

FINAL REPORT
PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Camp Sequoyah

1951

C. S. Sherwood
C.S. Sherwood, III

CONTENTS

Introduction - - - Page 2
 General Program - -Page 3

Program Activity

Archery	5
Camp at Large	4
Canoe Camp	6
Canoeing	9
Crafts	10
Dramatics	11
Hiking	14
Horseback	15
Indian Lore	16
Library	18
Music	21
Nature Lore	22
Personnel	25
Photography	27
Religious Activity	28
Riflery	30
Scoutercraft	31
Tennis	32
Tribal Reports	
Tuscaroras	33
Catawbas	34
Cherokees	36
Chickasaws	37
Waterfront	38
Woodcraft	40
Wrestling	41

Recommendations

Canoe Camp	42
Canoeing	48
Crafts	49
Dramatics	50
Hikes	52
Horseback	55
Indian Lore	56
Music	57
Nature Lore	58
Photography	59
Riflery	60
Scoutercraft	61
Tennis	62
Tribes	
Tuscaroras	63
Catawbas	64
Cherokees	65
Chickasaws	66
Waterfront	67
Woodcraft	68
Wrestling	69

Inventory

Archery	70
Athletics	71
Canoe Camp	72
Canoeing	75
Crafts	75
Dramatics	76
Hiking	77
Horseback	78
Indian Lore	79
Music	80
Photography	82
Riflery	83
Scoutercraft	84
Tennis	85
Waterfront	86
Woodcraft	87
Wrestling	69

Equipment Needed

Archery	88
Canoe Camp	89
Canoeing	90
Crafts	91
Dramatics	92
Hiking	93
Indian Lore	94
Music	95
Photography	96
Riflery	97
Scoutercraft	98
Tennis	99
Waterfront	100
Woodcraft	101
Wrestling	69

Introduction

The season of 1951 has been a successful and interesting one in many phases of the camp program. The Program Director of this Summer found the work particularly interesting in view of the fact that he came into the job after a year of being Personnel Director and the year before that Head Counselor. Thus through actual experience he was able to see the inter relationship of these three administrative positions.

This report is composed of Reports of Department and Activity heads. Not only does it reflect the facts of the day to day programs but it also reflects the reactions of the counselors involved to many features of the camping situation.

The Report is divided into four parts.

1. Program Activity Report
2. Recommendations and suggestions for the 1952 season.
3. Inventories of the Departments at the end of the 1951 season
4. Equipment needed for the following season.

General Program

The general program procedure was similar to that used during the past few years with the greatest differences developing because of the fact that the Program Director of 1951 was not the same one as the Program Director of the previous few years.

The Staff as a whole cooperated very well in carrying out the program . Much initiative was allowed the Tribal Leaders and Activity Counselors. Unfortunately a few men in key positions seemed unable to make the adjustment to camp life and working in large groups so that in certain fields the program did not develop as it was hoped. In the reports of the Department heads there will be found echoes of this difficulty. An interesting reaction is that in several of their recommendations they suggested that there be done the same thing that they were objecting to at the beginning of the summer.

Participation in the program by the campers was very good even though the Tuscarora Problem was still with us. A detailed daily report may be had by referring to the HOBACHEE file for 1951

Report on the Camp at Large

This report consists only of suggestions quoted directly from the members of the counselor staff concerning the camp program and administration. It does, in no way, reflect my personal beliefs regarding the camp, but is merely offered for what help it might do in solving problems. The names that accompany the quotations are omitted:

Hence the following have been suggested by counselors :

1. have a washing machine for counselors to wash clothes.
2. get a good football and basketball, better athletic equipment.
3. Chief should have more intimate relations with his staff. Give reasons when infractions of rules are put to test. Dogmatic rule is for grammar school, not college, students.
4. Should be more athletics - a part of every boy's normal life.
5. Closer relations between counselors and executive staff.
6. One scheduled mail service a day; one whole leave every two weeks and half-day other week; some regular period in which the counselor can go to another activity besides the one he instructs, so that he can meet new boys and experience the activity himself.
7. More definite program; there should be a few special activities required to prevent loafing among the boys.
8. Keep piano in working order; at present a tenth of the scale is not working on the lobby piano.
9. More varied program for Tuscaroras; give Tuscaroras leave day every other week and square dance the other week; more instruction for canoe campers before they go to canoe camp; permanent woodcraft counselor in camp.
10. Never stop having the Mitchell hike. Plenty lies around below the summit to get away from the civilized peak.

Respectfully submitted,

Eddie Deck

HEAD COUNSELOR'S REPORT

1951 Camp Season

At this particular time it is almost impossible to determine the true value of this summer as a camp season at Sequoyah. The success of our efforts here will not be felt nor accurately assayed until the campers have returned to their homes and have resumed their old relationships which they experienced prior to their camp season at Sequoyah. However, upon examination of the different phases of the camp during the season whose end is approaching some conclusions can be made as to the value of this camping season. Broadly speaking it is evident that this season has been very successful and meaningful to both campers and counselors alike.

The morale of the campers and of the staff has been generally high, especially among the campers. Concerning staff morale there existed some degree of discontent which seemed to have been instigated by the constant complaints of a select few staff members. This was of no serious import except in the case of the three dismissed staff members. The majority of the staff members were most cooperative and willing to help in any detail. Considering the fact that the most of the counselors are new at camping and camp counseling this season they all rate a pars excellence for their work this summer. With only a few exceptions the staff abided by the leave regulations of the camp. Too, their cooperation with the daily policies, the daily schedule, the maintenance of the camp and the running of the camp program was good over-all. Of course there are many of the men who were disappointing in their work which is to be expected in a situation such as this when so many men are assembled under these camp conditions. It was noticed, however, that the brunt of the work in the camp whether it be program, cabin relationships or maintenance, was born almost exclusively by the junior counselor and aide fraction of the staff. They are to be highly commended for the way in which they assumed responsibility and jobs originally designed for older men.

The general cleanliness of camp as observed through the daily inspection tours was very good this season. Some areas offered a constant problem because of the activities carried on in that area. The Nature Den and the entrance to the camp store suffered the greatest. The cabins under the counselor and camper clean-up teams were in excellent shape in almost every daily inspection with few exceptions. With the building of the three new cabins much trash accumulated around the cabins in the area but after the cabins were finally completed the camp cleanliness improved. All of the program areas and quarters were kept in good maintenance by Coke Farmer and Walter Hanes. The dining hall and kitchen maintained a high degree of cleanliness and sanitation as witnessed by the sanitation grade of A. Mike Howser deserves much credit for the way in which he kept the halves and the boy's showers throughout the season. His was a

(head counselor, cont'd. page 2)

difficult and unpleasant job on many occasions to which he stuck faithfully and did a good job throughout the season.

Mrs. Barrington, Doug Rice and all of the kitchen staff are to be congratulated for the excellent management of the dining hall and kitchen. The meals this season were delicious and satisfying. Plenty of salads, fruits, sweets and protein foods were in the diet. The shortage of good meat on the table was felt at many meals but the substitutes were suitable at least from a nutritious viewpoint if not from a delectable one. Jacob James and Walter Hemphill are good cooks without doubt. There was little discarding or disposal of left-over food due to the high degree of planning evidently done in the preparation of the meals. Therefore the waste of food was almost nil. Though the waiters were young and often a little impetuous they worked very hard in performing their job and deserve much credit. The kitchen and dining hall with equipment was kept very clean and the insect problem-flies, ants, etc.,-was not a problem to the kitchen staff. The kitchen staff was a great help in counselor relief problems and they all were great favorites with the campers.

The present arrangement of the camp store and the post office as well as laundryproved most staisfactory. These are difficult items and were handled well by Doug Rice, Mrs. Hollandsworth and Mrs. Buchanan. The regularity of the incoming mail from Weaverville proved a scource of complaint among campers and counselors alike. Because the mail had to be picked up by Clayton McCracken who often was away from camp for several days the incoming mail was likewise delayed. The handling of the mail after its arrival in camp was very good nevertheless. The laundry was handled most effectively this season. However, due to the poor work of the Shamrock Laundry the tendency of the boys to try to do their own landry was a problem. This carlessness on the Shamrock's part as well as the exhorbitant prices charged made the laundry situation a thorn in the side of the campers and counselors alike. Again, nevertheless, Doug Rice is to be commended for the method in which he handled the laundry here in camp.

The establishment of Tsali this year was a great success. Under the leadership of Newton Jones, John Wannermaker and Jim Calloway the opening season was a success. The setting up of these camps caused much confusion in Sequoyah tho'. Tsali completely drained the big camp of its working and camping equipment almost to the point that we could not send out cabin suppers or do some types of repair work in the camp because our equipment was at Tsali. The daily trips down from Tsali by the staff members from there and their need of equipment continued to cause confusion throughout the season there. The storing of the equipment from Tsali in more centralized places will aid greatly next season in the re-establishment of the camp. Too, canoe camp setting-up caused much discomfort to Sequoyah by keeping things in a constant state of

(head counselor, cont'd. page 3)

confusion here both in the dining hall and in the camp as a whole. Again, with the centralization of stored equipment from the torn-down camp the confusion of setting up will be greatly lessened the next season.

From the over-all picture of the camp this season I think that it can be said that this is one of the better seasons at Sequoyah. The campers that were here this season are sure to feel that they have had a good and worthwhile summer in their associations with fine boys as camp mates and with fine men as counselors.

Respectively submitted:

John A. McLeod, Jr.

John A. McLeod, Jr.
Head Counselor

Archery Final Report
1951

The archery program for 1951 has proven very satisfying to both campers and instructors.

During the season new target faces and three good targets were enjoyed at the beginning of each period.

Instruction was given on the 15 yard line where the campers learned the correct form in the use of the bow. After receiving the required score the camper advanced to the 20, 30, 40, and final 50 yard line. Rapid advancement was seen among the campers and two campers achieved the coveted rank of American Archer.

Two archery contests were held during the season with practically the entire camp (including some counselors) participating.

Number taking part during the season....

First 5 weeks 121

Second 5 weeks 132

Total..... 253

1951 FINAL REPORT - - CANOE CAMP

I. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.

Five groups of campers brought a total of ninety-five boys to Lake Aquone during the five weeks (July 2 to August 4) that the canoe camp was open this season. Four of these groups were from the main camp at Sequoyah, composed of boys making the regular six-day trip. Travel time both ways and the pageant at Cherokee left only five days of water sports for these groups. The fifth group was the eighteen boys from the first woodcraft camp at Tsali, and these fellows had eight days at Aquone.

Boating equipment included six canoes, two sailboats, and a runabout with both fourteen and five-horsepower outboard motors. The larger motor was used for aquaplaning behind the runabout. A four-barrel boat dock and a swimming raft rounded out the water-front equipment.

Four large sleeping tents each accommodated five campers and one program counselor. Three smaller tents were also used, for the cook, the cook's helper (whose tent also served as tool shed), and one for Chief and other visitors. Cooking and dining was done in one big mess tent.

The staff: Clyde Fisher, director and canoeing counselor. Ben Moore, sailing counselor and the one hold-over from the previous season. Bill Pulliam, who switched from canoeing to sailing in mid-season. Joe Koster served as assistant sailing counselor for the first two periods before being recalled to the main camp. Jim Callaway came out to Aquone with his Tsali campers, the third canoe camp group, and then stayed on for the two periods afterwards. Mr. Barbee was again business manager, and Bob Ledford returned to cook. Kitchen boy was Denis King for the first two periods, Bob Buchanan for the last two; the Tsalimen did their own kitchen work. Callaway, Moore,

and Pulliam were as fine a program staff as a director could wish. Ledford continued to be popular as a cook and friend. Buchanan served smoothly as his assistant.

Our water program was fairly standard for each group, though variations were necessary in proportion to each group's previous training and physical ability. Each boy in the first two groups came out to Aquone after seven hours of intensive canoe instruction at Sequoyah, an ambitious program undertaken by the canoe camp staff during the first two weeks of the season at Sequoyah. As a result, the forty boys in these two periods were able to start right off on an equally ambitious program at Aquone. The Tsalimen had to draw on whatever boating experience they had had in past years, but their size and readiness to learn permitted an expansion of the water program during their eight days. The final two groups of campers arrived at Aquone with no special canoe training and with little of the keen enthusiasm and anticipation of the earlier groups. This lack of preparation, which contrasted so with the work done with the first two groups, may be explained in part by the departure of the canoe camp staff for Aquone before the later boys came to Sequoyah. Our canoe camp program was unfortunately restricted until these untrained boys had spent at least half of their time at Aquone working on the fundamentals of canoeing.

The twenty boys in camp at a time were divided into two sections for lakefront activities. Ten boys would canoe each period -- a morning or an afternoon -- under the direction of one counselor; of the other ten, seven could sail in the two sailboats, each carrying a counselor, and the last three would be spun around on the aquaplane by the fourth counselor. The boys were rotated evenly among these three sports. Canoe trips early in each period were a combination of play and instruction, paddling to near-by coves and exploring the picturesque shoreline. Later trips went to the river above the lake for a taste of white water

and to the dam and store at the other end of the lake. The mailboats, once they had worked their way out of our cove, enjoyed generally fair sailing in the middle of the lake. Exceptionally fine weather during the five weeks allowed a full program at all times. Lack of sufficient rain, however, meant that the upper river was too shallow for white water paddling by the last week of the season.

