular broadcasts were those that distracted listeners from their everyday struggles. Comedy programs like Amos 'n' Andy, soap operas and sporting events were popular. Swing music encouraged people to cast aside their troubles and dance. Bandleaders like Benny Goodman and Fletcher Henderson drew crowds of young people to ballrooms and dance halls around the country. And even though money was tight, people kept on going to the movies. Musicals, "screwball" comedies and hard-boiled gangster pictures likewise offered audiences an escape

from the grim realities of life in the 1930s. Scouting also provided a mechanism for empowering and teaching a new generation of American boys.

President Roosevelt was the first President to enter the White House with a record as an active Scout leader. He had been president of the Greater New York Council of the Boy Scouts of America. In 1934, hundreds of thousands of Scouts assembled to hear President Roosevelt's broadcast appealing for help for the needy:

As one who has been interested in Scouting over many years, it has been most heartening to have so many evidences of the practical values of Scout training. We must remember that next to active military service itself, there is no higher opportunity for serving our country than helping youth to carry on in their efforts to make themselves physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight, and prepared to help their country to the full in time of war, as well as in time of peace. We must make sure that those volunteer agencies, which are supplementing the church, the home, and the school by providing programs that will help equip the present generation to cope with life problems in the difficult days ahead, are maintained to their maximum capacity and effectiveness.⁷

Scouts responded by collecting nearly two million articles of clothing, household furnishings, and other items for disadvantaged families. When FDR died in 1945, he had a 24-year record of service in Scouting.

The 1932 and 1933 annual encampments were held at Camp Rio Blanco in Wimberly.

In 1934, the Council again changed its name to the Capitol Area Council. The annual encampment that year was held at Lampasas State Park.

Also in 1934, Dr. Goodall Wooten, an Austin physician, gave 125 acres of land to the Capitol Area Council for use as a permanent Scout camp. This land was located just north of Lake Austin, on Bull Creek and just east of the present Capitol of Texas Highway. A water well was drilled at the property shortly after its purchase and the council spent several years planning permanent improvements to the property.

The economy slowly began to improve through the 1930s. In the spring of 1935, Roosevelt launched a second, more aggressive set of federal programs, sometimes called the Second New Deal. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was one of the first initiatives undertaken by the new Roosevelt administration in 1933. The program, designed to relieve unemployment among young men whose families were on relief (welfare) rolls, was based on a number of precedents and goals. Among these were the conservation movement which had begun during the Progressive reform era, the Boy Scouts, the summer camp tradition, and an early version of what later became the National Guard. Organized along military lines, the CCC accepted the applications of young men who wished to do conservation and reforestation work throughout the country in return for room and board and a salary of \$1 a day or \$30 a month. Of this monthly sum, recruits were allowed to keep only \$5; the remainder was sent directly to their families back home in hopes of moving them off welfare rolls. If successful, not only would the program reduce unemployment levels but would additionally benefit the economy by injecting funds into local economies for the purchase of food, clothing, supplies, etc.

CCC camps were established across the state of Texas in quick order. Recruits undertook various reforestation and conservation projects in the Piney Woods of East Texas where national forests had been set aside. CCC labor also planted pine trees on the property that would become Lost Pines Scout Reservation. Across the entire nation, 80% of all trees planted during the Depression decade of the 1930s were put in the ground by CCCers. In Texas, officials quickly embraced the program in hopes that the young laborers, paid by the federal government, could be used to construct a state park system that would not only provide recreational opportunities for Texans but would also help relieve the Depression's impact. All told, nearly fifty state parks were established using the CCC. Area examples, still in operation today, include Bastrop State Park, Longhorn Caverns, and Blanco State Park. The boys also developed Palo Duro Canyon in the Panhandle and Big Bend National Park in the TransPecos section of the state.

The City of Austin also utilized the CCC to develop its own park system. In 1933, the Civilian Works Administration (CWA), another of the early New Deal work programs, had done construction work on land donated by Andrew Zilker for a park along the southern bank of the Colorado River surrounding Barton Springs. CWA personnel had erected the Art Deco style entrance gate, built the bath house facility, and fashioned what is today Zilker Clubhouse. During the mid- and late 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps laid out roads in the park, cleared the land of its native cedar and brush, and built picnic tables and barbeque pits.

Further to the northwest along the banks of the Colorado River, troops of CCC workers did much the same kind of work at City Park, known today as Emma Long Metropolitan Park.⁸

In 1935, the Capitol Area Council held its annual encampment at Camp Mason in Mason, Texas. At 135 miles from town, this was the farthest distance of any camp from Austin held to this date. Fayetteville County was added to the council. This was the same year that the 1935 National Jamboree was cancelled because of the polio epidemic in the United States.

In 1936, the Capitol Area Council incorporated DeWitt, Lavaca and Gonzales counties.

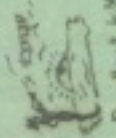
Although Austin scouts camped by troop in 1937, it does not appear that there was a council sponsored encampment during the year. This may have been due to the fact that the 1937 National Jamboree was held between June 30 and July 9, 1937.

In 1938, the annual encampment was held at Camp Ben McCullough in Driftwood, Texas from July 5-20, 1938.



Photo of Noel Amstead.

Below is the flyer that was circulated to promote Camp Ben McCullough:



CAMP BEN MCCULLOUGH



LEADERSHIP - Our staff will be made up of experienced Executives assisted by a number of Scoutmasters, Assistants, and Junior Leaders. Every Scoutmaster is invited and urged to come to camp with his troop.

PROGRAM - A well planned program of camping, scouting and recreational activities will be carried out. There will be special features such as hikes, treasure hunt, bandolier, new games, swimming and water sports, and campfires.

HEALTH AND SAFETY - A medical examination will be required of each camper. Proper blank may be secured from your boy's Scoutmaster. A health check up will be made on the opening day of each period. Qualified water front directors will be in charge of water activities. Daily health check ups will be made. Inspection of quarters and grounds will be a part of each day's program.

FOOD - Well balanced menus used at the National Jamboree in Washington will be served by the camp cooks in proper dining and serving plenty of wholesome food to the campers.

LOCATION - Camp Ben McCullough is located 22 miles southeast of Austin in Bays County. There is plenty of level ground for camping with good shade. Onion Creek runs through the site and a temporary dam will make a large swimming pool. There is a pavilion for large gatherings and several smaller buildings for handicraft activities. A baseball diamond, recreation field, and drinking water from springs are other features of the camp.

TYPES OF CAMPING - The first two weeks will be given over to troop camping with food furnished by the Scoutmaster and prepared in a central kitchen. The third week will be regular camping with each troop bringing and preparing its own food.

COST - The fee for the first two weeks will be \$12.00, or \$6.50 for one week. The fee for the third week of camping will be \$1.00 per boy.

GENERAL - Transportation to and from the camp will be furnished by the Scoutmaster, parents or troop. The mailing address will be c/o Boy Scout Camp, Driftwood, Texas. Secure list of personal equipment to bring to camp from your boy's Scoutmaster.

PERIODS

July 5-20

July 21-31

August 1-10

August 11-20

August 21-31

September 1-10

September 11-20

September 21-30

October 1-10

October 11-20

October 21-31

November 1-10

November 11-20

November 21-30

December 1-10

December 11-20

December 21-31

EVERY SCOUT

A CAMPER!

This Camp diary is from the second week of Camp Ben McCullough in 1938. The Scout, Jimmy Banks, attended camp from July 12-19, 1938. During his stay, Jimmy enjoyed seeing Molly the donkey and learned his basic scoutcraft. He also became friends with, among others, Ralph Frede and Cleve "Jitter" Nolan. Both Frede and Nolan held prominent roles in the early years of Tonkawa Lodge.

IDENTIFICATION	
THIS BOOK BELONGS TO	
	Scout Jimmy Banks NAME
	1212 W 6 th ST Austin, Tex. ADDRESS
	In Camp at Ben McCulloch
	From July 12 1938 July 19 1938
In Case of Accident Please Notify	
	Mrs E. H Banks NAME
	1212 W 6 th ST Austin ADDRESS
	R-7171 TEL. NUMBER

A Straight Tip— When someone seems determined to be disagreeable and bother you— When you do not know which way to turn to avoid an argument or escape a quarrel,—here are some suggestions which may help the situation: Don't talk back—remain silent. Restraining your tongue is not only good self discipline, but also it effectively stops an argument and preserves your self respect. Two people may fall out and at first only one be at fault, but if the quarrel keeps up, both become guilty. The real reason a quarrel continues is because both parties are weak. Put it this way: When two people keep up a fight, the one with the most sense is the most to blame.	THINGS THAT MADE ME SMILE AT CAMP Mollie, the donkey who laughed every time I got out of the tent. Initiation for Order of the Arrow Pillow fights in a row. Peabody!!! The camp news paper
--	--



Selecting a Good Camp Site

The ideal location should have good drinking water, be well enough drained that a heavy rain cannot wash you out, be in a fairly open spot swept by prevailing winds, bathed in sunlight much of the day and close to a supply of firewood.

Insects and mosquitoes care not for the breeze, therefore, if you pitch your camp on a high, dry site which gets all the breeze, you are going to be much more comfortable.

At best there will be plenty of annoying insects. Keep Mentholatum handy and apply promptly to insect bites and stings.

LINE A DAY DIARY

Sun.

Mon. Arrived in time for
barbecue and court of Honor
Tues. Got settled down. My
first council fire.

Wed. Learned how to pack
for a hike, learned envelope roll.
Thurs. Learned something about
lashing. Also pioneering.

Fri. Cleve got water in his
car. Was pretty sick.

Sat. Passed mapmaking.
Studied on signposting.

AUTOGRAPHS

Alan Linderman
Robert Grimes
J. A. Corrodiere

MEMORANDUM

Time Pals of Camp
Alan Linderman Walter Hyman
Jack Linderman Harry Potter
Robert Grimes Otis MacMillan
E. A. Corrodiere
Ralph Frede
Bobby Pope
Frank Gerling
Cleve Nolan
W. M. Ehlers

THE CAMP TOM D. WOOTEN ERA

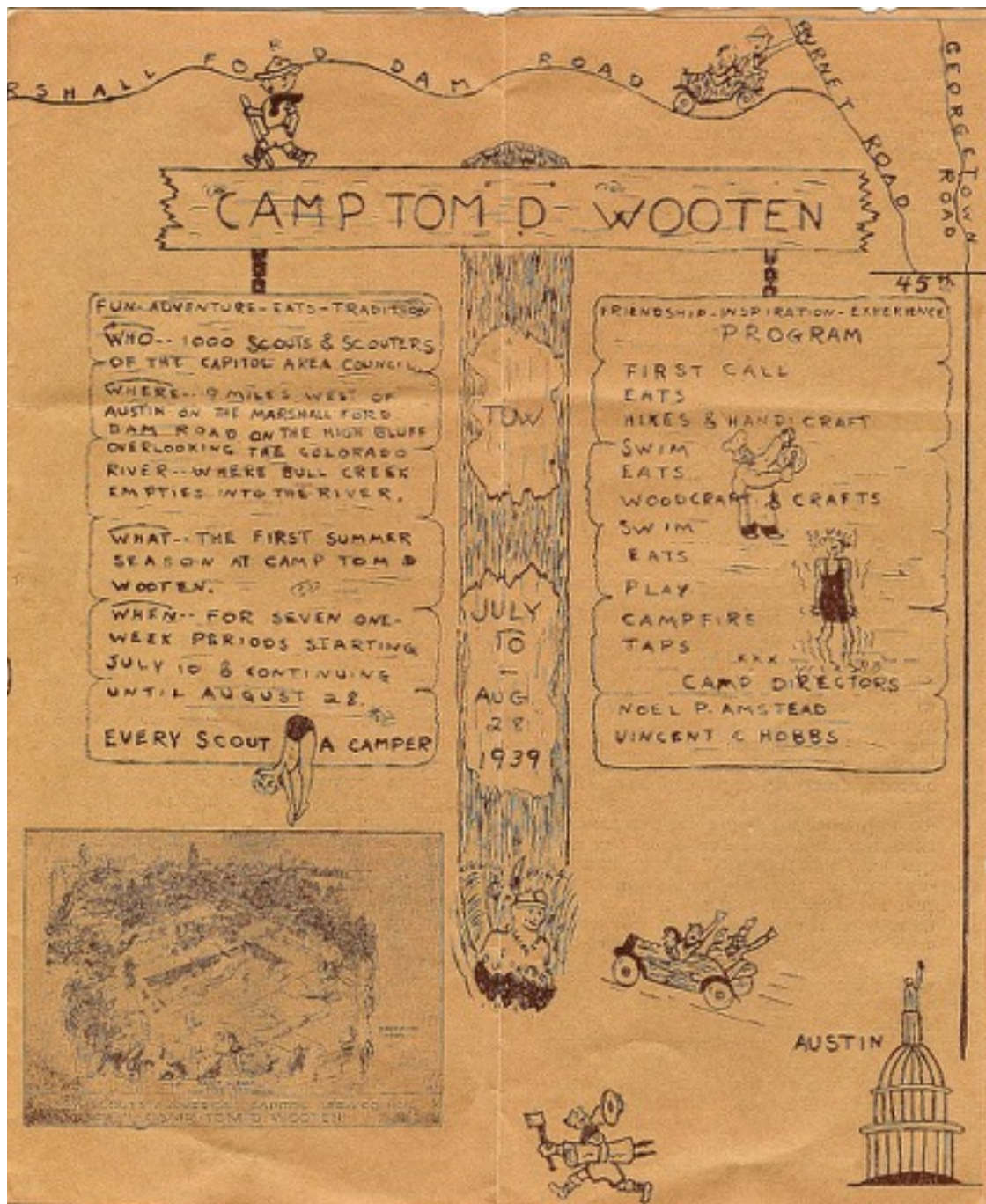
Construction by the Capitol Area Council at Camp Tom Wooten began in 1938 and included the relocation of a hand hewn cedar, dog run-style house used as the administration building. This house was in the flood plain for the new Buchanan Dam. This distinctive structure had fireplaces at either end. The cabin logs were disassembled and numbered and then reconstructed at Camp Tom Wooten. Other camp improvements included a new swimming pool fed by an artesian well boasting a flow rate of 20 gallons a minute, two Troop sites (Crockett and Bowie) with eight 4-boy stone cabins which were open on one end, a cabin for the scoutmaster and another cabin for handicraft and Troop activities.

The following picture is an aerial view of the yet-to-be improved Camp Tom Wooten property taken on July 7, 1938⁹



The first official summer camp was held the week of July 10, 1939. Camp Directors were Noel Amstead and Vincent C. Hobbs¹⁰. Camp continued through August 28. The first winter camp planned and conducted by Tonkawa Lodge was held December 26-31 where 28 boys attended and 2 were inducted into the Order of the Arrow for the newly formed Tonkawa Lodge.

The following is a brochure for the first year of camp in 1939.





Camp Tom D. Wooten Nears Completion

Camp Tom D. Wooten, on the plateau overlooking the mouth of Bull Creek and the Colorado River, will be ready for the first Troops on July 10. This fine new campsite, hidden in the cedar forest among the mountains west of Austin, is truly a haven for real Scouts. The central cabin, with saddlebag design, has been finished for several months. The swimming pool will be ready for the opening of camp. Two Troop sites will have 8 four-boy cabins built of stone and open on one side, with a cabin for Scoutmaster, one for dining hall, and one for handicraft and Troop activities. Each Troop site will be isolated from all others in your Troop activity. The swimming pool will be fed by an artesian well that flows 20 gallons per minute.

No foolin' fellows, this is the greatest campsite the Capitol Area Scouts have had an opportunity to use. Now, the thing for you to do to be sure you and your Troop get in on the summer's activity is to fill out the enclosed registration card and give it to your Scoutmaster. In this way, you and your Troop are assured of being able to camp when you want to, and you can have the pick of the campsites.



Camp Set Up This Year



This year camping is to be on a Troop basis. That means that each Troop will bring all its campers at one time, under its own leadership, and will camp by patrols. From first call 'til taps, your program will be in the hands of your Scoutmaster. To help you and your Troop with your camp program, the Camp Director, the handicraft man, and the waterfront man will be available. Most of the cooking will be prepared in the central kitchen and sent out to you Jamboree style, to make your meals easier for you, and to give more time for other activities with your Troop. So try to get your entire patrol out so you won't have to bring strangers into your patrol while you camp. Organize some projects you want to carry out while in camp, and plan to come to have a swell time.



Eats!

Good, delicious, wholesome food, prepared in our brand, spankin' new central kitchen. Shore, it's gotta be good—it's fixed and sent out Jamboree style. You know, it's sent out in the food boxes sizzling hot, and served right on your own Troop's site. Gosh, fellow, doesn't your mouth water even now. Mr. Hobbs promises plenty of good eats, and he shore knows how to fix it up right. He promises plenty of everything in a well-rounded diet, and the chef will be a professional cook, experienced in cooking for a bunch of hungry campers.

EVERY SCOUT A CAMPER!

Activities

This, the first year of camping on Camp Tom D. Wooten, should offer to the Scouts the opportunity of a lifetime for adventure and exploration. With this one activity alone, the boys should be able to fill a week in camp with excitement and fun. Bear that in mind and plan to conduct long hikes into the hills surrounding the camp proper. Brush up on your map making and map out the region for future groups who come to camp. **THE NEW SWIMMING POOL** will be completed by camp time, so there can be swimming at least once every day. There will be a full-time waterfront man on the spot to instruct and protect your Troop and Patrols while swimming. **HANDICRAFT** will be taught by an expert also. There will be opportunity to do beadwork, leathercraft, and many other activities all Scouts like to learn while in camp. **NATURE STUDY** can be made the greatest game in the world at Camp Tom D. Wooten. There is an abundance of flowers,



trees, bushes, animals, and birds to occupy your time in observation. **CAMPFIRES** in the wilds of Camp Tom D. Wooten can become an impressive climax to an active day in camp. Organize now to make these evening programs the bond that cements the friendship of the members of your Troop. **TRADITIONS** will be formed in this first year. Many traditions are planned, such as Troop totem poles that will be added to each year, annual ceremonies for Order of the Arrow members, and Troop awards to be won by honor Troops. All can add to the lore of Troop camping.

Fellows, this will certainly be the greatest year for camping in the Capitol Area Council. Let's all get in on the fun.



Message to Parents

The theme of all activities at Camp Tom D. Wooten is to be happy experience, healthy experience, and instruction. To insure the happiness of your boy, this new campsite has been presented by Dr. and Mrs. Goodall H. Wooten and by generous Austin citizens. The program and the facilities are planned to provide a happy, active program. In everything the Troop does, safety will be one of the prime considerations. There will be a man in camp to act as first aid man; a physician will be nine miles away—as near as the telephone in camp. A waterfront man will be at the swimming pool whenever boys are near, and the buddy system will be required by all boys in the water. The menu will be planned by the Camp Director who has much experience in this work, and it will be prepared by a professional chef. There will be excellent opportunity for your boy to receive instruction in handicraft, woodcraft, or any other phase of Scouting. There will be one man in camp on the central staff for that purpose.

IN EVERY WAY, THE HAPPINESS, HEALTH, AND EDUCATION OF YOUR BOY WILL BE CARED FOR.



Cost and Registration

Scouts coming in a patrol of eight and registering at least one week in advance, each Scout, \$5.00.

Scouts coming alone or in less than a Patrol of eight, and registering at least one week in advance, each Scout, \$5.50.

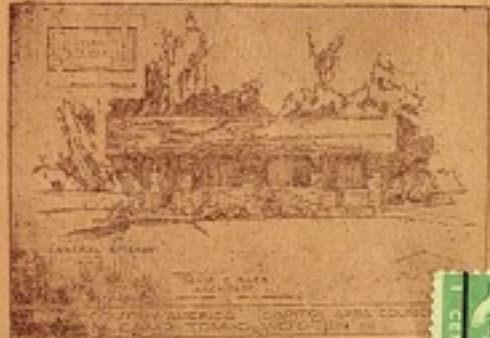
Scouts registering when they arrive in camp, each Scout, \$6.00.

Scouts, choose your week for camping, choose your campsite, either stone cabin or tent, and register at once to be sure you get what you want. To reserve your place, \$1.00 must accompany your registration.

FROM CAMP TOM D. WOOTEN
 BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
 CAPITOL AREA COUNCIL
 819 1/2 Congress Ave.
 Austin, Texas

Scout John W. Cluck, Jr.
 Georgetown, Texas

Sec. 602 P. L. & R.



It is believed that the following patch was first issued for the 1939 camp sessions. Because they were handmade silk screen on felt, each patch is slightly different:



In 1940 two additional troop campsites were added, Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston. Also completed before the 1940 camp season were the health and safety lodge, the caretaker's home and the central kitchen. S.H. Jackson¹¹ was the camp director, C.A. Schutze¹² was the nature director, and Joe Tod¹³ was the swimming instructor.

Also in 1940, construction on the new Tom Miller Dam (the dam between Lake Austin and Town Lake, now Lady Bird Lake) was completed. The completion of this dam, and later the Mansfield Dam, was more important to the camp than one might think. Recall the flooding incident at the annual encampment in 1921 where scouts had to be rescued at Waco Springs in New Braunfels (see page 6).

On April 7, 1900, the Austin Dam (now Tom Miller Dam) collapsed after a spring storm. At 11:20 am, floodwaters crested at 11 feet atop the dam before it disintegrated, with two 250-foot sections -almost half the dam- breaking away. Pieces of the old dam can still be seen in the tailraces along Redbud Trail. In all, the flood drowned 18 people and destroyed 100 houses in Austin, for a total estimated loss of \$1.4 million in 1900 dollars. The floods of 1915 and 1935 also caused significant damage to the partially reconstructed dam.

Over three decades after the original Austin Dam collapsed, Governor Miriam A. "Ma" Ferguson signed the bill that created the Lower Colorado River

Authority (LCRA)¹⁴. Modeled after the Tennessee Valley Authority, the LCRA is a nonprofit public utility involved in managing the resources along the Highland Lakes and Colorado River. The old Austin Dam, partially rebuilt but never finished due to damage from flooding in 1915 and 1935, was finally completed in 1940 and renamed Tom Miller Dam. Lake Austin stretched twenty-one miles behind it. Just upriver the much larger Mansfield Dam was completed in 1941 to impound Lake Travis. The two dams, in conjunction with other dams in the Lower Colorado River Authority system, brought great benefits to Austin: cheap hydroelectric power, the end of flooding that had ravaged the town and threatened recreational use, and a plentiful supply of water.¹⁵



A view of the Austin Dam after the 1900 flood.



A view of the Austin Dam during the 1935 flood.

The first area meeting of the Order of the Arrow Lodges in Region IX was held at Camp Tom Wooten August 30 - September 1, 1941. Records indicate that the Lodge was given a month's notice of the Area meeting to promote the event and plan the agenda. Despite the short notice, 106 Arrowmen from eleven lodges in Texas and Oklahoma attended the meeting. The lodges attending were: Tejas (Tyler, Tx.), Yaqui (Tulsa, Ok.), Mikanakawa (Dallas, Tx.), Wahinkto (San Angelo, Tx.), Mitigua (Beaumont, Tx.), Manu (Oklahoma City, Okla.), Nakona (Lubbock, Tx.), Wisawanik (Ardmore, Ok. and Gainesville, Tx.) and Tonkawa. Tonkawa explained its feather system for lodge honors at this meeting. Ralph Frede, of Tonkawa Lodge, was tapped out for the Vigil Honor at the campfire on Sunday.



Although it could have also been issued for summer camp in the early 1940's, it is believed that the patch above was issued to the delegates for the 1941 Conclave.

It was just three short months after this meeting, on December 7, 1941, that the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and the United States entered WW II.



Gate photos 1948.

BULL CREEK NEWS -- All the news on the creek -- "BULL" and all

CAPITOL CAMPER

CAMP EDITION

JULY 4, 1943

VOL. 5

MARY ELIZABETH RAISED

WOOTEN SUFFERS LOSS

Probably the greatest loss that Camp Wooten has suffered thus far this summer is the loss of three of the leading staff members. Both C. A. Schutze, ex-waterfront director, and Cleve "Jitter" Molen, will be stationed with the Navy at the University of Texas in Austin. Frank Gerling, who was here last week only, has also left for the Navy. Each of these young men will be greatly missed, but it is felt that our loss is the Navy's gain.

ORDER OF THE ARROW CAMPAIGN

Last Friday night, at the second Order of the Arrow campfire, of the summer, eight candidates were chosen as future members of the local Tonkawa Lodge. Those included were: Joe Pate, Judge Burnap, Melvin Dickerson, Win-drum Peterson, Herbert Gaslin, Max Workentin, Joe Alday, and Jack Woodham. The "dummies" were seen in action clearing a new trail to the swimming pool.

HOME GUARD VICTORIOUS

Last Tuesday night in the big game between the Commandos and the Home Guard, the Home Guards won. The game lasted from 8 o'clock to 8:45, and was enjoyed by all participants.

REMEMBER YOUR GOOD TURN!

BOATWORKING BOYS, A-POWERS

Probably the greatest loss suffered by the camp was the loss of the Mary Elizabeth.

This is just a sample of what we heard as the workmen raised the Mary Elizabeth. That's right! After having rested on the bottom of the lake for the past week, the Mary Elizabeth, the Capitol Area Council's supply boat, was raised this week. A block and tackle was used in the raising, and it is hoped that, after numerous repairs, the Mary Elizabeth will again sail upon Lake Austin.

CANTEEN OFFERS..

This week the canteen has offered more different articles for sale than have ever previously offered. Craft-strip, head-dress kits, and various other leather-handicraft kits have been placed on sale. The Council is proud of the success they have had thus far in obtaining candy to sell at the canteen. The canteen is run by John Logan, Jr., and Herbert Gaslin, both members of the camp staff.

CEREMONY HELD

Last Thursday, following Scout-meeting, four Scouts were initiated into the Troop 20 branch of the Boyal Order of Siam. The ceremony was held beneath the cliff.

The Capitol Camper was a camp publication. The July 4, 1943, edition talks about the camp losing staff members C.A. Schutze, Jitter Nolan and Frank Gerling to the Navy. It also talks about the camp's supply boat, the "Mary Elizabeth" sinking the week before and being raised.

In 1942, W.B. Templar was Camp Director. A new Scout professional, James L. Tarr (later Chief Scout Executive of the BSA) also spent part of the summer as Camp Director.¹⁶ C.A. Schutze was the waterfront Director and Ralph Frede¹⁷ was the Program Director. The cost for the week of camp was \$6.00 but, because of the shortages brought about by WWII, you also had to bring 1/2 lb. of sugar with you.

The patch below center (no BSA) is believed to have been issued in 1942. It has a composition backing.



The domed patches with BSA were the camp patches issued between 1943 and 1953. The variations are in color and in the size of the capitol statue. The two patches on the right were likely issued between 1943 and 1947¹⁸. It is commonly referred to as the "skinny dome". The two patches on the left were likely issued between 1948 and 1953. They are referred to as the "fat dome". Note the variations in the felt color.

1943 map of Camp Tom Wooten. Note that the only three campsites are Dave Crockett, Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin. This map was from a Tonkawa Lodge Fellowship held at Camp Tom Wooten between Sept. 4-6, 1943. Herb Gaskin and James Fitch, a Region IX Scout Executive, invited other Scout Executives and Lodges to attend.



In 1945, Morin M. Scott¹⁹ purchased 800 acres of land adjacent to Camp Tom Wooten and donated it to the Capitol Area Council. For at least a while, Camp Tom Wooten was referred to as the Wooten-Scott property.

Individuals serving as Camp Directors for the period between the start of WWII and 1952 include Floyd Davis, George Pechacek and Marshall Monroe. Who exactly served when is lost to history.

Also from August 31 to September 3, 1945, the Second Area Meeting for Region 9b Order of the Arrow Lodges was held at Camp Tom Wooten. The program lists George J. Pechacek²⁰ as the Camp Director and H.L Gaskin²¹ as the Scout Executive. A.C. Love was designated as the Indian Lore Adviser. Fred Adams was the Tonkawa Lodge Chief during this event.

It is believed that the following is the patch that was issued for the event. This purple felt patch was likely cut out from the 1944 Camp Tom Wooten pennants.



The following is the cover of the program for the 1945 Area Meeting at Camp Tom Wooten followed by the hand-drawn map contained in the program.



George Pechacek later served as Camp Ranger sometime after Chief Venne and before Richard Ennis Lee. Mrs. Pechacek may have worked in the dining hall at Camp Tom Wooten.



The above is a camp staff picture from 1947.

Front Row: from left, Joe Gault, Leo Lee, Henry Moore, rest unknown

Back Row: from left, George Pechacek, Mrs. Pechacek, Dick VanFelt, Buddy Brown, Walter Wendlandt, Clint McNabb, Charles Robinson, Frank Gerling, George Walker.²²

The first Ranger or caretaker for Camp Tom Wooten was H.H. "Pop" Porterfield²³. Porterfield served in this capacity from the time he returned from the war until 1948. During WWII, Porterfield served with the 11th Marines 4th Battalion.



H.H. Porterfield is pictured in the back row, middle. This picture was taken at Guadalcanal in 1944 in route to Peleliu during WWII.

A.C. Love was an interesting and important man in the history of Camp Tom Wooten and Tonkawa Lodge. He served as the first Lodge Adviser to Tonkawa Lodge from 1940 until 1947.

