

Cody Turns 80: A Short History of the Beginning of Camp Cody

Every summer camp has its stories. Those trail tales told while hiking about how much farther we have to go. The legends about what *really* lurks at the bottom the lake? And, of course, the ghost stories told at camp fires, surrounded by the dark. But this camp story isn't *from* a summer camp, it's *about* that summer camp. Since 1937, Boy Scout Troop One, Sacramento has camped at Cody Lake, a glacial lake in the El Dorado National Forest, about five miles (as the flicker flies) south of Strawberry Lodge, along U.S. Highway 50. Sitting at 7,250' elevation, Camp Cody is "the only backwoods camp in the Golden Empire Council."¹ As Troop One prepares to celebrate its 80th summer at Cody Lake in 2017, this short history sketches the beginning of Camp Cody.

Before the beginning. Founded in 1916 from a Methodist Church's Sunday School class, Troop One claims to be the oldest continuous Boy Scout troop west of the Mississippi River.² During Troop One's first century, thousands of boys learned camping skills, delivered community service, and discovered leadership challenges. More than 420 Scouts earned their Eagle Scout rank within Troop One, supported by the leadership from over 40 Scoutmasters.³ With nearly 75 boys presently registered, Troop One enjoys a well-earned popularity. But like all volunteer organizations, the Troop has had its lean years. Throughout these ups and downs runs the constant of Camp Cody.

From 1916 until 1937, Troop One went to several Sierra Nevada summer camps.⁴ Perhaps the Troop's earliest summer camp was at Camp Audrain which opened in 1925. Like Cody, Audrain is another small glacial lake that is the headwaters of the South Fork of the American River south of Highway 50, near Little Norway, almost at Echo Summit. Until the start of World War II, Camp Audrain was one of the BSA Golden Empire Council's summer camps.⁵ Troop One attended summer camp there as early as 1928, continuing until 1932 when the Troop went to Camp Bear at Bear Valley.⁶ Many of Camp Bear's activities are strikingly familiar to the Camp Cody's present programs: each morning's Call-to-Colors, washing dishes, mail call, camp site inspections, swimming, Retiring-the-Colors in evenings, and nightly camp fires.⁷

In 1933, Troop One established Camp Hante Wazi near Emigrant Gap, although the exact location and other details are lost to memory.⁸ That camp's unusual name may have come from the Lakota language, referring to the area's cedars and western pines.⁹

By 1934, Troop One was back at Camp Audrain, taking on the role of setting up the Golden Empire Council's annual summer camp. In June, the older Troop One Scouts would arrive at Lake Audrain to set up the camp site and during the second week the rest of the Troop would join them for a full program of camp activities. After Troop One Scouts left, other BSA troops would use Camp Audrain for the rest of the summer.¹⁰ That's still the pattern at the present-day Camp Cody. Another legacy that Troop One inherited from Camp Audrain is the "Camp Cody Song." Comparing the lyrics, it's clear that Cody's version mimics the Audrain song from the 1930s.¹¹ The Golden Empire Council stopped hosting formal camping at Camp Audrain after the 1945 summer.¹²

There is a further connection between the two summer camps. Charles "Muddy" Watters, who was Troop One's first Eagle Scout, was particularly fond of camping in the meadow next to Lake Audrain. As he launched his public school teaching career in the 1950s, Muddy Watters created his own summer camp for Sacramento school kids at Lake Audrain. Clearly modeled after Watters' experiences at Camp Cody, Camp Audrain delivered outdoor challenges and leadership opportunities to city teens who would never have had the chance to camp in the Sierras.¹³