The tepid water of the lake made for fun-packed swim periods, an hour each before lunch and supper. Optional morning dip was surprisingly popular. The entire swimming activity centered around the raft, and it was an agile person who could remain standing there for long before being thrown off.

After a week of experimentation with evening programs, we found that an hour's free canoeing after supper -- arrowhead hunting and sunset watching -- followed by a forty-five minute campfire council provided an excellent finish to each busy day. Tales of the Yukon, the jungles of Africa, and our own Nantahala region, all mingled with song, worked well; ghost stories were discouraged in favor of stories of adventure in the out-of-doors, which the staff considered more worthwhile and memorable. A highly successful innovation in evening entertainment was the sunset trips to Wayah Bald enjoyed by three of the groups, a feature that this writer especially hopes to see continued.

Four Sunday services were held on the peninsula designated as our Inspiration Point, the most beautiful spot on the lakeshore. The book, Services for the Open, was very fitting for these hours of worship; it also proved of great value in modified Friendship Councils held on Wayah Bald the last night three of the groups were in camp.

Report for in - camp Canoeing

9

Part I Program Activities

The in-camp canoeing program and instruction was largely concerned with preparing the boys for canoe camp at Lake Aquone. Every boy that went to canoe camp had to pass a swimming and canoe test. What instruction there was here in camp was for the purpose of teaching the boys the basic strokes (S) and the rules of safety in handling a canoe for the canoe camp.

The rest of periods were mostly free-canoing for any boy that had passed his swim test.

CRAFT SHOP

Of all the program activities this summer, I would say the craft shop has served as many campers as any. We have averaged 20 to 30 boys each period on normal days and have really done our best to give as much individual help and instruction as possible. An interesting comparison of the work done by the first five week campers with the second five week campers found that the second group were by far the best craftsmen. This alone helped us to have a much better program during this period and consequently more good work was done.

The personnel of the shop this summer was a well coordinated group which, in my estimation, did a swell job limited only by a lack of materials and adequate tools. We have tried to offer many of the simpler crafts during the summer; especially using many of the natural materials available, keeping away from using manufactured craft kits. Our program consisted of many varied crafts very capably

handled by the following instructors:

- Woodwork Georgallis, W. Jones
- Art & Ceramics Cannon, Sheley
- Craftstrip.... Dillon
- Leatherwork & Ass't. Director Barnes
- Dept. Head Eakin

ACTIVITIES REPORT: DRAMATICS DEPARTMENT

Submitted by: Don Mark Chang
August 21, 1951

PART I

A. First Five Week Period

Although the dramatics program was initiated rather belatedly this summer, a cast of ten players, together with a production staff of three counselors, came through with an impressively beautiful and deep-moving play.

Preceding the performance, which took place after the Tribal Friendship Councils on July 15th, was a great deal of hard work: drilling in the fundamentals of dramatics; rotation of various readings among the participants; and finally, the memorization of parts and a bevy of time-consuming rehearsals. The latter comprises the most important phase of play-acting, where the director is enabled to put into action the fundamentals previously discussed - thereby creating a mood and spirit which must be created during all performances and which moves each of the players to creative expression. And yet, there were so many conflicts with the camp-wide program, that nearly all the rehearsals were rushed, or cut short, or cancelled. This was especially true during the second five-week period; this was the major problem of our department.

Entitled ". . . FORGIVE US OUR TRESPASSES"; the play itself portrayed the story of the conversion of St. Paul. It was adapted from the Book of Acts, Chapters 23, 24, and 25 and written by the author of this report. The setting of the play is in the time of Caesar and the Great Roman Empire, but the speech expression, props, music and lighting effects were translated into modern terms.

The first five-week cast was made up of Ben Williamson, Carl Sox, Jack Mitchell, and Bill Stone of the Tuscaroras; Everett Bugg, Bob Dillingham, Leonard Richardson, Bill Mitchell and Carter Redd of the Catawbas; and Mac Bell of the Chicasaws. The lead role was handled by Ben Williamson, who played his part smoothly and effectively to take the honors as outstanding performer. Lights, sound effects, and music were handled by Bill Jones, and Charles Demere was prompter and the off-stage voice of Jesus. Costumes and the sets were designed by the author.

DRAMATICS REPORT (2) Lon Mark Chang

B. Second Five Week Period

The same play was reproduced in this period, by popular demand of the camp staff and many campers. However, there were many modifications and revisions made which, to the writer, increased the effectiveness of the play and presented its message more forcefully to the audience.

In the first place, any possibility, however minute, of discrimination or innuendos of such a feeling were eliminated from the script. Throughout the play, as first presented, there were references made to the Jews - how they conspired against Paul to have him put to death, and the like. Wherever such phrasing appeared, the change was made to indicate to the audience that Paul, too, was a Jew, and that he was being persecuted by his own people. Other changes in the lines included the addition of parts for six Roman citizen-jury members and additional lines for most of the characters.

Moreover, in addition to playing the recording JESU BAMBINO in the final scene to accompany and climax Paul's long speech, the selection I WONDER AS I WANDER was added to the latter part of the second scene after Paul's conversion to Christianity. To show the applicability of the lesson of the play to each person in the audience, a closing prayer was added to complete the third scene.

Because of the extra week in which to train the cast this period - by virtue of a more organized and definite start - and because of the greater maturity of those participating, the second-five week performances were by far more successful than the first period's production. The part of Paul was played by camp aide Garrett Adams. He was ably supported by Tommy Davis, Everett Bugg, Walter Fike, Billy Mitchell, Jim Todd, Roddy Petrey, Richard Denton, Charles Bugg, Tony Brown, and Weymouth Palmer. Charles Demere again was the prompter and the voice of Jesus, and Bill Jones repeated his fine handling of lights, music, and props. I again took the part of the narrator.

Garrett's performance - his portrayal of Paul - was exceptionally fine and deserving of special praise. It was not only deep-moving, and expressive, but also gripping.

There were two performances of the play this time, because of the difficulty of handling the entire camp at once in the small amphitheater, as shown in the first period production. There is a still more important reason for this, which points to a basic idea in

DRAMATICS REPORT (3) Don Mark Chang

dramatics. It is that after having worked so very intensively at a play, the cast, after having presented one performance, are so keyed up, having reached their peak in enthusiasm and being so thoroughly engrossed in their parts in relation to the spirit and mood of the play, that it would almost be a necessity for at least two performances. Necessary, because the lesson to the cast of the power behind such reative, artistic work as play-acting would be more deeply impressed.

Another phase of this department's program, successfully engineered and presented, was the re-introduction of stunt night. Each cabin presented its stunt, the camp being divided into two equal groups for presentation of its stunt on one of the two nights. Each performance was judged, and the winners selected for each night.

SUMMARY: HIKING

Although the Gasoline Age has left its mark upon many campers, the hiking program at Sequoyah was fairly successful. The regular Friday hikes proved that ability is in no way influenced by size. Many Chickasaws hiked side by side with the Tuscaroras and in some instances proved to be the better of the two. During the season the following hikes were scheduled.

Friday, June 22.

- Chickasaws: Big Poplar and Blackberry Inn
- Cherokees: Lovelace
- Catawbas: Hawkbill-by Tusearora Trail
- Tuscaroras: Lovelace-Bald Knob-Firetower-Logslide

Friday, June 29.

- Cherokees: Firetower
- Catawbas: Lovelace and Jess Knob
- Tuscaroras: Ellers Cove

Friday July 6.

- Chickasaws: McDaires Cove
- Cherokees: Snowball and Hawkbill
- Tusearoras and Catawbas: Richlands Knob
- All 8 weekers: Lovelace and Bald Knob

Friday, July 20.

8 and 10 weekers to the Fire Tower

Friday, August 3.

Mitchell Prep Hike

Friday, August 10.

- Mitchell Hike
- Craggy Gardens
- Craggy Orchard

More attention could be paid to the hikers and all Counselors should be advised to emphasize the hiking program very strongly. Real hiking is a sport few other camps can enjoy as Sequoyah enjoys it. With more emphasis it would become the best feature of Sequoyah's program.

Brooks Tenney

Riding Department 1951

Instructors: Mrs. Anna N. Wheeler
Abe Starr

Assistants: Eddie Buman
Rocky Bridges
Joe Floyd

Number of riders:
18 eight weekers
3 ten weekers
76 first five-weekers
67 second five-weekers
164 total number of boys riding during the season

Daily road-rides for qualified riders.

Beginners not qualified for road work were taught fundamentals
in riding ring.

Eight supper rides during season.

One all day ride.

One gymkhana.

Two horse shows.

This season we had more beginners and inexperienced riders
than during previous years. For the safety of these boys more
ring work was required than is usually necessary.

Activity Report
Indian Lore 1951

This year's work in Indian Lore was very interesting and successful. We did suffer considerably from the absence of Uncle Mike as a full time influence, but his visits added greatly to our program. We did get off to a slow start with only one woodcraft grand council and one Indian Lore day during the first four weeks. With the arrival of Red Dawn (Stephen Jones) the interest naturally soared greatly. Many boys took an active part in his craft work making head dresses, totem poles, bead rings, bustles, and more complicated bead work. His rehearsals for the big pageant were attended with enthusiasm. It was a real treat for most of us to put on this spectacular council, the Council of Seven Fires, and the audience enjoyed it thoroughly. The boys in camp got a big thrill from dressing up as Indians and feeling they were taking part in the Council in some small way. Some of the dances done in the Council were: the Deer dance, Snake dance, Basket dance, Cannibal Spirit dance, Eagle dance, and Green Corn dance. This same Council was put on a second time for the second five weeks.

One incident of Red Dawn's visit deserves special mention. When he attended our tribal induction council at the village, he impressed us all with his gift to Ite Amaghazu. In a very gracious manner he presented his head dress that his mother had made for him to Ite in token not only of his own friendship but of his father's friendship with Ite as well. Red Dawn said his father was very ill at the time. Following an Indian custom he wanted to invoke the kindness of the spirits by offering a gift to a friend in the name of his sick loved one. We all felt that we were really in an Indian council with a visiting chief.

During the summer many boys were inducted as interest was so high. Some twenty-five boys were inducted as braves, one boy even attaining the rank of warrior as well in the same summer. Three induction councils were held, two at 7:30 and one following supper in the village. At these councils one boy attained the rank of scout and some six were given the rank of warrior. The program was supported amazingly well by the counselors so that eight were admitted to the tribe as pedagoges, and one was advanced to the rank of sakima. These counselors helped a great deal in putting on the councils as well.

The tribe went to the village four times where they worked on the pathes, ring, tree house, wikiup, and other service projects. We did some dancing, singing, drumming, and heard some bits of Indian culture in the form of stories, poetry, and information about their history. On one occasion an informal council was held and was enjoyed so much that we got caught by a storm on the way down. The boys themselves made some good suggestions for the tribe and did some interpretive dancing.

Those boys in the tribe who had not seen "UNTO THESE HILLS" had the fun of going over to Cherokee. With the aid

With the aid of Red Dawn an excellent big drum was made adding greatly to our drum inventory. This inspired us to work up a group for symphonic drumming with the able directorship of Curt Eisenberg. This was a new feature and one which was much fun for the drummers. The Indian music was enjoyed by all as a great deal of singing was done informally as well formally. It was a big feature of all the councils put on for the camp.

Two Grand Councils were put on by the tribe both in the second period of camp. It was shame that the first five weekers missed seeing one. Both Councils were very successful with the boys doing an excellent job. The programs were varied with dancing(both group and solo) singing, drumming, sign language, and the impressive rituals. The practices for the last Council held at a definite period did much to build up the spirit of the tribe.

All in all it was a good season and the Indian tribe made a definite contribution to camp life. Much of the credit goes to Mac Francis who was always boasting Indian Lore and who inspired the boys a lot.

18

Library Report
1951

The library has made an important contribution to the majority of boys in Sequoyah. It has become an indivisible segment to camp life, cemented by the opportunity it affords boys and campers for research in camping, for relaxation, devotional aid, and continuance of school reading and studies.

The library has operated with books divided into broad classification: behavior and miscellaneous; nature, camping and related activities; biography, travel and science; and research and encyclopediac; and advanced, intermediate, and primary fiction. This seems a meaningful way of classification since each of these areas of reading includes a general purpose for reading, some previously mentioned.

Several books were kept constantly in use and unlike the books of Zane Grey and the Tom Swift series, which always have their isolated group of devotees, these books were enjoyed by all: The American Song Bag, Sandburg; The Real America in Romance, and Minute Biographies. Most representative of the boys's demand were the mystery books by Dixon, Bomba the Jungle Boy, Roy Rockwood, and a recent contribution given by David Van Vactor, a series of Teen Age Stories. An outstanding book for camp is Down Goose Creek, a real story of a boy's adventure down a river, written by himself. It is interesting to Chicasaw and Catawba alike. There is a good representation of "nature" books: Dan Beard's, The Outdoor Handy Book; The Out-door Library of Pioneering and Woodcraft, 6 volumes; and Boy's Book of Camp Life, Jessup, these are a few.

Counselors, this year, have drawn from a swelling collection of books that deal with psychology, behavior, devotional and religious books. A few are; The Way, E. Stanly Jones; Devotions for Youth, Gilbert; and The Modern Use of the Bible, Fosdick. The "basic readers" have been in constant circulation by the smaller ones; Uncle Wiggily's Adventures has been very popular with them also.

Time allotted the librarian was after supper and dinner hours during rest and play periods. Also, at the end of 5 and 10 week terms one or two periods were allowed.