Love was the Council Commissioner for the Beaumont Scout Council in the 1920s. He was an engineer by profession and worked for the State Highway Department. Love moved to Austin in connection with his work and became active in the Capitol Area Council and Tonkawa Lodge. Love had a keen interest in Indian culture and tradition. The success of the Tonkawa Lodge Indian Dance team, which continued through the 1970s, is attributable to Mr. Love and his mentorship. Elected in 1944, Mr. Love was the second Vigil Honor member of our lodge. His Vigil name translates to "Arrow Maker". Love and Chief Venne, the Tom Wooten Camp Ranger, were very good friends. Chief Venne referred to Love by the Indian name "Menegahi". The origin and translation of this name are not known.



A. C. Love



A.C. Love owned several Indian outfits which he often wore at Camp Tom Wooten.





Chief Venne wrote a touching tribute to A.C. Love, shown above, upon learning of his death.

TO THE MEMORY OF MY FRIEND "MENEGAHI" – "UNK" LOVE TO BOY
SCOUTS
BY A. M. (CHIEF) VENNE

I write this brief and simple statement to keep alive the memory of the best friend I had in the state of Texas.

I learned to know A. C. Love forty-five years ago when he was faculty chairman of the Athletic Board of Texas A.& M. College and I as athletic director of Haskell Institute. We scheduled football games between our respective schools which were played at College Station and Ft. Worth. We became fairly well acquainted then. A few years later when I made San Antonio, Texas my home he invited me to attend Camp Mitigwa, the Boy Scout camp of the Beaumont Council. That was the real beginning of a lasting friendship. During the twenties while he served a Commissioner of the Beaumont Scout Council, at his invitation, I attended Mitigwa several summers.

We lost track of each other for a number of years when I returned to the Middle West and he was connected with the State Highway Dept. at Austin, Texas. Here he took a very active part in reorganizing the Tonkawa Lodge of the Order of the Arrow and as counselor and instructor in Indian lore and crafts at Camp Tom Wooten.

Our next meeting was in 1948 when we met again and attended Camp Urland, Camp Tom Wooten and went on to the Philmont Scout Ranch. From there we journeyed to Gallup, N.M. to attend the Inter-tribal dances.

Early in life "Unk" Love became interested in the American Indian, Indian lore and crafts which he taught at Boy Scout camps which was his hobby. He made a thorough study of the American Indian and became proficient in making costumes, everything from the headdress to moccasins. He made a study of the Indian dance and ceremonies and was highly successful in instructing boys. The Tonkawa Indian dance team of the Capitol Area Council, one of the best Indian dance teams in the Middle West, is the result of his interest in Indian lore.

In the past several years he made annual visits to the Hopi reservation in Arizona, Pueblos in N. M. and tribes in Oklahoma. He attended the intertribal dances in Anadarko, Oklahoma on several occasions and participated in the dances along with some of his old Indian friends. He possessed several authentic Indian costumes and which he made for himself and he loved to wear them when in Boy Scout camps and visiting with Indian friends.

"Unk" Love was a very versatile individual. He had many interests, his old college, Texas A. & M., his engineering work-building highways and railroad, the A. & M. Alumni and football team and many other things. But his main interest was the YOUTH OF AMERICA. He loved to work with boys and he was in his glory when attending a Boy scout camp or an Order of the Arrow function. His entire life was spent in the interest of boys. He was a builder of character and many boys developed into strong, God-fearing men because of their personal association with and sound counseling of "Unk" Love. I, for one who in all our years of association learned to know him real well and can say from the bottom of my heart; Menegahi has been called to a well deserved "HAPPY-HUNTING-GROUNDS."

Sept. 1958 NUNWE KODA SOANGETAHA²⁴

The second Ranger at Camp Tom Wooten was "Chief Venne". Alfred Michael "Chief" Venne²⁵ came to Camp Tom Wooten from 1946 and stayed until 1953.²⁶



Marshall Monroe tells the following stories about Chief Venne to Frank Hilton at westtexasscoutinghistory.net:

One spring we were having a particularly difficult time getting a satisfactory reading on our water system from the Travis County Health Board. Each time the test was made at a hydrant next to Chief Venne's house the reading came back "CONTAMINATED". The contamination was Ecoli!! In desperation I took the then Volunteer Board Member who was the Sanitation Officer at Bergstrom AFB out to Camp to see if we could determine what caused the contamination. The "test process" was simple. A CLEAN cup was provided by the County Health Board and the process involved drawing water from one of the Camp Wooten water faucets.

We, Chief Venne, the AF Officer and I went to the nearest Camp water tap. I gave Chief Venne the "test" cup. Chief Venne took the cup and hooked his thumb over the lip of the cup, pressing his remaining 4 fingers against the outside of the cup. This seems quite routine. However, the AF Officer asked Chief if that was the way he always took the "water sample". Chief replied, YES.

The AF Officer then pointed out to me, and the Chief, that by putting the thumb inside the cup where the water was to be sampled, contaminant on the Chief's thumb would be immediately transferred to the WATER SAMPLE IN THE CUP.

Bottom line, the ecoli was coming from underneath Chief Venne's thumb nail!!!! Problem solved! From then on either I or another properly instructed professional staff member drew the "water sample". To my knowledge we had no further problems with our periodic water tests!



Although not directly related to Camp Wooten, there is another "Chief Venne" incident that will always live in my memory. This had to do with the time when the BSA Nationally was encouraging the placement of a copy [small, but life size] "Statue of Liberty" statues on State Capitol grounds. Under Herb Gaskin's leadership, money was raised and permission received to place one of these "Statue of Liberty" statues on the Capitol grounds in Austin. The original location was on the west, front grounds of the Capitol. The "Statue" arrived and was on display for a short time during one of our Scout Shows at the then, Austin Colliseum. It was necessary to transport the "Statue" to the Capitol following the closing of the Scout Show. Chief Venne brought the Camp Wooten truck to town and the "Statue" was placed, facing forward, at the front end of the truck bed and securely tied down.

For an unknown reason, Chief Venne went to Mr. Gaskin's home in South Austin with Statue "in place". Now comes the "point"! Chief Venne left Mr. Gaskin's home in the suburbs and headed for the Capitol. What the Chief failed to be aware of was the old oak trees behind Mr. Gaskin's home that overhung the street.

I and some Scout dignitaries and workers were at the Capitol grounds awaiting the arrival of the truck with Statue. As the truck came into view we saw, with horror, a Statue of Liberty, leaning forward, clutching a "whacked" stomach. Chief Venne had driven the truck, with statue, squarely into one of the old oak limbs that overhung the street!! Needless to say, we could not put this deformity on the Capitol grounds in its present condition.

Fortunately there was at that time a Smithy, a Mr. Wanger on East First Street in Austin. He offered to try to straighten the damaged Statue of Liberty. After a lot of time and effort, the "fixed" Statue was placed on the Capitol Grounds, but with easily identified stomach problems! That Statue was moved to the rear of the Capitol Building and can be seen there to this day!





Top, Chief Venne. Below, A.C. Love, Chief Venne and Tonkawa Lodge dancers.



Camp pennants were popular in the early years.



It is unknown when the backpatch pictured above was ordered and/or issued. It is known that Fred Placke of Giddings, Texas, owned a breechcloth with the backpatch attached to it. He wore it in ceremonies in which he participated in the mid 1940s.²⁷

The 1947 Area 9b Meeting of the Order of the Arrow was held at Camp Tom Wooten from November 28-30, 1947.

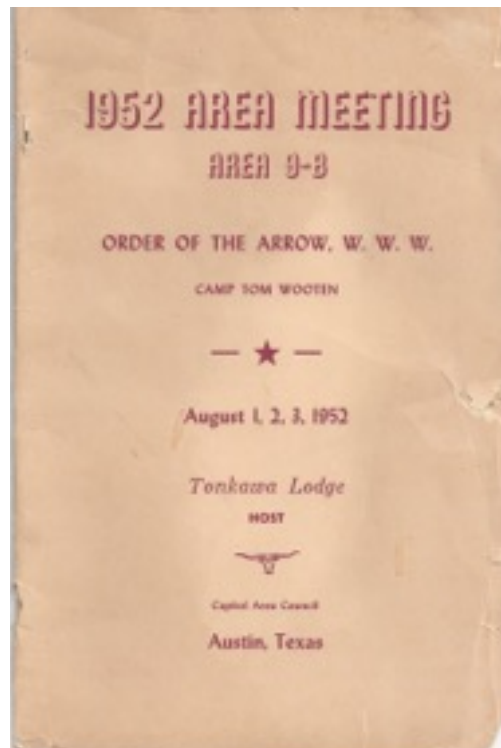


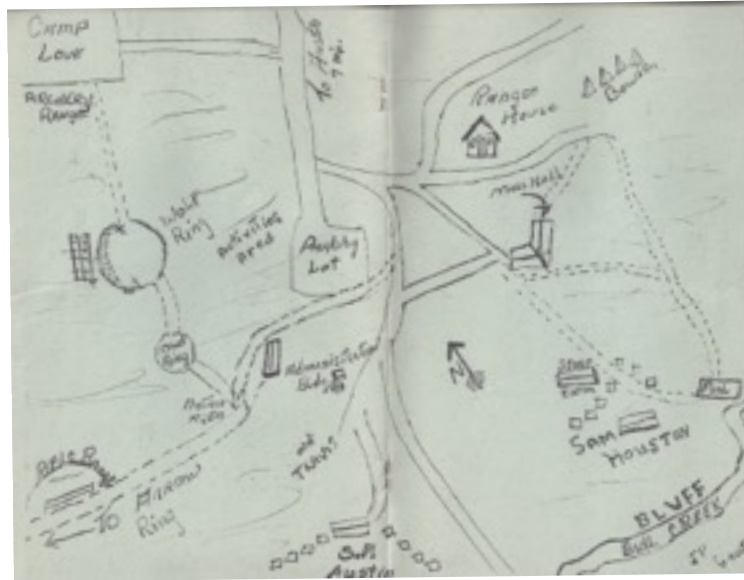
This staff neckerchief belonged to Joe Gault.²⁸



Camp Texlake²⁹ is the Girl Scout camp located on Lake Travis. It was dedicated in 1949. It is believed that the camp was used by the Boy Scouts for at least some period of time in the early 1950s.

The 1952 Area 9b conclave was held at Camp Tom Wooten from December 1-3. Tonkawa Lodge was the host. A tent and army cook stoves were borrowed from Camp Mabry in Austin to cook for the event. Seventy-seven members of Tonkawa Lodge attended this event.





Note the addition of the Wolf Ring in the map for the 1952 Area Meeting.

The Capitol Area Council received its original Order of the Arrow Lodge charter in 1936. While the original Lodge was named Tejas, in 1938 the name was changed to Tonkawa. Through the 1950s, the Order of the Arrow operated primarily at Camp during the summer and winter sessions. Tap outs, ordeals and lodge business all took place during the summer and winter camp seasons. While the Lodge would host dinners, dances and annual meetings at other times, the induction process, and most other lodge business, occurred at Camp Tom Wooten.



This is a photo of the ceremony ring used before the Wolf Ring was built. It was likely where the “old ring” is marked on the map above.

Sometime in the late forties, Post 18 of Austin, Texas, led by Adviser E.W. Cartwright³⁰, established the Lone Star Trail along the banks of Lake Austin from Mansfield Dam to Camp Tom Wooten. At least two established campsites were built on the trail, one was on the East Ranch, near the present day Emma Long Park, and the other was on the Steiner Ranch west of Panther Creek. Another shelter was available at Mansfield Dam. Permission was obtained from landowners for scouts to use the trail. The following rules were in place:

1. *Stick to the trail, and use only selected sites, granted by property owners, for overnight stops.*
2. *Be sure all gates are left closed, when you have gone through.*
3. *Use stiles for convenience in crossing fences, where gates are not available.*
4. *Be careful not to scare livestock, nor aggravate them by chasing them. Protect all wildlife, so others passing this way may enjoy them.*
5. *Leave camp-sites clean after using, to show Scouts have been here. (All cooking fires out!)*
6. *Courtesy is the rule at all times, governing conduct with relation to property owners.*



Post 18 placed trail markers along the way for navigational purposes. Above is a picture of E.W. Cartwright (center) and Herb Gaskin (right) Scout Executive placing the permanent Lone Star Trail marker behind the log cabin at Camp Tom Wooten.³¹

Trail markers similar to the above can still be found along the trail between Mansfield Dam and Bull Creek.





This is a picture of one of the overnight shelters on the East Ranch, now Emma Long Park.



Donkeys were used on the trail to transport food and supplies.



Overnight shelter at Mansfield Dam.



Hiking across Steiner Ranch.

John Wittliff³² recalled after years of little or no use of the Lone Star Trail and in preparation for the upcoming Pack & Paddle Program, he was asked in 1964 to explore and remark the entire Lone Star Trail. The council did not have any of the original aluminum Lone Star trail markers, so he was given a map and an axe and a can of fluorescent orange paint and told to make a notch in trees along the trail and spray those notches with the paint. John recalled finding the shelters at Steiner Ranch, East Ranch and Mansfield Dam in significant disrepair. Camp Ranger Dick Givens would pick John up late each afternoon at a prearranged point where the trail crossed or was near to a road (no cell phones back then), and John would spend the night (and get food) back at Camp Tom Wooten. The next morning Dick would take John back to the point where he had picked him up the previous day, and he would do another segment. John would head out each morning with a snack for lunch and a canteen full of water. He recalled that the project took six or seven days. John remembered this week was one of the very few times when he didn't shave and grew a full beard by the end of the week.

The Lone Star Trail merged into the Pack and Paddle program beginning in 1965. A group would hike from Camp Tom Wooten to Mansfield Dam while another group would canoe on Lake Austin from Camp Tom Wooten to the Dam. Supplies were trucked to Mansfield Dam for both groups. The groups would meet at the shelter at the dam where the hikers would canoe back and the canoers would hike back.

The patches below were issued for the Pack and Paddle treks in 1965 and 1966.



Scouts who completed the Pack and Paddle trek would receive a paddle branded with the pack and paddle logo pictured above.

Capital Area Council Boy Scouts of America

PACK & PADDLE ---- 1966

UNIT INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 1

We are happy to provide your Troop with this highlight experience in camping for 1966. The Pack and Paddle program is designed to serve all the boys in your Unit, whether they be 11 years old and a Tenderfoot Scout or 17 years old and an Eagle Scout!

Here are some notes concerning Pack and Paddle and some of the things your Unit can do to get ready for this adventure. These things are a result of advice given to us by leaders who went last year.

1. The adult in charge of your Troop for this week will be the leader of his unit while on Pack and Paddle. He will be responsible for the discipline, administration, cooking, setting up camp and general program supervision as he normally is on any Troop campout. Each unit will be assigned two Rangers to work with the leader for the trip. They will guide you on your trip, help with carrying out the program and assist the leader in helping "to get the job done." They will be well trained and skilled in the out-of-door life.
2. Samples of the equipment that will be furnished by the Council are available for use at your Troop meetings to display and explain how to use it. They are:
 - A. Pack Frames (for those boys and leaders who wish to use them on the hiking part of the trail.)
 - B. Tent tents (official 10 x 20 light weight trail tent)
 - C. Life Preserver (U.S. Coast Guard approved - to be worn by all... adults and boys while in the canoe.)
 - D. Canoe Paddle - 4 1/2 or 5 ft in length - boys get to keep theirs at end of trip.
3. The leaders will carry all equipment with them. During the hiking part you will carry tents, trail chef kit (service for 8), chef tool kit, food for two meals, dunking bag, etc. in addition to personal equipment. At each hiking campsite there will be a chuck box with explorer axe, wash buckets, maps, soap, shovel, saw, etc. for use by your unit at that stop. There will be rope, banders twine, etc. in enough quantity to carry out an active Scouting program.
4. Fresh food will be delivered once each day by truck. One day of the hiking part will be devoted to the use of trail foods. A menu will be furnished within next few weeks.
5. The emphasis on the program will be Second and First Class requirements. However, a boy will be able to do work on Canoeing, Cooking, Camping, Hiking, Fishing, Pioneering, Swimming, Soil-Water Conservation and Nature Mount Badges. Whether he is able to complete any of these badges will depend on how much work they do PRIOR to Pack and Paddle.
6. Fees - The cost for each boy will be \$20, which includes food, equipment furnished by Council, insurance, paddle, and Pack & Paddle Patch. The first adult comes free. If you have 15 or more boys on the trip, a second leader comes free. Second leader pays \$8.00 if less than 15 boys. All additional leaders above 1 will need to pay \$8.00 for the week. You must have an adult full time with your unit for the whole week. Second leaders may switch with each other. Sorry, no refunds can be made to boys checking out during the week.
7. Each Unit should come to camp with boys organized into equal patrols of approximately 8 boys each with an elected leader. All camping, cooking, games and events will follow the patrol method in use of equipment and assignments.
8. Check-in time will be 11:00 P.M. Sunday at Camp Tom Wooten in the Picnic area. Inclosed you will find the medical forms for your boys and adults. Everyone must have a physical and will receive a re-check at camp.
9. Here are some suggestions for things the troop can do to get prepared for this adventure:
 - A. Learn to pack light - 15 to 20 lbs. per boy and adult.
 - B. Get use to hiking - learn to save water, right shoes, dress, etc.
 - C. Learn to cook by patrol, assignment of duties for firewood, cooking and cleanup. Experiment with trail foods.
 - D. Learn to Canoe and load gear is canoe to keep it from getting wet.
 - E. Learn to make a comfortable ground bed. Protection against sand flees, ticks, mosquitoes. Sample first aid.
 - F. Learn some good songs, patrol stunts for use at campfires.
 - G. Have your G.A. Election and send in by May 15 so boys can be called out at Wednesday night campfire.
 - H. Appoint someone in Troop to handle daily devotionals. Work up prayers for motifs.
 - I. Learn to use the Scout stove in hiking, canoeing, sailing, pitching tent, food holder, etc.
10. Because this is a high adventure type activity we strongly advise that visits by parents be limited to the Wednesday night campfire at Mansfield Dam - Hughes Park. Visits by parents at the more secluded campsites seem to detract from the adventure of the Pack and Paddle.



This was one of the overnight shelters on Steiner Ranch.



The staff member in the lead during this pack and paddle hike across Mansfield Dam is Paul Beisenherz, Jr., the son of Scout Executive Paul Beisenherz.



For most of its history, Camp Tom Wooten offered a camp experience that was structured by the troop. Handicraft lodges were in the campsites and scout craft programs were offered by troop leaders. Later, programming was offered by the camp staff.

A typical day would begin with the camp staff bugler blowing reveille at the tower adjacent to the parade field. The megaphone was used to amplify the bugle call to the waterfront side of camp.



Note the signaling tower in the background next to the log cabin in the above picture.

The opening sequence to the TV comedy "F Troop" that began in 1966 showed a lookout tower at a frontier fort falling down after an accidental cannon blast. The scout craft staff at Wooten that year constructed a signal tower that collapsed each week after a blank homemade black powder cannon was fired. That was part of the show for parents prior to going to the Wolf ring for the campfire.

1966 also saw the release of the Adam West Batman movie and TV show. The Batboat (actually two different craft) was made by Glastron Boat Co. in Austin. The Batboat made several trips up Bull Creek over the summer to the delight of the canoeing and rowing classes.

The pool and waterfront were staffed by youth or adults who worked for the council. During the 1960s, the military assigned service personnel to run the rifle range. David Bell recalls several of the staff perusing Lt. Lauder milk's special forces (Green Beret) handbook and playing bridge after lunch with a sergeant whose name David didn't recall but who was there for two or three summers.



In the above picture, the pool appears newly built. Note in the background that Bull Creek has little to no water in it. This picture was probably taken in 1939 after the pool was built and before Tom Miller Dam was finished.



The back of the new pool in 1939.

Organized activities at Camp Tom Wooten were typical of Texas Boy Scout Camps even to this day. Besides the adventure offered by the Lone Star Trail, the camp had a swimming pool, a waterfront area on Bull Creek just below the pool, a rifle range and an archery range.







Probably during the 1950s, a covered pool office and toilets and open air showers and changing room were added, along with a chain link fence around the perimeter. Large charcoal filters were moved from the front of the pool to the end closest to the lake. Pumps filled the pool from the lake. When valves beneath the pool were reversed, the filters were backwashed with water discharged back to the lake. Water coming up through the charcoal turned the surface to “quicksand”, which was fun for the staff to stand in and sink to waist level.

During the summer of 1968, an aquatics show was done at the pool to entertain parents on campfire night while waiting for dusk. To conclude the show, kerosene was poured on the water and lit. Wayne Lott would then dive from the top of the office through the flames into the water. (Policies on elevated entry were lacking in those days.)

When the Scout Executive, Paul Beisenherz, was in the audience, the show would include a fictional anecdote about how difficult it was to arrange transport for the funeral of the buffalo who posed for the design on the buffalo nickel, that is, obtaining a “bison hearse”.



Back of the pool from a boat at the waterfront on Bull Creek in the 1960s.

Waterfront dock below swimming pool on Bull Creek.





Looking up Bull Creek from the waterfront dock. Note that canoeists are not wearing life jackets. During most of the time Wooten was in operation there were no state or BSA rules requiring life jackets in human-powered craft. By the early 1970s, life jackets were needed in the boats but were not worn. Instead, the BSA had strict guidelines for staying with a capsized craft and only allowed swimmers in the boats. Early editions of the Canoeing merit badge pamphlet showed gunwale jumping (standing on the edges of the canoe). Gunwale jumping was never a requirement but was sometimes taught into the late 1960s. There was a rumor that a fatal heart attack occurred at the waterfront in the early days of the camp, but otherwise there appear to have been no drownings or other fatalities at Wooten.



The rifle range at Camp Tom Wooten was on the west end of camp behind the water tower and near Tejas and Travis campsites.





Entrance to the archery range.





Shown above on the left is the Nature Lodge (previously the First Aid Lodge on the right). Frank Hilton, Staff Member in 1953 and Camp Director from 1964-1966, authored a Nature Trail Guide for Camp Tom Wooten. The Nature trail started on the north side of the picnic area and made twenty-one stops to view the rocks and boulders from the Glen Rose Limestone as well as numerous native plants, trees and grasses.

The Nature Center was home to a number of snakes both poisonous and non-poisonous. In 1964 or there about, the nature instructor was holding a coral snake. and got bitten between his fingers He was transported to Brackenridge Hospital for anti-venom and was pretty sick for a week. Poisonous snakes were banned from the nature lodge after that incident.



On the right is a picture of scouts along the Nature Trail with staff member Pete Ross. Note the view looking toward the mouth of Bull Creek.



Pioneering area gateway.



Movies were popular at camp where they were played outdoors. It was like being in a drive-in theater without the car. In the 1960s, movies were shown on the parade ground in front of the log cabin with the screen secured to the flagpole.



The Chapel was located west of Crockett campsite on the way to Bull Creek. This Chapel was dedicated in April 1957

The old dining hall was always a popular place at Camp Tom Wooten. The original dining hall was located east of and across the road from the Ranger's house. The building was not insulated and was topped with a corrugated metal roof. It could get pretty hot during the summer.



The old dining hall had space issues and had only one circuit for electricity. Note the single electric light bulb in the photo.



Pictured standing on the left below, in uniform, is Camp Director John Montgomery in 1956.



The “new” dining hall was finished in late 1957 under the supervision of Scout Executive Herb Gaskin. The story goes that Gaskin went out to check on the construction one day and found the foundation footprint laid out with stakes and twine. He was not happy with the contractor’s dimensions of the new building, so he pulled up the stakes and extended the right side of the building a considerable distance.



During the early 1960s, adobe ovens and fire pits for Dutch ovens were located just south of the dining hall for campers working on Cooking merit badge.

Meals in the dining hall were served family style rather than using cafeteria lines. Campers would sit at assigned tables. A table waiter for each table would arrive early to set the table and would then bring hot dishes from the kitchen counter after his troop was seated. The table waiters were also responsible for inviting a staff member to sit at their table and for clean-up after the meal. Each person served for three meals and then the duty was rotated. Besides giving Scouts the opportunity to serve others, the system assured that everyone finished about the same time, which meant the songs could be performed without those going through a line first having to wait. *"Trail to Eagle"* was often sung as campers left the dining hall by rank. *The Mermaid*, *Six-pence*, *Quartermaster's Store*, *It's a Lie*, *The Happy Wanderer*, and *Hail Columbia* were other popular songs.

In the late 1960s, troops were dismissed from camp after Saturday lunch, which was typically fried chicken with mashed potatoes and ice cream cups for dessert. Staff rather than table waiters would do the final clean-up which included mopping the floors. The staff typically hurried through the process so they could begin their time off from Saturday afternoon until Sunday afternoon. However, the exercise occasionally broke into a food fight.

The chairs in the dining hall had seats woven from binder's twine. Handicraft merit badge classes provided a continuous supply of new seats.

The new dining hall is still being used to this day by the Courtyard Tennis Center as a pro shop.



The old dining hall eating area was converted into an open handicraft shelter in the front and a Quartermaster area in the rear to store all the tents and supplies that were dispensed to troops checking in on Sunday afternoon. The kitchen area of the old dining hall was converted into the trading post. Added to the rear of the trading post was a staff restroom and shower area with the only heated water in camp.



The Staff Hut or Staff Lounge was a separate building added later in the center of the staff tent area behind the trading post.





Sometime between 1945 and 1952, construction began on a new campfire and ceremony ring that was just west of the entrance road and north of the log cabin administration building at Camp Tom Wooten. The new ring was called the Wolf Ring. Due in no small part to the influence of Chief Venne and A.C. Love, scouts began a weekly campfire program that included Indian dancing and ceremonies to induct new members to the Council's Order of the Arrow Lodge, -Tonkawa 99.

Pictured above is the gate entrance to the Wolf Ring.

The Wolf Ring was the stage for the tapping out of new members to Tonkawa Lodge. Initially the Wolf Ring simply had fire pits. Later, concrete teepees were added as a backdrop for the entertainment.

Early tap out ceremonies at camp included the use of willow wreaths to place around the neck of newly inducted members. Seen here are Walter Wendlandt, 1948-49 Tonkawa Lodge Chief in front. Seated with the drum is Leo C. Lee, 1950-51 Tonkawa Lodge Chief.



The lighting of the Friday night campfire involved an impressive ceremony. the Wolf Ring fires were often lit with an electric fire starter. The Chief of the Fire in the center of the Wolf Ring would say a brief prayer asking for fire and the twin fires would magically burst into flame. Of course, the secret was a battery back in one of the tepees, a long heavy wire out to the fire pits and several small wires inside a bundle of kindling (plus a little help from some kerosene) that would catch fire when the wires inside the tepee were connected to the battery. Occasionally, the magic wouldn't quite work right and a flaming torch had to be used to start one or both fires.

In between the fire pits was another shallow pit that was just deep enough for a person to lay down flat. The pit was far enough away from the spectators that the person in the pit could not be seen. An hour before the campfire, one of the Indian dancers would go and lay down in the pit. A thin layer of brush would be laid on top of him. He would then lay quietly until the campfire. At the start of the campfire as the fires were lit on either side, the Indians began the Wolf Dance. Part of the Wolf Dance story involved tribe members being born out of the earth. During the dance the Indian in the pit would thrust his hands and arms through the brush covering of the pit as if the ground was giving birth to him. He would then get out and join the dancers in the Wolf Dance.



Note the hand and arm extending from the ground during this 1951 version of the Wolf Dance.

The Wolf Dance continued to be a feature at Wooten parent's night campfires until the camp's closing. However, performance of the dance by OA members is now considered inappropriate since it conveys the creation story of the Tonkawa tribe, which originally tried to keep the dance secret from outsiders. Therefore the dance was never performed at Lost Pines.

The mid-to-late 1960s saw the rise of "flower power", hippies, and psychedelic posters that glowed in UV or black light. During that era, black lights and fluorescent paints became readily available. UV lights were added to the Wolf Ring and other lights were dimmed as the Wolf Dance reached its conclusion. The dance was even more impressive when the newly formed human glowed in the dark when emerging from the earth.

The whip dance was another entertaining dance that came and went in the late 1960s and early 70s. In a prelude to a mass dance, the audience was told that an observer with a whip was sometimes used to encourage poorly performing dancers. Fancy dancers who were shuffling their feet would move lively after the whip cracked at their heels. Inevitably, one dancer would challenge the observer who would pluck a feather from that dancer's costume, place it in the dancer's extended hand, and then move back the length of the whip. However, after consideration, the bearer of the whip would then move back to the dancer, break the feather in half, and stick the remaining portion in the dancer's mouth. The whip bearer would take a practice snap a bit wide of the mark, but would generally hit the feather on the second or third try, at which time the dancer would acknowledge the error of his ways by dancing furiously. Those in the know could attest that the feather was hit, not spit out, as confirmed by an occasional bloody lip.



Pictured above, Dr. Larry Lindsay, left- carrying a whip for the Whip Dance.

Many improvements were made to the camp in 1952. The Wolf Ring was expanded to seat 475 visitors and 290 Scouts.

Later improvements to the Wolf Ring in 1961 added additional seating. Pictured below left are Max and Barry Logan.





By 1957 a concrete teepee had been added to the Wolf Ring. A second teepee was added before the 1959 Area 9d meeting. The teepee on the south end had a door in the back so that candidates, once tapped out, could be ushered off to their ordeal through the back door of the teepee. This would happen out of sight of the spectators. It would appear during the tap out ceremony that 20-30 candidates were disappearing into the teepee.





Friday night Indian dancing performed by members of Tonkawa Lodge. Tap out ceremonies followed the dancing. Indian dancing continued at LCRA - Lost Pines until the early 1980s.





John Wittliff as Allowat Sakima in tap out ceremony in the early 60s. The outfit worn by Wittliff is on display in the Heritage Room at the Frank Fickett Scout Service Center in Austin.



Notice the burning OA arrow to the right during this tap out.