About that hike. Otto Link's family owned (and still owns) a cabin at Sciots Camp, a cluster of about 75 private summer homes on property leased from the U.S. Forest Service. Sciots is a half-mile west of Strawberry Lodge on Highway 50. On his second expedition, John C. Frémont and his men, including Kit Carson, camped there in February 1844.¹⁴ By the early 1920s, the Sciots Tract attracted Masonic families, as the Sciots Club is a social club within the Masonic movement.¹⁵ From their cabin, the Links fished the local creeks and hunted in the back country. Link's sons Kent and Robert were Troop One Scouts. One summer, probably in 1936, Link invited Troop One's Scoutmaster Wesley ("Wally") Hetherington to hike with him from Sciots Camp to a small lake above the South Fork of the American River. Link introduced Hetherington to Cody Lake, suggesting that it could become Troop One's permanent summer camp.¹⁶ Hetherington and Link likely reached Cody Lake by hiking up Strawberry Creek, to Cody Creek, over a ridge, and finally down into the glacial bowl that holds the lake. If it was early enough in

the summer, Pyramid Peak across the American River canyon would have had snow patches on its shoulders.¹⁷

Getting there. No roads led to Cody Lake, only that uphill hiking trail. For the 1937 summer camp, all gear and supplies came in on the backs of Troop One Scouts and their families. Their hike started at the Sciots Camp store, now the homeowners' association's clubhouse. In later summers Virgil Crockett ran that store; during the school year Crockett was the campus security officer at Sacramento High School.¹⁸ Hikers followed the same route that Link and Hetherington hiked the summer before. Scouts used homemade pack frames with camp supplies wrapped in canvas tent-halves and secured with diamond hitches.¹⁹ That summer and for the first few years, Troop One packed out only the lighter gear at the end of its summer camp. For winter storage, they stashed the larger, heavier items in the bushes near the triangular granite rock near where Silvius Lodge stands today.²⁰

Big Brawny Bruisers. One of the many Camp Cody traditions that endures is that older Scouts spend a week or two setting up the summer camp ("work week"). The younger Scouts arrive for the second week or "camp week." This tradition emphasizes Troop One's philosophy about being a boy-run program. The backwoods skills that the older Scouts learn plus the service they provide to the younger Scouts combine into leadership. That model dates from at least the Camp Audrain years, but it was clearly the case in 1937 with the first year at Camp Cody.

The "Big Brawny Bruisers" were the older Scouts who set up camp that first year: Bob Brown, Dana Fuller, Paul Hoefling, Kent Link, Ty McClintock, Marv McCollough, Harold ("Bob") McCurry Jr., Robert ("Roz") McCurry, and Jack Voss. Roz McCurry was the Junior Camp Director in both 1937 and 1938. His older brother Bob was the Senior Camp Director because he was already 18 years old. Scoutmaster Wally Hetherington trusted the Big Brawny Bruisers to create and run a summer camp; adult leaders provided quiet advice and material support.

You should know Jack. Of all the Big Brawny Bruisers, Jack Voss continued to help Camp Cody in the most practical ways over the longest time. Born in 1922, Jack grew up in a Sacramento family well-known as meat cutters and butchers. Voss & Sons was the company

owned by Ray Voss, Sr. and the “sons” were Jack and his younger brother Ray, Jr., known as “Moose.” Although the family home was near the Tower Theater in the Land Park neighborhood, the family business was at H and 42nd Streets in east Sacramento. Jack joined Troop One when he turned 12, probably in 1934, earning his Eagle rank in 1937.

During World War II, Voss was an Army Air Corps pilot, flying B-24 bombers in the Pacific Theater. His sons remember their dad telling the story about the summer day that Jack flew a small training plane over Cody Lake while the Scouts were there for summer camp. And using the Tower Theater as both a navigation mark and a pylon on a B-24 training mission so that Jack could give his flight crew a low-altitude view of his family’s house in Land Park.²¹

Raising his three sons J.R., Bill, and Mick, Jack continued to help Troop One by provisioning Camp Cody.²² For more than 40 years, Voss searched for grocery bargains during winter months, stocking up on canned goods, breakfast cereals, and other food. Seeing Voss driving his white-over-yellow International Scout up the road signaled to Scouts that there were more boxes of food for them to pack into camp. Scouts packed these heavy boxes into Camp Cody, first on the long trail up from Highway 50, later from the jeep base, and after 1969 from the parking lot trail head. Even in retirement and until he died in 2004, Jack continued to supply provisions to Camp Cody, hiking in to see both old friends like George Morrow and Art Bischoff, plus the young Scouts.