Most of the librarian's time was spent in straightening shelves and magazines. In an effort to avoid confusion, the following policies were carried out. The books were placed on the shelves according to the author and their general classification. Several good selections as to magazines available and books were kept upon the table for reader's use. In spite of this, boys would slip books into shelves and return them when they had no card, which was a particular pain when trying to find out who kept out books.

11. Inventory:

The inventory for the majority of books remains much as that taken in 1948. This list can be referred to in the library desk.

One newspaper holder

Approximately 100 "Camp Sequayah Library" cards

Approximately 100 "pockets" for cards

dust rags

3-

From working in the library, It was evident that here was something of monetary value and literary value that is worth guarding both for the camper's and investor's interests. This requires efficient operation in the circulation of books, careful investment in measures to safeguard books and in measures to keep the organization of the library intact. Also, the investment in materials for better reader satisfaction and potential service.

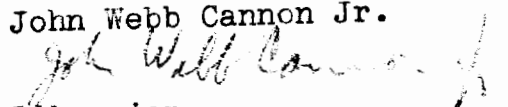
Immediate measures which are imperative for continued growth and service are: 1() Improvement in lighting (2) A designation system so that books can be located in the instant desired (3) An index assuring proper replacing of books and a continuous inventory.

Other measures which seem probable to me in the near future are: (1) Subscription to a daily newspaper and to several contemporary magazines of interest to younger and older boys. (2) Acquiring a good dictionary, preferably to be placed upon a stand or separate from the other books. (3) The policy of having at least one whole period adday in which books can be checked out with supervision, and in the remainder of the time allowing use of periodicals and books in the library only.

In conclusion, the outlook for the library is bright. With the foundation it has in basic literary fields and the fields of camper interests, the success of any growth is assured. And here, readers have found and will find a place which operates exclusively for their interests, what ever they may be.

J

John Webb Cannon Jr.


Librarian

Report of Activity - 1951MUSICPart I : Program activity.

As in the past music has tried again to make its contribution to camp life in Sequoyah. It came in all kinds of forms. We sang all the traditional "Sequoyah Songs" and quite a number of sacred hymns and of secular songs. Some of these songs have been newly arranged, and one of them, "I Climbed A High Mountain" with the words by Mrs. Wheeler and the music by Uncle Mike, was set for voice, piano and orchestra.

It came also in form of little Sunday afternoon musicales. Here our counselors and campers appeared either as singing, playing or dancing soloists or as members of our camp orchestra. Some of them were little beginners who played children's pieces, some of them were well-developed musicians who played compositions by Gershwin, Chopin, Bach, Brahms and others almost on a concert level. And we heard lieder by Schubert and Schumann as well as American songs and even some lulas.

The Sequoyah orchestra did its share in providing musical entertainment. It played not only in these Sunday concerts, but also for the people of Beech on the fourth of July and for the Sequoyahs on Chief's birthday and at the closing dinner. It was an immense pleasure to work with the boys in the orchestra who enjoyed themselves and sometimes kept playing after the scheduled time for rehearsal was over. The repertory included marches and waltzes, excerpts from Carmen and from Il Trovatore, selections from operas by Sullivan and a number of pieces by Gluck, Mozart and others.

Music came also in form of recordings either at these musicales or at other times. We played some symphonic music at our Sunday concerts, but also recordings of Indian and South American singing and drumming. And this brings us to another field of our camp activities where music is of paramount importance: Indian singing, dancing and drumming as practiced by our Sequoyah tribe. Music becomes here a fascinating experience and at the same time an essential means for the preservation and revival of Indian life and culture. During this season a new feature was added to the traditional performance of Indian songs and dances. We arranged some kind of symphonic drumming in which every individual drum has its own rhythm which differs from the parts of all the other drums. At the two Grand Councils of the season you could hear up to six or seven different drum rhythms at the very same time.

Music came furthermore through the singing of our solo quartett and as the solemn sounds of the chimes at Inspiration Point. And it came finally in form of private lessons either in playing or in music theory. Some of these lessons were given regularly, others only on special occasions or for special purposes. And more lessons would have been given, if more counselors or campers had asked for it.

The activity report for 1950 indicates that the negative aspects of that season were quite similar to those of this year. There are too many campers who leave their instruments and their music at home. More campers ought to be urged to take part in the Sunday afternoon musicale. Then and now "regular group singing" was and is "surprisingly weak in character". There was and is not enough "spontaneous community singing" in the dining hall.

To be director of music in Sequoyah offers a lot of interesting musical opportunities. The undersigned has to confess that he did not make full use of all these opportunities. He needed some experience and experiments to find out what should be done and what can't be done under the given conditions and circumstances. Maybe he will do better next time.

Curt Eisenberg
Curt Eisenberg

Program Activity of Nature Lore
1951

Amature program to be successful must be sold to the camper. For the most part the use of natural material in everyday living is becoming a lost art. There are wery few persons who know, or want to know, what certain plants can be used for, such as fibers, food etc. It is therefore essential that a nature pro gram must have a special consdderation such as a well trained or interested counselors. At least twofull time assignments must be given to each period- one to plan and instruct, the other to carry out such plans and take care of the many details, especially to see that campers carry out projects and keep their records up to date.

On trips or hikes six to eight campers per leader or counselor should be the ratio. Such trips cannot be rushed as an examination of the terrain for biras, insects, plants minerals etc. is an essential part of naturestudy and takes time to find, study and explain in as simple language as possible.

In recards to Selling the Program: Campers can see results of such things as archery, riflery, games etc. whereas the nature lore requirements such as special skills and knowledge must for the most part be learned by the average camper in camp without previous kinwledge or experience of a practical nature. This makes the program hard to put across on an extended basis unless all those concerned with camp activities give the program special consideration.

L.J.W. Jones

Report - Association of Junior Naturalists - 1951

The Junior Naturalists had 50 signed members. Of this group 26 completed one project or more. Of these 7 either attained or improved their Jr. Naturalists ratings. Two could have obtained naturalist ratings had they been 2-3 years older. This compares favorably with the first year (1945) the Association was organized. In 1947 the organization had 88 members with a much higher percentage of projects completed. However the Association was not in operation last season. We had no counselors who were familiar with its operations and we have had to start from scratch. A much more favorable program could have been obtained if we had had more help who knew what it was all about.

Leland JW Jones

Advisory Board

Leland J W Jones
 C. S. Sherwood
 Uncle Mike Hoffman
 Brooks Tenney
 Eddie Deck
Pope Lee

*Junior Advisory
 Billy Sptizer
 Tony Brown*

Members

1. Mike Croughan Sumter, SC
2. Don Brooks Greensboro, NC 831 Cornwallis Drive
3. Billy Burbage Alebarle, NC 318 N 5th Street
4. I. B. Southerland Winston-Salem, NC 2196 Gaston St.
5. Tony Bridges
6. Billy Mitchell Sarasota, Fla PO Box 149
7. Vincent Hubbard Preston Woods Rt 8
8. Dick Edwards Columbia, SC 134 Sanna St.
9. Julian Proctor Deland Fla. 713 W N. Y. St.
10. John Franklin Nashville, Tenn. 126 Ensworth Pl.
11. John Koster Wilson, NC 106b Kennon St.
12. Stuart Robinson Atlanta, Ga. Westminister Way
13. Mac Bell Savannah, Ga. 11 E. 44th St.
14. Russell Chesney Knoxville, Tenn. 608n Cherokee Dr.
15. George Parker Savannah, Ga. 20 E. 41st St.
16. Frank Carr Asheville, NC Bull Mtn. Rd.
17. Wallace Tallant Hickory, NC Box 804
18. Rawson Foreman Atlanta, Ga. 216 W. Paces Ferry Rd.
19. Cone Maddox Atlanta, Ga. 80 Palisades Rd.
20. Frank Payne Boone, NC

21. Jackie Hooper Nashville, Tenn. Ellendale Dr.
22. Tony Brown Darlington, SC 123 Spring St.
23. Billy Spitzer Coral Gables, Fla. 5727 Harland St.
24. David Snelling Brevard, NC 7 N. Gaston St.
25. Gene Neely Hartsville, SC 1718 College St.
26. David Zugschwerdt Kingsport, Tenn. Rtv8 Old Stage Rd
27. Peter Winders Kingsport, Tenn. 1268 Catawba
28. Jimmy Todd Nashville, Tenn. 1480 Clairmont Dr.
- 29,30 Gene and Bill Napoli Miami, Fla. 2291 W 19th Terrace
31. Dick Townsend Belle Glade, Fla.
32. Bob Minter Kingsport, Tenn Old Stage Rd.
33. David Roberts Hendersonville, NC Rutledge Dr.
34. Earl Brian Raleigh, NC White Oak Rd.
35. Bobby Brantley Moultrie, Ga. 1400 S Main St.
36. Gene Wheeler Saluda, SC Box 275
37. John Townsend Belle Glade, Fla. 972 W. Ave.
38. George Horner Asheville, NC 30 Cedarcliff Rd
39. David Marlowe Kings Mtn. NC 104 Watson St.
40. St. Clair Davis Marion SC Rt 3
41. Jerry Houchens Petersberg, Va. 1587 Mt. Vernon Ave.
42. Fred Seely Delray Beach, Fla. 145 NE 5th Ave.
43. Bill Coker Hartsville, SC Segors Hwy.
44. John Gray Statesville, NC 402 S Center St.
45. Allen Peacock Cascadilla, NC Durham
46. Joe Hedgpeth 1917 N Walnut St.
47. Stoney Drake 1363 Bolling Ave. Norflok, Va.
48. Tom Holmes 1204 Water St.
49. Belden Frease Apt X Beverly Apt. Asheville, NC

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR'S REPORT

1951

CABIN ASSIGNMENTS

The first duty of the Personnel Director at the beginning of each period is to make the cabin assignments for the campers. This is done primarily on the basis of age, although many of the boys are placed on the basis of our knowledge of their maturity or disposition which is learned from their previous camp experience or from the personality rating charts. Special requests from parents are complied with wherever possible. Some of these assignments were revised on the opening day when it was found that the boy did not belong in the cabin to which he had been assigned. Counselor assignments were made in consultation with chief. Also the assignments for the boys were discussed with chief because there are many facts which only he has which must be taken into account.

RECORDS

There is kept on file in the Personnel Director's cabin a file on each boy. This file includes all previous information and correspondence if the boy has been in camp before. For the new as well as for the old there is a confidential information blank and a personality rating chart which the parents have filled out. These are very valuable for the counselor's understanding of the boy and often contain information which the counselor, as well as the Personnel Director, must have. Each Counselor should read these reports before his boys arrive, and be prepared to talk to the parents intelligently about those things they may have made some special mention of.

It has been found helpful to have the Personnel Director read all of these reports, make notations about the boys and then keep a check on the counselors to find out how they are doing and if they are working with the boys along the lines which the parents have requested.

As the letters are written home each week and the activity blanks are turned in, these are filed with the rest of the information.

LETTERS TO PARENTS

Each week the cabin counselor writes a letter to the parents of his boys. These letters are personal and confidential, although they are turned into the Personnel Director who reads them and sends them out. This is to check for mistakes or errors in fact, grammar or judgment. The letters include statements of activities, health, attitudes, etc.

HOMESICKNESS

Homesickness was not a serious problem this summer, although there were several minor cases. It was interesting to note that there was more during the second 5 week period than during the first, although the reason for this could not be ascertained. Only two boys went home on accountⁿ of homesickness, and we feel that would not have been necessary if the parents had left the boys alone. The other cases were well handled by the counselors and most of them were corrected by getting the boys busy. It is advisable for the Personnel Director--particularly at the beginning of a period to keep a close check on all the boys and spend a great deal of time visiting the cabins and checking with the counselors. It is well to realize that the malady affects the old boys as well as the new. The two boys who left camp were old campers.

AC Brooks

Part 1. Program Activity in Photography

In Photography I have attempted to teach three phases of the photographic art: (1) composition, (2) technique, and (3) dark room work. Of these three composition is the most difficult to teach, and usually only the older boys learn very much of it. I regarded it, however, to be the most important of the three so I always tried to show a boy with a camera something of it whenever I saw one. Many of the boys, though, got the point and learned to apply the rules.

In teaching photographic technique I was, I feel, quite successful. At the beginning of the season only a few of the boys were able to make proper exposures, exposures done well enough to warrant enlargement. But at the end of the season they were mostly able to take pictures which showed a real knowledge of lighting and exposure.

In dark room work the greatest progress was done. This is because boys are quickly and actively interested in the actual photraphic finishing process. They learned quickly and about 75% of the boys who had anything to do with photography actually developed their own rolls of film successfully. About half that number learned contact printing.

The first photographic contest was more successful than the second, receiving 12 entries; the second received 6 entries. I feel though that the contest served to give the whole camp a photographic objective to which they might work and learn.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

28

1951

MORNING WATCH

Morning Watch has been carried on as usual in the Council Ring for a fifteen minute period before breakfast. The purpose, a period of reading and quiet meditation, has been fulfilled by a majority of those attending--although there are of course some who do not take the period very seriously. An attempt is made to get the entire camp there without coercion, and attendance has been fairly good most of the time. The Watch is closed by a short prayer, offered this year usually by the Personnel Director. It has also been given by Chief or by the Head Counselor.

It is my feeling that the smallest boys in camp should not attend Morning Watch unless they are accompanied by their counselor and also that it would be better if considerable explanation of the purpose and procedure of the Period be given to them. They are inclined to use it as a play period.