Pre-ordeal ceremonies were quite special at Camp Tom Wooten. They were done on the shores of Bull Creek. Note the flat rock across the creek from camp in the picture below. The Pre-ordeal characters would canoe across the creek carrying a torch and light the Pre-ordeal fire pictured on this side of the creek.





Pranks & Funny Stories from **Camp Tom Wooten**

Zack Swenson remembers a boat stopping on Bull Creek during a Pre-Ordeal ceremony in the early 1950s, apparently attracted by the fires and Indians in costume on both sides of the creek. When they decided to hang around for a while and started doing war whoops and talking and laughing quite loudly just as the ceremony was to get started, Zack, an Archery Instructor who was in costume with his own bow, decided to send a flaming arrow across the bow of their boat and they quickly left the area.

In 1955, Paul Brown's hair roach caught on fire during a Pre-Ordeal ceremony on Bull Creek. Paul didn't realize his hair roach was on fire, and someone finally tore it off his head and threw it in Bull Creek. Needless to say, the incident nearly broke up the ceremony.

Also in a Pre-Ordeal ceremony in 1956, Jerry Russell, in full costume, was just getting ready to disembark from his canoe as he reached the bank after crossing Bull Creek. As he got up to step out of the canoe, someone came up to the canoe and tried to pull the canoe further up on the bank. Jerry fell backward into the canoe and feathers flew everywhere! Jerry got up and went on with the ceremony.

Tom Lyda, who was Meteu during the Pre-Ordeal ceremony in 1958, shot the flaming arrow high into the sky one night. When it came down it nearly hit a boat which was leisurely going down Bull Creek wondering what those Indians were doing - until they saw the flaming arrow heading for them.

Don Boyer, who was Meteu during the Pre-Ordeal ceremony in 1959, drew a strong bow one night and the arrow, instead of dropping into Bull Creek, hit the Tonkawa Lodge shield on the rock on the opposite of the creek. Needless to say, the folks who were on the rock abandoned ship and hit the water when they saw the flaming arrow heading for them.

John Wittliff remembers staying in the rock cabins at Stephen F. Austin campsite as a first-year Trainee in 1958 before the staff sleeping area was moved behind the new Trading Post. The cabins had military-style metal bunk beds and one of the older staff members liked to sleep on an upper bed. He also had a habit of grabbing the exposed ceiling joists to swing himself up into his bed every night.

One night while he was on his night off in Austin, some enterprising souls decided to unhook the metal links that formed a grid underneath the mattress the entire length of his bed. When he came in late that night and swung up into bed as usual, he and the mattress both went through the opening and came crashing down onto the bottom bed.

John also remembers some "Latrine Humor" from 1966 when he was Provisional Troop Scoutmaster. Inside the Troop's latrine on the underside of the roof there were always large numbers of "granddaddy longlegs" spiders hanging out. John observed some of the older Scouts in his Provisional Troop waiting until a young camper would enter the latrine, and then they would toss a large rock on the roof of the latrine. Needless to say, that big jolt on the roof would cause a large number of spiders to fall down on that young camper who would usually run out of the latrine with his pants down around his ankles.

John also remembers stories of cherry bombs being tossed down a latrine vent pipe while someone was inside but never observed any of those incidents and so has no direct information about the humiliation from those incidents, but you can image what the consequences might be.

John also remembers an incident when he was Provisional Troop Scoutmaster in 1966 about Jack Swenson's bed being hoisted up the flagpole in front of the log cabin. John remembers seeing the bed on the flagpole late one night before he went to bed (the Provisional Troop campsite was only a few yards behind the Log Cabin and the Parade Ground). He heard the next day that Jack had gone to his tent in the Staff Area behind the Trading Post that night, found his bed was missing, and recruited quite a few staff members to help him look for his bed.

The iconic twill patches that were issued for summer camp participation from 1954 until 1956 depicted the flagpole on the parade ground from the perspective of the porch at the log cabin administration building. The TW on the bottom left is the camp brand. The star at the bottom right is for the Lone Star Trail.



This picture mimics the camp patch design. This photo was taken just after the flag was lowered on the last day of camp in 1971.

There are three known versions of the patch below. The top version is a cut edge, green border with a droopy flag. The middle is a cut edge with olive border with a more extended flag. The bottom is a rolled edge, olive border with a tan porch and an extended flag. Junior leader training between 1954 and 1956 earned you a rocker to go with your camp patch.

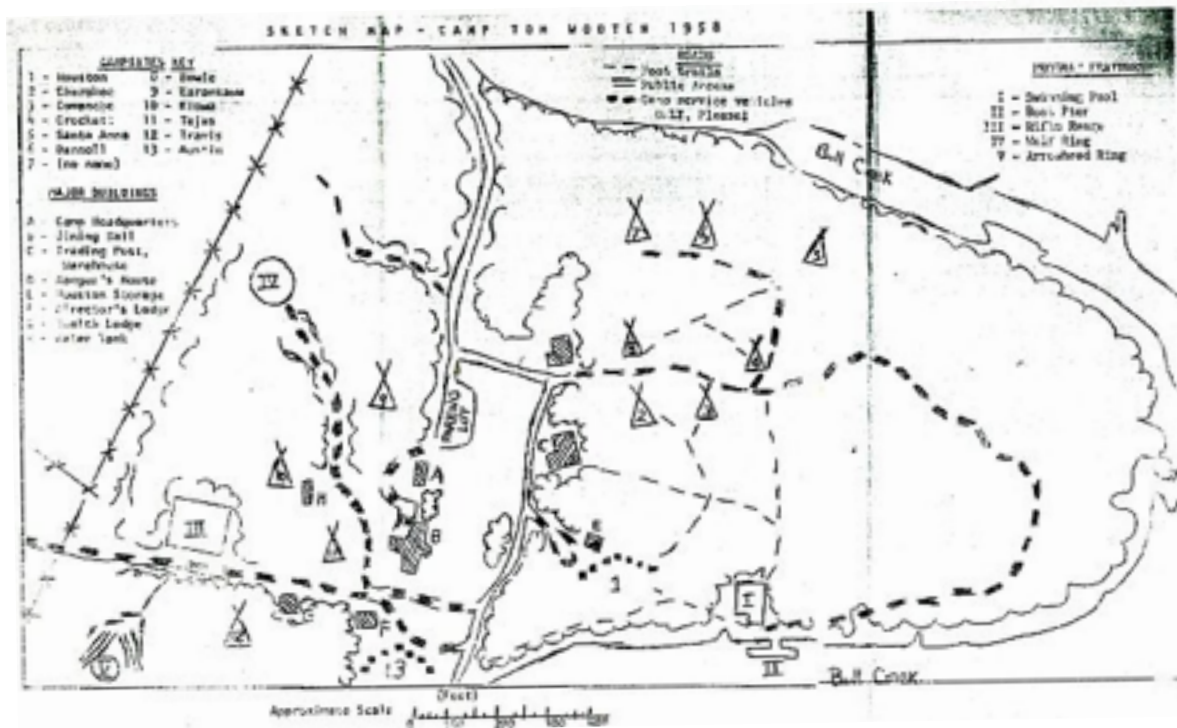




The campsites at Camp Tom Wooten were generally named for historic Texas figures: Bowie, Crockett, Houston, Austin, Travis and Santa Anna; or, after Indian tribes, Comanche, Cherokee, Kiowa, Tejas, and Karanakawa.

In 1957, the first campsite named in honor of a living person was created at Camp Tom Wooten. W. L. Darnell was the principal of Baker Junior High School in Austin. He was also the Scoutmaster of Troop 7 between 1927 and 1937. Members of his Troop donated \$1,500 to the Boy Scout Capital Fund Campaign in his name in order to have the site named after him.

There was also a campsite generally known as No#7 next to Darnell and north of the ranger's house. This campsite was later named Cartwright in honor of E.W. Cartwright.



Map of camp in 1958 after the new dining hall was added. The old dining hall became the trading post and staff lounge.

HEY SCOUT! Your next adventure—INSIDE



The call of the frontier and the Indian during an evening you'll never forget await Camp Tom Wooten. Victory High Friday! Highlight is during the Days of the Arrow program.

ORDER OF THE ARROW

The Order of the Arrow is a national leadership organization of Scoutmaster's Assistants. They are selected by a majority of the members of their own Troop or Post.

To be eligible for consideration for election, a Scout or Explorer must have a minimum of 15 days and nights of camping and 2 of which may be during the summer months.

Each Scout or Explorer is eligible to become a member of the Order of the Arrow.

"Calling out" ceremonies will be conducted at camp each Friday evening and will be the highlight of the summer night campfire.

Selection of members of each Troop and Post is by ballot and should be held before the first comes to camp—Order of the Arrow members will help with the election if asked.



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GENERAL INFORMATION

Camp Tom Wooten is the largest Scoutmaster's Assistant training camp in the United States. It is held at Camp Tom Wooten, near Austin, Texas, during the first week of the month of August. The camp is held at the site of the old Austin, Texas, stock road #12222, which is the site of the old Austin, Texas, stock road #12222, which is the site of the old Austin, Texas, stock road #12222.

This is a full training camp for Scoutmaster's Assistants and Scoutmasters. It is held at the site of the old Austin, Texas, stock road #12222, which is the site of the old Austin, Texas, stock road #12222.

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A real camp adventure for you at Camp Wooten!

BUSSEY



A small tent which will give you a place to sleep every day in the middle of the night. A small tent for you to sleep in.

BOATING



Big boat of wood or iron in the water. You can go to the lake or river and have a boat ride. You can go to the lake or river and have a boat ride.

BOATING SKILLS



You can go to the lake or river and have a boat ride. You can go to the lake or river and have a boat ride. You can go to the lake or river and have a boat ride.

SWIMMING



The Camp Wooten will have a swimming pool and a swimming pool. You can go to the lake or river and have a swim. You can go to the lake or river and have a swim.

YOUR CAMP HOME



Your Tent is your home. You can go to the lake or river and have a swim. You can go to the lake or river and have a swim.

WILDLIFE ACTIVITIES

When the birds are in the trees, you can go to the lake or river and have a swim. You can go to the lake or river and have a swim.

EATING

The Camp Wooten will have a dining hall. You can go to the lake or river and have a swim. You can go to the lake or river and have a swim.

ARCHERY



When you go to the lake or river and have a swim, you can go to the lake or river and have a swim. You can go to the lake or river and have a swim.

CANOEING



When you go to the lake or river and have a swim, you can go to the lake or river and have a swim. You can go to the lake or river and have a swim.

EVENING PROGRAMS



When you go to the lake or river and have a swim, you can go to the lake or river and have a swim. You can go to the lake or river and have a swim.



Sam Houston campsite.



Santa Anna campsite.



Stephen F. Austin campsite.

Richard Ennis Lee was Camp Ranger from November 1953 until May 1957. Lee and his wife Grace are pictured below standing in front of the ranger's house. The rangers's house originally had one electric line that powered a single light bulb in each room. The house was rewired in 1964 when Dick Givens took over as Camp Ranger. Floyd Davis was the Camp Director in 1953.



1953 Camp Tom Wooten staff. Floyd Davis is pictured 5th from the left in the middle row.

Other Camp Directors in the 1950s included Tom Ford, 1952; Jim Edwards, 1954; John Montgomery, 1956; and Leo C. Lee, 1957.³⁴



C.V. "Charlie" Robinson³⁵ served as Camp Ranger in 1958 and 1959. John H. Pounds³⁶ was the Camp Director from 1958-1962.

E.W. Cartwright, of Explorer Post 18 and Lone Star Trail fame, was the program director in 1958. He added an Explorer Aquatics Camp and Explore Field Sports Camp to the program that year. These programs lasted into the 1960s and were later expanded to include senior scouts.

The canvas patches below were issued for the Field Sports Camp and Aquatics Camp in the early 1960s.

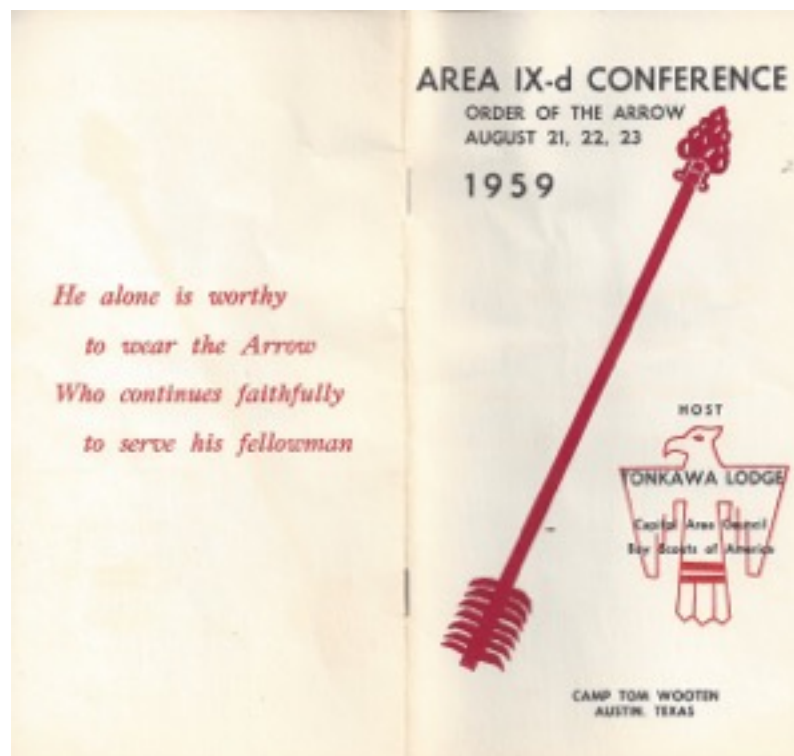


The aquatics camps were conducted at the end of the camp season during time set aside for the Harry Lott District³⁷. Aquatics camp participants were housed in the cabins at the Austin campsite but shared the dining hall with the troops in camp. The Aquatics Camp is known to have operated in 1963 and not in 1965. Historically, 1964 is important for passage of the Civil Rights Act that sought to end institutionalized racial segregation.

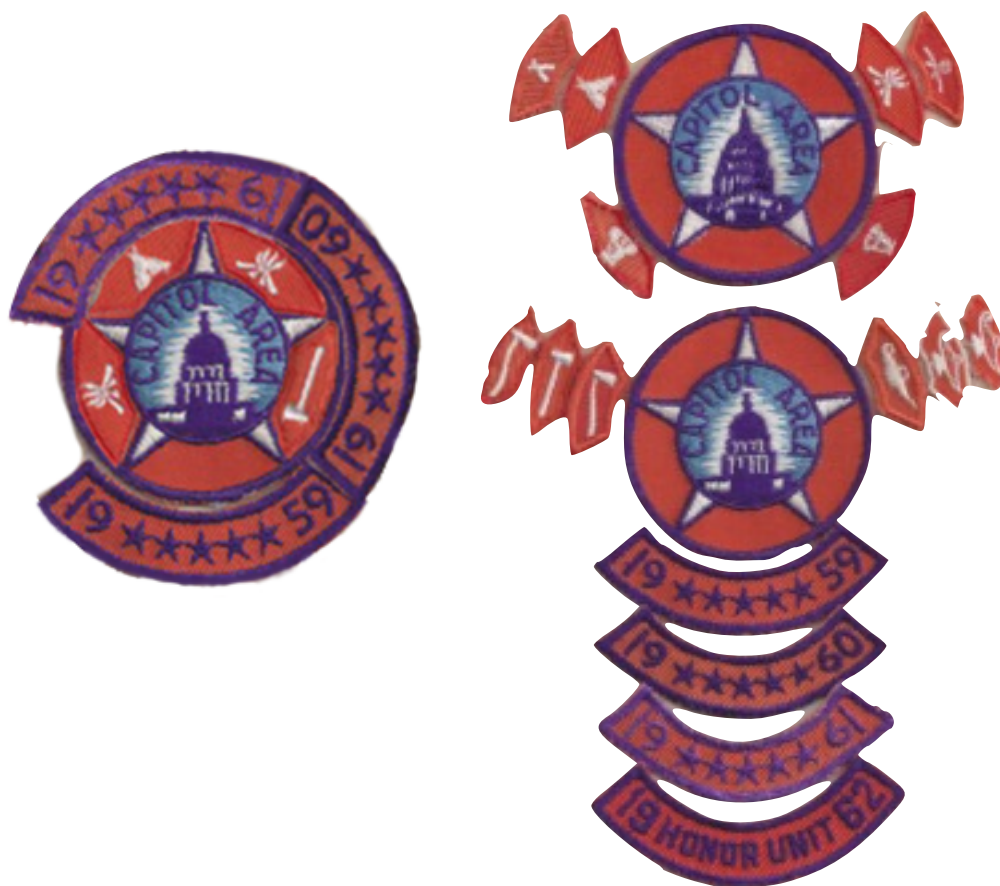
This was a time when “separate but (un)equal” was a mantra throughout much of the South. The Harry Lott District was composed of troops of African American descent. Harry Lott co-founded the Emancipation Organization of Travis County in the early 1900s to remember and celebrate Emancipation Day. He worked for the U.S. Postal Service, which was one of the few federal positions open to black men at the time.

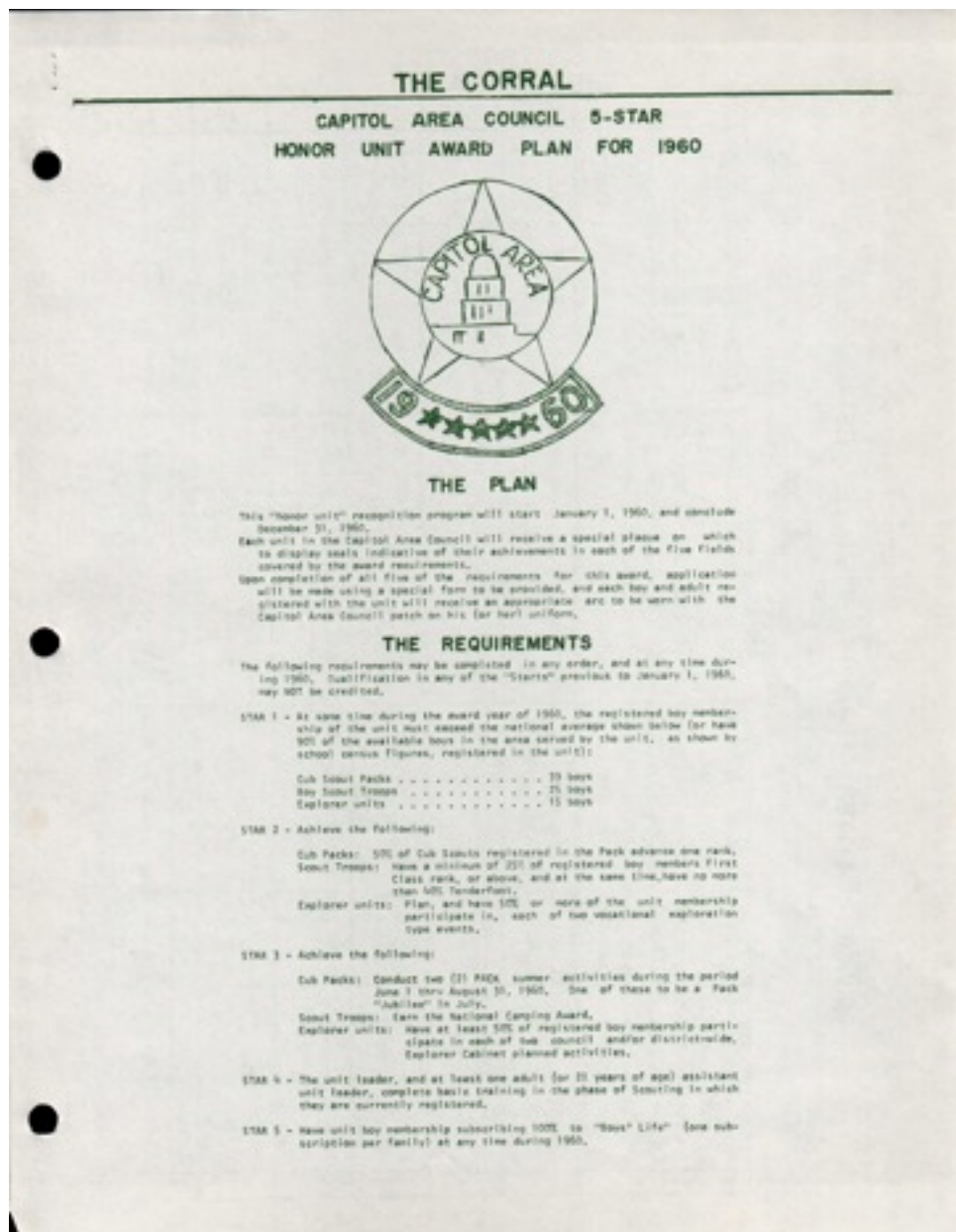
In 1964, public schools in Austin and the rest of the council were segregated. The University of Texas opened enrollment to all in 1956, but campus housing was still segregated. Texas A&M was open to neither blacks nor females. It is perhaps not surprising that a shadow district existed in the council to serve black youth. It is encouraging, however, that the district and associated practices rapidly evaporated after 1964. It may be coincidental that the council Aquatics Camp stopped operating without the concurrent use of the rest of the camp, but reform of the practices that lead to those circumstances were long overdue.

The 1959 Area 9d meeting was held at Camp Tom Wooten. Don Boyer of Austin was the deputy area conference chief in charge of local arrangements. A second teepee was added to the Wolf Ring for this conference and artificial lighting was used for the first time.



In 1956, the Council issued a generic Capitol Area Council patch available at the Council office. In 1957, segments were available for use by units in recognizing scouts who participated in camporees, camp, junior leader training and civic service. The tepee segment was for camp attendance and was given at camp, the campfire was for attending camporee and available at the camporees, the oil lamp was included in the price for attending fall junior leader training, the ax was for spring junior leader training, and the liberty bell was for civic service.





This 1960 edition of the Corral explained the requirements for earning the 5-Star Honor Unit strip.

Later, in the mid 1960s, a different generic Capitol Area Council patch was issued with segments. The tent segment was for attendance at summer camp. the campfire for camporee, the JL patch for junior leader training and the star for camp staff.



Sometime in the early 1960s during summer camp, a scout came down with polio. All the troop leaders were taken to town so that parents could be called to pick up the kids at camp. It was the staff's job to meet the parents at camp, get the kid and bring them to the administration building to meet their parents. When parents began arriving, they were in a panic. They rushed through camp to retrieve their children and then took off. The staff thought it strange to see the parents behaving like wild animals that night with no apparent regard for anyone but themselves. Having no place else to go, some staff members stayed on at camp that week. The Travis County Health Department came out and sprayed the camp. The following Sunday, camp opened for the week as usual. ³⁸

1961 Camp Staff

John H. Pounds	Camp Director
Bob Brackenridge	Asst Business Mgr.
Calvin Hagood	Camp Clerk
John W. Wittliff	Trading Post Operator
Thomas Marr	Quartermaster
William E. Mulcahy	Health Officer / Dining Hall
M/Sgt H. B. Rice	Rifle Instructor
M/Sgt William M. Magee	Rifle Instructor
"Mike" Williams	Archery Instructor
Lee Basore	Scoutcraft Director

David Arning	Asst Scoutcraft Director
Victor Martin (Four Weeks)	Scoutcraft Instructor
Chester Martin (Four Weeks)	Scoutcraft Instructor
Warren Webb (Four Weeks)	Scoutcraft Instructor
Sam Martin (Two Weeks)	Scoutcraft Instructor
Dwayne Alexander (Three Wks)	Scoutcraft Instructor
Alan W. Pettis	Aquatics Director
David Cook	Asst Aquatics Director
Tony Wagner	Asst Aquatics Director
Gene Curry (Three Weeks)	Aquatics Instructor
John Walcutt (Three Weeks)	Aquatics Instructor
Charles Criag (Three Weeks)	Aquatics Instructor
Charles Brown (Two Weeks)	Aquatics Instructor
Tim Aynesworth	Trainee
Mike Bible	Trainee
Boyd Burdett	Trainee
Qiomcu Byrd, Jr.	Trainee
Dan Casey	Trainee
Bruce Covill	Trainee
John Coppedge	Trainee
Gary Goodwin	Trainee
David Haines	Trainee
Bill Haney	Trainee
Bill Holt	Trainee
John H. Foreman	Trainee
Lawrence Henneke, Jr.	Trainee
Richard Kaiser	Trainee
Robert Kleiman	Trainee
Charles Mallett	Trainee
Ralph Musgrove	Trainee
Tom E. Norris	Trainee
Richard Peterson	Trainee
Don Renfro	Trainee
Larry Smith	Trainee
Weldon Smith	Trainee
Edward Walters	Trainee
Ralph Webster, III	Trainee



The patches above were issued for camp between 1957 and 1967. They are the same theme as the first twill issues but with a white background instead of gray. Although the patches pictured above are basically the same, numerous varieties exist. Noted differences include the “broken blue porch” (middle left), the lighter brown roof (top two patches), twill and no twill varieties and differences in thickness and placement of the lettering.

Johnny Adams was the Camp Ranger from 1961 until 1963. Richard Bentley took over as Camp Director in 1963.

From 1964 until 1967, Richard "Dick" Givens handled Ranger duties. Frank Hilton was the Camp Director from 1964-1966. Jack Swenson³⁹ took over as Camp Director in 1967 and continued in that position until the camp closed in 1972.

Jack was remembered fondly by most every staff member of Camp Tom Wooten. He loved to sing and lots of staff members remember Jack's baritone version of "Dem Bones" being the highlight of the camp week. He worked tirelessly on providing a quality program for Scouts. Swenson sponsored "critter crawls" as a hands-on method of teaching nature. He was also responsible for the "Mo Skeet O" shooting activity. It used .22 rifles firing a shell with small pellets inside. The target looked like a clay pigeon but was in two parts which separated when it was hit. It proved not to be all that popular, though, and only lasted a couple of years.

Gordon Hardin recalled the following about Jack Swenson: "Jack loved Camp Tom Wooten and the young men who worked for him on Camp Staff. He was demanding but we all knew he cared about us. Jack had served in Patton's Third Army during WWII, and had received the French Croix de Guerre and American Bronze Star for his part in helping put the German "Gustav Gun" out of commission. Some WWII picture anthologies include a picture of the gun with American soldiers standing on the barrel. Jack must have been tired, because he was sitting instead. He is fourth from the right in the picture."



Boy Scout Camp Staff Completed

Completion of the staff for Scout Camp Tom Wooten this summer has been announced by Frank Hilton, director for the 15-county Capitol Area Council installation northwest of Austin.

Staff week begins Monday, Hilton reported, and the first week influx of Austin and Central Texas scouts starts Sunday, June 6, and runs to July 31.

Camp staffers include:

Clarence Bell of Elgin, assistant waterfront director; William Crow of Austin, nature-conservation assistant; John W. Fulps of Lockhart, aquatics director; John H. Gatlin of Manchaca, scoutcraft director; Franklin C. Houston of Austin, aquatic instructor; Robert C. Kenyan of Ganado, dining hall steward; William W. Lancaster Jr. of Austin, service crew member; Lawrence C. Mason of Austin, service crew; James L. Mitchell III, trading post director; Richard P. Mitchell, aquatics instructor; Carl Moneyhon, business manager; Herbert R. Mosley of San Antonio, program director; Thomas E. Norris of San Marcos, scoutcraft instructor; F. E. Reed of Austin, nature-conservation instructor; Patrick Roth of Austin, archery instructor; Robert G. Simmons Jr. Taylor, handicraft instructor; Donald R. Stengel of Mansfield, handicraft director; Bruce Walcutt of Austin, trading post assistant; and John W. Witter of Austin, provisional scoutmaster.

Staff names and positions for 1965 are listed in the above article. Several also appear in the photo of the 1966 staff below. Not shown are the dining hall staff or the counselors in training. The CITs were assigned to a particular area and divided into two groups. All the CITs reported for staff week. The first group remained for the next four weeks of camp and were then replaced by the second group for the remaining three weeks. CIT pay was \$2.50 per week.

The program director, Herb Mosley, a reported heir to the Red Ball trucking empire, had the staff clear a new area on the slope east of the swimming pool to conduct the opening night campfire. Known by the staff as "Herbie Hollow", the area was only used that one summer.

Herb was also responsible for the pirate's breakfast. Food was trucked to the waterfront one morning of the week in hot and cold containers. Program included a rowboat disguised as a pirate ship. Arrgh.