Caption: Green and gold felt cap, part of the Camp Cody uniform from the 1940s. Cap courtesy of Dave Freeman. Photo courtesy of Gerry McIntyre.

*Caption: Jack Voss at Camp
Cody, likely in 1937 or 1938,
wearing his Eagle Scout medal.
Photo courtesy of Mick Voss.*





Caption: Two of the original Big Brawny Bruisers, Jack Voss (left) and Dana Fuller (right) as adults at the old canvas and wood cook shack at Camp Cody. Dana wear his old green and gold beanie which reads, "Camp Cody Backwoods Camp." Photo courtesy of Mick Voss.

Caption: Work Week, July 27, 1997: Jack Voss (wearing cap and sunglasses) on the porch of Hetherington Lodge with George Morrow. Jack bought and stored these boxes of canned food and other groceries the previous winter. Scouts hiked in all of the food, using back pack frames like the one the Scout is carrying. In the foreground are Mike Baker (beard), Steve Falcone (pointing), and his son Steven (“Quinn”) Falcone. Junior Camp Director Eric Detwiler (back to camera) unties his pack frame. Photo courtesy of J.R. Voss.



Camp buildings. In 1937, there were no buildings at Camp Cody which truly was a backwoods summer camp. The first structure, probably built in 1938 or 1939, was the “cook shack.” With a wooden floor and half-walls, the cook shack’s upper walls and roof were canvas supported by poles. A hatch opened from the wall and attached to a tree to form an outside serving area. The cooks, including Arthur (“Shorty”) Foster and his helpers, worked from an oil stove with the stove oil fed from a gravity tank mounted on a frame.²³ Like all camp supplies, the stove oil had to be packed in by the Scouts, following their trail up from Sciots Tract.²⁴ Re-

frigeration was simply keeping the milk cans in the spring-fed creek in the willows behind today's Silvius Lodge. Water for cooking and drinking came in pipes from a spring outside camp, the same source as today. Shower water flowed down from a tank set on a frame. A hand-operated pump pulled water out of Cody Lake and up into the elevated tank.²⁵ Then, as now, a wood fire heated another water tank for dishwashing and cleaning.²⁶

Built in the late 1930s (certainly by 1940) was Camp Cody's first permanent structure, the Back Packer's Pack Back Lodge, a green wooden building that measured 6' by 12' with a shingled roof.²⁷ Camp gear and a row boat that were previously left hidden in bushes over the winter were now stored in this building. The building stood by the trees at the front porch of the present-day Link Lodge. When the Camp acquired an exceptionally long Old Town canvas "war canoe," the adults had to extend the building by another six feet.²⁸ The Back Packer's Pack Back Lodge served until 1967 when it was demolished and replaced by the larger Link Lodge near the same location.

After rebuilding the troop's membership in the early and mid-1950s, Camp Cody needed improvements. Robert Fingado, a bridge designer for the state highway division, designed the new building. Scouts and dads hauled the 19 tons of lumber by hand up from the jeep base. Using their skills, troop dads built Hetherington Lodge in 1959, naming the permanent kitchen, pantry, and storage building for longtime dynamic Scoutmaster Wally Hetherington. Then-Scoutmaster George Morrow dedicated the building during the 1959 summer camp. Sometimes called "big Hetherington" by some Camp Cody old-timers, this building sat about where "new Hetherington" is today.²⁹

In 1967, needing still more storage space for its expanding summer population and their attendant gear, Troop One commissioned George Morrow, who also worked in the state highway bridge department, to design an additional storage building, Link Lodge. Dana Fuller, one of the original Big Brawny Bruisers, pre-cut all of the needed lumber, lettered the boards, and sent them up to Camp Cody for reassembly in July. Taking a week off from work, Morrow and his work crew built the lodge which measures 16' by 20' or 320 square feet.³⁰ The work crew also dismantled the Back Packer's Pack Back Lodge.³¹