CABIN DEVOTIONS

For the Cabin Devotions this year we have used again the series prepared by Mike Hoffman. It is not absolutely necessary that a counselor follow these strictly, but it is suggested that they do have a sequence of subject matter which would be good to follow. We have not used a graded series this year but the counselors have adapted the devotions to their own age group. This does present some difficulty, but also does allow for some flexibility and individual treatment. On occasion, as the situation demands, the counselor will use this period for a discussion of some problem which has arisen in the cabin or in camp. The devotions should be over by taps, but may extend over if it seems necessary.

The weather smiled upon our Sunday Services this year, and it was necessary to be in the Lodge for only one of them. This added to their pleasure and value. We used the services in the Camp Hymnal, but several revisions were made in the hymns. It was decided that it would be better to stand during the singing, and in order to make less confusion, most of the hymns were sung all the way through instead of having them broken up as they are in the services. We had no orchestra, so were led by a voice quartet along with the chimes.

We depended a great deal upon local talent for our speakers, and they were not disappointing.

- June 17-----Chief
- June 24-----Mike Hoffman
- July 1-----Dr. Walter McFall
- July 8----- Dean Fred Weaver
- July 15-----Art Brooks
- July 22-----Chief
- July 29-----C.S.Sherwood III
- Aug. 5 -----Dr. Buchanan
- Aug. 12-----Doug Wilson
- Aug. 19-----Chief

FRIENDSHIP COUNCILS

The Sunday evening Friendship Councils are worship services of a more informal nature and are for the different tribes. Each tribe has its own distinctive place of meeting, and carries on its meeting to meet the needs and the age of the members of the tribe. The meeting usually consist of singing, reading, stories or talks of a moral and spiritual nature and prayer. These are conducted by counselors of the tribe.

Art Brooks

ACTIVITY

"Preacher" Farr had riflery the first five weeks, and I know nothing about it. He began the second five weeks period with 3 beginners classes. After this, regular riflery periods were held until now. I took over riflery when "Preacher" left on August 11, and continued until now with the help of Art Paty, Bob Dillon and Jack Painter, ^A The riflery facilities were well utilized during this period. The supply of equipment is just about right for the demand of campers.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE,

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

JUNIOR QUALIFICATIONS INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT AND AFFIDAVIT



General information on earning NRA junior qualification awards, including score requirements, is given in the Junior Rifle Handbook.

All qualifications of club members must be submitted on this form and certified to by the Instructor. It is not necessary to send sample targets with the affidavit for qualifications below the stage of Expert. Complete sets of fired targets must be submitted for Expert and Distinguished Rifleman qualifications.

Remittances covering the medals, pins and brassards desired (or issued from consignment) must accompany the affidavit, except in the case of pre-paid shipments.

Before sending this form to National Headquarters CHECK IT to be certain that all requested information is properly given.

(Please print or type in spaces below)

Date August 23, 1951

Name of Club or Camp Camp Sequoyah

City and State Beaverlyville, North Carolina

Name of Instructor Jim Callaway

Mailing Address _____

The awards covered by this report (check appropriate space):

- Have been issued from our prepaid shipment.
- Have been issued from our consignment shipment (remittance enclosed).
- Have not yet been received but are to be shipped to above address for presentation to the shooter listed (remittance enclosed).

SCOUTCRAFT _____ 1951

The scouting program for the first eight weeks of 1951 was headed by "Preacher" Farr. At his rather hurried departure less than two weeks ago, the work in this department was turned over to me, Jim Callaway. No record of the work done in the time which "Preacher" handled the program can be found, so this report is, of necessity, incomplete.

Interest in the scoutcraft program has been seriously low, obviously before "Preacher" left, and certainly since his departure. John Wanamaker, while working with the Camp Tsali wee woodcrafters, was able to get two boys interested in some of the out-of-doors merit badges. Since I became in charge of the program, three fellows have worked fairly consistantly, while others have occasionally shown a little interest.

Listed below are the boys who have worked in the program, with the badges they have earned or should earn before the close of camp.

- Jim Todd -----Forestry -- Camping
Botany -- Bird Study
- Jim Gay -----Bird Study -- Camping
- John Gray -----Camping -- Life Saving
- Tommy Smith -----Pioneering -- Life Saving
- David Zugschwerdt -----Swimming

Program Activity Report of Tennis

1951

The first five week period saw a limited amount of tennis. The rain made it very difficult to get more than one or two days of tennis in at a time. Instruction classes were held and during the last week a tournament was held among the three upper tribes. The tribal champion was decided and finally the camp champion.

The second five week period was much better from the stand point of the weather and the interest among the boys. Other than the instruction periods which were held regularly we had two other main features of the tennis program. The first was a Tennis Ladder which built up quite a bit of interest. Seventy boys registered for this ladder. In order to have a tournament at the end of the season and to preserve the interest in the ladder the highest eight players of each ladder comprised the tournament.

David A. Case - Tribal Leader

Program Activity

The activities of the Tuscarora Tribe should be divided into two categories: Tribal meetings during the week and Sunday evening Friendship Council.

The first category is set up by the Program Director. If there is not a camp-wide program planned, and the cabins are not out on their weekly suppers (this year Monday night was our joint meeting with the Catawbas and Tuesday night was our regular Tuscarora meeting night and Thursday was either another joint meeting or a camp-wide program night) then we, as tribal leaders were responsible for having programs set up. I feel our tribe had many interesting and inspiring programs. Games of many different sorts, different forms of story telling, stunt planning, movies, planned skits, etc., have made up most of the activities. All our meetings during the week were held in the lobby.

The second category is the Friendship Council on Sunday night. This was held strictly on a devotional nature. All these meetings were held at Tuscarora Rock. These meetings will be held in memory by many as one of the best parts of camp. Every one was along a discussional nature and many boys took a very active part and received much out of it. Different counselors took charge, revolving around the three of us in the Tribe and several times we were privileged to have Uncle Mike to talk to us and lead our discussion.

Part I Program Activities

This past summer (1951) has been a continuation of the usual tribal activities. The Catawba Tribe at the first of the year consisted of cabins 14, 15, 16, and tents 1 and 2. Later on the tribe consisted of cabins 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, and tents 1 and 2.

The scheduled tribal program of the Catawbas consisted of Cabin suppers on Tuesday evening, individual tribal meetings on Wednesday, and joint tribal meetings of Catawbas on Thursday evening. However the meetings that seemed to be the most worthwhile and seemed to mean the most to the boys than any other single meeting were the Sunday evening Friendship Councils. These Friendship Councils usually lasted about 30 or 40 minutes. The boys learned a number of gospel courses and we had some happy times, but most of all we emphasized the spiritual values of life and the importance of trying to follow Christ more closely, day by day.

In addition to our regular evening programs we have taken regular tribal hikes nearly every Friday. These hikes were all day ones and we always took our lunch with us.

The Catawbas also had a baseball team which played several games against the Tuscaroras and Cherokees.

35

Activity Report
Cherokee Tribe 1959

This year the Cherokee tribe was again the largest in camp. It was composed largely of boys ten and eleven with a few twelve years old. It included cabins nine through thirteen and fifteen and the two long houses. The boys took an active part in the program upholding the honor of their tribe. However, as was true throughout the whole camp there seemed to be a tendency for many of the boys to just sit around the camp and read comic books. Some did not have the initiative to try the various activities and confined themselves to such things as swinging on the ropes, and sitting around the dock or cabin. There is far too much passivity on the part of the boys, they would rather watch others perform than take part in something themselves.

We started off the season with tribal counselors' meetings but there didn't seem to be enough interest and so they did not continue as they should have. The counselors did support the meetings and athletic contests and offered several good suggestions throughout the year. I found it advisable to get their ideas and to try to encourage any initiative they showed by having them help out to put their suggestion into effect. Some of the counselors did show a lack of interest in cabin suppers and would sometime even try to get another counselor to take their cabin along with him.

Our inductions, held the first tribal meeting of the period, were very meaningful. We tried to introduce the boy to some of the Indian ritual and culture and make membership in the tribe of importance to him. The path to the Cherokee council ring was made symbolic of the road of life. Various obstacles along the way were watched by counselors who tried to impress on the boys some of the worthwhile characteristics of manhood. They had to prove their worth in passing the six obstacles illustrating humility, self-improvement, bodily development, artistic talent, high morals, and ability to choose wisely. Throughout the induction the boys were taught the value of silence, obedience, self-discipline. They were taught that life is not a bed of roses, that they must strive to climb upward and improve themselves all through life.

The tribal meetings were held some in the council ring and some in the lodge. This gave us a chance to concentrate on woodcraft and Indian lore some and on singing and games on other occasions. We tried to draw on the rest of the staffs but not enough I'm afraid to give the boys worthwhile lectures mixed with their fun.

Our hikes were a lot of fun, but not too well attended. There seemed to be a general lack of enthusiasm here all through camp. The Cherokees were the best supporters of hikes with over half of the number which signed up for the Mitchel hike. Every effort should be made to make the hikes fun and interesting with some nature lore, stories, and exploration. One hike taken to Sawyer's Cove was very interesting as we found several caves and blazed a few trails.

The Cherokees did a good job in athletics especially baseball the second five weeks. They beat the Catawbas and even took on the Tuscuroras going down to defeat before their more experienced competitors.

(2)

Activity Report Cherokee Tribe (con't)

Our Friendship Councils were the most meaningful part of the tribal activities. Each counselor was given an opportunity to conduct a devotion held the first half hour of the council. Usually the tribal leader gave a story sermon but several times the counselor wanted to do that as well. The counselors put on a little pantomime play at one council and at most of them we sang, and played Bible games. The boys particularly liked Bible baseball. Most of the councils were held in the council ring up the hill where the boys seemed to profit from being away from the camp environs and being at their own ring. Some boys even went up early with their Bibles to read before the council. Of especial meaning to all of us was one meeting when a counselor gave the story of the Robe by Lloyd Douglas and read the Scripture about Christ's Crucifixion. He created a grand atmosphere getting the boys to think of how they should offer their services to God in their own life. The legend of the Dogwood was then told and each boy threw a stick on the fire stating how he hoped to serve God in his own life. The boys were very mature and original in their statements made very sincerely. It always was effective to have them throw a stick on the fire and say what beautiful thing they had seen that day or what good deed they had seen. The fire became something very sacred to the Cherokees as we had them think of it as the symbol of light: that of Christianity.

As tribal leader I learned a great deal and enjoyed the work. I feel I needed more time to do an adequate job. I did fail to plan many things which I might have done as tribal leader.

REPORT OF THE CHICKASAW TRIBE FOR
SEASON OF 1951

PART 1: Program activity-The year's activities (second five weeks) have been varied and inclusive. The tribe included thirty two boys and sixteen aides, junior and senior counselors.

The weeks activities were begun with the Friendship Council. During the last five weeks period the theme of friendship was emphasized with a study of the meaning of friendship and its comparison in the lives of Old and New Testament characters. Through singing, talking and praying together we have been able to grow spiritually. The use of friendship as a theme, we believe, also helped us to grow socially and to build character.

The second tribal activity of the week was the cabin supper which each cabin or group of two cabins took every Tuesday. On these suppers the beauty of nature and an appreciation of the out-of-doors were the points of emphasis. These afternoons and evenings gave the boys training in camp craft as well as a change from the routine camp program.

On Wednesday evening our tribal meetings were aimed at the tribal goal of having fun. We had varied programs of games, singing, story telling, and lectures. Our joint programs on Thursday with the Cherokee tribe were of the same nature.

During the second five week period the hiking program was well planned for the tribe and consisted of shorter hikes than in the preceding period.

During the day at activities the counselors and aids were encouraged to help the boys to participate in the program activities and develop where possible healthy attitudes toward camping and character building.

Counselor influence is not to be minimized in the tribal program for this season. Almost every approach to the camper in the program was handled through the cabin counselor.

The Chickasaws presented as one of its outstanding projects the tableau of the life of Sequoyah. It was not only successful but highly praised by the people who had seen the story of Sequoyah presented many times in varied ways.

The over all program can be, we believe considered as successful and helpful for not only the campers and for the camp in general, but also for the counselors who participated.

Part I

Water sports have been encouraged this summer by the favorable weather and water temperature. One camper said that he had attended camp for seven summers and the water this year was the warmest of all.

General swim was conducted daily at noon and at 5:00 p.m. On Sundays one swim was held in the afternoon. Attendance at general swim varied from about eighty to two. One counselor at the buddy board and six life guards were on duty at various places. One of these was the waterfront director who roved the board walk. Other stations were the canoe dock, high board, row boat, the crib, and the rock. The rock was not in use when there was a shortage of life guards.

Life guards were in general watchful. It should be the waterfront directors duty to see that each life guard arrives for duty on time and is in swim trunks. Buddy check was held every seven to ten minutes.

During first period swimming and diving instruction was scheduled. Attendance varied from none to twenty-five. Instructors were(at various times) Earl Compton, Omscar Gupton, Bob Dillon , and Buddy Grone. During the first five week period twelve Red Cross swimmers Certificates and ten Intermediates Certificates were awarded. None were given during the last five weeks.

During second period, the Waterfront Director taught Red Cross Jr. Life Saving. In the first five weeks nine boys earned their certificates, and fifteen from the second five weeks won theirs. An additional four had enrolled but dropped out for various reasons. Assistant instructors at various times were, Bill Pulliam, Earl Compton, and Joe Floyd.