1965 Camp Staff

Clarence Bell	Asst. Waterfront Director
William M. Crow	Nature-Conservation
John M. Fulps	Aquatic Director
John H. Gatlin	Scoutcraft Director
Franklin C. Houston	Aquatic Instructor
Robert C. Kenyan	Dining Hall Steward
William Lancaster, Jr.	Service Crew
Lawrence C. Mason	Service Crew
James L. Mims, III	Trading Post Director
Richard P. Mitchell	Aquatic Instructor
Carl Moneyhon	Business Manager
Robert B. Moseley	Program Director
Thomas E. Norris	Scoutcraft Instructor
Roy E. Reed	Nature-Conservation Director
Patrick E. Roth	Archery Instructor
Robert G. Simmons, Jr.	Aquatic Instructor
Donald Roy Stengel	Handicraft Director
Bruce D. Walcutt	Trading Post Assistant
John W. Wittliff	Provisional Scoutmaster
Robert L. Bouse	Trainee Scoutcraft
James D. Chastain	Trainee Aquatics
William H. Cradit	Trainee Aquatics
Leslie E. Hiesler, Jr.	Trainee Trading Post
Gary Love	Trainee Service Crew
Keven B. Pratt	Trainee Scoutcraft
David W. Bell	Trainee Aquatics
James F. Birardeau	Trainee Aquatics
Gordon W. Hardin	Trainee Scoutcraft
George D. Moxley	Trainee Trading post
Thomas A. Seymour	Trainee Scoutcraft
Frank R. Trowbridge	Trainee Service Crew



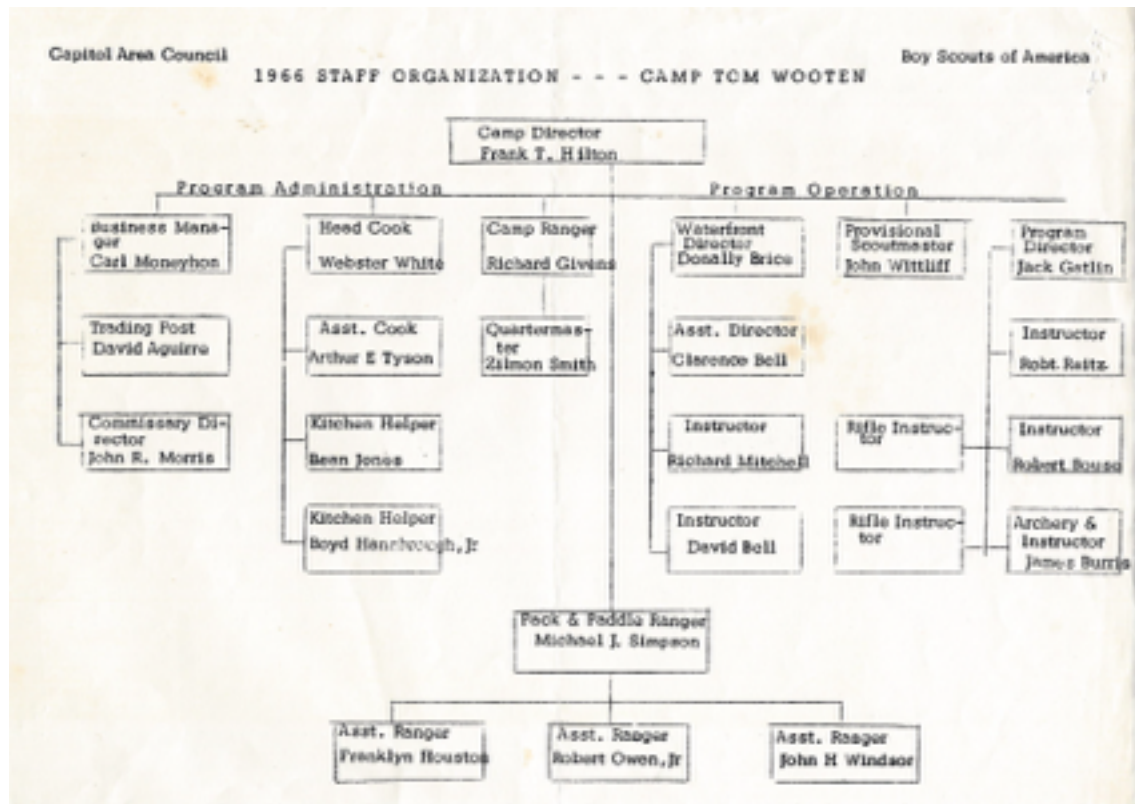
Pictured above is the 1966 Summer Camp staff.⁴⁰

Front row: Frank Hilton (kneeling), unknown (red and yellow neckerchief).

Second row L to R: John Morris, Jack Gatlin, Jimmy Burris, Clarence Bell, Donally Brice, unknown (hand on hat), Bob Bouse, Zilman Smith (white tee-shirt), Dick Givens, Camp Ranger (white tee-shirt), Bruce Walcutt (white tee-shirt).

Standing on the flagpole base L to R: John Wittliff, David Bell, Ricky Mitchell, Bob Reitz, Carl Moneyhon.

Standing on Flag Pole: David Aguirre.



1966 Staff Organization Chart.



Leather Campmaster armband from Camp Tom Wooten- 1960s.



Staff neckerchief belonging to Bruce Walcutt from the mid 1960s.

Camp participant neckerchief from the 1960s.





Homemade Tom Wooten staff neckerchief. It is not clear whether this staff member intended this color or simply washed his neckerchief with a red shirt. On the right wearing the neckerchief, is a bugler on the Tom Wooten parade grounds in the 1950s.

Tom Wooten aluminum neckerchief slides from the 1960s. Some Scouts would paint their slide.





Three different staff tee-shirt designs from the 1960s.

Capital Area Council Boy Scouts of America

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT -- CONDITIONS
OF THE SCOUTS OF AMERICA CAMP EMPLOYEES

To: David Bell

THE AEA, by your signature affixed below, employed as SCOUT STAFF Title, and their job descriptions, are found in the "Camp Tom Wooten Staff Outline". The Director of Camping reserves the right to change titles and/or job descriptions, if necessary, at any time.

Period of employment: Your employment will begin at 1:30 p.m., Sunday, June 12, 1966 and continue until the close of camp on Saturday afternoon, July 30, 1966. This is in addition to your participation in "staff training week", as outlined.

Salary Information: Salary paid to the employee named above, for the position shown, shall be \$17.50 per week/month, for the period indicated. This salary is to be paid by check on the Saturday closest to the 15th and last day of the month. Deductions will be made from salary for Social Security and Withholding Tax, where applicable (All Camp Wooten employees shall be subject to the requirements of the Social Security Act). Forms to support these deductions are attached, and must be returned, properly filled out, with this contract. In addition to the salary named above, the employee shall receive room and board, and will be covered by medical insurance, at no cost to himself.

Hours of work - time off: The employee agrees to present himself for work at the time indicated for the commencement of his employment. Employees are expected to reside at Camp Wooten during the period for which they are employed. Since the job of the Camp Wooten staff is to serve the needs of the Scout units using the facilities provided by the camp, no set hours can be given for work required of any individual member of the staff--they must be available for assignments as determined by their immediate superior, the Camp Director, or the Director of Camping. Employees shall be given time off every weekend from the time their respective units are "checked out" (following final retreat) on Saturday, until 1:30 p.m., Sunday. Employees shall be allowed to observe religious holidays without loss of pay.

B-100 form

Special Training: All employees shall participate in staff training June 12-19, 1966.

Resignation, discharge, reassignment: Employees may be discharged, or may resign, upon verbal notice, one week in advance of the effective date. All grievances shall be presented to the employee's immediate superior; if satisfaction is not obtained, appeal may be made to the Director of Camping.

Employee agreement: The employee named above agrees to: (a) refrain from smoking in the presence of Scouts; (b) at no time partake of intoxicating beverages while in camp, nor bring into camp, or possess at anytime while in camp, an intoxicating beverage; (c) have a physical examination within six months prior to the date his employment commences; (d) have and wear on designated occasions, a complete, official uniform of the Boy Scouts of America--appropriate to his registration status; (e) be present for all meals on time, and in proper dress; (f) if a food handler, the employee must have, in addition to a physical examination, a Travis County Food Handler's certificate; (g) agree to abide by all standards and policies established by the Capital Area Council or Director of Camping.

Witness: Signed for the Capital Area Council by the employee:
David Bell
Employee named above

Witness: Signed for the Capital Area Council by the employer:
Frank Hilton
Director of Camping

Effective Date: June 12, 1966

Staff contract from 1966 for David Bell. Frank Hilton was the Camp Director. Note that the pay for a first -year staffer in 1966 was \$17.50 per week. His salary the year before as a CIT was \$2.50/week and for 1967 was \$30/week. BSA camp staff have never gotten rich for their service, but to put those numbers in perspective, the camper fee for those years was around \$15/week. Candy bars in machines were a nickel; gas was 30 cents a gallon. The hot new car for 1965 was the Ford Mustang, with a list price of \$2368. According to inflation tables, the \$30 per week, on top of room and board, was approximately equivalent to \$220 per week in 2014 dollars.

Note that the contract ends on Saturday, July 30th. The Bell brothers, Clarence and David, headed home from Austin the morning of Aug 1st just as radio programs were interrupted with news of a shooter on the UT tower. The shooter, Charles Whitman, had earned the Eagle rank in Florida in 1953. He also served as a range officer at Camp Tom Wooten during the 1960s.

The last Area meeting held at Camp Tom Wooten was the 1966 Area 9d Conclave from August 19-21. On the last day of the conference, the entire delegation loaded up on buses and headed to the Capital building in downtown Austin. Then Secretary of State John Hill gave the keynote address to the 554 delegates attending the conference in the Senate chamber.



Left to right: Dr. Joe Carrington (Tonkawa Lodge Adviser and National OA Committeeman), Martin Mockford (National OA Secretary), Ed Luckett from Fort Worth (National OA Committee member and the keynote speaker), and Carl Forrester (Area Chief)⁴¹

Chow line at the 1966 Area 9d Conclave. Field kitchens were provided by Camp Mabry for the cooking. The dining hall was not nearly big enough to seat all the delegates so food service and dining were outside. Saturday dinner was a catfish fry.



In 1965, the Capitol Area Council leased 388 acres of land along the shores of Lake Bastrop to be known as LCRA- Lost Pines Scout Reservation.

In 1966, the Council also acquired the Green Dickson property in Gonzales, Texas, for weekend camping.

Because the Council now had several camps, an Arrowhead design patch was adopted for use at all Capitol Area Council camps. This patch was awarded for attending summer camp at Camp Tom Wooten from 1967 until the camp's final season in 1971. At least 5 versions of this patch are known to have been produced. The major differences were in the star, either solid red or outline red over white, and in the pocket hanger tab. Three had a cut edge tab, while two had ribbon loops, one long and one short.



Sterling charms were awarded to be sewn on to the arrowhead for completion of council activities. The teepee was awarded for attending summer camp at Camp Tom Wooten, the pine cone was awarded for attending camp at LCRA Lost Pines Scout Reservation, the canoe was awarded for participating in a Pack and Paddle program, the chief's bonnet was awarded for service on camp staff, the shovel was awarded for conservation camp, and the oak leaf was for Wilderness Camp at Camp Green Dickson.

The patch below left shows two honor camper variations for these issues. The honor camper semi-circular rocker was used for 1970.



The patch above right shows all the charms noted above. This patch was earned by Jimmy Perkins⁴², former Scoutmaster of Troop 5.



Staff tee-shirt design between 1967 and 1971.



Patch with Tom Wooten charm (tepee)

It is interesting to note that during the time these patches might have been earned, on July 20, 1969, as part of the Apollo 11 mission, astronaut Neil Armstrong, an Eagle Scout from Wapakoneta, Ohio, opened the hatch of his lunar module (nicknamed Eagle) and stepped out onto the ladder. Once at the bottom of the ladder, Armstrong became the first man to step onto the surface of the moon. Camp was in session during the Apollo moon landing. Several TVs were set up in the Wooten dining hall and the program was suspended so that campers and staff could watch the live coverage. What is not well known is after the short broadcast of Neil Armstrong talking as he stepped on the moon is that he continued to talk but only to the scouts assembled in the arena at the 1969 National Scout Jamboree in Idaho.

From 1968 until 1970 Jack Swenson was camp director. In 1970 Gordon Hardin was business manager and in 1971 he became program director. In 1971 John D. Johnson was camp director for the first 4 weeks-of camp. Fred Tull took over for the last 4 weeks.

For several years, after the normal summer camp season, the U.S. Department of Labor provided grants to councils, including the Capitol Area, for underprivileged kids to attend camp. Most of these kids were not Scouts and most were from the inner city or rural areas. Hardin staffed these provisional camps in

1970 and 1971. These camps continued at LCRA - Lost Pines for several years in the early 1970s.

Many of the children had never been camping before and sleeping in a tent in the “wilderness” was a new experience. Although sufficient tents were provided to prevent crowding, it was not unusual during bed checks by the staff to find several deserted tents with the missing boys huddled together in a single tent.

The end-of-season sessions were also used to serve other unique populations. One year a Scout troop came from an Austin state home for the mentally challenged. Although some of the Scouts were aged 30 or more, they still benefited from programs designed for 12-year-olds.

Even in the waning days of Wooten and the rise of Lost Pines, innovative programming was undertaken. For two years, a special provisional high adventure program was offered to older Scouts. Activities included motorboating and waterskiing merit badges.

1971 Camp Tom Wooten Staff

James Bartosh	
David Bell	Waterfront Director
Clarence Bell	
Craig Borchardt	
Dave Brownfield	
Gordon Hardin	Program Director
Sidney Hughes	
David Lamme	
Mike Liesman	
Larry Lindsay	Business Manager
Wayne Lott	Waterfront Staff
Gary Love	Waterfront Staff
Nick Rios	
Jack Swenson	Camp Director
Jimmy Tomlin	
Stanley Trekell	
David Weber	



This pennant is likely from the 1960s.



This smaller pennant hung in the banquet room of County Line on the Lake for years. It belonged to Bruce Walcutt⁴³ who was a staff member in the mid 1960s.

In March 1970, a wild game dinner was held at Camp Tom Wooten in honor of longtime scout R. Todd Ford⁴⁴. Ford passed away in February of 1969. He was a fifty-year veteran of scouting. Joe Dacy, Joe McMordie, Roy Vaughan, Wilbur Davis and Joe Pierce hosted the event. Joe McMordie had provided a similar meal for camp staff in a previous year. The menu included fried rattlesnake and barbequed armadillo, but Joe stopped short of cooking a possum which he considered too greasy and unpleasant.

In 1970, Camp Tom Wooten was open for 6 weeks beginning on June 7. In March 1971, the Council Executive Board voted to approve the sale of the Camp Tom Wooten property. This was brought about by the construction of the Capitol of Texas Highway. The Camp property was essentially being bisected by the new roadway.

On a sad note, Chief Venne passed away on January 7, 1971.

The last campfire for Camp Tom Wooten summer camp was extinguished in July 1971.



The following ten photos were taken by David Bell just after the final week of camp at the old Camp Tom Wooten in 1971 following the Pathfinder week. The photo below shows the “A” building (log cabin) with the dining hall to the left.



View of Lake Austin from the Lone Star Trail. Bull Creek is near the end of the exposed cliff. Cat Mountain in the center background.



View of Bull Creek from bluff near dining hall. Wooten boat dock in center with Cat Mountain in background. Standing near the edge of the bluff was an informal test of courage for first time campers. A small “cave” just below the edge at one end could be found by the brave and perhaps foolhardy.



The trail under the overhang below the bluff. This was a favorite hiking location, particularly for campers from the flat land to the east of the Balcones

Fault. Cut by Bull Creek in ages past, the trail was amazingly graffiti free except for the single “Randy’s Rendezvous” printing which was visible for years.



View downstream from near the boat dock showing bluff to the right. The trail shown in previous photo was above the waterline. A stone barely visible at the water line was used for the Mile Swim- there and back twice from the end of the dock. It was typically done before breakfast on Friday morning with swimmers accompanied by rowboats.



View upstream from boat dock showing canoe beach. The lookout tower constructed in 1967. Staffer David Bell recalls having camper Larry Gindler remove Gonzales troop number carved into the new tower. David and Larry were later to serve together for years at Wilderness, Lost Pines, and National Camping School. David spent 12 summers on council camp staff, Larry 13.

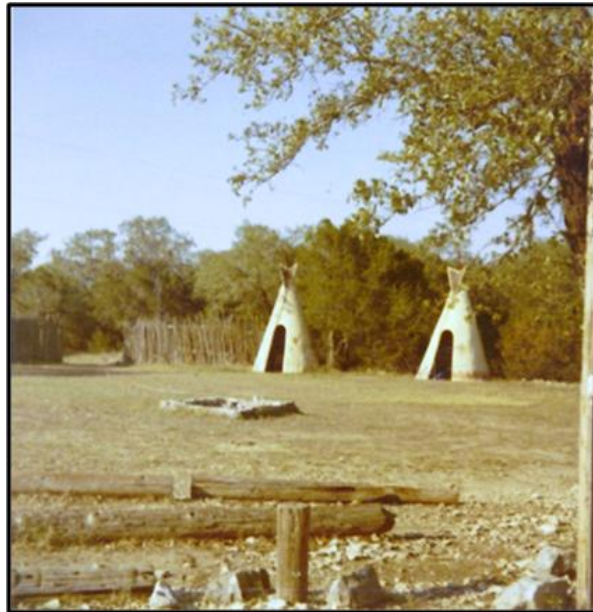


View upstream around the bend from the canoe beach. A shallow inlet separates the peninsula in the center from the mainland on the left. Visible in a zoom of the photo are the ruins of the bridge built the summer of 1966 by successive classes of pioneering merit badge lead by Bob Reitz. Bob also organized a troop coracle building contest. This end of camp was seldom used and was one of the locations that OA ordeal candidates were left overnight.



Staff tent in area behind trading post. The floor space was often extended under the raised flaps of the wall tents. Fans, plus acclimation, made sleeping comfortable, but there is nothing to compare with sleeping in a tent cooled by a

pouring rain at night. The edge of the staff break area is visible to the right. It replaced the old white shack about 1969.



The photo above shows the Wolf Ring after the last campfire. Moving the concrete teepees was impractical.



Remains of the rifle range.

In 1971, the Capitol Area Council executive board adopted a camp development plan that called for a committee to be appointed to sell and acquire land on behalf of the council. The committee was empowered to sell all or part of Camp Tom Wooten with the proceeds going to a trust for the benefit of the council. This was the beginning of the Wooten-Scott Trust which continues to provide operational funds for the council.

The Capitol Area Council Executive Committee was concerned that Loop 360 was being built, cutting Camp Tom Wooten in half and that “civilization “ was engulfing the property with people, noise, boats and water pollution. They were also concerned that the continued use of the camp would result in the expenditure of funds for a new water system, new latrines, repairs to the Lodge and probably a new swimming pool.

The original land purchased by Goodall Wooten was sold to the Courtyard Tennis Center in 1972. The dining hall and the flagpole are still being used by the tennis center. When the property was sold, it was provided in the transfer documents that the log cabin would be used as an historical site. Apparently, the tennis center architect had other ideas. He planned to use the two sides of the log cabin administration building as a men’s and women's bathroom for the tennis players. Upon learning of this, Ben Lindsay, longtime Lodge adviser to Tonkawa Lodge and Council Executive Committee member, made arrangements to move the log cabin to LCRA-Lost Pines. After the summer season in 1972, the log cabin chimneys were filled with cement to keep them from breaking apart while being moved and the cabin was cut into two pieces through the roof over the dog run. A foundation was laid for the cabin at LCRA-Lost Pines and the cabin was moved from Camp Tom Wooten to the location where it sits today.



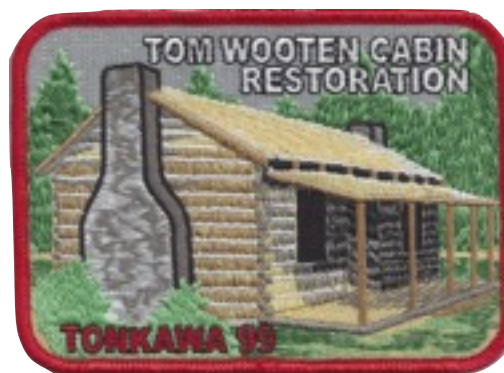
The log cabin from the front and back in 1976. Note the board covering the seam on the back roof where the cabin was separated for moving. These pictures were taken by Mike McMinn during his first summer as a staff member in 1976.

The log cabin has since been used in the living history program at LPSR.



In the years following the move, Tonkawa Lodge acted as caretaker of the log cabin. The Lodge has funded improvements to the log cabin including rebuilding the porch, rebuilding both fireplaces and replacing the roof.

Funding for improvements has also been provided through donations to the Lodge by former scouts and scouters interested in preserving the history of Camp Tom Wooten and the Log Cabin. In 2012, Dr. Larry Lindsay created a patch for the Lodge to recognize donors giving \$50 or more to the preservation fund.



THE LOST PINES SCOUT **RESERVATION ERA**

In the mid 1960s, the Council actively searched for a new longterm camp property. Several sites were considered including the Wheatley Ranch which is now Pedernales Falls State Park. In fact, in 1967, a conservation camp and junior leader training was held at the Wheatley Ranch. W.T. McCauley, Bill Fannin, Kris Krueger and Marvin Armstrong staffed the Wheatley Camp. The Wheatleys were inclined to donate their property to the Scouts, but it was believed that the Pedernales River would not provide the kind of waterfront that the Council was looking for in their new camp. The patch below was issued for the Wheatley camp.



The LCRA completed the construction of Lake Bastrop in 1964. The Council Executive Board opted to negotiate a longterm lease with the LCRA who offered 388 acres on the northeast shore of the new lake. The new camp would occupy nearly one quarter of the shoreline of Lake Bastrop.

Lost Pines Scout Reservation was leased by the Capitol Area Council in 1965. The Capitol Area Council Executive Board expressed their commitment to improve the property at LCRA-Lost Pines to include the construction of a second camp by the summer of 1972. It was thought that LCRA-Lost Pines would provide adequate capacity for the Council until 1994.

Although LCRA-Lost Pines was available for unit camping, no formal camp was held on the property until 1968 when the First Wilderness Camp was conducted. The camp was held at the location of the current Nat-E-Con area. The bridge over the first creek had been finished, thanks to donations by IBM, but the roadway on the other side of the bridge was virtually impassable except by high clearance vehicles. In 1968, Ken Luce was the Camp Director and Bill Fannin was the commissary director.



The 1st Wilderness Camp was pretty rough. In 1968, there was little more than a small road from where the current entrance is to the first bridge going to the Tom Wooten side of camp. Power ran to a single pole by the front gate where they also had a water hookup. An army tent was used to house several refrigerators and pallets of groceries. Food and water was delivered to the troops who cooked in their campsites. Staff members ate with the troops. Bill Fannin recalls that the first year, the creek at the bridge was used as the waterfront. Several canoes were available. They had six troops that first year, four camped on the south side of the road where the Nat-E-Con building is currently located, and two troops camped across the bridge. There was a merit badge program for swimming, lifesaving, canoeing and the various scout craft and conservation merit badges. They also had an archery range.

Besides the Wilderness Camp program in 1968, the council also sponsored a Junior Leader Training and a Conservation Camp at the same time. John Johnson and Ed Koch were directors of these camps.

The opening of a forested area to hordes of young boys resulted in inevitable contacts with local wildlife. In 1969, a large canine paw print was found one morning at the Wilderness waterfront. A District Executive at camp thought

for sure it was a wolf print rather than that of a dog. A few nights later, several staff maintained a late night-early morning vigil while playing a recording of a distressed rabbit over and over. The beast was never sighted. However, over the years there were several reliable reports of a bobcat seen in the distance or heard at night.

Snakes were much more prevalent. During the first few years at Wilderness camp and then again at Lost Pines, Scouts would bring several live copperheads to the camp offices each summer. Eventually the snakes moved away, became more elusive, or the Scouts heeded repeated warnings to leave them alone. During the first decade at the reservation, there was one snakebite reported. The boy was treated and released at the Bergstrom Air Force Base infirmary.

Scorpions were also prevalent, at least around Bill Fannin who would pick up live specimens by their tails and keep them as pets. The screen on the large jar he kept on his desk at Wilderness was not always effective in keeping newly hatched scorpions contained.

One year at Lost Pines, Scouts brought a fawn to the camp office. They claimed they had watched it for several days, never seen the doe, and feared it was abandoned. Although that was unlikely, the staff consulted with a county extension agent who said the best thing under the circumstances was to try to wean the fawn using special formula available at feed stores. The fawn was given a bed in a tent with Bob Winn and David Bell. For a week or so, it responded well to the formula and would walk over and lick the staff members awake when it was hungry. Unfortunately, one morning it did not wake itself.

Stray dogs were other unfortunate animals in camp. If they went unclaimed and continued to hang around, it was a regrettable duty of the ranger to take them to the rifle range when no one else was present.

A wilderness camp was also held at Camp Green Dickson in Gonzales in 1968. The Capitol Area Council received the property as a donation from the Raymond Dickson Foundation in 1967. A pond and an open-air pavilion were built in 1967 and paid for with donations from the John Hamilton family.

In 1968, the Council built 3 latrines with showers and also drilled a shallow water well.

In the 1990s, a stone entrance to the camp was built, 3 more latrines were added, a new open-air pavilion was built as a learning center and a new ADA approved restroom was built near the learning center.

In 2013, another new restroom and shower building was built near the pond and a larger septic system was installed.

The Green Dickson House, a historic dog-run-style structure built in 1853, was located on the property when it was donated. Upkeep on the house was more expensive than the Council could afford. In the 1970s the City of Shiner moved the house to Shiner where it currently operates as a museum.



With the property at Camp Green Dickson, the Capitol Area Council inherited two devoted scouters from Gonzales as volunteer Camp Rangers/caretakers of the property. Since 1965, Billy Mikesch⁴⁵ and Elgin Heinemeyer⁴⁶, both pictured in the first Wood Badge course on page 132, have managed and maintained the Green Dickson property for the Council. Although no formal summer camp has ever been held at Green Dickson, it is the property where all current junior leader training takes place. Billy and Elgin continue to cook barbecue for the staff feast every summer and winter Junior Leader Instruction Course. The property is also used by districts for camporees and units for weekend camping.



Photo of Lake Allen being constructed on the Green Dickson property in 1967.

Both Lost Pines and Green Dickson Wilderness Camps operated for two weeks in 1968.

At the time of the First Wilderness Camp, the Capitol Area Council operated Camp Tom Wooten, Camp Green Dickson and LCRA-Lost Pines Scout Reservation. This arrowhead patch was used for all three camps. The camp at Lost Pines was known as the Wilderness Camp.

The arrowhead patch with the pine cone dangle would have been issued for Wilderness Camp attendance at Lost Pines through 1973, the shovel was issued for conservation camp and the oak leaf for Wilderness Camp at Green Dickson.

In 1969, Earl Monroe Hagn⁴⁷ donated the money to complete the lodge on the Wilderness side of LCRA-Lost Pines. IBM assisted with the funds to finish the second bridge.

By the summer of 1969, the Hagn Lodge was the base camp for Wilderness Camp. Food was dispensed to troops for patrol cooking on the side porch and the Lodge provided a meeting place for program and activities on the front porch. By



the summer of 1969, Wilderness Camp was operated out of Hagn Lodge. The eight campsites noted below were used for troop camping. Again, the staff ate with the the troops.

The photo above shows the back of the lodge which housed the staff dining area and kitchen. At first, the staff ate dinner with the troops but switched to cooking all meals themselves in 1970. Around that time staff showers and toilets were added to the staff area located behind the lodge.

By 1969, each campsite had its own waterfront with a swimming area and canoes. Merit badge instruction was offered at a camp waterfront that was initially located near the suspension bridge. The site was moved further down the slough toward the lake in 1970 and again in 1971 where it remained several years with a permanently constructed lookout tower. The mile swim was conducted up and down the slough with guards stationed along the shoreline and in fixed boats. Otherwise, the program was the same including sessions of junior leader training and conservation camp. Ken Luce remained as Camp Director and Bill Fannin was still the commissary director. David Weber may have been the program director.

Troops had a choice from 1968 until 1971 of going to Camp Tom Wooten for a traditional dining hall summer camp or to the Wilderness Camp at LCRA-Lost Pines where troops cooked their own meals.

Campfire tap outs were conducted on Wednesday nights at the Wilderness camp so that OA members from Camp Tom Wooten could come over and provide dancing and program support. The Tom Wooten tap outs remained on Friday nights.

When the LCRA planned Lake Bastrop, watershed land was needed. The LCRA purchased adjacent land including land owned by the Lehnick⁴⁸ family near where the present Nat-E-Con area is located. The Lehnicks settled on this land after emigrating from Liepe, Germany. The Lehnick family graveyard was already in use on the property so the LCRA assumed ownership of all but the cemetery, which the Lehnick family still owns in perpetuity. There are presently six graves in the plot. The earliest grave in the cemetery dates to 1907 and the most recent was in 1979. The area is private land but may be observed by scouts from outside the fences.

Wilderness camp was held for four weeks in the summer of 1970. By this time, seven campsites were being utilized for the Wilderness Camp: Austin⁴⁹, Elgin-VFW⁵⁰, Garrison⁵¹, Berkman⁵², Adams⁵³, Optimist⁵⁴ and Lott. All of these campsites had been dedicated between 1968 and 1969.

The Harrington⁵⁵ campsite, near the Lott campsite, was also dedicated in 1971.

Bill Fannin was Program Director at LCRA-Lost Pines, Director of the Wilderness program and Director of the Pack and Paddle program between 1970 and 1974. He was the business manager of LCRA-Lost Pines between 1975 and 1977 which was his last staff year at camp.

SUNDAY: Opening Day - Arrive at Camp at 1:30 P.M.
 Pay Fees - Medical Inspection
 Take Orientation Tour - Check out Equipment
 Set up Camp - Cook evening meal

NOTE: The orientation tour is a must. A visit through the model campsite and the demonstration on dishwashing sets the standard for camp.