Winter snows can be heavy at Cody Lake, putting considerable weight on cabin roofs and stressing foundations. For several summers, adults and older Scouts needed to jack up the Back Packer's Pack Back Lodge and Hetherington Lodge to realign the footings that the snow had

displaced. Notching Hetherington Lodge's roof trusses to accommodate interior walls further weakened the structure. The winter of 1968-69 was particularly snowy, and the snow load on the roof caused Hetherington Lodge to partially collapse. That weather damage led to the construction of the "new Hetherington" in 1969³²

Worried that casual visitors might steal gear or vandalize the partially collapsed Hetherington Lodge, as soon as the school year ended in June 1969, Troop One sent two older Scouts up to Cody Lake. Caretakers Bill Voss and Ray Reynolds camped out in Link Lodge, along with Bill's dog Cody. Whenever Reynolds was away at Camp Sacramento, Bill was often alone at Camp Cody. With his older brother J.R. in the U.S. Air Force, Bill Voss rode his brother's Suzuki 80 motorcycle up and down the trail from Strawberry Lodge to Cody Lake. "It was the best summer of my life," Bill Voss said.³³

That summer, the work crews not only rebuilt the smaller but stronger Hetherington Lodge, but also constructed Silvius Lodge adjacent to the spring-fed creek that intermittently flows through Camp Cody. Jim Standley, another state bridge designer who later chaired the Troop Committee, designed both new buildings. Standley also designed the present water system.³⁴

The Jack Voss Trail. From that essential hike in 1936 until 1969, the way into Camp Cody was a trail that originally started at the Scouts Camp's store, followed Strawberry Creek, crossed Cody Creek, climbed over and down a ridge, and reached the northeast corner of Cody Lake. Some years there were pack animals, including a donkey known as "Molly," to haul in heavy loads.³⁵ Otto Link owned an Indian motorcycle that he rode on these trails. During work week, Link would lash food boxes and other heavy supplies to his motorcycle and deliver them higher up the trail where the Scouts could take over and hike them into camp.³⁶

Over the years, the early hiking trail became a jeep trail as Troop One dads and older Scouts widened the track with shovels, picks, and rakes.³⁷ It became easier for cars and trucks to drive past Scouts Tract and instead turn off Highway 50 at 42-Mile Tract to start up the jeep trail from there. Eventually the Troop widened a flat spot on the jeep trail that was just big enough for a jeep to turn around after unloading supplies. From this "jeep base," the Scouts packed supplies over the ridge and down into Camp Cody.

The jeep that hauled supplies from Highway 50 to the jeep base was probably owned by Herman T. (“Bun”) Silvius, Jr., a Sacramento businessman whose sons were in Troop One.³⁸ Bun Silvius chaired the Troop Committee for many years and his name on Silvius Lodge honors his dedicated service. Another Troop One dad, Duke Towne, maintained the Silvius jeep at his C & D Service, a service station and repair garage at 18th and L Streets, that he operated with his business partner Chuck Desenfants. During the summer months, the jeep’s keys hung inside the Weitzenberg family cabin at Sciots Tract.³⁹

In 1969, Ray Reynolds and Bill Voss hiked in building supplies from the jeep base, hauling the tools and materials needed to rebuild Hetherington Lodge. Having spent the summers of 1967 and 1968 as the camp’s “trail boss,” Bill Voss knew the long uphill route well. But it became obvious that the jeep trail and the connecting hiking trail were too narrow and too long for Scouts to carry the trusses and heavy lumber needed for the reconstruction project. One of the adults arranged for a helicopter to haul the heaviest materials but the helicopter needed a nearby landing pad to pick up the lumber. They found a suitably flat clearing less than a mile from the western side of Cody Lake, near the end of a Forest Service road used for timbering operations. Using his Scouting skills, Bill Voss picked out a half-mile route from this flat at 7,500 feet down to Camp Cody.