Beginners swim period in the afternoon was conducted by a number of Counselors. These include most of the Chickasaw Counselors and most of the Counselors connected with waterfront work. Instruction for beginning swimmers should be more systematically presented that it was here this summer. Many non-swimmers learned to take care of themselves in deep water, but no Red Cross Beginner in Swimming certificates were awarded. Attendance among campers varied considerably.

It was difficult for an instructor to keep track of the progress of any particular camper in this situation.

When so few non-swimmers came in the afternoons, any camper was allowed to swim in the crib during the beginner period. This afforded extra time for instruction and allowed the boys to play games.

Swimming meets were held on July 8 and August 15. Competition was held in three groups: Chickasaws, Jouniors, and Seniors. Jouniors were the two younger tribes; the two upper tribes were seniors.

A pageant celebrating the fourth of July was held after supper July 8. The canoing formations and exhibitions were good. Kerosene alone did not light on the waters surface; fire diving was cancelled. It should be remembered that gasoline alone or a mixture of gasoline and kerosene for igniting the waters surface.

Several Sunday afternoon shows were given on the lake front when open lake was not held. These included canoeing demonstrations, stroke demonstrations, life saving techniques by members of life saving classes, diving exhibitions, and various stunts and comedy acts.

The roller coaster was enjoyed by campers and counselors alike. The track has been recently repaired and is now in good condition. The surf board was used for about three weeks this summer, it needs to be repaired and repainted.

The 1951 Waterfront Season can be considered as satisfactory. Many campers improved their strokes well enough to move from crib to deep water. More skill certificates in intermediate and swimmer categories were issued. The general swims were well attended.

Ernest G. Crone

Woodcraft Report - 1951

The Woodcraft Program at Camp Sequoyah for the 1951 season got off to a late start due to the concentration of counselors and of potential woodcraft campers at Camp Tsali.

The program was initiated on July 30th and, as planned, was ^{to} include two days' instruction in each of the following skills: axemanship, fire-building, camp-cookery, and tent-pitching. Following this program, it was planned to schedule an overnight trip to Tsali for older boys who might be interested in becoming Tsalimen in 1952 and also to schedule an overnight hike for those who had mastered the skills listed above.

During the first ten days of the program attendance varied for one or two to ten ~~and~~ per period and some fifteen campers received instruction in axemanship, fire-building, and camp cookery. It is felt that if some "reward" such as a Sourduff trip could have been scheduled ~~as~~ as a climax to the summer's activity, ~~the~~ attendance would have been more regular. The plan of an overnight hike became an obvious impossibility when the Mt. Mitchell hike took the older boys who had participated in the woodcraft program out of camp at precisely the time an overnight hike would have fitted into the woodcraft program. The majority of the boys participating were too young to become Tsalimen even by 1953, so the idea of an overnight trip to Tsali was also given up.

During the week of August 13 the woodcraft group worked on the selection and development of an ideal campsite. The area selected was just across the pasture fence above the Cherokee Council Ring. Other activities, such as the Biltmore Trip, Junior Naturalist Trip, preparation for the Grand Council, and other special activities kept attendance at woodcraft at a minimum during this last week.

Report of Wrestling for the Season of 1951

I. Program activity.

Camp opened this year with wrestling being headed by Oscar Gupton, twice Southern Conference Champion, and recent winner of the Carolina A. A. U. matches. His ability to wrestle and coach gave the program a fresh start, and the campers became very interested.

From the beginning of camp, classes were held almost daily and instruction was given for the first two weeks by Oscar and later taken over by Bob Gay. The entire program was initiated and conducted for the purpose of helping campers to appreciate and benefit from amateur wrestling. Therefore it was definitely differentiated from professional wrestling.

Amateur wrestling is dependent on the development of a strong body, the acquiring of skill through willing and persistent practice, and an ever-steady and temperate adherence to good sportsmanship. All of these qualities are advantageous to the building of a good man and strong character; the program therefore was in complete compliance to and sympathy with those important aims of the camp which stress character building.

The interest that the program held in the camp is heralded by the number of participants in the wrestling tournament, which was one of the leading attractions of the close of camp; over sixty campers and about twenty members of the counselor and the kitchen staffs participated.

Certainly in closing it is appropriate to encourage the continuance of this program and its support by all members of the executive staff.

Respectfully submitted,

HEAD COUNSELOR'S REPORT

1951 Camp Season

Suggestions

This camping season at Sequoyah as in other camping seasons has brought to attention several areas in the camp both mental and physical that could and in most instances should receive some thought before next season. The majority of these suggestions are in regard to maintenance of buildings and grounds or needed equipment.

Staff:

(1) That during the pre-camp conference the counselors, especially the new ones and those concerned in heading-up activities, be allowed to examine the report of the activity head of the previous year. These reports are extremely valuable in giving the new men suggestions as to program. Too, during the pre-camp conference more methods of camp life and program be stressed in addition to the ideas of camping.

(2) That throughout the season frequent informal gatherings both for fun and fellowship as well as for bull sessions on camping and camp problems be afforded for the staff. A closer contact between the counselors and between the counselors and the executive staff is most desirable. This would greatly decrease the misunderstanding and misinterpretation of policy and camp goals as well as to aid in the building of an "esprit de corps" among the whole staff.

(3) That the present leave set-up be completely re-vamped and arranged so as to allow for a more ample and satisfactory leave for staff members. This problem might be settled by allowing a full day of leave once every two weeks and an evening off in the week in which no leave is to be had. This plan would decrease the number of men out of camp during one day and would meet the satisfaction of the staff much better than the present set-up.

(3) That the counselor's Retreat be made a more pleasant place in which to relax by replacing the furniture and improving the lighting. The present furniture is impossible to relax on or even relax in the same room with. The lighting is inadequate for reading purposes or letter writing.

(4) That some arrangement be made whereby counselors can do their own laundry if so desired. With the price of laundry so extremely high and unsatisfactory it is almost impossible to ask the staff not to do their own laundry. Too, the staff is aware that the kitchen staff uses the washing machine in the Band cabin for their own personal laundry and so a matter of

(head counselors repost, suggestions, page 2.)

conflict has developed . Realizing the almost impossibility of procuring a washing machine for the counselor staff perhaps the purchase of wash tubs and wash boards and setting aside of clothes drying areas with clothes lines would suffice.

Dining Hall:

(1) That the tendency to overstock on certain foodstuffs be looked into. These items are generally those which are on hand when the kitchen crew arrive to assume responsibility. Many of the foodstuffs and condements on hand are those which should be ordered as meet the needs and cooking requirements of the cook and planning of the dietitian. This season, for example, the dining hall was overstocked in corn starch, gravy mixes, fillers of various types, pineapple, peaches, orange marmelade, chop suey, and many spices which the cook just will not use.

(2) That a chlorine base glass disenfectant be obtained and used as suggested by the State Board of Public Health.

(3) That an extra can opener be placed on the back poarch out of the way of the cook's table.

(4) That a canvas drop be placed on the southern exposure of the dining hall to prevent rains and storms from flooding the tables and floor of the dining hall. Several occasions during the season the cabins with tables next to the screen were forced to move in the midsts of meals if rains came up. Too, this would protect the tables and floor from the weather in the winter time when snows would tend to blow and drift into the dining hall.

(5) That the pot boy be white and on the same standing as with the other waiters or else that he be a much older and more mature Negroe. Perhaps a rotation system among the waiters could be worked out whereby each waiter took his turn at pot washing and cooks helper. The relationship that existed this season between James Byrd and the other waiters was extremely strained. Both broups tried extremely hard to keep things as normal as possible but due to the lack of maturity on James part he felt a great feeling of inferiority and imposition in his relationship with the waiters and dietitian.

Band Cabin:

(1) That a drain be put in the floor of the toilet. There is no way to drain water from this room except to push it out the door which is unsatisfactory.

(2) That shelves or individual cubby-holes be placed in the toilet along the wall for the storing of the waiters private and persanal toilet articles and other belongings.

(3) That shelves or individual lockers be placed in the re-creation room for furthur storage of clothing and luggage belonging to the waiters. This would improved the living conditions and appearance of this cabin considerably.

(head counselor's report, suggestions, page 3.)

(4) That the grate in the stove and hot water jacket heater be replaced.

Blake Cabin:

(1) That the screening throughout this building be replaced; especially the screening around the two side porches. Because of the insects being freely accessible to the inside of this house the quarters are extremely uncomfortable.

Nature Den:

(1) That Nature Lore and Indian Lore be separated as to the use of the Nature den. Both activities are much too large to use this one building. The confusion caused by both programs leaves the Nature den in a constant state of untidyness and dirtiness.

Lakefront:

(1) That the entire woodwork on the dam and walkway be replaced from start to finish. This has been a constant source of worry and scrutiny because it is such a danger zone. Any repair of week boards is futile because the whole under-pinning is rotten.

(2) That a cork life preserver be purchased.

Cabins:

(1) That attics or some sort of storage space be made available to Cabins 9 - 22 for the storage of camping gear and luggage. These items proved a source of trouble to the cabins because they crowded the lockers and shelves with these items with no room for clothing, thus causing extreme untidiness in most instances.

(2) That Long House I floor be underpinned or replaced. It is dangerously shakey.

Tennis Courts:

(1) That the wire fences around the two singles courts be replaced. In their present condition they are doing no good whatsoever.

Athletic Field:

(1) That the backstop on the athletic field be re-fenced and reboarded.

Lost and Found:

(1) That the duty of attending to the lost and found articles be allocated to another counselor whose time is not quite so valuable. So, it would be much pleasanter for the head counselor if the lost and found department be established in the old candy store to relieve a smelly and crowded living establishment in 6 1/3.

Respectfully submitted:

John A. McLeod
John A. McLeod

II. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Responsibilities of Business Manager (Canoe Camp).

A most urgent suggestion for future years concerns the allocation of camp duties and responsibilities among the program men and the business manager. If the great opportunity for an active and diversified aquatic program is to be exploited to the fullest, each of the four waterfront counselors must be able to devote morning, afternoon, and evening to supervision and leadership of the campers. At that, four program men is hardly sufficient, if they are to enjoy the minimum of leisure time necessary to maintain keen enthusiasm and spontaneous imagination.

The position of business manager as filled this year was less than a half-time job. Trips to Franklin every other morning accounted for only one-fourth of a normal work load. Care of equipment and development of the camp facilities could easily take half of a man's time, especially for an individual with a bent for woodcraft construction. An ideal business manager would be a mature young man who should spend his time one-fourth on supply trips, half on physical care of the campsite, and then have one-fourth of his time left to participate in the water program. This arrangement would both relieve the director of many equipment chores, leaving him free to concentrate on the water program, and would allow an occasional but welcome change of activity for the program men.

This recommendation will take on even greater importance if access to the camp by road becomes impossible, for then the presence of a man in camp and a considerable portion of his time will be required to run the motorboat back and forth to the nearest road. The only feasible alternative to some such allocation of the business manager's time will be to have a fifth waterfront counselor.

2. Paddles.

Canoeists need paddles, not shortened oars. The paddles now used are much too heavy; some are warped. When children varying as much as two-and-a-half feet in height must all use the same length paddle -- and that paddle actually twice the weight of proper paddles --, the counselors cannot with clear conscience encourage weary canoeists on to greater efforts. A past director has summed up the situation with the observation that we have two sizes of paddles, too big and too small.

New paddles are essential. The cost of a durable, light-weight paddle would be insignificant compared to its contribution to the camp experience. One remedy might be to purchase unfinished paddles in large numbers, then sell them to prospective canoe campers at Sequoyah, where each boy could finish and decorate his personal paddle. No better incentive to paddle care and use could be imagined.

3. Boating Instruction at Sequoyah.

Extensive training in canoe care, paddling, and the theory and nomenclature of sailing cannot be overemphasized. It is a prerequisite to a worthwhile canoe camp experience. This training could be given at Aquone, but only at the prohibitive sacrifice of the advanced program which should await canoe campers there.

Pre-camp instruction should be given at Sequoyah; it should not be neglected. This is the primary responsibility of the canoe camp staff until they leave for Aquone; after that, one competent counselor, at least, should undertake this indispensable program.

Equally important, enthusiasm for the canoe camp trips should not be allowed to subside at Sequoyah when the Aquone staff leaves the main camp. It is unrealistic to expect some energetic waterfront counselor to remain behind at Sequoyah all summer, talking up canoe camp to

the boys, while having to solace his own disappointment at not being on the Aquone staff. A solution might be to have two competent canoeing counselors (in addition to the canoe camp director), each of whom would spend half the season at Aquone and the rest of the summer preparing boys back at Sequoyah.

One promising method of working up enthusiasm for a trip to Aquone would be frequent showings of the camp movies made there. Most important, however, the canoe camp season should not be permitted to expire because of disinterest on the part of the boys back at Sequoyah; the great adventure of a week on Lake Aquone, as well as the financial incentive of spreading the overhead costs, call for a full use of the canoe camp, its staff and equipment.

4. Breaks Between Periods.

The three two-day breaks between periods provided for in this season's schedule proved invaluable to the canoe camp staff. A sincere request is made that such intervals be allowed for in subsequent years, certainly as long as the waterfront staff is kept to four men. These men have no time during a period for camp improvement and clean-up, if the campers are to be given a fair deal on activities; and during a period the counselors have no opportunity for leaves or even for the occasional quiet moments which are so crucial if the staff is to preserve that high level of enthusiasm and initiative which make for a rich and successful program.