WEEK DAYS:

Period	Location	Activities	Instructors
6:45 to 9 AM		Breakfast	
MORNINGS	Troop Campsite	2nd and 1st Class skills	Troop adult &
9 AM- 12 noon	Troop Campsite	Merit Badges: Pioneering	Jr. Leaders
		Camping, Cooking, Fishing	
	Waterfront	Merit Badges: Swimming	Camp Staff
		4 sessions of morning swim	
	Activities Area	Merit Badges: Conservation of	Camp Staff
		Natural Resources, Nature, Forestry	
12 to 1:30		Lunch	
AFTERNOON		Each troop selects and works on a major Camp project. There will be 4-5 activities or projects and the troop must complete 3 for camp awards. Suggestions are: 1) Major Pioneering Project; 2) Nature Hike & Identification; 3) Map and Compass Treasure Hunt; 4) Major Troop Conservation Project; 5) Forestry Project.	
AFTERNOON M, T, W, T, F	Waterfront	Merit Badges: Canoeing, Lifesaving, Rowing-Camp	
		<u>2 periods of free swim</u>	Staff
THURSDAY		Each unit leaves for outpost camp and overnight back packing trip--Return Friday morning after breakfast and before noon.	
FRIDAY	CAMPWIDE	Troop Competition	Unit Leaders ?
		Field Day and Wilderness Skill-O-Rama	<i>and race?</i>
EVENING MEAL 5:00 to 7:00 PM			
EVENING	Troop Campsite	Troop Time	
SUNDAY EVENING		Campwide Campfire	
WEDNESDAY EVENING		Vespers and Visitor's Campfire-O.A. Tap Out	
FRIDAY		Fun Campfire	

This program schedule is from the seven-page 1970 *Wilderness Camp Planning Guide*. The camp fee was \$20 and included food for meals from Monday morning through Saturday morning. Troops were required to bring a sack lunch for the Sunday evening meal. Minimum troop size was 15 paid youth with fees waived for two leaders. Each troop was also required to have at least one youth who had completed Junior Leader training, with the recommendation that one youth from each patrol was so trained.

The first ever council Wood Badge Course was conducted at Lost Pines from May 23 to 31, 1970. Jack Swenson was the Course Director.



564-1

JACK SWENSON
SCOUTMASTER

May 1970

564-1	Carlter	Robert	J.	3404 Cascaders Dr.	Austin	TX	78731
564-1	Cearley	Homer	V.	Rt. 1, Box 5	Driftwood	TX	78619
564-1	Dettmann	James	C.	2425 Ashdale	Austin	TX	78757
564-1	Farrell	W.M.		308 S. Ave. A	Elgin	TX	78621
564-1	Griffith	Don	L.	Rt. 1, Box 187	Leander	TX	78641
564-1	Hamilton	John	C.	P.O. Box 590	Cuero	TX	77954
564-1	Hannemann	Hans	C.	405 W. Creek St.	Fredericksburg	TX	78624
564-1	Hardin	Gordon	W.	302 Verdin	Buda	TX	78610
564-1	Heinemeyer	Elgin		P.O. Box 305	Gonzales	TX	78629
564-1	Hilsberg	Paul	D.	P.O. Box 354	Pflugerville	TX	78660
564-1	Hoffman	James	S.	2202 Laramie	Austin	TX	78745
564-1	Ingram	Charles	K.	Cherokee Rt.	Llano	TX	78643
564-1	Meyer, Jr.	Charles	A.	200 Cathy Dr.	Hallettsville	TX	77964
564-1	Mikesh	Billy Joe		Rt. 2, Box 105 E	Gonzales	TX	78629
564-1	Monroe	James	W.	P.O. Box 361	Yorktown	TX	78164
564-1	Morris, Sr.	Robert	H.	2101 Randall	Austin	TX	78704
564-1	Sanders	Robert	A.	P.O. Box 525	Georgetown	TX	78627
564-1	Stuphen	John	T.	3000 Val Dr.	Austin	TX	78723
564-1	Wilkins	Gerrit					
564-1	Walenta	Herbert	A.				



The above patch may be the predecessor to the revamped pack and paddle program announced in 1972. After moving to the Colorado River from Lake Austin, two courses were set up for pack and paddle. The new program utilized the Colorado River from Longhorn Dam to Bastrop as the new pack and paddle course. The first course started on the Colorado River at Webberville and went to Bastrop where scouts then hiked through Buescher State Park and back to LCRA-Lost Pines. The second, longer course started in Webberville and went to LaGrange. Scouts were ferried back to Bastrop for a hike through the State Parks and then to LCRA-Lost Pines. The longer trip was not popular and was discontinued at some point.



The original gate sign for LCRA-Lost Pines is pictured above.

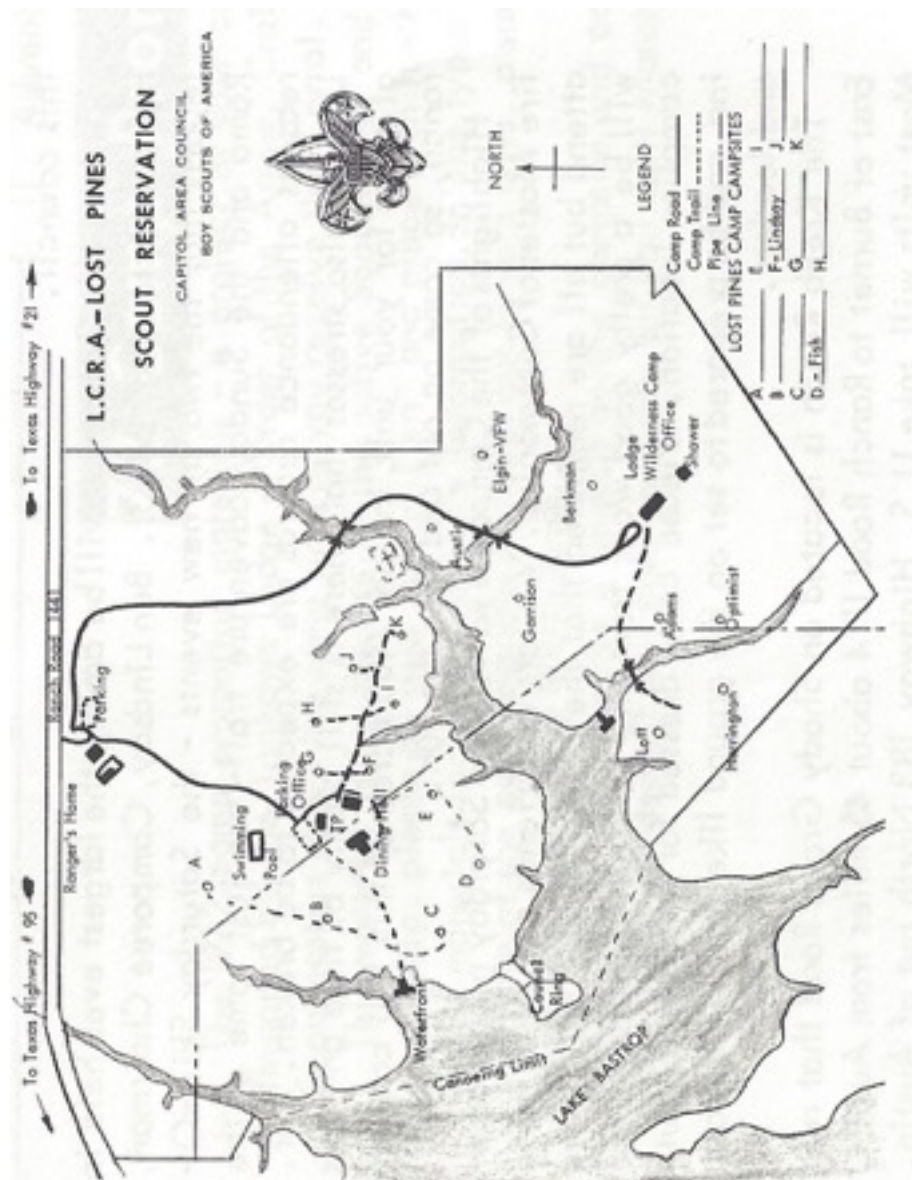


This brick gateway finished in 1972 by Clyde Liesman and W. T. McCauley, has a gate placard dedicated to L.J. "Pop" Ireland.⁵⁶



Ranger Clyde Liesman and Program Director Jack Swenson holding the canoe.

1971 map of LCRA-Lost Pines published in the fall edition of The Corral.



With the sale of the Wooten property pending, the Council was determined to get the new camp up and running for summer camp season in 1972. The Council advertised that campsites could be named in honor of people for a donation of \$2,000.

Note in the above map the bridge connecting the Wilderness Camp to the Harrington and Lott campsites. The swinging bridge was built so that these two sites could be more easily accessed. The bridge which was used until 2002 when it was dismantled due to safety concerns.





This patch was issued for the first summer camp in 1972 and thereafter until 1975. Note the rocker for the 1974 summer camp. The variations in these patches include differences in the texture of the twill backgrounds and differences in color of the twill background. The patch in the upper right missing the sun is likely a stitch break. Ken Luce was the Camp Director in 1972 and 1973. Bill Fannin was the LCRA-Lost Pines Program Director in 1972.

Joe McMordie was the Council Camp Development Chairman in 1972. He and Paul Beisenherz⁵⁷, the Scout Executive, worked closely with rangers Clyde Liesman and W.T. McCauley⁵⁸ to get LCRA-Lost Pines ready for the summer camp season in 1972. Also working with Liesman and McCauley on construction were Ray Gonzales, Mike Joyce, and Richard Waugh. Tonkawa Lodge also assisted during work weekends.

As noted on the previous map, the original campsites at LPSR were lettered A-I. The first named campsites were Lindsay⁵⁹ and Fish⁶⁰. By 1973, nine campsites had names: Lindsay, Fish, Kitchens⁶¹, Wilmot⁶², Smith, San Gabriel, Gaskin, Dacy⁶³ and Kaspar⁶⁴. Beisenherz and Turner⁶⁵ were not dedicated until 1975.



Pictured above is the Wilderness camp waterfront.

During a swim check the first day of a camp session at the Wilderness Camp, Larry Gindler was stationed on the end of the dock. After explaining the swim test, Larry asked the first boy to jump in. The boy did so and immediately started to sink. Larry reached down, grabbed hold of the Scout and said something like "OK". A second Scout took that as his signal to jump in, and he too started floundering. When reaching for the second boy, Larry lost his balance and went in. Although he continued to support both Scouts, he took a ribbing from the rest of the staff. Neither boy showed any apprehension about jumping in, but both exhibited what is now known as the instinctive drowning response typical of non-swimmers entering deep water. Because of that incident and others like it, BSA swim check procedures have changed.

The parent night campfire was held south of the lodge facing the water. During one campfire, the camp director's (Ken Luce) small travel trailer was mysteriously relocated. The staff received a good tongue lashing and guilt trip afterwards.

Camp attendance was around a 100 Scouts and leaders. One night, a leader reported a missing Scout, which resulted in a campwide search with most of the staff and leaders tromping through poison ivy in the dark with others checking the sloughs by canoe. The missing boy was found sleeping on the boat dock. He had become lost and had settled in for the night.

Thursday afternoons were reserved for campwide troop activities. A skeleton staff crew remained in camp while the rest were free to explore downtown Bastrop. At least one staff member found abandoned coal mine shafts between Bastrop and Elgin.



Current overhead view of "A" building with shaded area indicating approximate staff area for 1972 and '73 at LCRA-Lost Pines. Wooden tent platforms with power were available. Staff showered at the pool and used the toilets there or on the side of the "A" building. The septic system was behind the building and often overflowed on parents' night.



The LCRA-Lost Pines staff area moved to its current location around 1975, although not as large as today. The staff lounge, toilet, and shower is the brown-roofed building under the trees. The cooks quarters to the right with the green roof was part of the original construction opened in 1972.



The dining hall, shown here in use at National Camp School, was an open air pavilion until 2002. When initially opened in 1972, the floor drains did not work. Those were redone later. Eating was family style with a waiter system similar to that used at old Camp Tom Wooten camp. Mrs. Cox was the head cook for several years.

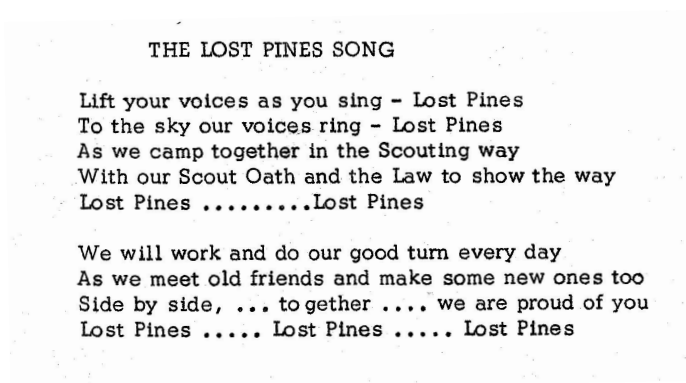
Scout Executive Paul Biesenherz retired in July 1975. In August 1975, a retirement party was held for Biesenherz and his wife at LCRA-Lost Pines during which the council dedicated the Biesenherz Campsite.

In 1975, Tonkawa Lodge prepared a camp promotion bulletin for LCRA-Lost Pines that contained all the administrative details for parents. It outlined the programs available at LCRA-Lost Pines including Troop Leader Development Camp, Wilderness Camp, Provisional Camp, Pack and Paddle, Lost Pines, Camp Gene Ashby and the first ever 12 day camp.

David Bell was the Waterfront Director between 1972 and 1975. Larry Gindler was the Waterfront Director in 1976. Larry had been on staff in some position from the beginning in 1968 and was probably the longest serving staff member of anyone at LCRA-Lost Pines.



Staff tee-shirts from the early 1970s.



David Bell recalled that shortly after Lost Pines became the main council camp, the wife of a council VIP composed this song. The staff were directed to lead the song in the dining hall for a year or so, but the song was not popular.

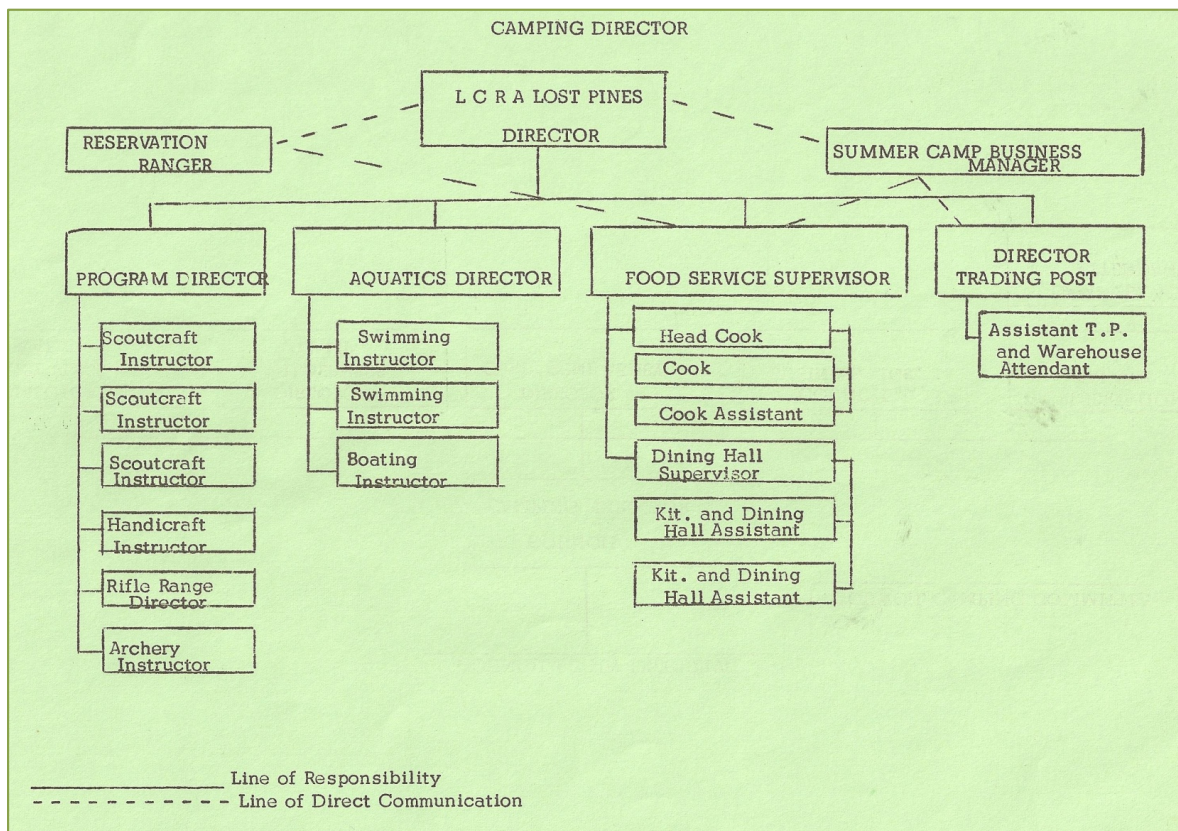
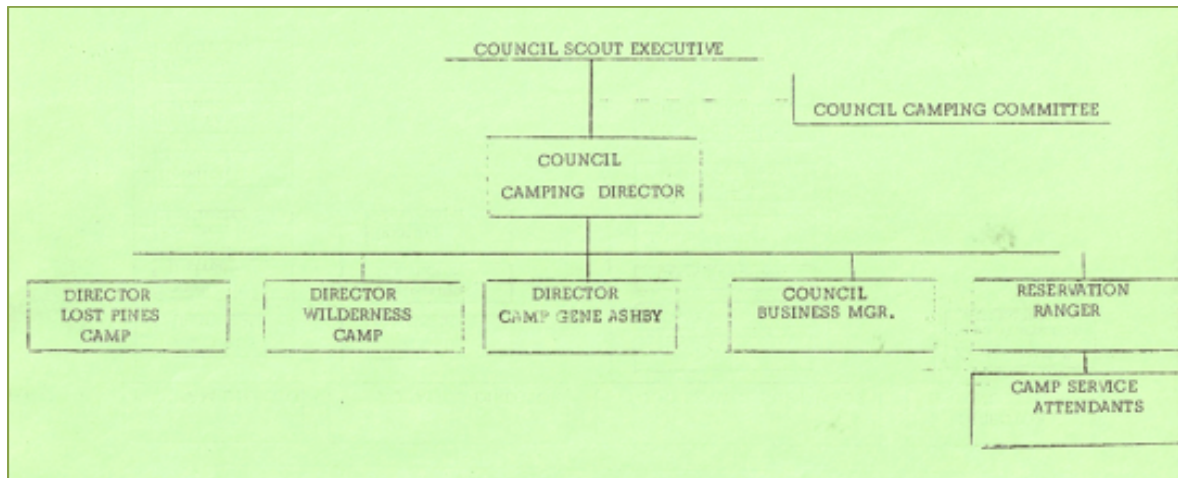
Allen Walker has a different memory of the song. According to Allen, one of the trademarks Jack Swenson put on all of his scouting efforts was song. “Dem Bones” was his trademark song to lead at almost any event, but always a part of the LPSR Thursday Night Family Campfire program. In the mornings he would walk amongst the staff tents and sing “Oh What a Beautiful Morning!” to help get the staff out and going for the day. “Down by the Old Mill Stream” seemed to be a favorite to use to teach others how to lead a song. For anything he may have lacked in voice, he made up with a song leader’s enthusiasm and gusto. Jack’s camp staffs always sang, and did so with equal enthusiasm and gusto. The Lost Pines Song, a somewhat stodgy tune initially when Jack rolled it out, became a camp favorite once creative camp staff helped add harmony and followed it up with a rousing chorus of Trail to Eagle (Rah! Rah! Rah!).

After being lost for several years, the Lost Pines Song was resurrected by the staff and to this day it is sung by the Lost Pines Staff at every closing campfire. All former staff members are invited to sing with the current staff.

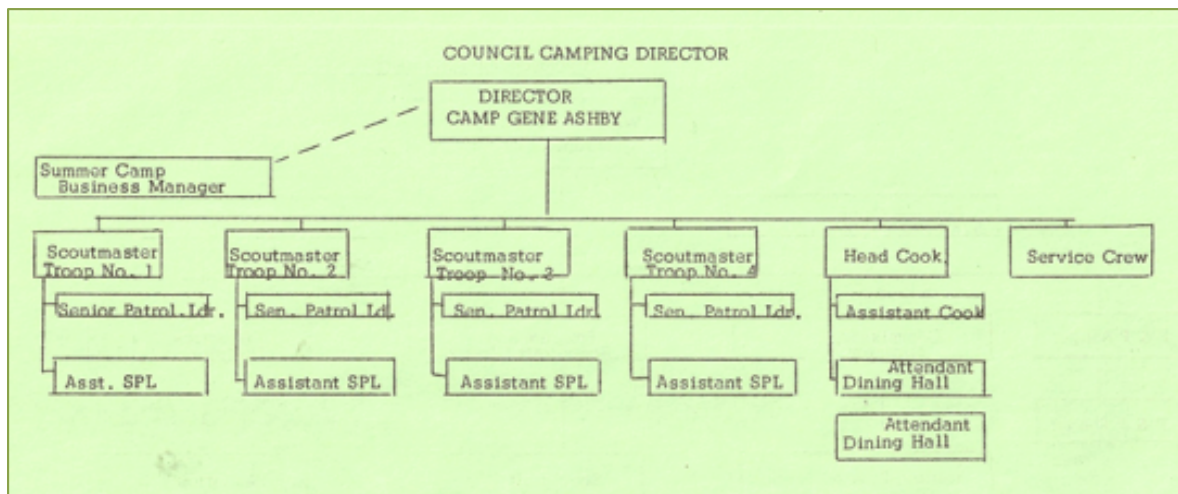
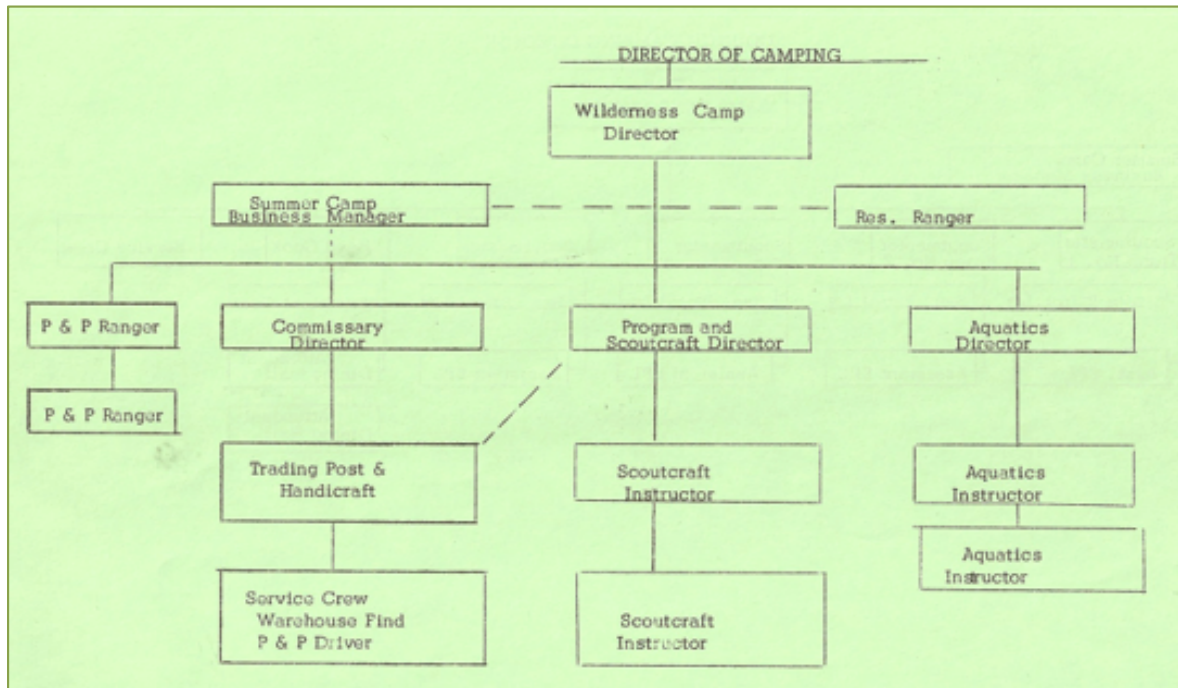


By 1974, Pack and Paddle continued on the Colorado River from Austin to Bastrop County. The above patches were issue for the 1974 and 1975 Pack and Paddle programs. Bill Fannin was the director Wilderness and Pack and Paddle in 1974 and 1975. Also pictured above are the 1974 and 1975 Wilderness Camp patches from LCRA-Lost Pines.

In 1975, the Summer Camp brochure published by Tonkawa Lodge advised that the Pack and Paddle course started at the County Park in Webberville and traveled in canoes to a point below Bastrop. Scouts then backpacked to Bastrop State Park and then to Lost Pines.



Organization charts extracted from the council Staff Manual, issued circa 1973 by Ken Luce as Council Camping Director. Charts for Wilderness and Gene Ashby follow.





In the spring of 1974 and 1975, the Council hosted a two-day Webelos campout at LCRA-Lost Pines.

Camp Gene Ashby, a 320-acre tract in Mason County, was provided to the Capitol Area Council in 1973 during the tenure of Council Executive Paul Beisenherz. The owners also allowed Operation Orphans to hunt on the property. Camp was held during the summers of 1973-1975 at Camp Gene Ashby. Hill Country District had at least one camporee there in 1974. The patch below is the only known Council issue from the camp. Fred Tull was the district executive of Hill Country District at the time. He lived at the property and served as ranger and program director for the camp.



The Kiwanis Club had requested in 1974 that the Council sponsor four weeks of camp for underprivileged and disadvantaged youth with no scouting background. In 1974, Paul Beisneherz reported to the Kiwanis that 279 boys went through the camp that summer. Out of that number, 13 had to be sent home for one reason or another. Beisenherz remarked in his letter that this kind of camping and this kind of boy was not “our cup of tea”. These boys needed trained case workers, psychologists and other trained professionals that the Scouts could not provide.

After the summer of 1975, the Council ceased operations at Camp Gene Ashby.



Pictured above is Paul Beisenherz and Fred Tull at Camp Gene Ashby.



LCRA-Lost Pines Scout Reservation summer camp issue for 1976. Dale Hewgley took over as Scout Executive in 1975. Jack Swenson was the Program Director for the Council. David Bell was Camp Director for 1976. David Avant was program director and Bill Fannin was the business manager. Larry Gindler was the aquatics director.

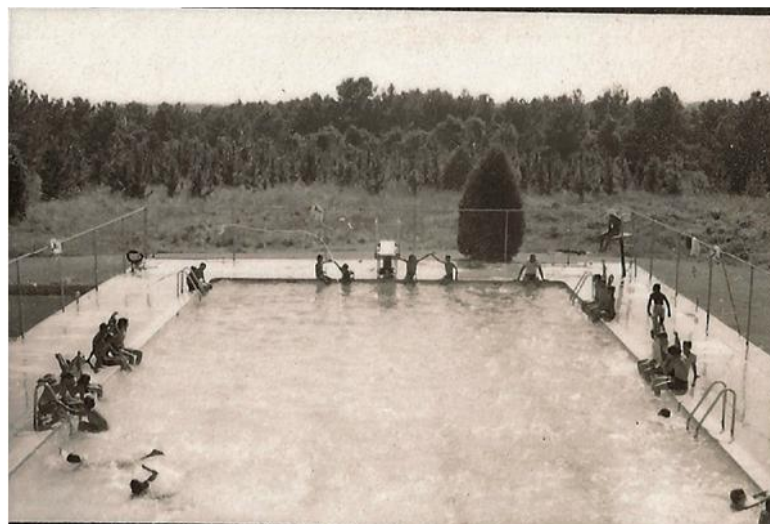


Photo of the original Lost Pines waterfront. Originally, the fixed dock to the tower was planked with diving boards. A large number of “second” boards were donated to the camp and were used for everything from bridges to shelves. Next time you are at the rifle range, note the diving board bench seating outside the range. The tower was removed in the 1990s.



This recent photo shows the location of the initial waterfront. It was used until 2005. In 1972, the peninsula extended much further out and only a much smaller central tree was present. Submerged trees made the area less than ideal, and wind was often a problem for canoeing, but the area was serviceable.

The swimming pool was supposed to be ready for the 1972 season, However, construction problems delayed the opening past the end of camp. Free swims along with instruction were held in the lake at this location. The lake was shallow and used for cooling a power plant. By the end of the season, the water temperature was over 90 degrees. It was great for a warm bath, but not so good for strenuous in-water activities. The dock in the picture was added in 2010 for fishing.



The photo above shows the pool in 1973. The pumps and filters were below ground at the deep end to the left of the photo. A large concrete ramp sloped down from ground level to pump level. However, the sump pump had a hard time keeping up with splashes from the pool deck and even more so with a heavy rain. The ramp was enclosed with a building at a later date, as shown in the photo below. Unlike at the old Camp Tom Wooten, the Mile Swim was done in the pool rather than the lake. On the Wilderness side of camp, the Mile Swim was still in the lake. The photo below was taken in the 1980s.





The patches above were issued between 1976 and 1984. They were designed by staff member David Bell. Note the different color water for the pack and paddle patches. The Wilderness patch was used from 1976 until 1978 when the Wilderness Camp was renamed Camp Tom Wooten by the Council Executive Board. The “orange” water pack and paddle patches came first but the the water color was a mistake. The staff opted to use them anyway until blue water pack and paddle patches were received. Differences in the patches include base material color and twill or no twill. The Honor Camper and Camper Award segments appear to predate the Rainbow Strip award.

LPSR camp director in 1977 was David Avant. Max Fisher was the program director in 1977. In 1978 Fisher became Camp Director and continued in that position until 1980. Alan Walker was the program director for 1979 and 1980. Walker took over as Camp Director in 1981. Bill Bland was the Reservation Director in 1981. W.T. McCauley was the camp ranger from 1968 until 1978. Jack Jenkins⁶⁶ took over as LCRA-Lost Pines Camp Ranger in the summer of 1978. Jack's wife, Dotty, helped in the kitchen and began the tradition of making homemade dinner rolls and sweet rolls for camp. Jack and Dotty worked with the Lodge cooks also. Thousands of kids and adults have finished an assembly work day savoring the aroma of Dotty's freshly baked rolls for dinner.