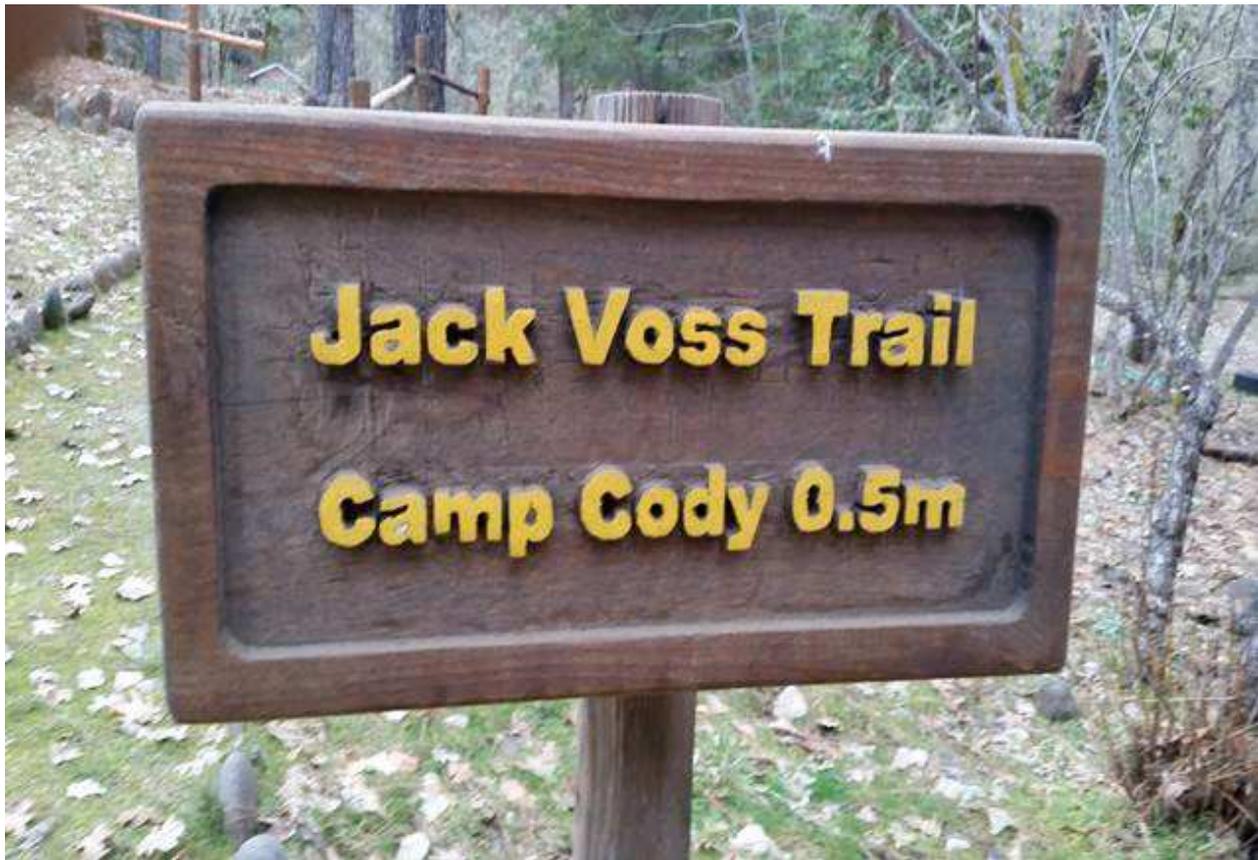
The first segment of this route which Bill Voss called the “high trail” led from the flat and across a small creek to the present-day parking lot and trail head. From there, the trail went down through big timber to the promontory that overlooks Cody Lake. At this spot, where older Scouts lash up the present-day Camp Cody gateway and sign each summer, the trail drops sharply along a hillside through granite boulders. Bill Voss spent that summer building his “high trail” with its rockered steps. Past the water supply spring and continuing along the lakeshore, the trail reaches what is presently the main entrance to camp at the dining area. Deeply impressed by his father’s long affiliation with Camp Cody, Bill Voss called the original route from Sciots Tract to Camp Cody the “Jack Voss Trail.” He considered his own “high trail” merely an extension of that same Jack Voss Trail.⁴⁰

Troop One’s adults trucked the heavy lumber and trusses to the designated flat where the helicopter could land and load. It took several trips from the upper flat down to Camp Cody’s assembly area to deliver the heavy materials. Bill Voss remembers riding in the helicopter on

two of those round trips.⁴¹ With these efforts, Bill Voss earned his role as 1969's Junior Camp Director.⁴²