5. Expanded Program for Tsalimen at Aquone.

It is hoped that in later seasons the woodcraft campers will be able to pursue a more active and expanded aquatics program. Combination camping and canoe trips are an adventure that no real canoeists should miss out on. Several such trips could be arranged on Lake Aquone or

elsewhere in the region.

6. White Water Canoeing.

A trip down the rough, broken water of a wilderness river is perhaps the pinnacle of canoeing skill and excitement. The Nantahala River above the lake has some white water, but this varies with the upstream precipitation and with the level of the lake. Before the lack of rain made the entire upper river inadvisable, it was found that the stretch of river midway between the lake and Rainbow Springs was better canoeing and easier on the canoes than the mile of river just above the lake (this mile of river, up to the new saw-mill, would be part of the lake at high water, however). The enticing rapids of the Nantahala Gorge, below the powerhouse, are too much for campers. But some crack at white water should be provided for most of the boys.

7. Equipment Suggestions and Needs.

A list of additional equipment needed is attached to this report, but several words of explanation are appropriate.

A. Raft and Dock. The raft should be retaped before another summer. It is the center of the swimming program, and both it and the boys on it get plenty of rough treatment. The raft can take it, but the boys cannot. The original canvas wrapping is almost entirely off, and the bare wood presents a dangerously coarse surface.

The dock should have the fifth and sixth barrels which it formerly had. These barrels, and the frame to go with them, will render the dock much more serviceable.

B. Strong box. Some kit is necessary for the safe-guarding of camp funds in the hands of the business manager and campers' funds in the hands of the director.

C. A third sailboat. The camp will eventually want another small sailing craft, in order that a full half of the group in camp can enjoy sailing during an activity period. With a counselor in each boat, only seven boys can sail at once. This leaves three hanging around camp, their empty two hours broken only by ten or fifteen minutes on the aqua-plane. Aquaplaning is a marvelous filler activity and is tremendously popular, but it has been the policy of the staff not to emphasize it as a primary sport at canoe camp, both in deference to the more meaningful canoeing and sailing programs and because of the limitations of one large motor and the expense of running it. A third sailboat is needed to round out the equipment required to ensure that the twenty boys make the most of their precious days at Aquone.

D. Secondary Motorboat. The prospective location for a new campsite, removed perhaps as much as a mile-and-a-half from and out of sight of the camp, will put a heavy burden of water communication and transportation on equipment as well as staff. The two motors now used at canoe camp will be absolutely necessary. It may prove almost as necessary to have a second and smaller motorboat for the frequent trips to the road, a boat which could be left at the road while the business manager is in town. In addition to having a boat and counselor in readiness to ferry people back and forth, it will probably be impossible to know when the business manager has returned and is awaiting a lift to camp. A small rowboat which could be allocated to such use, with the smaller motor, may be an item of equipment that the camp could ill do without. Such a rowboat, perhaps built in the Sequoyah workshop, would enable the campers to learn rowing, thus plugging a big gap in our present curriculum.

E. Tent Floors. This suggestion is again in anticipation of a new and permanent campsite. Unusually dry weather this summer did not cause the lack of tent floors to be a health hazard, but the planning for a fixed campsite should take cognizance of this equipment need. It will take on added significance if the new campsite turns out to be somewhat damp. And this one item of permanent structural equipment is mentioned partly because of a personal preference on the part of this year's director that such equipment be kept to an absolute minimum at a permanent canoe camp.

This report has been prepared in somewhat great detail than is customary, perhaps. But this writer feels that there is so much to be learned about the canoe camp, that so much information and imagination are necessary for the understanding which itself is a prerequisite to a well-planned program, that the foregoing account will be of help to those connected with the canoe camp in subsequent seasons.

This is written with the feeling of a summer successfully completed, for which credit must go equally to everyone on the excellent staff with which we finished the season. A summary such as this had best deal principally with the many possible points for improvement yet lingering, but it should not distract one's attention from the wonderful opportunities that render success so easily attainable at canoe camp.

Slyde Fisher, Jr.

Slyde Fisher, Jr.
Director, Canoe Camp, 1951

Part II Reccomandations & Suggestions *in-camp canoeing*

48

1. One counselor should be definitely assigned to head up the in-camp canoeing program and to set up rules and regulations pertaining to canoeing in the lake.

2. Post a list on the lake bulletin board of those boys who are qualified to take out canoes and have passed the required tests. of course this list should be kept up-to-date at all times.

CAMP SEQUOYA I

"In the Land of the Sky"

49

"A CAMP WITH A PURPOSE"

Near Asheville, North Carolina

Telephone: Weaverville 803

C. WALTON JOHNSON, Director

Address: Weaverville, N. C.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Crafts

1. More counselor help, especially on special days such as cabin supper days.
2. Scheduled times for tribes to attend.
3. Shop should not be open every period of every day.
4. Allow department head to order materials as necessary.
5. Craft counselors should not be assigned to shop every period because the work will grow stale.
6. New steps and rails to porch.
7. Lights are badly needed in the basement for ceramics work.
8. All the tools now in the shop are in bad shape and sharpening and repairing them will help very much.
9. Add some new crafts to the program.
10. A wood lathe will make the shop twice as popular.
11. Supplies very limited limits and slows work.
12. Should not have to run down Coke Farmer everytime that you need something which is kept in his shop. When you find him, he never gives you what you ask for.

PART II

Recommendations and suggestions:

A. Schedule a regular period for dramatics - possibly several - to avoid conflicts with other phases of the camp-wide program. Furthermore, after once having selected dramatics as one of their activities, the campers ought to be compelled to attend a certain number of classes for each week. Dramatics, in its training stages, is no different from other activities: there is required diligent and regular practice, concentrated training. Herein is the major problem encountered by this department throughout the entire season. Participants came and left whenever they pleased; rehearsals were either cut short, held with an incomplete cast, rushed, or just cancelled. When this happens, all previous training goes to naught, for in the next rehearsal, directing must begin - all over again - with the fundamentals. Progress is made extremely difficult and slow.

B. Convert the woodcraft cabin to a dramatics headquarters. This in effect is what has been done to this cabin. There, all props, equipment, and costumes should be kept. Subheading this recommendation are the following:

1. Begin a permanent file of all plays ever produced at Sequoyah, to be kept in the dramatics cabin.
2. Provide more adequate equipment for use in this department. Possibly because very little of this type of work has been done here, equipment was frankly meager, and we worked this season with the barest minimal of equipment. In this regard, nothing elaborate is recommended, but such essentials to any successful dramatics program as a set of "basic", readily convertible costumes, floodlights, stage lights, extension cords, and drapes-material (which can be used for a number of purposes), I strongly submit, should be added, primarily because of the highly creative and artistic nature of this type of work.
3. In connection with (2), begin a collection of costumes to be a permanent part of this department; make the two extension cords (the 100-ft. and 75-ft. ones) permanently property of this department; make the three floodlights a permanent part.
4. Begin a series of photographs from the scenes of each play presented here to be framed and put up in the cabin. This may possibly create more interest on the part of the campers for dramatics. In this connection, an "open house" to all campers to introduce them to the program might be started.
5. The amphitheater should be made the permanent residence of the drama department; consequently, all plays used should be adapted to the outdoors.

C. Assign at least two counselors to assist on the production staff of the department. The need to train such a staff is as great as training a cast of players, for a production staff works to coordinate the play, to weld it together and give it the color and warmth it needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS; HIKES

1. All of the hikes should be graduated at the beginning of the season. The opening hike should always be the simplest but each hike should increase in distance from week to week. This year the opening Chickasaw hike was to the Blackberry Inn and The Big Poplar. After the boys returned from Blackberry Inn they were led up the wrong trail missing the Poplar completely. The trail was sufficiently steep to kill all enthusiasm in hiking. The second hike was cancelled because not enough boys signed up to go.
2. All hike leaders should know the trail to the spot to which they are hiking. During the first five week period, three hikes were unable to locate the Big Poplar and another hike was effectively "lost" for some time.
3. First Aid kits and Snake Bite kits should be checked more rigidly to see that each contains adequate equipment to function properly.
4. New spots should be chosen as the objectives of the weekly hikes. Older boys, particularly Tuscaroras, often do not participate in the hiking program because it merely means repeating hikes they have taken several times previously.
5. Regular hikes should be scheduled to the Richland Knob area and also to the area around Haw Knob. Each of these areas has a spring conveniently located. Hikes to these areas proved to be very enjoyable.
6. For extended hikes, such as the hike to Craggy Gardens or the Mitchell hike, a new set of pack racks should be secured. When loaded, the metal frame packs exert a pressure upon the back that is very uncomfortable after prolonged hiking.
7. Counselors who are leading cabin supper groups should be reminded not to return to camp immediately after they have eaten. Several counselors returned from their suppers long before darkness. The presence of these unexpected boys can often disrupt the evening program.

Brooks Jenney

RECOMMENDATIONS: HIKES

8. No hiker should be allowed to leave camp without a poncho or raincoat and a cap. On extremely warm days this is often overlooked. It should, however, be enforced more rigidly because in this area of sudden weather changes a boy takes a great chance by hiking unprepared.

9. The upper end of Tuscarora Trail is extremely dangerous and should be fixed at the first opportunity. In one particular section, the trail is in a deep wash bounded on one side by a barbed wire fence and on the other side by a steep bank of undergrowth. This section is very steep and it is difficult to keep a footing. If the trail could be cut a few feet back from the fence, it would eliminate the danger of someone falling into the barbed wire. It is hard to realize the danger of this trail until you have hiked over it. Nevertheless, the danger is present and the trail should be fixed at the first opportunity

Brooks Tenney

Riding Department 1951

1. Raising level of stalls in stable. Most stalls need at least one to one and a half feet of clay. (Clay is preferred but sand is better than nothing.)

2. Leveling of riding ring. This is quite important as ground that is not level is unsuitable for any gait faster than a walk. It is difficult to put a horse into a trot and almost impossible to put him into a canter and make him go around once or twice without changing his gait. When he reaches the incline he slows up, while when he approaches the decline he wants to speed. We consider the leveling of this ring of utmost importance.

3. Miscellaneous repairs to stable; door hinges, loose boards, etc.

Thinking of next year the most important recommendation to make is to urge that Red Dawn be here again. He did so much in influencing the boys with his wonderful philosophy as well as his knowledge of Indian lore.

Another important improvement would be a separate Indian Lore building. Being in the Nature Den makes it difficult for both programs. A special place for Indian lore would boost the work tremendously.

More should be done in the way of crafts. A good supply of Indian craft should be on hand at the beginning of camp. Both feather and bead work could be started without the help of Red Dawn so that if he came there would already be some interest. Boys should be encouraged to work on their own costumes so that they will take pride in what they do and be able to show it off.

The tribe should be taken as a group to the Cherokee Indian Reservation or some such point of interest to learn more of the Indian from first hand information.

There should be more encouragement given to boys learning how to start fire by friction and by flint and steel; also other such tricks which demand resourcefulness and inventiveness.

It helps the tribal spirit a great deal to have them meet as a group at least two or three times a week to work on songs, dances, and to teach them more of the Indian culture which is so rich; also teach them sign language and the Indian names of boys in camp at such scheduled meetings.

The boys themselves made the following suggestions:

- 1- Fix up the spring better.
- 2- On the first Indian Lore day take all the boys to the spring so that they will all know how to get there.
- 3- Weed the council ring at the village.
- 4- Make a coup stick for the council ring.
- 5- Fix the path to the council ring lining it with rocks.
- 6- Have more informal councils where the boys can dance for the fun of it with general pow-wows and interpretive dancing.
- 7- Keep up the singing and the drumming.

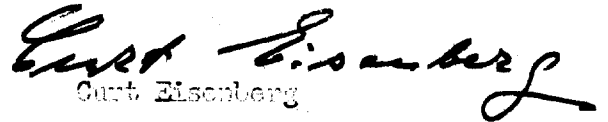
MUSIC

Part 2 : Recommendations and suggestions for subsequent seasons.

(a) Campers and counselors who play an instrument at home should be more strongly urged to bring their instruments along or, in the case of pianists, to bring their music to camp. Then we will have more members in the orchestra and/or more soloists for our Sunday afternoon musicals.

(b) We need more spontaneous group singing in the dining hall after meals. This means that a desire to sing is to be instilled into the campers without organizing or scheduling such an activity. For that purpose a piano should be available in the dining hall so that certain songs can be played there which might attract some singers. Singing should not be made an organized activity but should appear as some fun to which one goes without being asked to. This is not easy to accomplish, but there is no other way to remedy the situation.

(c) No music should be left in the Hoffman cabin during the winter. I had to throw music away ~~because~~ when I came in June because the mice had eaten parts of it. The best thing would be to keep the music in some kind of metal boxes, if possible, in the attic of the director's house. Music stands should not be left there either because they are getting so rusty that they are bound to lose their usefulness.


Curt Eisenberg

Nature Lore: Recommendations: 1951

Field trip to interesting places with special significance such as mineral outcroppings, higher or lower altitudes which have different flora and fauna should be made at least every other week. Some of these should be over night trips.

Hikes that cover a lot of ground especially those to see how far and fast they can hike are useless for nature study.

A list of new books for camp use has been turned into the office by Jones and Wannamaker.

Supplies needed will depend upon the person directing the Nature Program.