The above promotional tee-shirt was provided to troops in 1977 who signed up early.

The Campmaster Program was designed to help the ranger check in units and see to their needs during their stay in camp. Campmasters have been around since the days of old Camp Tom Wooten, In 1977, a belt buckle award was developed for Campmasters at LCRA-LPSR who served four times in a twelve-month period. If you earned the buckle, the subsequent award was a buckle affixed to a plaque.



In July 1978, a fire broke out in the current family camp area of Lost Pines. The staff valiantly fought the fire with Indian backpack water pumps. Their efforts were unsuccessful. The fire spread through the pine tree canopies and in the roots under the top soil. It was necessary for the county fire department to assist in putting out the fire. Despite this, the staff, proud of their effort, made the above tee-shirt to commemorate the event.

In November 1978, the Council Executive Board voted to rename the Wilderness Camp at LCRA Lost Pines and change it to Camp Tom D. Wooten.

David Parkhill was the director of Camp Tom Wooten in 1978 and 1979. Just as the Wilderness Camp had done, Camp Tom Wooten provided merit badge counselors and counselors in training for troops attending. Scouts swam in Lake Bastrop and did pioneering projects in camp. Jeff Hewgley, son of Scout Executive Dale Hewgley, worked at the commissary.

Region numbers indicate that in 1978, during the 7 weeks of camp at LCRA-Lost Pines, 95 troops with 1,157 scouts attended camp.



Left to Right: Allan Walker (1986-1987 Tonkawa Lodge Chief), Daniel J. Churay, Esq. (1986 Order of the Arrow Distinguished Service Award recipient), Lisa Mayberry, David Wagner, MD, Glenn Paluch in 1997.

These staffers worked the West Commissioner area at Lost Pines that summer. In those days, Commissioners were younger and participated in teaching the Scouts.

In 1979 Jack Swenson arranged for Rod Mueller and Allen Walker to develop and implement the camp's first black powder program for older scouts. They became NRA-certified rifle instructors, and the camp purchased two CVA 50 caliber "Mountain" rifles, complete with powder, patching material, and bullet molds. After some tutelage from Bob Norment (whom Rod and Allen referred to as Bullseye Bob – because he worked at Bullseye Shooting Range and was a black powder enthusiast), Rod and Allen put on a weeklong black powder session for older scouts at camp which included learning about how to handle, shoot, load, care for, and mold bullets.



1980 LCRA- Lost Pines Camp staff.

front row: from left unknown, Carl Froelich, unk, unk, Bill Bacon, unknown, unknown

second row: from left Archie McNeil, Marsh Weiershausen, unknown, unknown, unknown, unknown, Jeff Givens, Diane Wagner, David Wagner, David McMullen

back row: from left Max Fisher, Lisa Maybery, Larry Gindler (deceased), Roger Ball, unknown, Glenn Palluch, Jack Gindler, Scott Wilkins, Steve Wilkins, Rod Mueller, Larry Hughes, Allen Walker, Jose Garcia Jr., Jack Swenson

Max Fisher was the first camp director to recruit female staff members. Lisa Maybery and Amy Jenkins were the first female staff members at LCRA-Lost

National camp standards require several camp program leaders to have National Camp School (NCS) certification. Several NCS schools are conducted throughout the nation in the spring. The first NCS at Lost Pines was in 1974. Over the next quarter century, the school was held at Lost Pines on roughly a two-year on, two-year off schedule. The first woman to attend NCS in the old South Central Region, and perhaps the nation, did so at Lost Pines in 1978. She was Becky Adelman from Oklahoma City who served that summer as aquatics director for the Great Salt Plains Council (now Cimarron Council) headquartered in Enid, Ok.

LOST PINE NEWS

MONDAY SUMMER CAMP BASTROP, TEXAS1980 VOLUME I ISSUE 2

*There is no teaching to compare with example," Lord Baden-Powell!

LOST PINES PLANS BIG SECOND WEEK.

Scouts, Scouts, and more Scouts--Probably one of the most fun and certainly the best way to get to know the Camp Lost Pines Staff is smooth. We checked in 14 units which participate in the big volleyball game to be held tonight. The night usually gets underway around 7:00 PM and generally gets called on by Scoutmaster [John] account of darkness. Wear your comfortable sports clothes. If you are not inclined to jump round San Antonio (Kernell Simpson) establishing a chair and lead cheers from the side lines. The game is all in good fun and helps us all to get to know names and to relax a little around each other.

INTRODUCING OUR COMMISSIONER STAFF

Certainly a key element at Camp Lost Pines are the Commissioners areas where you and your boys work together on Scout skills, crafts, and fun activities. Your commissioner should be your right hand man for supplies, help, and advice.

EAGLE SCOUT-JAVIE HARRIS is an Eagle Scout with two pups. He holds the Scouter's Training Award and National Camping School Certificate #161. A U.S. grad and will be to head school at Tech next year. He is a third year staff member. Helping is **Glen Finkbein**, Eagle Scout, Brotherhood O.A., member Post 28 and Senior at Crockett. Also helping will be **Ron Paul** of Reagan High, Troop 18, Eagle Scout, O.A. number, and body builder.

MET-CARL PROFFER is a Life Scout from Post 28 and Troop 26, O.A. Brotherhood. Plans to attend UT and is a Gymnast. **Darren Pratt** helps and is an Eagle Scout, O.A. Brotherhood, officer in Post 28 and Troop 10-hobby soccer team. Also helping is Richard Sherald of Round Rock who is an Eagle with two pups and OA member (post).

Scoutmaster of Georgetown (John McHugh); T311 Hill PTA Austin (Jim Sammel); T312 Elgin Craftsmen (Curtis); T313 Cedar United North. You are not inclined to jump round San Antonio (Kernell Simpson) establishing a chair and lead cheers from the side lines. The game is all in good fun and helps us all to get to know names and to relax a little around each other.

T314 Mason Lions (Ed Monaghan); T315 George John Am. Legion Post 44 Round Rock (Jay Ridgely); and T316 Quail Creek Austin (James Scott)--he will also look after our Provisional Patrol of boys.

WEST has T317 St. Thomas West Cath. Austin (Al Vogel); T318 Rowdies Riders Cactus (Mike Gidman); T319 Knights of Columbus #3890 Gonzales (Ricky Mahesh); T320 Faith Pasadena. Austin (Roger Smith); T321 Lat Link of Gonzales (Elgin Mademagay); T322 Knights of Columbus Ballista (Don Mushka) live Oak Provisional SM will be John Hamilton.

looks to be a really great week of fun, learning and fellowship.

NORTH COMMISSIONER STAFF CONT.

BOWMAN PLEASANT will serve as the Commissioner. He is a professional Scouter, Eagle Scout, Brotherhood O.A., and graduate of Texas A.M. Six O.A. number, and body builder years on staff--San Houston El Ranch Club, Ranger Hall is assistant. He is an Eagle Scout, O.A. and Indian Dancer. He is a member of Post 36 and the Johnston High Football Team. David Allen is a Life Scout--his Eagle Court of Honor is scheduled for July 27. He has the Norman Religious Award and CA Brotherhood.

The above issue of the Lost Pines Needles, Summer of 1980, described the process of achieving the Rainbow Strip recognizing the troop's Honor Campers. Scouts were given different colored pieces of yarn to wear on a safety pin on their right shirt pocket for practicing different aspects of the Scout Law during the week. Scoutmasters were tasked to determine which Scouts earned enough points to be recognized as an honor camper qualifying them for the honor recognition of the Rainbow Strip shown here with a 1980s generic Lost Pines patch.



Around 1979-1980 Tonkawa Lodge Thursday Night Family Campfire programs involved several elements which went by the wayside. First was the Whip Dance, originally performed by Craig Borchardt, whereby a very small feather is popped out of an Indian dancer's mouth. After Craig's time, another whipmaster caused a small laceration on holder Mike Goodrich's cheek, resulting in 2-3 stitches and an end to this dance. Then, there was the discontinuance of the OA bringing an Indian on horseback into the campfire ring on Thunderbird Island for tap out ceremonies. And lastly, there was the Beaver Dance, which always culminated in the fake beaver being blasted by a blank shotgun or black powder rifle.



1981 map of Lost Pines. Note the locations of the Lehnick Cemetery and the locations of the Lindsay and Gaskin campsites. The Lindsay and Gaskin campsites were closed after the summer of 1993 due to the sites being choked with cedar trees. Tonkawa Lodge cleared trees and planted grass in the off season to let those areas recover. Family camp was used during the summer for those campsites until Nick Cowey led an effort to relocate Lindsay and Gaskin on the west side of camp along the pipeline.



Belt buckles from Camp Wooten in the late 1970s.



Campsite toilet and washing facilities were built on concrete pads in each campsite. Originally these facilities were cesspools. Current facilities operate on septic systems.

In the 1970s and 1980s, Council Camporees were conducted at various locations including Zilker Park, Camp Mabry, Bergstrom Air Force Base and Lakeline Mall. In the late 1970s, the Austin City Council passed an ordinance banning overnight camping at Zilker Park.



Between 1978 and 1990, several council camporees were held at LCRA-Lost Pines including the 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983 and 1984 Camporees. Council camporees became too problematic at LCRA-Lost Pines because of the lack of parking space. Beginning around 1990, council districts were charged with the primary responsibility of holding camporees.

In 1981, Allen Walker was Camp Director. Sam West and Jason Hughes were Program Directors. Jerry Acton was Camp Director in 1982 and 1983. In 1984, Bob Treece was Camp Director and Andy Marks was Program Director.



The above patches were available from the Camp Trading Post between 1977 and 1984. They were not specific summer camp issues but rather a generic camp patch. It is unknown which lettering (red or orange) came first.



In 1984, the shooting sports ranges were named for W.T. McCauley, the first Camp Ranger, at LCRA-Lost Pines. Mr. Mac is pictured in this 1983 edition of the Corral.

Jack Swenson retired as Council Program Director in 1981. Dale Hewgley retired as Scout Executive in June 1984 and Ray Smith became the Scout Executive.

In 1984, many improvements were made to the camp. The family camp area was started on the northwest side of camp, the Jack Swenson Ecology Center (Nature pavilion) was completed near the first bridge, a barrier-free campsite (Freedom) was completed just west of the dining hall, a new building was completed in the maintenance yard and a Webelos Camp area, Camp Akela, was designated just east of the rifle range. John Hajdik helped in building Camp Akela.



1985 camp issue, commemorating the 75th Anniversary of Scouting.



Numerous Wood Badge courses have been held at Camp Tom Wooten and at LCRA-Lost Pines. During the 75th Anniversary Celebration, SC 298 issued its own patch for the course held at Camp Tom Wooten.



The patch above was a generic camp issue patch from around 1986.



1986 summer camp issue. Paul Carter was the Council Program Director. Glenn Seelow was the Camp Director and Kent Hall was the Program Director.



1987 summer camp issue, 75th Anniversary of Scouting. Paul Carter was the Council Program Director. Wolf Mountain Scout Ranch also opened in 1987. No longterm council camp was held at Wolf Mountain although it did host district camporees, Soil and Water Conservation camps and at least one Order of the Arrow assembly. The above pin is the only known council issue for Wolf Mountain. The pins were given to all those who attended the grand opening of Wolf Mountain. Luke Rogers was the on-site caretaker of Wolf Mountain.



1988 summer camp issue. Paul Carter was the Camp Director.



In 1988 the Capitol Area Council issued this patch to commemorate the "Experience Excellence Camp Year". Proceeds provided financial support to the "Good Turn Campership Fund" for LCRA-Lost Pines. Only 200 of these patches were made and they were sold for \$10.00 each.



1988 LCRA-Lost Pines Camp Staff.

1989 summer issue. The silver mylar border patch was issued to honor campers. Paul Carter was the Camp Director. Robert Hooks was the Program Director.





1990 summer camp issue. Martin Payne was the Camp Director. Robert Hooks was Program Director. This was the summer that the staff took care of a baby burro. At Scout-o-Rama, the council announced a contest for naming the baby burro before the first week of camp. They named it Radar after the M.A.S.H. television show.



1990 LCRA-Lost Pines Staff picture.



1991 summer camp issue. Jack Jenkins was the camp ranger. Martin Payne was the Camp Director. Blake Cotton was Program Director.

In 1991, the Capitol Area Council acquired the Dripping Springs Horse Center from the Heartland League in Dripping Springs. The property was used for Cub Resident Camp the first of which was Camp Spanish Spur. The Camp Director for the 1991 resident camp was Vince Rock.



1991 LCRA-Lost Pines Staff Picture



1992 summer camp issue. "A Bridge to the Future" was the theme for the 1993 National Jamboree. Martin Payne was Camp Director. Blake Cotton was Program Director. The Camp Director for the 1992 Cub Resident camp at Dripping Springs was Vince Rock. The theme was "Wagon Wheel".



1991 honor camper leather and branded arrowhead patch. 1992 Honor Camper and Staff leathers.



1993 summer camp issue. Martin Payne was the Camp Director. Don Cawood was the Program Director. The Camp Director for the 1993 Cub Resident camp at Dripping Springs was Vince Rock. The theme was Camp USA.



Front and back of 1993 LPSR Camp tee-shirt courtesy of Tom Hickerson.

In 1993, it rained virtually every day of summer camp. The moisture led to an infestation of pine beetles in the trees at camp. When the wind was not blowing, and the rain stopped, it was discovered that some kind of “droppings” were still falling from the pine trees onto tents in campsites. People could hear it hitting the tents. Ricky Dolifka finally figured out that it was pine beetle “poop” that was coming down as they ate their way through the trees in camp. This was the start of staffers wearing tall black rubber boots at camp. They were purchased from Walmart in Bastrop.



1994 summer camp issue. The patch to the right is likely a campership fundraiser patch from 2004. Martin Payne was the Camp Director. Don Cawood was the Program Director. Tom Hickerson was Cawood's assistant. The Camp Director for the 1994 Cub Resident camp at Dripping Springs was Vince Rock. The theme was "Black Raven".

By 1994, the Camp newsletter was called the Camp Bugle.

THE CAMP BUGLE

A CAMP NEWSLETTER FOR SCOUTS, PARENTS AND LEADERS



See What Happens When You Spend A Week At Lost Pines Scout Reservation

The moment summer camp is announced in the spring you'll be raring to go. You'll pitch in with your patrol to plan and work toward this exciting event.

Troop-camping is the Scout way of summer camping. It means that all the fellows in your troop-camp together with your own Scoutmaster and assistants. Each patrol lives as an individual unit within the troop area. Each patrol has its own tents and is under the leadership of its own patrol leader.

You wonder what summer camp is like? We'll find out, imagine yourself out there at camp!

MORNING IN SUMMER CAMP. You awaken to an exciting new day with your best friends. You look out through the open tent flap and see a smiling sun in a blue sky streaming through the trees. You jump out of bed, grab your soap and towel and join the others for the morning wash. A few moments later you are back in your tent. You straighten things up, bring your bedroll out for airing and get dressed. Then you head over to the dining hall for breakfast.

Before you start on your day's activities, you zip back to camp, making sure everything is spic and span, ready for the visit of the camp commissioners as you compete for Honor Troop.

Just before you leave for merit badge classes, your troop gets together around the flagpole as Old Glory is run aloft. Your eyes follow the flag - red, white, blue - against a clear blue sky.

After the ceremony, you're off for the day's activities. First there is work to be done. Your patrol has decided that your campsite needs a few improvements and additions. There's the clothesline to put up, and some pioneering projects to build. With your patrol all pitching in, the projects are finished in no time.

What next? Perhaps this is the day you have planned to go adventuring. What'll it be? An exploration hike on that old camp trail? A nature hike looking for animals, birds, rocks and minerals? An orienteering race, cross-country with map and compass?

Hurry now....it's time for a swim! What a glorious feeling to jump into the clear pool with your friends as you earn your Swimming merit badge. You hear the clear toll of the camp bell announcing lunch, so you all head over for chow and a quick program. The food disappears as fast as it hits the plate.

AFTERNOON IN CAMP. Afternoon in camp has a way of rocketing by. So many things to do. Perhaps archery or a visit to the rifle range. You may be ready for the challenge of the Action Archery course, off through the woods, or a shot at rappelling from our 32 foot tower! The water of Lake Bastrop beckons you to head out with a buddy for some rowing or canoeing. The clear blue waters of the pool call you back for a refreshing swim.

After a formal retreat ceremony, retiring the colors for the evening, everyone heads off to supper, the eating highlight of the day. Once again, you have the chance to share a meal with your friends and enjoy a program.

After supper, maybe your patrol has challenged another patrol to a volleyball game or even a soccer game on the camp's field. Perhaps you are even going to try a wild game of capture the flag, as you wait for the evening activities to begin.

EVENING AT CAMP. Camp offers you many programs in the evening. Perhaps your Scoutmaster has arranged for a troop canoe swim or rowing race. Maybe he set up a troop shoot-off at the rifle range. Of course, there is also the new skeet range, where you might try your hand at shooting a fast-moving clay pigeon with a 20-gauge shotgun!

There are lots of special campwide activities planned, too. One night you may participate in the Water Carnival and Jell-O Party. Challenge another troop to a volleyball contest on Volleyball Challenge Night, while the Scoutmasters challenge the staff to their traditional volleyball contest.

There is just so much to do, there isn't room to describe it all. Your day at Lost Pines is crammed full of exciting new activities for you to try - and you'll be sure to come back for years to come.



Provisional Camping

Provisional camping will be during the 6th and 7th weeks of camp (July 18/24 and July 25/31). The provisional camp is for boys returning for an additional week of camp or because their troop is not attending Lost Pines Summer Camp. Adequate leadership is provided for these Scouts. The fee is \$120 per camper and \$100 for those returning for a second week of camp. For application, contact the Scout office.

Lost Pines Scout Shop

Lost Pines Scout Reservation has a complete Scout Shop with almost anything and everything in the way of Scouting that you have ever wanted. You have access to this shop during your stay at camp. The shop is located where the old Handicraft Lodge was located. Come see what we have done in making our Scout shop a model for camps across the nation.

The Lost Pines Country Club theme was used off and on during the 1990s. The idea behind the theme was in jest when Scout Executive Ray Smith suggested building a three-hole golf course on the Wooten side of camp. During this time some of the buildings has signs in the “country club” theme. For example, the Trading Post had a sign reading “Lost Pines Pro Shop.” Pins and t-shirts were made using the theme although it does not appear on any patch issued during the 1990s.





1995 summer camp issue. Martin Payne was Camp Director. Randy Yandell was the Program Director. This was also the first Winter Camp held by Capitol Area Council at LCRA-Lost Pines. Jeff Wiginton was the first Winter Camp Director. Karl Olsen was the Program Director. Stew Myrick was the assistant Program Director. The Cub Resident Camp was called Camp Broken Arrow. The Camp Director for the 1995 Cub Resident camp at Dripping Springs was Paul Hopkins. The Program Director was George Finch.





1995 LCRA- Lost Pines Camp Staff.

Left to Right:

Back row- Mark (last name unknown), Juan Minjarez, Ben Atherton, Mike Aldridge, Gary Martin, Lee Erwin, unknown , Chris Peltier, A.P. Pundt, Steve Wolf, Allen "Bambi" Dunne, John Woolsey, Brian (last name unknown), Chris Johnson, Scotty Beck, unknown , Bill Tabb, Stanley Martin, unknown, Scott Rouse, unknown, Stuart Harrington, Zach Briggs

2nd row (leaning forward) - Ricky Dolifka, Jeremy Hansen, Gene Calabro, Martin Payne, Errol Banta, Julian (last name unknown) Nick Cody, John Molis, Jill Griffith, Andrew Kinard, Adam Alsobrook, unknown, unknown, Randy Yandell

Front row- Nick Rhode, unknown, unknown, Nicholas Cowey, Phillip Martin, unknown, Katie Nelson, April Parra, Shannon Miller, Alan Haney, Chris "Animal" Johnson, Derek Thomas, Nico Pena, Jack Jenkins, Peanut, Danny Smith



1996 summer and winter camp issues. Martin Payne was Camp Director Randy Yandell was the Program Director. Mike Hanley was the Winter Camp Director. The Camp Director for the 1996 Cub Resident camp at Dripping Springs was Paul Hopkins. The Program Director was George Finch. The theme of the camp was Olympic Games.



In 1996, Tonkawa Lodge voted to donate the labor and materials for the construction of a conference and medical lodge at Lost Pines. Construction was completed by the C.P. Snider Construction Co. Lindsay Lodge was dedicated at the May Tonkawa Lodge assembly in 1997. It is named for Ben Lindsay, adviser to

Tonkawa Lodge from 1963 until 1993. A special lodge patch was issued by the Lodge as well as a commemorative set of lodge patches to defray the cost of the construction.



Ben Lindsay, on left with E. Urner Goodman, center, and Dabney Kennedy, on the right, at the 1976 Section Conference.





View of Lindsay Lodge from STEM drone cam by Jessica Snider.



1997 summer, winter and staff issue. Note the different color base material on the summer camp patches. Martin Payne was Camp Director and Brian Garrett was the Program Director. Jack Jenkins retired as Camp Ranger and Bill Schults became the Camp Ranger.

The Camp Director for the 1997 Cub Resident camp at Dripping Springs was Mike Hanley. Allen "Bambi" Dunne was the Program Director. The theme of the camp was King Arthur's Knights.



Above right is Danny Finch and Nick Cowey at Living History in 1997.



1998 summer and winter camp issues and honor camper strip. This was the year that Capitol Area Council purchased the property at Lake Bastrop and it became known as simply Lost Pines Scout Reservation. Martin Payne was Camp Director. Brian Garrett was the Program Director for half the summer and then Nick Cowey stepped in.

Greg Covington was the Winter Camp Director. Cub Resident Camp was held at the Dripping Springs Horse Center. Bob Oatman was the Camp Director and Ruth Ann Johnson was the Program Director.



1999 summer and winter camp issues. Martin Payne was Camp Director and Nick Cowey was Program Director. Greg Covington was the Winter Camp Director. Cub Resident Camp was held at the Dripping Springs Horse Center. Bob Oatman was the Camp Director and Ruth Ann Johnson was the Program Director.

Pictured above is the Campmaster patch designed by David McMullen in 1999.



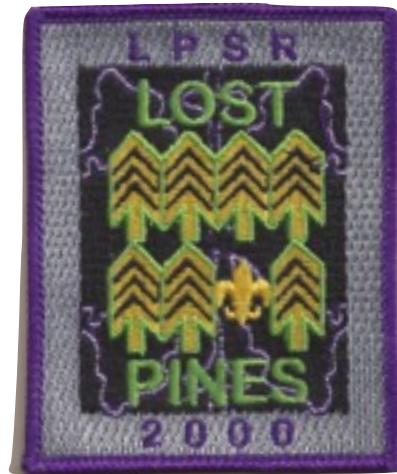
1999 LPSR Staff picture.

Back Row: Martin Payne, Jeff Shirley, Bill Shults, Drew Abrego, Rob Montgomery, unknown, unknown, Jake Fowler, Rob Tabor, George Finch, Danny Finch, Henry unknown, Buck Tucker

3rd Row (leaning forward): Nicholas Cowey, unknown, unknown, Joe (last name unknown), Errol Banta, unk, Thomas Baen, Dayton Thompson, unk, unk, Edward Alonzo, Ricky Dolifka, Ernst Grieve, Ishmael Soto

2nd Row (on knee): Kyle Bohl, Josh (last name unknown), Donny Davol, unk, Will Reimer, Robert Scranton, Jeremiah Briggs, Zack Cook, Hector Olvera, Jr. , Josh (last name unknown), unknown, unknown, Robert Perkins, Adam Lagesse, Stephen Arndt, Jason Scranton

1st Row: Carl Seale, unknown, Ben Sudds, Alice Banta, Sid Covington, Hector Olvera, Sr., Barbara Banta, Daniel Fulford, Sarah Bumpass, Brian Herrin, Johnna Klapugh, Mark Lewis, Robyn Balzen.



2000 summer and winter camp issues. This was the first year that Cub Resident Camp moved to Camp Tom Wooten at LCRA Lost Pines Scout Reservation from the horse center at Dripping Springs. Tom McSwain was LPSR Camp Director, Nick Cowey was Program Director. Greg Covington was the Winter Camp Director. Jeff Shirley was the Wooten Camp Director and Ruth Ann Johnson was the Program Director. Martin Payne was the Reservation Director.

In July 2000, several former staffers, David Stephenson, Donald Stevenson and Robert Hooks arranged for the first staff reunion to be held at Lost Pines. Don Cawood, Mike Aldridge and Randy Yandell did most of the work for the event. Since then, Lost Pines Staff members have met the Saturday after Christmas for lunch to reminisce. Below is the patch for that event designed by David McMullen.



In December 2001, the first council campout was held at Griffith League Scout Ranch. Dubbed the “Millennium Campout”, Nicholas Cowey and Ricky Dolifka put on a huge campfire program celebrating the heritage of Texas and the Griffith League Ranch. The ranch covers approximately 5,000 acres in Bastrop County. The historical ownership of this property may easily be traced from Mexico to the Nation of Texas to the family with the Griffith name to the Capitol Area Council, B.S.A. When the Capitol Area Council obtained the Griffith League Scout Ranch in 1999, it was viewed as a very important asset that could be used for high-adventure, Scouting oriented activities. Early visions were of a Philmont-style program oriented facility with emphasis on Texas history. That vision changed significantly when it became known that the Houston toad, an endangered species, was present at the Griffith League Scout Ranch.⁶⁷



2001 summer, winter and resident camp issues. Tom McSwain was the LPSR Camp Director, Laurie Post was the Program Director. John Beauregard was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Ruby Starr was the Program Director. Bill Schults left as Camp Ranger and Alvin Summers was hired as the new Camp Ranger.



In 2000 and 2001, Council Commissioner, Sid Covington organized the most recent sessions of the Pack and Paddle Program that was conducted on the Colorado River.



2001 LPSR Staff picture. Camp Director Tom McSwain back row left end.



2002 summer, winter and resident camp issues. Martin Payne was Camp Director and Mike Hanley was Program Director. Ed Henderson was the Winter Camp Director. Nick Cowey was the Winter Camp Program Director. Bob Oatman was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Ruby Starr was the Program Director. Ray Smith retired as Scout Executive in 2002.



2002 scoutmaster merit badge. This was a 6" back patch.



2002 LPSR Staff picture at the Bastrop County Courthouse. Top back row on left end is Rick Denison. Fourth from left is Program Director Mike Hanley. Second from right top back row is Ben Hooks.



In 2002 the climbing tower on the Tom Wooten side of camp burned down under suspicious circumstances. The Forest Service had been doing some controlled burns in the area and it was suspected that this may have been the cause.





2003 summer, winter and resident camp issues. Martin Payne was the Camp Director. Jerry Butts, was Program Director for two weeks and then Robert Scranton took over as Program Director. Ruby Starr was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Viki McMahon was the Program Director. "Big Ed" Henderson was the Winter Camp Director and Robert Scranton was the Winter Program Director. Ray Smith retired and Tom Varnell became the new Scout Executive during the year.



2003 LPSR Staff picture taken at T-Bird Island.



Entrance to T-Bird Island circa 2004.



2004 summer, winter and resident camp issues. James Johnson was the Reservation Director. Mark Smith was the LPSR Camp Director. Thomas Baen was the Program Director. "Big Ed" Henderson was the Winter Camp Director. Robert Scranton was the Winter Program Director. Ruby Starr was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Viki McMahon was the Program Director. Eddie Arledge became the Camp Ranger. Below is a LPSR belt buckle first issued in 2004.





2004 LPSR Staff picture at T-Bird Island.



Current gate sign.



In June of 2004, Dok's Tower was completed and dedicated to the many doctors who had given their time, talent and labor to Scouting. The tower was built by Richard Galbraith of Galbraith Construction Co. who donated much of the labor. The tower was an instant program success. It provides free climbing and rappelling access and, at 78 feet, it is the highest Scout climbing tower in Texas. The tower is open to campers during the summer and throughout the year to units who must provide their own certified climbing instructor.



2005 summer, winter and resident camp issues. Mark Smith was the LPSR Camp Director for summer camp. Thomas Baen was the Program Director. Jay Gomez was the Winter Camp Program Director. The “cool cubbing camp” and the “cool breaking camp” were spring break programs in 2005-2006. Te Starr was the instigator of the spring break program. All cub camps for this year were directed by Ruby Starr. Viki McMahon was the Program Director.



The above buckles were issued in 2005. There were 100 gold buckles made and numbered. They were sold as a fundraiser to offset program costs at LPSR. The "Est. 1973" is incorrect as LPSR was established in 1965 with the first longterm camp starting in 1968 and the first dining hall camp in 1972.



In 2005, the improvements at Camp Tom Wooten were completed and ready for yearround use by units. These included, Fort Houston, Indian Village, Mine shaft and the pool. The pirate ship has yet to be started. Rockers for council sponsored events were also made.





2006 summer, winter and resident camp issues. A generic patch was also issued for Griffith League Scout Ranch in 2006. Mark Smith was the LPSR Camp Director. Stew Myrick was the Winter Camp Program Director. Jake Fowler was the Program Director. Viki McMahon was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Karen Dufresne was the the Cub Program Director. Webelos Extreme was conducted at the end of resident camp sessions.