After Jack Voss died in 2004, some of Camp Cody's volunteer adult staff started calling the half-mile route from the parking lot trailhead down to the lake shore the "Jack Voss Trail," or more simply the "J.V.T." It was a way for Troop One to remember Jack's dedicated service, but without realizing that Bill Voss had already coined the same name in 1969. The practice caught on to the extent that Rob Gustafson made a formal sign and a half-dozen trail marker posts inscribed "J.V.T."⁴³ Each summer during work week, the older Scouts place these J.V.T. posts along what Bill Voss originally called his "high trail." The trail sign read, "Jack Voss Trail/Camp Cody 0.5m." After one of his summer return visits to Camp Cody, the sign went home with Bill Voss and now sits on his property in Oregon. There may have been a stamped metal sign that replaced the wooden sign.⁴⁴

Caption: Rob Gustafson's Jack Voss Trail sign, now in Oregon on the property owned by Bill Voss. Photo courtesy of Bill Voss.



Four score. Since 1937, but for the summer of 1942 during World War II, Troop One has held its annual summer camp at Cody Lake. Camp Cody remains the only backwoods camp in the Golden Empire Council. Besides its grand location and legends, Camp Cody’s enduring attraction for Scouts may be what’s *not* there. It proudly lacks a cafeteria-style dining room, a heated swimming pool, indoor plumbing, horseback riding, a camp store, or most of the other “civilized” features now common to more modern youth summer camps.

Without conventional electricity, Camp Cody is literally off-the-grid. Instead, a wood fire heats water tanks, Scouts use “bloops” as outdoor toilets, and propane tanks to run the kitchen stoves and refrigerators arrive strapped to Scouts’ pack frames. For years, this description of summer camp has gone out to Troop One families:

There are no roads into camp, no soft beds. Each Scout has a real opportunity to camp in the great outdoors, sleeping on the ground in tents. Hiking, fishing, swimming, boating, and rock climbing are just some of the challenges available at Camp Cody. Each year approximately 30 merit badges are offered. Experienced cooks offer three meal every

day, except for the overnight trip when Scouts go outside Camp. Our Scouts tell us that there is no better food in the mountains ... It's fun, you learn a lot, and you'll have a great time.

Through its monthly programs and annual summer camp, Troop One believes in and practices the philosophy of a boy-run organization. Carried out through Scouting's "patrol method," boys learn how to become young adults by mastering new skills and delivering public service. Skills and service combine into the foundation for leadership which is what the Scouting movement promotes. Listen to adults who were once Troop One Scouts and spent their summers at Camp Cody and you'll hear about their hard-learned lessons in leadership, service, and skills. Former Troop One Scouts repeatedly credit their Camp Cody experiences in contributing to their subsequent military, scientific, academic, business, creative, and outdoor adventure lives. Old or young, these men tell strikingly similar stories.⁴⁵

Over the years, the Troop's monthly camping outings have changed as Scouts' interests shifted. Long back country hikes go in and out of fashion, as do 50-mile canoe trips. Fundraisers have changed from collecting old newspapers to producing crab feeds. There's renewed interest in reviving the Troop's annual spring trips to the Grand Canyon.⁴⁶ Even the style of BSA uniforms is different than 80 years ago. And yet, despite all of these changes, Camp Cody has endured for the proverbial four score years from 1937 to 2017.

Author's Note About Sources

This historical sketch of Camp Cody's beginning relies on my general understanding about Camp Cody, documented by these specific sources:

McCurry Films. Roz and Bob McCurry were Troop One Scouts in the 1930s and continued to serve the Troop as adults. Their family owned McCurry's Camera Shop in downtown Sacramento. Their father and later Rob and Roz were avid movie photographers. The McCurrys spliced together many of their 16mm films, both black-and-white and color, and donated two large reels to Troop One. Worried that the film stock was deteriorating, George Morrow financed their conversion to a digital format (MPEG-4). McCurry Film No. 1 is approximately 93 minutes (1.51 GB). McCurry Film No. 2 runs about 79 minutes (893.1 MB). McCurry Film No. 3 has a run-time of approximately 54 minutes (774.2 MB). I logged these films, noting the times of the major segments. For example, the 1932 black-and-white film that the McCurrys shot at Camp Bear opens McCurry Film No. 1 at 00:00:06 and runs to 00:09:34.