Bird study is not at its best in this section during camp season. Insects and minerals of this section make fine collecting. Also plants and small mammal skins for study. Reptiles are another good interest. Astronomy can be made a good field.

Suggestions concerning materials needed should be made by the person in charge, especially in the spring before camp starts. He should know what will be needed to carry on the type of program he wishes to feature and make out a list of needs to be on hand when camp opens.

LJWJ

Part 2. Recommendations and Suggestions *Photography*

It is difficult for me to make really good suggestions. The past two seasons were the only experience I have had in teaching photography. But if I had it to do again I think I would always plug and advertize photography very strongly during the first week of camp. In this way I would get all boys with cameras who were interested started in different fields of interest. Although I always invited any boy with a camera to photography classes I feel I would have done better had I made special efforts, going to each cabin, during the first week of camp. I recommend that my predecessor do the same as I suggest.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NEXT YEAR

1. A cumulative record be kept from year to year on each campers attainments.
2. Some provision be made for counting a camper's scores made at other camps, rifle ranges, etc.
3. Have definite beginners classes for one or two weeks listed on the Hobachee, so that beginners will not have to be taught during advanced rifle classes.

-SUGGESTIONS FOR NEXT YEAR

If the Scoutcraft program is to attain the importance it deserves, more emphasis should be placed upon it. It should be the main activity assignment of a competent senior counselor, rather than a secondary assignment as it has been this year. The program should be brought forward from the very first, and not brought out as just an afterthought or an accommodation. Scouting offers an excellent way for a boy to organize all of his camping activities under one program.

It is common knowledge that boys will not work very long or hard unless they can see some results of their labor. The winning of a merit badge or the advancing of a rank in scouting offers this feeling of achievement for which boys crave.

Scouting in its ideal sense is very similar to Sequoyah. Its object is to build men, "physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight." I would like very much to see the two fine organizations work much closer together in the future.

Recommendations and Suggestions: Tennis 1951

- 1. The Wirearound the courts should be repaired.
- 2. A better drainage system should be installed. Some of the sand has been washed off several of the courts leaving only hard clay.
- 3. The tools for working on the courts should be improved particularly the burshes. A larger width brush is needed, four feet width. The machine for lining off the courts is in bad shape and finally a 100 foot measuring tape is needed.
- 4. The tennis courts should be put in better shape early in the spring.
- 5. One person should be put in charge of keeping the courst in shape and ~~the~~ another in charge of instruction.

Activity Report for Tuscarora Tribe - 1951

David A Case - Tribal Leader

Recommendations

Recommendations might well be listed in the form of ideas which have been carried out. For the purpose of keeping the tribal meetings separate from the Friendship Councils, it is suggested that Tribal Meetings all meet in the lobby, and that only the Friendship Councils meet at Tuscarora Rock. This keeps the Rock as a sacred place to go to worship and think.

Each year a charred piece of stick left over from the last fire each year is started on next year's fire. This adds a very fine spirit to that which has gone before. Also, at the beginning of each period, it might be well to read the induction ceremony which consist of a three page reading involving two people. Since this is is very inspirational, it is very appropriate for Friendship Council. The Tuscaroras are of an age in which the discussional type of program if very beneficial. Eabh Sunday night Council is closed with arms and eyes lifted toward God and as the Lord's Prayer is repeated to have the arms come down slowly. One other point has been stressing the quietness as the boys enter the area of the Rock after branching off the path.

Part II Recommendations and Suggestions

Catawbas

64

1. First of all I would like to suggest that the tribal reports be handed to the incoming Tribal Leaders at the beginning of camp for them to read. (hint)!
2. Every Tribal Leader should have a capable Aide in his cabin to help with cabin responsibilities and discipline.
3. I would like to suggest that the first hike or two of the season be very short and on the order of a nature ramble. This would help to stimulate interest in hiking and nature lore and will not over exert the boys early in the season.
4. I would like to suggest in closing that the tribal counselors meet together at least once a week to discuss problems and activities as well as the tribal program.

Submitted by,

Earl H. Compton

65

Reccomendations Cherokee Tribe 1951

- 1- There should be a get together of the tribal counselors every week or so and this should be made interesting enough for them to see its value. There are many tricks and ideas which can be profitably swapped. A cooperative spirit can be encouraged also.
- 2- The heads of departments should be shown the reports and recommendations of the previous two years at least and then encouraged to initiate a program of his own to surpass the previous ones.
- 3- There should be more fun games during tribal meetings to give the boys a chance to let off steam and to build up tribal spirit.
- 4- A work schedule should be worked up so that each boy is called on to do something for his tribe. The council ring could be fixed up. A coup stick and tribal shield would add a great deal to the ring. This would afford an opportunity for the tribal leader to get to know the boys of the tribe better and to have them feel they are putting something into the tribe.
- 5- More skits and little plays give the boys an opportunity to express themselves and to feel important. It gives them more self-confidence, something they all need at this age.
- 6- It might be advisable to make the boys try every activity the first week or two so that he would know better how to select and so that he will have at least tried everything once. It's a shame that this camp has so much to offer and that so few boys get the most out of it. They don't want to be taught having just been to school and being away from their parents.
- 7- It was a tragedy that this year there was such a wide gap between the administrative staff and the counsellor staff. It started after several weeks and grew in pitch until some very unfortunate situations arose. The counselors felt that much of their initiative was stifled and that their suggestions were not considered. More consideration to the morale of the staff would improve the spirit of the whole camp. The counselors tend to react unfavorably against an appeal to blind loyalty.
- 8- Tribal leaders should not be in charge of other big departments unless necessary and in that case should have an aide in the cabin.

Part 11: Suggestions for next year's program:

1. Each tribal leader should be given the help of a dependable aid or junior counselor.

2. Integration of tribal programs should be planned both between tribes and within planned programs of the tribe.

3. When a new man (or even an experienced person) takes over a tribe some suggestions as to program outline, purpose, goal and procedure would be invaluable in the smooth and efficient activities.

4. Beginning with the first week of camp a meeting of the executive staff and tribal leaders should be held each week (camp director included) in order to coordinate and plan the program with some degree of organization and solidity.

Respectfully submitted

Bob Gay

Part II

Recommmendations and Suggestions

1. Obtain two 2½ lb. 15 inch kapok ring bouys with one heaving line each. These could be placed one at canoe dock and one at high tower.
2. Widen racks for canoes at least six inches on each side. Repair rack.
3. Smooth out tin sliding board and fasten it securely to base of slide.
4. Rig a pulley of some sort to hoist roller coaster up slide.
5. Rework or reconstruct board walk. The condition of it is generally known; it does need stronger foundations and some new crosspieces.
6. A suggestion has come from several sources for warming the lakes' water. This is that trees growing along the stream could be cut above the water-shed fence so that sunlight could hit the water before it gets to the lake.
7. Encourage and put some more emphasis on beginners swim instruction. Progress charts could be kept on waterfront bulletin board.

Woodcraft Report - 1951

Recommendations and Suggestions: It is felt that any program to be effective must be carried on during the entire summer. This is especially true of the woodcraft program if Sequoyah is to supply Camp Tsali with campers with some knowledge of elementary woodcraft skills.

It is felt that the main fault of the 1951 program lies in the fact that there was no organized group, or even the nucleus of such a group, when the program was initiated on July 30th. Another fault lies in the fact that the campers had no special trip or even a scheduled cook-out to look forward to after completing the hard work of learning to cut wood and build fires. Had the program been started earlier, these defects could have been corrected.

The counselors connected with the woodcraft program found it difficult after working with older campers for five weeks to develop a program which would hold the ~~interest~~ interest of a group ranging in age from eight to ~~twelve~~ twelve. A keen disappointment of the summer's program was the fact that that older campers, who might make Tsalimen in ¹⁹⁵²~~1951~~, showed no interest whatsoever in the woodcraft program, although it was carefully explained to them at one of their council fires. It is possible that the suggestions in paragraph two above might also remedy this situation.

Wrestling

II. Recommendations and suggestions for subsequent seasons:

- a. Mats that are thicker and consequently safer.
- b. At least one change for the mat cover.
- c. Continuance and support of program.
- d. Tournament for each five week session.

III. Inventory of Activity:

- a. one improvised mat.
- b. one mat cover.

IV. Equipment needed for next season:

- a. thicker mats.

Archery Inventory 1951

Bows.....9
Good Arrows.....3 dozen
Ground Quivers.....6
Broken Arrows.....6 dozen
Targets.....3
Used Target Faces...3

CAMP SEQUOYAH ATHLETIC INVENTORY 1951

BASEBALL: SOFTBALL

Bats.....20
 Cather's Masks....4
 Balls.....18
 Gloves....4
 Breastplates...2 Bases 3

BADMINTON:

Rackets....5
 Birdies....2
 Nets.....3

Tennis:

Nets.....3old 4new
 String...100ft
 Tape measure
 Buckets...several
 Mat for scraping
 Sifter
 Liner
 Hatchet
 Ice pick
 Brush
 Wooden scraps..2
 Steel sweeper
 Rollers...4

VOLLEY BALL::

Balls...7
 Nets....3

OTHER EQUIPMENT ON HAND:

11 Horseshoes
 6 Boxing gloves
 1 Disk
 3 Footballs
 2 Pumps
 10 Box Hockey Pillets
 4 Indian Clubs
 Broken Limer
 2 Tennis Ladders
 2 Wrestling Mats

*Rocky
 Bridges*

PART III.

Equipment List for Cancee Camp

General Supplies

- 55 Gal. oil drum and faucet
- Eviarude motor with tank and operating instructions
- Klambeau motor with tool packet
- 5 - aluminum canoes
- 1- wooden canoe
- 20 - canoe paddles
- beat dock
 - plätform
 - frame (two nuts missing)
 - four drums
- 1 - blitz can - two wpeuts
- 1 - five gallon gas can
- 4 - sleeping tents with poles
- 1 - cook tent, half gone
- 4 - boxes tent pegs
- 1 - fly for army tent
- 1 - new tarpaulin
- 4 - small tents with poles
- 2 - small tarps (one over latrine, one over wood)
- 1 - old pup tent (used as motor cover)
- 32 - cots (two broken)
- 2 - axes
- 1 - swing blade
- 1 - bush hook
- 1 - crow bar
- 1 - post hole digger
- 1 - mattock
- 2 - army trench shovels
- 7 - lanterns
- snipe sailboat - rigging and two suits of sails
- penglin sailboat - rigging and one sail
- assorted lines stored with sails
- motorboat
 - 2 - sailboat mooring lines complete
 - 2 - "calm masters"
- 1- first aid kit
- 1 - 11½ X 12 tarp
- Lumber for pantry shelves and safe, latrine seat and back
- Army range
 - shake out tool
 - clean out tool
 - eyes and frames for eyes
 - lifter
- 1- swimming raft
- 1- ice box
- 1 - metal cot with mattress
- 4 - mess tables
- 1 - cook table

Equipment List for Canoe Camp (continued)

Cooking Utensils

- 2 - 4qt. stew pans
- 4 - frying pans
- 1 - two piece French fryer
- 4 - muffin tins
- 2 - large dishpans
- 2 - baking sheets
- 1 - dough board
- 4 - water pitchers
- 3 - cobbler pans
- 2 - wash tubs
- 2 - twelve quart cooking pots (two lids)
- 1 - aluminum mixing bowl
- 2 - square water pans
- 1 - large water boiler with top
- 1 - roaster (three pieces)
- 32 - steel trays
- 32 knives
- 32 forks
- 32 spoons
- 12 - tin serving plates
- 5 - serving spoons
- 2 - cake turners
- 2 - cooking forks
- 2 - butcher knives
- 1 - egg beater
- 2 - can openers
- 6 - table spoons
- 1 - ladle
- 1 - saucepan (dipper)
- 32 - aluminum cups
- 4 - crockery mugs
- 3 - lard stands
- 2 - garbage cans (for storing food)
- 1 - grater
- 2 - wash pans
- 1 - coffee pot
- 2 - potato-chip cans
- 1 - garbage drum with lid
- 2 - *water pails*

CRAFT SHOP INVENTORY

- 5 saws
- 5 vices
- 2 drills & bits
- 1 hack saw
- 17 chisels
- 2 punches
- 1 pair tongs
- 4 wooden mallets
- 1 rubber mallet
- 4 hammers
- 3 planes
- 1 square
- 1 brace & 2 bits
- 2 levels
- 8 files
- 3 leather awls
- 3 " edgers
- 2 hole spacers
- 1 cutter
- 2 snap fastners
- 17 design engravers
- 13 tracers
- 2 riveters
- 1 3-hole punch
- 1 x-acto knife
- 5 leather punches
- 4 pair scissors
- 9 copin saws
- 2 pair pliers
- 1 pair tin snips
- 6 stools
- 2 portable work tables
- 1 power gig saw
- 1 extra electric motor
- 1 potters wheel
- 6 linoleum cutting knives
- 5 pair moccasin forms
- 1 electric kiln & accessories
- 1 mortar & pestel
- 4 shaping tools (clay)
- 1 wedge box
- supply of oil cloth sheets
- 2 rolling pins
- 4 glazing brushes
- 1 pk. kiln wash
- 1/2 barrall of clay
- small supply of glazes

DRAMA TICS REPORT (6) Don Mark Chang

PART III

Inventory:

3 floodlights (?)

bearskin

two burlep drapes

Many rags, sundry costumes (worn and ripped)

EQUIPMENT INVENTORY: HIKING

The inventory of the hiking equipment will be included in the inventory of the Horton Cabin. Since the hiking equipment is the same equipment that is used on Cabin Suppers it will probably be handled by James Whelan. In regard to the first aid material, each kit was packaged and checked out by the Nurse. These kits were also used on Cabin Suppers and therefore do not belong to the Hiking Department. An inventory of EVERY item used on hikes can be found in the reports from the Horton Cabin and the Infirmary.