In 2006, Tonkawa Lodge was asked to host the SR 2/3 South Conclave at Lost Pines Scout Reservation. Devin Curry was the Tonkawa Lodge Chief. The event took place in March 2006. Lodge members participated in two work weekends prior to the event in order to prepare the camp. If you participated in the work weekends you earned the LP and TW devices on the host lodge patch. Over 800 Arrowmen from nine different lodges attended this conclave. Many of the classes were held in GP tents provided by Col Te. Starr and the Texas National Guard. The Lodge rented a circus tent to put on the parade ground in case of inclement weather. It was used as overflow for the dining hall. A powwow was held on Saturday night that was the best powwow that anyone could remember.





This patch was a generic council issue for the Camp Tom Wooten program areas following the 2005 patch with segments.

In 2006, Council President Jack Holford donated the funds to build a new waterfront area at the end of the pipeline road east of the dining hall. Part of the new area involved a "blob". It was an instant program success.





2007 summer, winter and cub resident camp issues. Mark Smith was the LPSR Camp Director. Greg Lynch was the Program Director. Viki McMahon was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Karen Dufresne was the Cub Program Director. Webelos Extreme was conducted after the resident camp sessions. Eddie Arledge was the Camp Ranger. Scout Executive Tom Darnell was replaced by J.T. Dabbs.

New programs for summer camp at Lost Pines included a 3-day Griffith Ranger Trek for older scouts that featured trail building and conservation projects and a U.S. Cavalry Living History Camp.

The new chapel at Camp Tom Wooten was built during 2007, donated by former Council President Steve Welch, the structure was named Welch Chapel.





2008 summer, winter and staff patch issues. Ed Willis and Mark Smith, who passed away during the year, were Camp Directors at LPSR. Mike Eddins was the Program Director. Ed Willis was also the Winter Camp Director.



2008 Cub Resident Camp, Webelos Winter Camp and Webelos Extreme patches. Bob Oatman was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Taylor Nichols was the Cub Program Director.



2009 summer, winter and resident camp issues. Webelos Extreme was held at LPSR following summer camp. Ed Willis was the LPSR summer Camp Director. Mike Eddins was Program Director. Ed Willis was also the Winter Camp Director. Bob Oatman was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Taylor Nichols was the Cub Program Director.



2009 Staff members Austin Edmiston, Benjamin Kees Straver, Callie Harakal, Zach Scouras, Alex Clark and Anthony Rabaey.



2010 summer, winter and Cub Resident Camp, Webelos Winter Camp, Webelos Extreme issues and 100 degree patch for the centennial year. Jay Gomez was the LPSR summer Camp Director. Jarrett Kincaid was the Program Director. Matthew Solbach was the Winter Camp Program Director. Will Hill was the LPSR ranger. Eddie Arledge moved to Griffith Ranch. Bob Oatman was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Taylor Nichols was the Cub Program Director.

In 2010, the Gindler Water Front area was opened at Camp Tom Wooten. Named for Larry Gindler⁶⁸, longtime staff member at LCRA-Lost Pines, and donated by the Gindler family, the new waterfront area at Cub World was a welcome addition to the program of the weekend and resident Cub camps.

The new Gindler Waterfront features a dock with a staging area for Scouts to prepare for getting in and out of the swimming and boating area. The

waterfront has a nautical theme with a large diameter ship rope outlining the area. Scouts enter the area under a gateway that is capped by an aluminum canoe.

Just outside the roped area there is a covered pavilion that serves as an outdoor learning center for the waterfront and other activities at Cub World. The pavilion, docks, and staging area are all connected by crushed granite walkways.





2011 LPSR summer camp issues. Jay Gomez was the LPSR summer Camp Director. Jarrett Kincaid was the Program Director.

The Tonkawa Challenge patch required a scout to complete 20 activities or events to earn the patch.

SCUBA was introduced in 2011. There is only one other summer camp in the state (not counting high adventure bases) that offers Scuba as part of their regular summer camp program activities.

The ATV program was also introduced in 2011. One of only a few camps in the nation selected by the National Office for the ATV pilot program, LPSR is the only summer camp in the state that has ATV as part of their regular summer camp activities. The ATV program was added to Winter Camp in 2014.

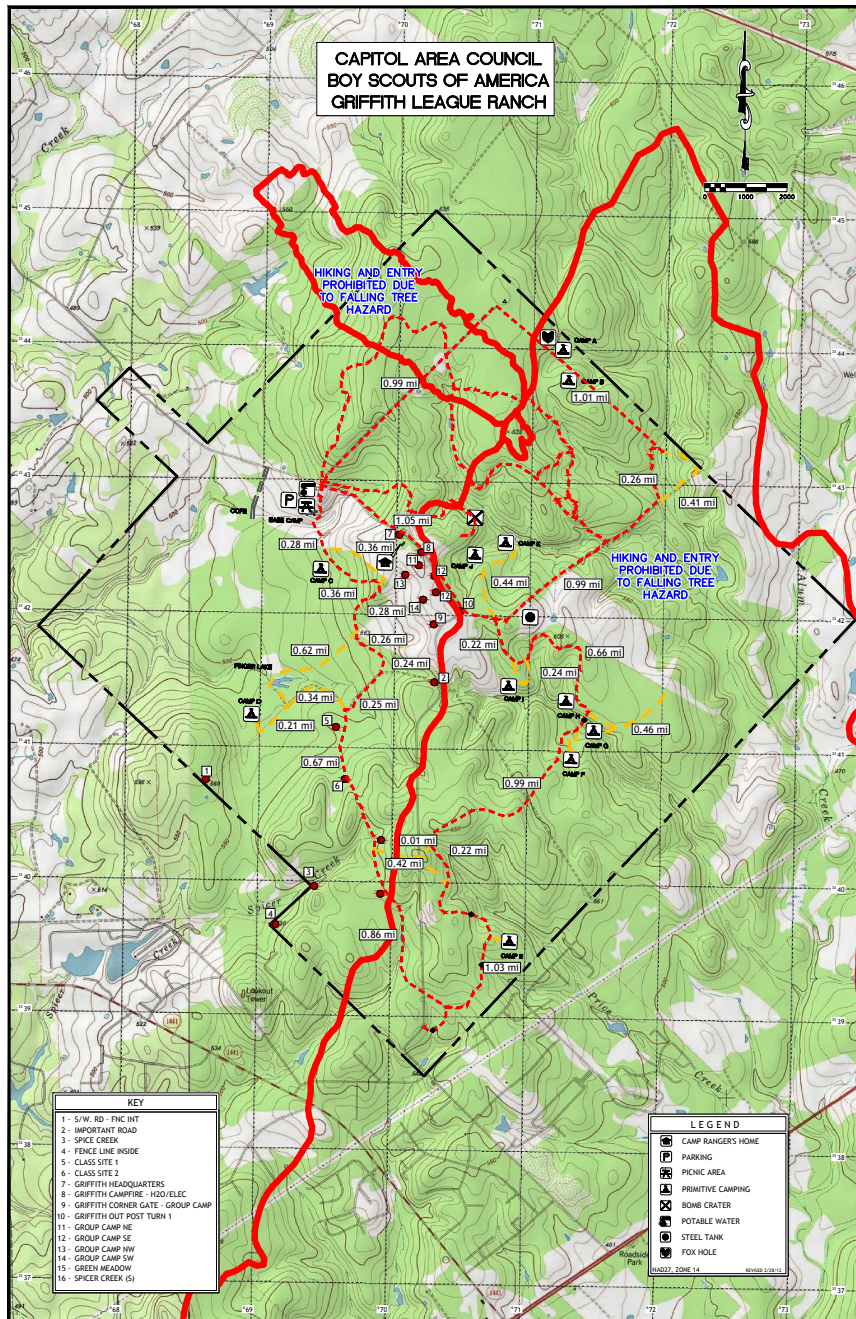




Above are the 2011 Winter Camp patch, the Cub Resident Camp patch, the Cub Winter Camp Patch and staff patch and the Webelos Extreme patch. Ed Willis was the Winter Camp Director. Ruby Starr was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Josiah and Aimee Cook were the Program Directors. Alicia Woehl was the Webelos Winter Camp Director.

September 4, 2011 brought an epic disaster to the Bastrop, Texas area. Drought conditions and high winds combined to ignite a wildfire that spanned the county from Hwy 290 to Smithville, Texas. Two people were killed by the fire, which destroyed 1,673 homes and inflicted an estimated \$325 million of insured property damage. Lost Pines Scout Reservation was miraculously spared any damage as a result of the fire. Griffith Scout Ranch was not as lucky. Over 2,500 acres of pine forest were destroyed in the blaze.





Map of Griffith League fire damage. The areas outlined in solid red were the areas most heavily fire-damaged during the Bastrop Fires. Camping and hiking in those areas is restricted due to the falling tree hazards that continue to exist.



Lost Pines Map from 2011 camp guide.



2012 LPSR summer camp, winter camp, cub resident camp and Webelos winter camp issues. Joel Rice was the LPSR Camp Director. Mark Lewis was the Program Director and also the Camp Director for Winter Camp. Austin Edmiston was the assistant Program Director. Kenny Wines became the assistant ranger. Tabby Darilek was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Joanna Starr was the Cub Program Director. Alicia Woehl was the Webelos Winter Camp Director.

In 2013, Tonkawa Lodge hosted the SR 2/3 South Conclave at Lost Pines Scout Reservation. Brian Ellis was the Tonkawa Lodge Chief. Once again, the Lodge hosted two work days in advance of the event. The arrow and shield devices for the host lodge patch were given to those who participated in the work days. Approximately 630 Arrowmen attended the conclave.



Due in large part to the fundraising ability of Executive Board member Ben Turner, Lost Pines was able to build a new and improved pool facility that had its grand opening in 2013.



The 3-D action Archery Range was also introduced in 2013. It is the premier 3-D action archery range for BSA summer camps in the state.





2013 LPSR summer camp issues and winter camp patches, Webelos Winter Camp, Webelos Extreme and token for Cub Resident Camp. No patch was issued for Cub Resident Camp. Bob Oatman was the LPSR Camp Director. Jessica Sylvester and Connie Schulte were the Program Directors. Tabby Darilek was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Jim Lynch was the Cub Program Director. Loren Tunncliffe was the Webelos Extreme Director. Alicia Woehl was the Webelos Winter Camp Director. Roy Wallace became the new Camp Ranger.



Michael Jackson, Alicia Woehl, Marc Tucker at the Jedi Training Academy - Webelos Winter Camp 2013.



2014 summer issues, Webelos Extreme and Cub Resident patches. The ghosted patches are honor camper and Arrowman awards for camp. The Timohuacan patch was issued in honor of a visiting Mexican troop. Te Starr was the LPSR Camp Director. Joe Rasmussen was the Program Director. Tabby Darilek was the Cub Resident Camp Director and Jim Lynch was the Cub Program Director. Loren Tunnicliffe was the Webelos Extreme Director.



In 2014, Col. Te Starr commissioned these anniversary patches to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the 1st Wilderness camp in 1968 and the 75th anniversary of the first winter camp held at Camp Tom Wooten in 1939.

Miscellaneous LPSR Patches and Memorabilia



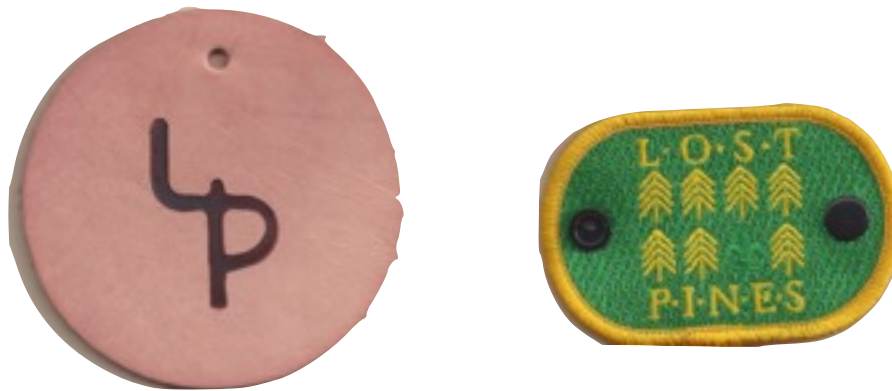
Bumper sticker, promotional button and staff parking sticker.



Lost Pines Commissioners hat patches.



Cope patch from 2006.



Leather with brand version and 2013 neckerchief slide.



CSP issued in 1995.



CSP issued in 2011.





The above staff and camper pins were issued from the late 1970s to the present.

Staffers can be seen wearing the white leather patch with a staff pin in the 1991 staff picture herein. Started in 1987, it is referred to as the “white badge” or “white badge of spirit” and is given to staffers who exceed expected levels of performance. The only people who vote on the award are previous recipients. The Admirals club pins were given to scoutmasters who volunteered to be the barge drivers who ferried scouts from the scout craft area which is now the waterfront to Tom Wooten for participation in COPE or tower activities.

APPENDIX 1

Camp Tom Wooten

Year	Camp Dir.	Program Dir.	Ranger
1939	Noel Amstead and Vincent C. Hobbs		
1940			
1941			
1942	W.B. Templar and J.L. Tarr		
1943			
1944			
1945			H.H. "Pop" Porterfield
1946	(between 43 and 51 were Floyd Davis, George Pechacek and Marshall Monroe)		H.H. "Pop" Porterfield Alfred Michael "Chief" Venne
1947	George Pechacek		H.H. "Pop" Porterfield Alfred Michael "Chief" Venne
1948			H.H. "Pop" Porterfield Alfred Michael "Chief" Venne
1949			Alfred Michael "Chief" Venne
1950			Alfred Michael "Chief" Venne
1951			Alfred Michael "Chief" Venne
1952	Tom Ford		Alfred Michael "Chief" Venne
1953	Tom Ford		Alfred Michael "Chief" Venne
1954	Jim Edwards		Richard Ennis Lee
1955			Richard Ennis Lee
1956	John Montgomery		Richard Ennis Lee
1957	Leo C. Lee		Richard Ennis Lee
1958	John H. Pounds		C.V. "Charlie" Robinson
1959	John H. Pounds		C.V. "Charlie" Robinson
1960	John H. Pounds		
1961	John H. Pounds		Johnny Adams
1962	John H. Pounds		Johnny Adams
1963	Richard O. Bentley		Johnny Adams
1964	Frank Hilton		Richard "Dick" Givens
1965	Frank Hilton		Richard "Dick" Givens
1966	Frank Hilton		Richard "Dick" Givens

1967	Jack Swenson		Clyde Liesman
1968	Jack Swenson		Clyde Liesman
1969	Jack Swenson		Clyde Liesman
1970	Jack Swenson		Clyde Liesman
1971	Jack Swenson		Clyde Liesman
1972	John D. Johnson and Fred Tull		Clyde Liesman

APPENDIX 2

Lost Pines Scout Reservation Summer Camp

Year	Res. Dir.	Camp Dir.	Program Dir.	Ranger
1968		Ken Luce- Wild. John Johnson-JLT Ed Koch- Cons. Camp		W.T. McCauley
1969		Ken Luce- Wild.	David Weber	W.T. McCauley
1970		Ken Luce- Wild.		W.T. McCauley
1971		Ken Luce- Wild.		W.T. McCauley
1972	Ken Luce	Ken Luce- LP5R ?Wild.	Bill Fannin	W.T. McCauley Clyde Liesman?
1973	Ken Luce	Ken Luce-LP5R Bill Fannin- Wild. P&P	Bill Fannin	W.T. McCauley Clyde Liesman
1974		Ken Luce-LP5R Bill Fannin- Wild. P&P	Bob Winn? David Avant?	W.T. McCauley Clyde Liesman
1975		Ken Luce or Robert Stluka?- LP5R Bill Fannin- Wild. P&P	David Avant?	W.T. McCauley Clyde Liesman
1976	Jack Swenson	David Bell-LP5R Jack Knight- Wild. 2wk Robert Stluka- Wild 2wk	David Avant Bill Stout – 2wk Ken Barnett- 2wk	W.T. McCauley Clyde Liesman
1977		David Avant	Max Fisher	Clyde Liesman W.T. McCauley
1978		Max Fisher		Clyde Liesman W.T. McCauley
1979		Max Fisher	Allen Walker	Jack Jenkins
1980		Max Fisher	Allen Walker	Jack Jenkins
1981	Bill Bland	Allen Walker	Jason Hughes Sam West	Jack Jenkins
1982		Jerry Acton	Allen Walker?	Jack Jenkins
1983		Jerry Acton	Allen Walker?	Jack Jenkins
1984		Bob Trece	Andy Marks	Jack Jenkins
1985				Jack Jenkins
1986		Glenn Seelow or Bob Crowell?	Kent Hall or Skip Roberts?	Jack Jenkins
1987		Paul Carter	Kent Hall	Jack Jenkins
1988		Paul Carter	Kent Hall	Jack Jenkins
1989		Paul Carter?	Robert Hook	Jack Jenkins
1990		Martin Payne	Robert Hook	Jack Jenkins
1991		Martin Payne	Blake Cotton	Jack Jenkins
1992		Martin Payne	Blake Cotton	Jack Jenkins
1993		Martin Payne	Don Cawood	Jack Jenkins
1994		Martin Payne	Don Cawood	Jack Jenkins
1995		Martin Payne	Randy Yandell	Jack Jenkins
1996		Martin Payne	Randy Yandell	Jack Jenkins

1997		Martin Payne	Brian Garrett	Bill Shults
1998		Martin Payne	Brian Garrett Nick Cowey	
1999		Martin Payne	Nick Cowey	Bill Shults
2000	Martin Payne	Tom McSwain	Nick Cowey	Bill Shults
2001	Martin Payne	Tom McSwain	Lauri Post	Bill Shults Buck Tucker
2002		Martin Payne	Mike Hanley	Alvin Summers Buck Tucker
2003		Martin Payne	Jerry Butts Robert Scranton Mark Smith	Eddie Arledge Buck Tucker
2004	Martin Payne	Mark Smith	Thomas Baen	Eddie Arledge Buck Tucker
2005	Martin Payne	Mark Smith	Jake Fowler	Eddie Arledge Buck Tucker
2006	Martin Payne	Mark Smith	Greg Lynch	Eddie Arledge Buck Tucker
2007	Martin Payne	Mark Smith	Greg Lynch	Eddie Arledge Buck Tucker
2008	Martin Payne	Ed Willis	Mike Eddins Jay Gomez Carly Stevens	Eddie Arledge
2009	Rick Denison	Ed Willis	Mike Eddins Jay Gomez- GLSR	Eddie Arledge
2010	Rick Denison	Jay Gomez	Jared Kincaid Kendall Hooks- GLSR	Eddie Arledge Will Hill
2011	Rick Denison	Jay Gomez	Jared Kincaid Matt Solbach Kendall Hooks- High Adventure	Eddie Arledge
2012	Rick Denison	Joel Rice	Mark Lewis Austin Edmiston	Eddie Arledge Kenny Wines
2013	Rick Denison	Bob Oatman	Jessica Sylvester Connie Schulte- High Adventure	Roy Wallace Kenny Wines
2014	Rick Denison	Te Starr	Joe Rasmussen	Roy Wallace Kenny Wines

APPENDIX 3

Lost Pines Winter Camp

year	Camp Dir.	Prog. Dir.
1995	Jeff Wiginton	Karl Olsen, Stew Myrick
1996	Mike Hanley	Allen Dunne
1997	Greg Covington	Bill Hood
1998	Greg Covington	Jim Sylvester
1999	Greg Covington	
2000	Greg Covington	Nick Cowey
2001	Bill Hood	Greg Lynch
2002	Rick Denison	Greg Lynch
2003	Ed Henderson	Nick Cowey
2004	Ed Henderson	Robert Scranton
2005	Mark Smith	Jay Gomez
2006	Mark Smith	Stew Myrick
2007	Marry Starnes	Mike Eddins
2008	Ed Willis	Mike Eddins
2009	Ed Willis	Mike Eddins
2010	Stew Myrick	Matthew Solbach
2011	Ed Willis	Austin Edmiston
2012	Mark Lewis	Austin Edmiston
2013	Bob Oatman	Te Starr
2014	Te Starr	Joe Rasmussen

APPENDIX 4

Cub Resident Camp

Year	Camp	Camp Dir.	Prog. Dir.
1991	DS-HC- Camp Spanish Spur	Vince Rock	
1992	DS-HC- Wagon Wheel	Vince Rock	
1993	DS-HC-Camp USA	Vince Rock	
1994	DS-HC- Black Raven	Vince Rock	
1995	DS-HC- Camp Broken Arrow	Paul Hopkins	George Finch
1996	DS-HC- Olympic Games	Paul Hopkins	George Finch
1997	DS-HC- King Arthur's Knights	Mike Hanley	Allen "Bambi" Dunne
1998	DS-HC- El Dorado	Bob Oatman	Ruth Ann Johnson
1999	DS-HC- Return to El Dorado	Bob Oatman	Ruth Ann Johnson
2000	CTW	Jeff Shirley	Ruth Ann Johnson
2001	CTW-Flight Academy	John Beauregard	Ruby Starr
2002	CTW	Bob Oatman	Ruby Starr
2003	CTW	Bob Oatman	Ruby Starr
2004	CTW	Bob Oatman	Ruby Starr
2005	CTW	Ruby Starr	Viki McMahon
2006	CTW- Camp of the Midnight Sun	Viki McMahon	Karen Dufresne
2007	CTW- Wild West Rendezvous	Viki McMahon	Karen Dufresne
2008	CTW- Sub Scout Space Camp	Bob Oatman	Taylor Nichols
2009	CTW- Jungle Edition	Bob Oatman	Taylor Nichols
2010	CTW-Pirates	Bob Oatman	Taylor Nichols
2011	CTW- Knights of the Roundtable	Ruby Starr	Josiah and Aimee Cook
2012	CTW- Deep in the Heart of Texas	Tabby Darilek	Joanna Starr
2013	CTW	Tabby Darilek	Jim Lynch
2014	CTW- Under Cubstruction	Tabby Darilek	Jim Lynch

APPENDIX 5

Webelos Extreme

Year	Camp	Camp Dir.	Prog. Dir.
2005	LPSR	Jack Gindler	Kevin McConnell
2006	LPSR	Jack Gindler	Cam Witt
2007	LPSR	Jack Gindler	Cam Witt
2008	LPSR	Jack Gindler	Cam Witt
2009	LPSR	Jack Gindler	Cam Witt
2010	LPSR	Scott Burton	Chris Holtkamp
2011	LPSR	Scott Burton	Chris Holtkamp
2012	LPSR	Chris Holtkamp	Lori Tunncliffe
2013	LPSR	Lori Tunncliffe	James Beck
2014	LPSR	Lori Tunncliffe	James Beck

Webelos Winter Camp

Year	Camp	Camp Dir.	Prog. Dir.
2008	CTW	Sonya Willis	
2009	CTW	Sonya Willis	
2010	CTW	Sonya Willis	
2011	CTW	Alicia Woehl	
2012	CTW	Alicia Woehl	
2013	CTW	Alicia Woehl	Josh Moses
2014	CTW	Alicia Woehl	

ENDNOTES

¹ Just over a year after Boy Scouts of America was incorporated in Washington, Lyman J. Bailey (1865-1935) organized Troop 1 In Austin, Texas, in March 1911, on the east side in what is known as the Tenth Ward. With only a British handbook on Scouting to guide him, the Austin civic leader aroused interest great enough to cause boys to walk from all parts of the city to attend meetings. The troop began with 40 boys and met every Friday night at the Young Men's Christian Society hall at 1100 Willow, one block from Ward Memorial (Methodist) Church where Bailey served as Sunday School Superintendent. (Building used by El Buen Pastor Presbyterian Church today). P. M. Vardell was the scoutmaster. Bailey served as Austin Council Scout Commissioner until his death in 1935.

² The Old Settlers Association of Williamson County is a group that celebrates the lives and sacrifices of the area's pioneer families. It grew out of annual meetings of Civil War Veterans, as former Confederate and Union soldiers and their families would camp out for several days in the summer, enjoying camaraderie, food and speeches. These gatherings along the San Gabriel River were so successful it was decided to organize a countywide reunion for the older families of Williamson County. The Old Settlers Association was chartered in 1904, open to people whose families had arrived in the county prior to 1871. The first "Annual Re-Union of the Old Settlers Association" was held in Georgetown in September 1904, with Colonel W.K. Makemson elected the first president. Colonel Makemson was a strong advocate of historic preservation, and one of the major draws of the early reunions was the display of artifacts and documents relating to early area history. The OSA continued to meet every August along the San Gabriel in Georgetown until 1921, when a major flood washed away the meeting grounds. After one year in Liberty Hill, the OSA made its way to Round Rock, at Nelson Park (along the east side of Georgetown Avenue north of Main Street). The OSA decided to make Round Rock its permanent headquarters in 1931. [http://www.williamson-county-historical-commission.org/Old Settlers Association of Williamson County.html](http://www.williamson-county-historical-commission.org/Old_Settlers_Association_of_Williamson_County.html)

³ The proprietress of the Makemson Hotel was Emma Dickman Makemson (1867-1938). She later married S.B. Makemson, brother of W.K. Makemson. She was born in Eberfeldt, Germany, and came to the United States with her mother at the age of five. Her father was already working in Galveston at the time. The family moved to Round Rock, south of Georgetown, where Emma worked in her mother's grocery store. There she allegedly witnessed the bank robbery and ensuing gun battle that ended in the shooting of the infamous outlaw Sam Bass. The Makemson Hotel operated from 1900 to 1924 by that name. <http://www.williamson-county-historical-commission.org>

⁴ This line was constructed in 1904 and served as the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad's mainline branch to Austin, Texas. It branched from the Katy main at Granger, Texas, and then headed west then south to Austin. The line was abandoned from Georgetown south to Pershing (near Freescale on Ed Bluestein), just outside Austin proper. It is not known when this section was abandoned, or for what reason. http://www.abandonedrails.com/Georgetown_to_Pershing

⁵ Noel P. Amstead was born on December 15, 1895, in Austin, Texas. His father, Joe Amstead Sr., was the proprietor of the Cuban Cigar Manufacturing Company in Austin. His mother was Maggie Schroeder Amstead. Noel was active in the Boy Scouts of America and worked as an Assistant Scoutmaster and Scoutmaster for the organization. He is credited for being involved in the Field Day event at Pease Park with Austin Troop #1 on February 12, 1916. Amstead married Martha Boerner in the early 1920s. Martha was born in Travis County on December 31, 1897. She worked as the treasurer of the Texas Congress of Parents & Teachers for much of her career. Mr. Amstead was the first Scout Executive for the Austin Council appointed on July 7, 1917. *Noel P. Amstead Papers (AR.2009.069). Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Austin, Texas.*

⁶Goodall Harrison Wooten (1869–1942), physician and civic leader, was born in Paris, Texas, in 1869, the son of Henrietta (Goodall) and Thomas Dudley Wooten. The family moved to Austin in the 1870s. Wooten received his B.S. and M.A. degrees at the University of Texas in 1891 and 1892. In 1895 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and began to practice medicine in Austin with his father. Throughout his life, Wooten was active in Travis County community affairs. The Wooten home was known throughout the South for its flower gardens. He was president of the Austin Chamber of Commerce in 1936 and again in 1937. In 1934 he presented to the Boy Scouts of the Central Texas area a camp located on Bull Creek and named in honor of his son, Tom D. Wooten, who died in his youth. Dr. Wooten was also instrumental in the founding of the Texas Memorial Museum on the University of Texas campus and left his extensive gun collection to the museum. Wooten died in Austin on January 30, 1942, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. He was survived by his wife, Ella, and one daughter. *Austin American*, January 31, 1942, May 2, 1949. *Vertical Files, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin*.

⁷ <http://www.scouting.org/RTN/History/FRoosevelt.aspx>

⁸ <http://www.austincc.edu/lpatrick/his2341/new.html>

⁹ *West Texas Scouting History, Camp Tom Wooten on Bull Creek 1934-1983*, www.westtexasscoutinghistory.net/CTW/

¹⁰ Vincent C. Hobbs was later the Scout Executive for the Concho Valley Council from 1962-1973. *West Texas Scouting History, Camp Tom Wooten on Bull Creek 1934-1983*, www.westtexasscoutinghistory.net/CTW/

¹¹ Rev. S.H. Jackson was from Yoakum, Texas.

¹² Carl Ahrendt (C.A.) Schutze Jr. died October 19, 1997, after a long illness. Born February 15, 1922, to Carl Ahrendt and Eleanora Braden Schutze as a fourth generation Austinite, great-grandson of Judge Julius Schutze whose Austin home and school is now the property of the German-Texas Heritage Society. C.A. graduated from Austin High School, the University of Texas School of Business, and UT School of Law. He was a member of the Naval ROTC, the Longhorn Band, President of the Alpha Rho Chapter of Alpha Phi Omega, and selected as a member of Friar Society. He spent two years of active duty in the U.S. Navy during World War II on the light cruiser, USS Mobile (CL-63), and directed the ship's band, the "Hungry Eight". He participated in most actions in the Pacific including Okinawa, the Philippines, and evacuation of prisoners of war from Japan. After active duty he continued to serve in the Naval Reserve and retired in 1967 with the rank of Captain. He was a member of the NROTC Alumni, Navy League and the Retired Officers Association. He was an attorney and member of the State Bar of Texas who had been active in the insurance business for over 60 years, operating the C.A. Schutze Agency begun by his father in 1927. Because of the close relationship of this business to the construction industry, C.A. was active in Associated General Contractors, Subcontractors Association, president of Construction Specifications Institute and member of the Construction Section of the Bar. He was president of Austin Association of Insurance Agents and of the Central Texas Chapter of Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters, and a member of the state board of directors of Professional Insurance Agents. He also taught insurance classes for the industry and was a guest lecturer at the University of Texas in the areas of insurance and construction law. C.A. was known for his interest in herpetology, a one-time member of the Austin Symphony Orchestra, and was a member of numerous civic organizations. He was involved in Boy Scouting for over 60 years, an Eagle Scout, Vigil Member of the Order of the Arrow, Scoutmaster, Camp Commissioner, member of the Executive Board of the Capital Area Council and awarded the Silver Beaver by the Council. C.A. had instrumental roles in the St. Vincent de Paul Society at St. Ignatius Catholic Church, Christian Family Movement, Foundation for International Cooperation, and the German-Texas Heritage Society. He and his wife attended Grace Covenant Church in Austin.