Video interviews. To celebrate its 100th anniversary, Troop One commissioned Jason Kuykendall of nkmedia to produce the video "100 Years of Troop One." Shown at the June 11, 2016 Centennial Event, the nine-minute video also appears on the Troop's website: <http://troop-1.com/100ofone/> Part of the research underlying that Kuykendall's project was a series of video interviews conducted by former Junior Camp Director Alex Strack and former Scoutmaster Gerry McIntyre. I logged these digital video interviews (.MOV format) and then relied on their stories to document the Camp Cody history. For example, Bob Hearst tells about how he joined Troop One, his experiences at Camp Cody, and his service as Scoutmaster (P1010253.MOV to P1010258.MOV).

Supplemental interviews. To augment what I learned from the McCurry films and the video interviews, I followed up my specific questions by talking to George Morrow at my kitchen table (January 31, February 10, and February 24, 2017); J.R., Bill, and Mick Voss at J.R.'s house in Roseville with Bill joining by telephone from Oregon (February 2, 2017), and Charlie Watters by telephone (February 12, 2017). My notes and our email exchanges captured the results.

Voss photos. I am particularly grateful to the three Voss brothers -- J.R., Bill, Mick -- for finding and sharing their great pictures of their dad, Jack Voss.

Anyone fascinated by Troop One's early history should delve into *The Spigot*, the monthly newsletter printed in the 1930s and 1940s. Muddy Watters passed his original copies to his son Charlie. Charlie scanned those paper copies and holds his collection as .pdf documents. Troop One donated Watters' originals to the Sacramento Public Library's Sacramento Room's archives: <https://www.saclibrary.org/SacramentoRoom>

Trust me, there are more stories to be told!

Peter Detwiler
February 2017

END NOTES

¹ McCurry Film No. 1 at 01:05:46 shows a sign that says “This is the only backwoods camp in the Golden Empire Council, Elevation 7,250 ft., Population 71.” That shot is from the late 1930s, and possibly from the first Camp Cody in 1937. McCurry Film No. 2 at 00:41:58 shows a sign that says “The only backwoods camp in the Golden Empire Council, Elevation 7250 ft., Population 61. 1949.” That second sign remains at Camp Cody and each summer the older Scouts post it.

² <http://troop-1.com/history-of-troop-1-sacramento/>

³ For context, see “100 Years of Troop One,” the nine-minute that Troop One commissioned as part of its centennial celebration: <http://troop-1.com/100ofone/> For the names of the Eagle Scouts and Scoutmasters, see “100 Years of Troop One: Celebration,” the program for the June 11, 2016 Centennial event, pp. 6, 10-13.

⁴ Charlie Watters video interview (“Watters Interview”), May 7, 2016. P101096.MOV to P10101205. MOV

⁵ Alan O’Connor, “Sacramento’s Boy Scout Camps,” *Golden Nuggets* (Sacramento County Historical Society), February 2007, page 2. www.sachistoricalociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Feb07NugsFINAL1.pdf Also see, “History of the Golden Empire Council, Boy Scouts of America,” 1996. <https://gec-bsa.doubleknot.com/document/gec-history/157622>

⁶ Watters Interview, op. cit., and the author’s telephone interview with Charlie Watters (“Watters Telephone Interview”) on February 12, 2107. Watters made digital copies of his late father’s copies of Troop One’s newsletter *The Spigot*. The newsletters contain articles about these early summer camps. McCurry Film No. 1 at 00:00:06. The first two slides read “Each Summer the Boy Scouts of Troop No. 1 Sacramento Council trek off to the High Sierras to their own Troop Camp ... This picture was made at Camp Bear, Bear Valley, California During June, 1932. This is one of the most picturesque spots in the High Sierras.”