Brooks Tenney

Riding Department 1951

One pitch fork

One ax

One brush

One curry comb

One manurer fork

- 1- 2 Thunderbirds - *under nature den*
 2- 2 Teepees
 3- 1 Tarpaulin for wikiup } *in archery cabin*
 4- 4 Tribal shields
 5- 4 Wind shields
 6- 4 Ghost shirts
 7- 10 Boogerman shirts (gunny sacks)
 8- 1 Headdress
 9- 5 Feather roaches
 10- 9 Bussles
 11- 2 Breast plates
 12- 2 Deer Heads
 13- 5 Masks
 14- 3 Model teepees
 15- 6 Red gods
 16- 2 Women's costumes
 17- 1 Coup stick
 18- 4 Wigs
 19- 2pr Chaps
 20- 1 vest
 21- 1 Hair roach
 22- 1 Stuffed woodchuck
 23- 8 Drumbeaters
 24- 1 Medicine man headdress
 25- 3 Priest headdresses
 26- 4 Priest wands
 27- 2 Song scrolls
 28- 1 Large yellow and green drum with calfhide (Red Dawn and Mahmed)
 29- 4 Drums
 30- 1 Peace pipe
 Miscellaneous boxes

Report of Activity - 1951

MUSIC

Part B : Inventory.

Orchestra

1. Universal Teacher - Maddy and Siddings - Parts: Piano, violin, cello, B flat clarinet (2 copies), E flat alto, cornet, trombone, tube, drums.
2. Fundamentals to Band Playing - Griffin - Parts: Alto sax, drums, E flat alto.
3. Miscellaneous Piano and Violin instruction books.
4. Fillmore Second Reader - Parts: Conductor, special clarinet, 1st clarinet, 2nd clarinet, ~~oboe~~, alto sax, tenor sax, 3rd cornet, 2nd horn, 3rd horn, 2nd trombone, BB flat bass, drums and cbe.
5. Ten Favorite Orchestra Folios, vol. II. Parts: Piano, 1st violin, 2nd violin, cello, bass, flute, 1st clarinet, 2nd clarinet, 1st cornet, 2nd cornet, 3rd cornet, trombone, C melody sax, alto sax, violin obligato, E flat alto.
6. Debant Progress Classics - Band Folio - vol. I - Parts: conductor, flute, 2nd clarinet, 3rd clarinet, oboe, 3rd cornet, 1st horn, 2nd horn, 3rd and 4th horn, 1st trombone, 2nd trombone, baritone, 1st alto sax, 2nd alto sax, tenor sax, basses, drums.
7. **Señior** Orchestra Book - Meckie - Parts: Piano, violin obligato, 1st violin, 2nd violin, cello, bass, flute, 1st clarinet, 2nd clarinet, alto sax, C melody sax, tenor sax, 1st cornet, 2nd cornet, 3rd cornet, trombone, bass trombone, E flat alto.
8. Progressive Orchestra Folios - Fischer - vol. III. Parts: Conductor, piano, 1st violin, 2nd violin, cello (baritone, bass) 1st clarinet, oboe, 2nd clarinet, flute, 1st cornet, 2nd cornet, trombone, C melody sax, alto sax, drums.
9. Progressive Orchestra Folios - Fischer - vol. IV. - Parts: Piano, 1st violin, 2nd violin, ~~flute~~ flute, 1st clarinet, 2nd clarinet, 1st cornet, 2nd cornet, alto sax, trombone, drums.
10. Children's (low) Symphony - Borberg - Incomplete orchestration.
11. Folder: Miscellaneous orchestra arrangements.
12. Envelope: Orchestra parts for
The Star Spangled Banner
I climbed a High Mountain.
13. The Colneburg Hymnal - Orchestration - Part for 1st and 2nd cornet.
14. Marches etc. for Saxophone.

Seneyah Singers

A. Octavo Music

1. A Patriot Home - Old Irish Melody - 13 copies.
2. Flocks in pastures green abiding - Bach - 13 copies.
3. Hymns for a Home - Hoffman - 13 copies.
4. Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring - Bach - 1 piano copy in piano master copy - 15 voices.
5. My Heart's in the Highlands - Wolf - 14 copies.
6. Old Man Noah - Sea Chanty - 14 copies.
7. The Piper of Dundee - Old Scottish Song - 14 copies.
8. Private's Song - High - 3 copies.
9. Trail of the West - Hoffman - separate folder.

B. Miscellaneous Sheet Music and Books.

1. The Ways - Hoffman - 1 copy.
2. My Native Land, My Home - 7 copies with and without music.
3. Academic ~~English~~ Chorus Collection - 3 copies.
4. Schirmer's Collection of favorite Anthems - 2 copies.
5. The Boys' Hymnal - 29 copies.

Report of Activity - 1951MUSICPart 3 - Inventory (Continued).B. Miscellaneous Sheet Music and Books (continued).

6. Singing is the Thing (Collection) - 39 copies.
7. Songs of All Times - 18 copies.
8. The Laurel Song Book - 1 copy.
9. Treasure Chest of Songs - 1 copy.
10. Carl Sandburg's New American Songbag - 1 copy.
11. Miscellaneous Song Books: Assortment of song books with music.
12. Miscellaneous Song Sheets: Assortment of a great number of different sheets, some with music, the others without.

Group Singing

1. Hymnals: Services for the Open (Bookcase above fireplace in Hoffman cabin)
84 copies. Almost all of these copies contain now the Sequoyah Hymn.
2. The Song Books and Song Sheets mentioned above under Sequoyah Singers.
3. Large Song Sheets for Dining Hall Singing to ~~be~~ be hung on a rack in three groups:
Camp Songs
General Songs
Sacred Songs

Folk Dancing

1. Books and Music: Singing Games Old and New (1), Morris Dance (1), Handy No. II (1).
2. Equipment for dances: There were some swords, sticks and canes which, as far as I know, have been taken out by Pop or someone else at the very beginning of the season.

Miscellaneous

1. Instruments: (a) 1 set of Deagan Chimes with hammer.
(b) 1 snare drum with sticks etc.
2. Music stands: 7 complete stands.
2 upper stand parts.
1 lower stand part.
3. Music: (a) Wheeler Collection (Chiefly vocal for bass.)
(b) Piano Master Copy (All piano music for group singing and for Sequoyah Singers.)
4. One complete extension cord for piano light - to keep moisture out of the piano. Left in Lobby piano.

5. Music writing paper. - *Curt Eisenberg*

Curt Eisenberg

Part 3. Inventory *Photography*

1. 3 porcelain trays 5 X 7
2. 4 black trays 11 X 14
3. 7 2 gallon jars
4. 2 chrome plated ferotype tins
5. 1 roller
6. 1 10 X 10 cutter
7. 1 Photocrat print box
8. 2 developing tanks
9. 1 home made contact printer
10. 1 one hr. timer
11. 1 enlarging easel
12. 1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ X 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Omega enlarger
with negative holders (2)
13. 6 Stuart's safelight filters
14. 1 Stuart's safelight
15. 1 Kodak safelight
16. 1 Eastman studio scale
17. 1 Kodak funnel
18. 1 developing tank (sheet film)
19. 1 washer with hose
20. 1 negative drying frame
21. 1 one pt. graduate

INVENTORY

6 "good" rimfire, single shot rifles

1 rifle with broken firing pin

8 Mats for prone shooting

8 Blocks for holding cartridges

1400 Rounds Winchester long rifle ammunition

Parts of five useless cleaning rods

3 good cleaning rods (1 solid, 1 wire, 1 jointed)

1 small can western gun oil

About 300 N.R.A. Junior Targets

INVENTORY

Handbooks for Boys -----4

Merit Badge Pamphlets ----- -20

Astronomy -----1

Athletics -----1

Archery -----1

Camping -----2

Canoeing -----1

Conservation -----1

First Aid -----1

Indian Lore -----3

Insect Life -----1

Leathercraft -----1

Metal Work -----1

Pioneering -----2

Personal Health -----1

Physical Development --1

American Red Cross First Aid Text Book for Juniors -- 1

Inventory of Equipment

1 metal scraper

1 wooden scraper

1 stiff brush

24 rollers

4 nets

1 liner

3 buckets

1 hatchet

1 ice pick

Tennis 1951

Part 3 Inventory

1. Roller Coaster
2. Surf Board (needs repairing)
3. Two lifelines with wood floats for crib
4. Two diving boards (low needs to be replaced)
5. One lifesavers row boat (needs to have seats replaced; repaired , new oar.)

Woodcraft Report - 1951

Equipment: The only equipment used was that also used in connection with cabin suppers. This equipment was checked out and return on a day to day basis.

Archery Recommendations:

Equipment for 1952

6 new target faces

5 dozen new 27 inch target arrows

3 ground quivers

6 new 30 lb. lemon wood bows

PART IV. EQUIPMENT NEEDED.

- A. Raft -- must be retaped.
Dock -- fifth & sixth barrels and frame must be restored.
- B. Strong box -- for safe-keeping of camp funds.
- C. A third sailboat -- to round out waterfront equipment.
- D. Secondary motorboat -- necessary for water transportation to an isolated campsite.
- E. Tent floors -- an item of permanent construction for any permanent campsite.

Part IV Equipment needed for next year

in camp canoeing 90

1. New Canoe racks
2. Surfboard repaired

Submitted by,

Earl W. Compton

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Crafts

Leather

- Punches
- Stylus tools
- Lacing needles
- Cutting tools (x-acto knives)

Woodwork

- Hammers
- Sharpen & straighten saws
- Draw Knife
- Brace and bits
- Plane (medium size)

Miscellaneous

- Pliers
- Screwdrivers
- Repair vices
- Pencils and rulers
- Lighting very poor, especially on dark days
- More Storage space
- Set of good paint brushes and enough turpentine or gasoline to keep them in good shape.
- Scissors

DRAMATICS REPORT (7) Do. Mark Chang

PART IV

Equipment needed: *Dramatics*

- 4 floodlights with color attachments
- 1 set of stage lights with colored bulbs
- 2 extension cords, 100 and 75 feet
- 2 triple sockets with 6 female plugs
- An entirely new set of costumes
- 15 chairs from lodge to be kept permanently as a part of the
props in the dramatics cabin.
- 3 benches
- 2 tables
- A large quantity of cloth of different colors

A
1.

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT: HIKING

- 1. Several new packs should be secured for the hiking department. At least two of these packs should be of a different type than the metal frame packs.
- 2. New First Aid Kits should be purchased and new equipment secured for the old kits.
- 3. A new type of Snake Bite Kit to replace the old suction type kits should be secured. Some of the older kits have little or no suction.

The Hiking Department uses very little equipment most of which is handled by other departments.

Brooks Tenney

Recommendations for Inventory
Indian Lore 1951

- 1- A new Indian Lore building just for this department. To be copied after some Indian design, preferably in a circle. To be located if possible up behind the baseball field between the long house and the tents.
- 2- Craft material for bead work, feather work, and costuming.
- 3- More drums; if possible, a water drum or two.
- 4- Sign language books, the Cherokee Story by John Parish, and prints of Indians should be sold either at the store or through the Indian Lore department.

Report of Activity - 1951

MUSIC

Part 4 : Equipment needed for next season.

For Carl Fischer - Progressive Orchestra Folios - vol. IV - a so-called "piano - conductor" part is needed. It is not always easy to rehearse and conduct without it. The cost may be somewhere around \$ 1.50 or \$ 2.00.

Curt Eisenberg
Curt Eisenberg

Part 4. Equipment needed next summer *Photography*

In order that a good photo-finishing lab~~e~~ can be operated especially during wet weather I suggest there be got an electric ferotyping dryer for prints. I was compelled to use sunshine and during wet weather was unable to operate at all.

Needed Equipment

1. Secure one more camp rifle and repair one firing pin, so that there will be 8 rifles, one for each position.
2. Immediate Need Padlocks for both rifle cabinets.
3. A counselor who either will stay the full period, or will keep good records.

NEEDED EQUIPMENT

The equipment necessary for the scoutcraft program is slight, because it works within the other parts of the regular program. The only suggestion I am making is the extension of the library, with (h)ese possible additions.

Scout Field books

Merit Badge Pamphlets, espically
Carpentry

Citizenship

Cooking

Hiking

Horsemanship

Pathfinding

Public Health

Woodcarving

Swimming
Life Saving.

Jim Callaway

Equipment needed for 1952

a new liner

a 100 foot measuring tape

a four foot brush

Tennis, 1951

Part 4 Equipment Needed

1. Two ring bouys - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 15 inch kapok - with 60 foot line for each.
2. Two 75 foot lengths of rope about 1/2 to 3/4 inches in diameter for crib life lines.
3. Surf Board
4. New low diving board
5. One megaphone for use by Waterfrount Director at buddy check and announcing Swim Meet Results.

Woodcraft Report, 1951

Equipment Needed for Next Season:

It is impossible to make recommendations of needed equipment without knowing the scope of the program that is planned. On the present basis, the cabin-supper equipment is also adequate for the woodcraft program.