¹³Joe L. Tod served the Brazosport chamber as president in 1975. He had been selected as the chamber Outstanding Man of the Year in 1972. While serving many years on the board of directors of the chamber, Tod was particularly active on the Airport Committee and on chamber committees dedicated to unifying the Brazosport area. Born in Austin on June 3, 1919, Tod was graduated from the University of Texas in 1940 with a B.S. degree in chemical engineering. He began work with Dow's Texas Division in 1941, as a chemical engineer. Tod transferred to the Magnesium Department and in 1946, became a production development engineer in the Caustic Department. A transfer in 1947 found Tod in the executive Department as planning engineer and later as secretary to the Operating Board, executive Board and assistant to the general manager. In 1961, Tod became manager of the Administrative Services group and in 1973 was named manager of Employee Relations, Purchasing and Security. He was a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He was a past president of the Bay Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, an organization with which he worked throughout his adult life. He had been awarded the Silver Beaver Award, the highest award which can be given to an adult scouter.

¹⁴ The LCRA would later partner with Capitol Area Council in providing the land for Lost Pines Scout Reservation in Bastrop, Texas.

¹⁵ <https://notevenpast.org/rise-and-fall-austin-dam/>

¹⁶ James L. Tarr hired on with Boy Scouts in San Marcos, Texas. He would later serve as the Scout Executive in Circle Ten Council in Dallas and then as the sixth Chief Boy Scout Executive from 1979-1984. Mr. Tarr passed away in 2008 at age 88. See <http://www.westtexasscoutinghistory.net/CTW/remembrances.html>

¹⁷ Elected in 1938, Ralph Frede was the first Tonkawa Lodge Chief. In 1941, Frede was the first Vigil Honor member in Tonkawa Lodge.

¹⁸ In many cases, these patches are dated based on their appearance on merit badge sashes of the period.

¹⁹ Morin Scott was born in 1920 and passed away in 2000. He owned the Scott Hotel Company, which included the Montagu Hotel, the Tidelands and the Tides II Motor Inn, in Houston, and was vice president of Southwest Hotels of Arkansas. For many years, the Tidelands Club was home to many famous entertainers, such as Jonathan Winters, Bob Newhart and the Smothers Brothers, all of whom appreciated Mr. Scott's wit, and credited him with helping them get started. The Tidelands was later donated to Rice University for a graduate dormitory. In 1945, Mr. Scott donated 800 acres of land on Lake Austin to the Boy Scouts to honor his brother, Spencer Scott, an Eagle Scout, who was at the time serving overseas during WWII. The gift of land established the Scott Trust for the Capitol Area Council. He was a member of the Headliners Club, Tarry House, Admirals Club, and Coronet Club.

²⁰ George J. Pechacek (1911-1991) was from Llano, Texas. He was a teacher and principal at the high schools in both Llano and Flatonia for over 30 years. He was the 1941 coach of the Flatonia High School Bulldogs football team. That same year he graduated for the University of Texas. He was noted in his obituary to have been a Field Scout Executive for the Capitol Area Council as well as the Camp Director for Camp Tom Wooten for three years.

²¹ Herbert L. Gaskin (1899-1974) was a professional Scouter for over 52 years, the last twenty-five of which (1940-1965) were as Scout Executive for the Capitol Area Council. He was a member of the National Committee and a recipient of the Order of the Arrow's Distinguished Service Award. Gaskin campsite at Lost Pines Scout Reservation is named in his honor. Mr. Gaskin is a 1946 Vigil Honor member of Tonkawa Lodge. His Indian name translates to "the Hunter".

²² <http://www.westtexasscoutinghistory.net/CTW/campstaff.html>

²³ H.H. Porterfield was a hydrologist who worked with the Texas Water Commission. Several of his professional publications can be found online. His service picture can be found at <http://www.thomas5.com/tribute/Vets8.html>.

²⁴ <http://westtexasscoutinghistory.net/CTW/oa-3-unk-love.html>

²⁵ Alfred Michael Venne (1879–1971) was an Ojibwa (Chippewa) Native American. He was educated at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, Pennsylvania. He later became an educator, athletic manager and coach, administrator and mentor to countless young men. Alfred M. “Chief” Venne was born near Leroy, Pembina County, Dakota Territory, in 1879. Alfred was the son of Michel Venne, an Ojibwa tribal chief and farmer. His Native American name was Soangetaha (“Strong Hearted”). After early education at local Indian Schools, Alfred entered Carlisle in 1899. He was an excellent football and baseball player under their famous Coach Glenn S. “Pop” Warner. Venne graduated from Carlisle in the class of 1904. Warner coached Carlisle 1899-1903 and 1907-1914. The 1904-06 football teams were Indian coached with great success by Eddy Rodgers and Bemus Pierce, both former Carlisle All-Americans. Upon his graduation, Alfred was highly regarded and retained on staff at Carlisle as an athletic trainer and coach. His extraordinary skills were also utilized as football team business manager, band manager, museum curator, and photography lab instructor and manager. He was a member of a group from Carlisle which took part in the President Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Parade in March, 1905, in Washington D.C., at which time he met and became friends with the great Apache War Chief Geronimo. The legendary Jim Thorpe arrived at Carlisle in 1904 at age 16. He had played baseball, ran track, etc., but had not played football. Alfred trained and coached Thorpe in several sports and was instrumental in preparing him to play football in 1907 when Pop Warner returned to Carlisle from Cornell as head coach. Alfred was transferred from Carlisle to the Chilocco Indian School, Oklahoma in 1909, where he served briefly. He then spent a number of years as Athletic Manager and Coach at Haskell Indian Institute in Kansas, and later worked as a YMCA Director. He retired in 1946 as Athletic Director at the Kansas City Athletic Club. He then moved to Austin, Texas and worked for the Capitol Area Council, Boy Scouts serving as Ranger at Camp Tom Wooten. He also developed the Tonkawa Lodge Indian Dance Group. In late 1953, Chief Venne relocated to Sebastopol, California, and continued to be involved with several Boy Scout councils. Chief Venne died in January, 1971 in California at the age of 91.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred Michael “Chief” Venne](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Michael_\)

²⁶ <http://www.westtexasscoutinghistory.net/CTW/>.

²⁷ Fred Placke was born on September 20, 1931 and passed away on July 28, 2009. He married his high school sweetheart, Ruth Melcher, on October 14, 1950. Fred graduated from Giddings High School in 1948, and was one of the first Eagle Scouts in Lee County. He received his degree in Agricultural Engineering from Texas A&M University in 1953 and was a proud member of the Aggie Band and Bugle Rank. Fred's brother, John, was a district judge in Bastrop County. After his death, this patch was removed from Fred's breechcloth and is now in the collection of Col. Te Starr.

²⁸ Joe Gault was secretary/treasurer of Tonkawa Lodge from 1950-1951. He was Assistant Chief of the Lodge in 1952. Gault passed away in November 1952.

²⁹ Camp Texlake comprises 455 acres on Lake Travis. It was assigned to the former Girl Scouts-Lone Star Council by the Lower Colorado River Authority, and was dedicated on July 17, 1949. That summer nearly 400 girls attended camp. The dining facility overlooks Lake Travis itself. The council houses ten horses at this site as well as encouraging watersports. The camp can accommodate 335 overnight guests in a variety of situations.

³⁰ E.W. "Bill" Cartwright was born in 1901 and passed away May 23, 1973, in Austin. He retired from the Post Office and was later a bailiff for the 147th District Court in Travis County. He was active with Post 18 in Austin, Texas. A campsite at Camp Tom Wooten was named in his honor.

³¹ photo from <http://www.westtexasscoutinghistory.net/CTW/lonestartrail.html>

³² John Wittliff was the Tonkawa Lodge Chief in 1963. He served on the Camp Tom Wooten staff for eight summers – 1958 & 59 as a Trainee in Scoutcraft; 1960, 61 and 62 as the Trading Post Operator or Manager; 1963 as Camp Clerk (later called Business Manager) and 1965 and 66 as Provisional Troop Scoutmaster.

³³ http://www.westtexasscoutinghistory.net/CTW/promotion_bp.html

³⁴ <http://www.westtexasscoutinghistory.net/CTW/campstaff.html>

³⁵ C.V. "Charlie" Robinson was an Agriculture Extension Agent in Llano, Texas. He served as the Camp Tom Wooten Ranger from 1958-1959. He passed away in 1972. His brother, Edward Robinson, wrote this tribute to him upon his death: "The Wedenmeyer Academy was a small private academy owned and operated by Prof. Wedenmeyer and his son Ernest located at Helton, Texas and afterward moved to Temple, Texas to a new brick building. Two years ago when I was in Temple, Texas the building was still standing. The school closed many years ago. Now the building is used as a Community Center and many clubs meet there. Prof. Wedenmeyer's students came from the rural schools in Bell County, Texas. He opened the school each morning by reading from the Bible and saying a prayer. Not only did they teach the normal courses found in the 10th and 11th grades of the average high school but also Logic and Economics. In addition everybody had to learn to debate, learn how to prepare a theme on a subject, memorize it, and give the theme in an oratorical contest. Each member of the graduating class took a part of a general theme and wrote a five minute length speech. Each member of the class then gave a five minute presentation of his theme. Three judges decided who gave the best thought and oratorical presentation of the subject. The general theme the night C. V. graduated was, "Yea if you know the truth, the truth will set you free"— quote from the New Testament. Prof. Wedenmeyer thought there were great moral laws controlling our lives if we live in harmony with these laws we would be free of most of the pitfalls of life. I can't remember all of the names, some of them were free of bad health, free to have a happy married life, free to live under a good government, et cetera. My brother drew the theme "To Be Free of Selfishness". I don't remember who won the little gold medal that night, but I thought my brother made a wonderful speech. One time when I was visiting C. V. at Llano, Texas, we were going out of the house so I could get on a bus that Sunday morning to return to my home in Detroit, Michigan. His phone rang. Some big rancher called and said his prize bull had a hot fever. Without a moment of hesitation C. V. took his kit which contained his big "shot gun" of penicillin off the wall and rushed out to give the prize bull a big shot. The bull got well — I walked alone to the bus station. When an animal or flock of chickens or turkeys were sick he did the best he knew how to cure them, and if he did not know, he would pass on the latest information he secured from A & M "cow" College or the Department of Agriculture in Washington D. C. I think best of all C. V. enjoyed his work with the 4H Clubs. He and the boys were always engaged in various meaningful projects and going to meetings and shows together."

³⁶ John H. Pounds was a professional scoutmaster with the Capitol Area Council. He was also responsible for the Council Newsletter. In 1963 he became the Scout Executive in the Concho Valley Council in San Angelo, Texas.

See http://www.westtexasscoutinghistory.net/other_newspaper_ctc.html

³⁷ It is noteworthy that prior to 1965, an African American troop was a member of the Harry Lott District regardless of its geographic location in the council. Around 1965, that barrier was broken and the Eagle District was formed for East Austin units. Ethnic background was no longer to be tolerated as a factor in the participation of a unit in council activities.

³⁸ From the late 1940s to the early 1950s, polio outbreaks in the United States increased in frequency and size. Parents were frightened to let their children go outside, especially in the summer when the virus seemed to peak. Travel and commerce between affected cities were sometimes restricted. Public health officials imposed quarantines on homes and towns where polio cases were diagnosed. 1952 was the worst year for polio cases in the US. By 1965, thanks to vaccines developed by Dr. Joseph Salk, polio had essentially been eradicated in the United States.

³⁹ Jack Swenson served, at various times, as Camp Director and Council Program Director from 1958 until 1981. The Nat-E-Con pavilion was named the Jack Swenson Ecology Center in his honor.

⁴⁰ <http://www.westtexasscoutinghistory.net/CTW/campstaff.html>

⁴¹ <http://www.westtexasscoutinghistory.net/CTW/oa.html>

⁴² Jimmy Perkins served in the United State Marine Corps. He was a Scoutmaster of Troop 5 in Austin, Texas.

⁴³Bruce Walcutt (1947–2006) was born on a farm September 26, 1947, outside Grapevine, Texas. His parents, Bill and Doris, along with his older brother, John, moved to Austin in 1955, settling on Bee Cave Road. Bruce attended Eanes School when it was just a four-room rock schoolhouse with 76 students. Together, the two brothers hiked and biked over the hills of Westlake and were especially fond of Barton Creek, where they fished and built rafts. It was at this time that Bruce began his lifelong association with the Boy Scouts by joining Troop 91. Bruce attended O. Henry Junior High and Austin High School where he met his future wife, Mary Holt. After graduating from the University of Texas at El Paso with a BBA and an honorable discharge from the Marine Corps Reserves, Bruce returned to Austin and entered the restaurant business. He was a co-founder of Pelican's Wharf in 1972. In 1975, he formed a new group and founded the County Line Restaurant in the Old Cedar Crest Lodge, just a short distance from his family home. Through Paul's involvement in Scouting, Bruce and Paul became active in Troop 5. Bruce had great admiration and love for his parents who taught him by example the importance of giving back to the community when they co-founded St. Michael's Church, the Chap Club, the Westbank Library, and led the fight to keep Eanes an independent school district. Bruce's genuine love of and pride in the Austin community was manifested in many ways. He served as President of the Capitol Area Council Boy Scouts of America, President of the Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau, President of the Westlake Community Library, President of the Headliners Club, and on the boards of directors of Big Brothers-Big Sisters, the Austin Heritage Society, the Austin Restaurant Association, Ballet Austin, and Philmont Scout Ranch. He received numerous national and local Boy Scout Awards. Bruce was also my friend.

⁴⁴ Robert Todd Ford started his scouting in 1923 as the Scoutmaster for Troop 15. He continued in that position through 1940. He was the Troop Committee Chairman from 1940 to 1944 as well as the Chairman of the Senior Committee from 1941 to 1943. Mr. Ford was the Travis District Commissioner from 1940 to 1947 and then continued as the Scout Commissioner through 1953. He served on various committees and was an Executive Board Member from 1956 to 1965. Mr. Ford was a printer.

⁴⁵ Billy Mickesh retired from Guadalupe County Electric Cooperative after 43 years of service as a design engineer. Billy was a Scoutmaster of Troop 262 for over 20 years. Billy received the Silver Beaver Award in 1986.

⁴⁶ Elgin Heinemeyer retired from the Post Office in Gonzales after 31 years. He continues to operate a small engraving and trophy shop in Gonzales, Texas. Elgin was a Scoutmaster of Troop 263 for over 20 years. Elgin received the Silver Beaver Award in 1988.

⁴⁷ Earl Monroe Hagn was born January 2, 1947 in Austin, Texas. He passed away peacefully in his home on January 16, 2006, after a 6-year struggle with cancer. Earl was a 1964 graduate of Stephen F. Austin High School and a 1969 graduate of Texas Lutheran College where he earned a B.A. degree in Art. On May 31, 1969, he married Brenda Stewart and was inducted into the U.S. Army in November of 1969. He received the Military Police Association Outstanding Graduate Award upon completion of Military Police School in 1970 at Fort Gordon, Georgia. He was then assigned to duty at Fort Leonardwood, Missouri and ended service at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio. In 1971, Earl and wife Brenda moved to Richardson, Texas where they lived for 32 years before moving back to the Austin area. Earl was a self-employed Graphic Artist after leaving Arco Exploration in 1985. Earl is survived by his loving wife of 36 years, Brenda, now of Round Rock; his daughter, Heather Smith and husband, Chris; grandson Tristan and granddaughter Jordan, also of Round Rock; his mother-in-law, Dorothy Plattow of Pflugerville, his uncle and aunt, Te and Marlene Timmerman of Pflugerville and numerous cousins and wonderful friends. He was preceded in death by his parents, Monroe and Leah Timmerman Hagn of Austin. Earl will always be remembered for his leadership by example, enthusiasm to help others, sharing knowledge and above all his positive attitude and deep abiding faith. As a youth and throughout adulthood, Earl was an active member of the Boy Scouts of America, earning his Eagle in 1964, completing Wood Badge in 1976, and then serving on numerous Wood Badge Staffs. In 1984, he received the Vigil Honor Order of the Arrow and later was honored with the Silver Beaver Award for distinguished service to youth. Recently he was a mentor to his grandson in Cub Scouting. Music was a large part of Earl's life from singing in school choirs to a college octet. Beginning in 1975, Earl began singing Barbershop music with the Vocal Majority of Dallas and in 1976, the Side Street Ramblers quartet, both International Champions. This success gave way to many happy travels across the US and around the world touching the lives of many with beautiful song and making countless friends along the way. Later Earl joined the Town North Men of Note and sang with various quartets before losing his voice to vocal cord cancer in 2000. In October of 2005, he was inducted into the Southwestern District Hall of Fame, not only for his singing, but for his years of service on local and international boards, designing logos, editing and layout of various bulletins and much more. He will be remembered for his 6'5 stature and his bass voice that seemed 6'4" deep. Earl and Brenda were once members of King of Glory Lutheran Church of Dallas where he served on the church council, youth

⁴⁸ Otto Lehnick was a veteran of the U.S. Army in WWI and WWII. Rheinhold Lehnick fought for the U.S. in WWII. Their mother Minna Ratz was born in Hoyerswerda, Germany. Grandparents Leonore and Wilhelm Lehnick were born in Leipe, Germany.

⁴⁹ The Austin Campsite was paid for through donations of the Austin National Bank in Jan. 1969.

⁵⁰ The Elgin-VFW campsite was paid for through donations of VFW Post 6115 Elgin, Texas in Jan 1969.

⁵¹ The Garrison campsite was named after Homer Garrison, Jr. Col. Garrison was the former Director of the Texas Department of Public Safety. In the council, he chaired the Health & Safety Committee in 1940 to 1941, 1954 to 1955 and 1956 to 1957. He was a member of the Council Executive Board from 1945 to 1965 and served as Vice President in 1955 to 1956 and President of the Council in 1957 to 1959. Col. Garrison also served on the committees of Pack 1 and Troop 3. Garrison was the first dedicated campsite it was funded by the DPS Chpt 30 of Texas Public Employees Association in Nov. 1968.

⁵² The Berkman campsite was named for Mr. and Mrs. Lambert C. Berkman in Nov. 1968. Lambert Berkman was "Mr. Scouter" of the Sunrise District. He spent over twelve years working behind the scenes serving boys on the district level as District Commissioner, Camping & Activities Chairman, District Committee Member, and as a merit badge counselor. He was chosen to direct the Campmaster program for Camp Tom Wooten. Berkman distinguished himself in all phases of youth work outside of scouting as an active member of Messiah Lutheran Church, Past President of the mens brotherhood, North Austin Civic Club, Scandinavian Club, P.T.A. and was selected for many executive positions in these organizations. Berkman started scouting as a twelve year old before WWI.

⁵³ The Adams campsite was named in honor of the Adam's Best Foundation in Jan. 1969. Fred Adams (1926-2014) owner of Adam's Extract Co., was a lifelong scout. Fred was a husband, father, friend, businessman, sportsman, athlete, Eagle Scout and Texas Ex. He was born at the old Seton Infirmary, Jan. 13, 1926. His parents were Frederick Ward Adams Sr., originally of Battle Creek, Michigan, and Mattie Gandy Adams of Buda, Texas. Fred graduated from Austin High School and the University of Texas. He received an Honorable discharge after serving in the Navy, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and aboard the Battleship U.S.S. Missouri. Fred's two major interests were scouting and athletics. Fred was devoted to the Scouting life style. As a member of Troop 20, he became an Eagle Scout and forged lifetime friendships with his fellow scouts. For years they have met for lunch on the first Monday of every month at Luby's on Steck. Fred abided by the Scout Oath and lived the Scout Law. He was kind and friendly to all, and saw the positive in everything and everyone.

⁵⁴ The Optimist Club donated this site in Mar. 1969.

⁵⁵ Robert C. Harrington devoted his entire adult life to the youth of the community and to the less fortunate. Continuously registered in scouting since 1938, he served as a scout, Assistant Scoutmaster, District Committee Member and Merit Badge Counselor. He volunteered his services to Camp Tom Wooten as a counselor in handicraft and as a worker at Austin State School, Travis State School, City Recreation Department, University Methodist Church, Austin YMCA and Austin YWCA. Mr. Harrington was a member of the University Methodist Church for forty years and was also active in the youth work at Manchaca Methodist Church. Always interested in the 'less chance' youth, he helped organize and sponsor many boys and units until they were able to stand on their own in organization and camping. He purchased land and built a youth camp on Lake Travis for the use of all youth groups for camping and training. Several Capitol Area Council Junior Leader Training events were held at "Harrington Scout Camp" in the 1960s.

⁵⁶ L.J. Ireland was a Scoutmaster of Troop 5.

⁵⁷ Paul Beisenherz began his adult scouting career when he turned twenty-one at Lexington, Missouri where he served a Scoutmaster from 1932-1939. He started his professional career in 1940 and became a District Executive in 1943 in Houston, Texas. In 1948, Paul was promoted to Scout Executive at Pampa, Texas, and in 1956 became a member of Region 9 staff. Paul served the Capitol Area Council as Scout Executive from July 1964 until his retirement in 1975. Beisenherz received the Vigil Honor in 1966 in the Capitol Area Council. His Vigil name translates as "he who smokes a cold cigar". Beisenherz also was awarded the Silver Beaver in the Capitol Area Council. This award is given for volunteer service to the council and is rarely given to a professional scouter.

⁵⁸ William Thomas McAuley, Mr. "Mac", began scouting in Pack 3 in Austin in 1947 and worked through to his Lion rank in 1949. He then joined Troop 41 in 1949 progressing up to Eagle Scout in 1952. Mr. Mac continued in the Senior Scouting program in Troop 41 until 1956 where he was also on the summer camp staff in 1955. He was Scoutmaster of Troop 41 from 1950-59 and 1962-64, Advisor of Explorer Post 12 from 1960-61. Mr. Mac was a Scoutmaster for the 1957 National Scout Jamboree. He worked as a Telephone Repairman for Southwestern Bell Telephone. He was one of the first camp rangers for LCRA Lost Pines Scout Reservation in Bastrop from 1967 to 1972 where he and Clyde Liesman and other volunteers built many of the first roads, water lines, and buildings. Mr. Mac served on more summer camp staffs than anyone in the council past or present. He constantly filled in at the shooting sports area or where ever else help was needed. He provided a wealth of knowledge as to where the infrastructure of the camp was located when repairs were needed. The Shooting Sports area at Lost Pines is named in his honor.

⁵⁹ This campsite was named for Ben Lindsay (1914-2005). He became an Eagle Scout in 1930 and served as a scoutmaster for Troop 399 for 11 years, personally guiding 53 Austin boys to achieving Eagle Scout rank. He was also very active in the Capitol Area Council scouting programs and served as a member of the Council Executive Board for many years. Following his uncle Joe Lindsay, one of the founders of the Tonkawa Lodge in 1937, Ben was the Order of the Arrow Lodge Advisor for Tonkawa Lodge for 29 years, also serving as a Section Advisor for 7 years. His many scouting awards include the Vigil Honor in 1967, Silver Beaver in 1969, Member of the 1910 Society, and the National Distinguished Service Award in 1979. At the Lost Pines Scout Reservation in Bastrop, Texas, the Lindsay Lodge was dedicated to him in 1997 in recognition of his outstanding service to Scouting. A longtime member of the Downtown Kiwanis Club of Austin, Texas, Ben often remarked that there was a time when he could walk down Congress Avenue and personally know the owner of every business on the street. For his last 23 years, Ben spent his summers in Ouray, Colorado, where he was well known for co-founding the local Curmudgeon Club which met most mornings to ponder life and solve the world's problems over coffee. Ben always had time to visit with the OA scouts. Sam West, former Tonkawa Lodge Chief, remarked that as a junior lodge officer, he ran into Ben at the dining hall one day. Ben was making a peanut butter and onion sandwich and offered to make one for Sam. This story stuck with Sam for some reason. He was impressed that Ben would take the time to talk with him and make him a strange sandwich.

⁶⁰ Russell H. Fish was Capitol Area Council President from 1964-1965.

⁶¹ Rex (Rexford) D. Kitchens (1905-1965), was a builder, banker, rancher and civic leader. He started Rex D. Kitchens Construction Co. in 1933. He pioneered the light weight pre-cast concrete structure field in Texas following World War II. Examples of building accomplishments in Austin are the Commodore Perry Hotel, Perry-Brooks Building, Austin National Bank, Austin Savings and Loan Building, the Capital Plaza Shopping Center, and the fire training tower on W. 1st St. Rex D. Kitchens Construction Co. also constructed the main building at Texas Technological College as well as several of the Texas Instruments buildings. Kitchens was active in the civic community and was on the board of directors of Austin Savings and Loan Association, officer of the Austin Chamber of Commerce, officer of the Austin Chapter of Associated General Contractors and director of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. His interest in the community led him to provide some of his land for baseball and softball fields. Five fields used by the Manchaca Optimist Club are named for him, including the Rex Kitchens Youth Athletic Complex. In 1978, the fire training tower was renamed the Burford Tower and Kitchens Memorial Chimes.

<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/aushc/00112/ahc-00112.html>

⁶² Wilmot Roberdeau Horton (1961-2006), was born in Montgomery, Alabama on June 14, 1950. He was preceded in death by his mother, Virginia Roberdeau Horton and father, Brig. Gen. John Coleman Horton. Wilmot was an Eagle Scout in Troop 5, Austin, Texas. He was a graduate of Austin High School and The University of Texas at Austin. He also attended the Swope School in Hawaii. He was a member of Sigma Nu fraternity at Texas, the Sons of the American Revolution, the English Speaking Union, and a life member of Texas Exes.

⁶³ Joe Dacy (1896-1984) started his scouting in 1920 as a committee member in Troop 15 and became the Scoutmaster of Troop 16 in 1928. He continued working on the troop committee through 1932 and started working on the Pack 2 Committee in 1937. Mr. Dacy was the Council Commissioner from 1937 to 1940 and continued as a Scout Commissioner through 1944. He was the Vice President of the council from 1944 to 1945 and continued on as the Council National Representative through 1958. Mr. Dacy was a member of the Council Executive Board until 1965. He owned Dacy's Shoes on Congress Ave. His store sold Official Boy Scout Shoes. Mr. Dacy had a special message as to why he served Scouting for over sixty years. He was a street gang member as a boy growing up in Auburn, New York. When he moved to Austin as a man he was able to find ways to contribute to the constructive upbringing of young men. Joe was an immigrant and learned about America the hard way. In Scouting, Joe found the elements he knew were vital to youth: discipline, morality, love of country and faith in God. Dacy was a life member of the Council Executive Board.

⁶⁴ Arthur N. Kasper started as a Lone Cub Counselor and the Chairman of Troop 86 (formerly Troop 1) from 1938 to 1947 with a one-year break as Scoutmaster in 1942 to 1943. He began work at the district level as Vice Chairman from 1947 to 1949 when he became the District Chairman. In 1950 Kasper chaired the District Finance Committee and then remained on the district committee through 1965. Mr. Kasper served on the Council Executive Board from 1958 to 1961. He was a manufacturer of wire products.

⁶⁵ Campsite named for Wilford Turner.

⁶⁶ Jack Jenkins joined Scouting in 1938 in the Ashland, Kentucky Tri-State Area Council. In 1948 he enlisted in the Air Force. While stationed at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Jack served as Assistant Scoutmaster for Troop 96 between 1963 to 1964 and also acted as Assistant Scoutmaster to Troop 444 in 1965. Jack served in Vietnam from 1965 to 1966. Upon returning from Vietnam he was stationed at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida and worked with Explorer Post 51 on base from 1966 to 1967. Jack retired from the Air Force in 1968. In 1969 he served as neighborhood commissioner in the Pioneer District. Jack was a Camp Ranger at Lost Pines Scout Reservation from May 1978 to October 1996. Jack received the Vigil Honor in 1970. His Vigil name translates as "he who works with metal". Jenkins received the Founders Award in 1993. Jack passed away in 2013.

⁶⁷ When it was learned that the Griffith League Scout Ranch was habitat for the Houston toad, the Council, through Council Vice President Jim Morriss, began working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop a plan to insure that the use of the ranch by the Boy Scouts would be compatible with the Endangered Species Act. A gradual evolution took place as this work continued. This evolution was from how to minimize the impact the toad would have on Boy Scout use to how the Boy Scouts could help preserve this species. The written outcome of this effort is the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) that defines how the Boy Scouts will manage the Griffith League Ranch to not only preserve the Houston toad but also help reduce its risk of extinction.

⁶⁸ The dedication plaque reads, "In Memory of Lawrence H. Gindler a Dedicated Lifelong Scouter, Whose Efforts in Aquatics Touched Many." Jack Gindler, Larry's brother, spoke of Larry's life in Scouting. Larry Gindler worked at the Lost Pines Scout camps for over 10 years. He was an adult Scout leader, and an instructor in swimming, lifesaving, rowing, canoeing, sailing and all things on the water. He was on the staff of the National Camping School, teaching leaders how to run aquatics programs from 1978 until the time of his death. He was a Vigil honor member of the Order of the Arrow. Larry's Vigil name translates as "Wise Man of the Waters."