⁷ McCurry Film No. 1 from 00:00:54 to 00:09:34.

⁸ McCurry Film No. 1 at 00:09:35. Also, Watters Interview and Watters Telephone Interview, op. cit.

⁹ www.lakotadictionary.org/nldo.php#

¹⁰ Author’s interviews with George Morrow (“Morrow Interviews”), January 31 and February 10, 2017.

¹¹ “History of the Golden Empire Council,” op. cit. page 65.

¹² “History of the Golden Empire Council,” op. cit., page 66.

¹³ Watters Interview, op. cit.

¹⁴ www.longcamp.com/explor.html

¹⁵ http://www.sciots.org/The_Ancient_Egyptian_Order_of_Sciots_History_and_Legend.pdf

¹⁶ Morrow Interviews, op. cit.

¹⁷ For panorama views of Pyramid Peak, Horsetail Falls, and Chapel Rock from the late 1930s, see McCurry Film No. 1 at 01:30:28 to 01:31.

¹⁸ Morrow Interviews, op. cit.

¹⁹ McCurry Film No. 1 at 00:55:19 shows nine older Scouts hiking that trail, followed by a line of younger Scouts with their own packs.

²⁰ Morrow Interviews, op. cit.

²¹ Author’s interview with the three Voss brothers (“Voss Interview”), February 2, 2017.

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- ²² Voss Interview, op. cit. J.R. was born in 1949, Bill in 1952, and Mick in 1957. Like their father, all three Voss brothers earned their Eagle rank in Troop One.
- ²³ McCurry Film No. 1 at 01:24:58 for views of the cook shack, cooking, and meals.
- ²⁴ Morrow Interviews, op. cit.
- ²⁵ Watters Interview and Watters Telephone Interview, op. cit.
- ²⁶ McCurry Film No. 2 at 00:59:22.
- ²⁷ For a 1940 view of the Back Packer's Pack Back Lodge, see McCurry Film No. 2 at 00:00:06 and 00:07:57
- ²⁸ Morrow Interviews, op. cit.
- ²⁹ Morrow Interviews, op. cit.
- ³⁰ Morrow Interview, op. city.
- ³¹ Morrow Interviews, op. cit.
- ³² Morrow Interviews, op. cit.
- ³³ Voss Interview, op. cit.
- ³⁴ Morrow Interview, op. cit. McCurry Film No. 3 shows these construction projects at 00:35:07 and 00:41:58.
- ³⁵ McCurry Film No. 1 at 01:09:11 shows a Scout riding a pack mule or donkey into Camp Cody.
- ³⁶ McCurry Film No. 2 at 00:17:41 shows Otto Link and his packed Indian motorcycle.
- ³⁷ McCurry Film No. 2 at 00:43:08 is a slide that reads "CLEARING THE TRAIL - DADS & WORK CREW CLEAR THE JEEP TRAIL."
- ³⁸ McCurry Film No. 2 at 00:43:16 shows this jeep.
- ³⁹ Morrow Interview and Voss Interview, op. cit.
- ⁴⁰ Voss Interview, op. cit.
- ⁴¹ Voss Interview, op. cit.
- ⁴² http://troop-1.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/CampCodyJuniorCampDirectors_7.8.16.pdf
- ⁴³ Stanley ("Rob") Gustafson started coming to Camp Cody in the late 1980s with his son Keith who was in Troop 518, a visiting troop. Troop One welcomed Troop 518's adoption of Camp Cody and appreciated their contributions to Camp Cody. Rob Gustafson is an accomplished wood worker and ran the trade group Woodwork Institute of California.
- ⁴⁴ Voss Interview, op. cit.
- ⁴⁵ For examples, Dave Freeman and Merle Neel video interview, May 7, 2016. P10101226.MOV to 10101238.MOV. Andy and Pat Domek video interview, May 14, 2016. P1010267.MOV to 1010280.MOV. Mary and Jack Hawes video interview, May 14, 2016. 1010281.MOV to 1010293.MOV.
- ⁴⁶ Bob Hearst video interview, May 7, 2016. P1010253.MOV to P1010258.MOV.

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