

PHILMONT SCOUT RANCH
National Boy Scout Reservation
Leadership Training Area
Working Ranch

by

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ments for the degree of Bachelor of
Architecture.

STATEMENT OF INTENT

It is my intent to design all those building necessary for the administration and service of Philmont National Boy Scout Ranch Camping Headquarters and to also either redevelop or redesign their various sites and to establish a better working organization between these structures and the offices within.

ABSTRACT

This thesis is devoted to the understanding and importance of the scouting movement with emphasis on the redevelopment of its national scout reservation, Philmont, near Cimarron, New Mexico. In this document sufficient data will be established for the design and development of all these structures necessary to run the Camping Headquarters and Program.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my appreciation to all those who have made this study possible, especially to Mr. Robert E. McConnell whose faith in me and patience with me has been most considerate and fair, and to Richard Clark, Architect at Philmont, Joe Davis, Director of Philmont Scout Ranch and my Professional Scout Advisor, Mr. Bill Lorton of Moberly, Missouri, whose assistance in this project has been invaluable.

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BUBBLE DIAGRAMS

Common office building

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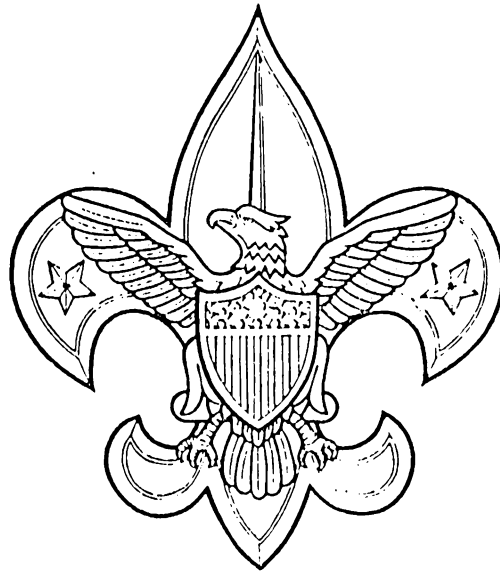
Health lodge

Trading post

Ranger building

Reception and information

Staff lounge



(3) **"A GOOD SCOUT IS A
GOOD AMERICAN CITIZEN"**

---SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY---

We are a youth-centered society. Our literature is filled with (1) phrases like "Make Way For Youth", "Youth Will Be Served", and so on. Teenagers influence every aspect of our culture--popular standards of taste, language, clothing, music, and sport. Everywhere the adult world expresses its preoccupation with the new generation.

We are highly solicitous of the needs of youth. We try to improve their opportunities for development through better schools, more varied curriculum, community health and recreation programs. We want good things for young people and we hope to make their lives smooth and rewarding. We (1) say: "I didn't have a chance for much fun when I was young. I hope my boys won't have to work as hard as I did."

Because of these hopes and high expectations, our society is influenced deeply by youth in yet another way. We are very concerned--even anxious--about any signs of disturbance they may show. Juvenile delinquency is one of the most thoroughly reported and carefully studied aspects of the human conditions. The tragedy of failure, the demoralization, is more poignant for us when the victims are young.

In our search for solutions to the problem of actual or potential delinquency, we emphasise the need for constructive leisure activities. Healthy sport and play are viewed as correctives for much that is problematic about youth, including destructive or delinquent eruptions.

This adult concern for the leisure of youth has its paradoxical side. In America we extend childhood dependence well beyond the age at which gainful employment begins in other parts of the world. We go to some lengths to relieve young people of adult responsibilities. More important, we tend to exclude them from any realistic share in the adult world. We

afford them this leisure but we worry about what they do with it.

Nevertheless, the problem remains. The real difficulties and the actual or potential hazards in the growth process must be dealt with. It is realistic that agencies should be concerned with the creative use of leisure and the development of sustaining values in young peoples' lives. For delinquency does not arise from leisure as such--it stems from empty, valueless time.

Today we also recognize that the development of a constructive solution for the problem of youth must be a community effort. It is no longer considered exclusively a task for the family. As society has become increasingly complex and mobile, the family as an independent unit has become less able to cope with it. The limited experience of two parents can provide children with no more than a segment of the culture to which they must adjust. Thus the responsibility for their education has been shifted to more formal institutions and agencies--the school, the church, and specialized service organizations.

- (2) The more than fifty years since scouting has started have wrought profound changes in the world in which a boy grows up--in his problems and patterns of living. The first step in any serious study of the contribution that scouting can make would seem to be an attempt to understand these changes and to evaluate their impact on the movement. Note some characteristics of the world of 1910 as contrasted with the situation today:

The father was a real and effective authority in the family. He was in close contact with the family, working nearby and spending most of his evenings at home. His authority was accepted as a matter of course. Today, the father is increasingly out of the home; working at a distance;

traveling; spending evenings at meetings, in recreation, or community activities. As a result of this, his authority over the family has been greatly weakened; some of it has passed to the mother, but much of it has just disappeared.

There was then a large, stable family group, often three generations living under one roof. A boy had numerous brothers and sisters and a host of aunts, uncles, and cousins living nearby; he was surrounded by a close knit circle of kinfolk who loved him, guarded and guided him, and provided basic group approval and emotional security. Families seldom moved. Today families tend to be small--frequently one, two or three children. Even that small group is often weakened by the father who travels, the mother who works away from home, or by divorce or separation. Families move frequently and have no immediate contact with relatives.

The family was a producing group, economically speaking, in which children played an important part. In a largely agricultural society, children were assets and large families were the rule. Children worked alongside their parents after school, weekends, and summers with results that were not only economic but educational and social as well. Today the family is largely a consuming group. Children are an economic liability and the small family is the rule. Not only the economic but the moral and spiritual as well as the other values of parents and children, working side by side, have largely disappeared. The boy of today receives neither the discipline nor the vocational and social training of working productively alongside his parents.

Yesterday's community was small and closely integrated. Everyone knew everyone else. Neighbors were lifelong friends. Social customs and

standards of conduct were clearly established. An individual's actions were commonly known, and social pressure tended to enforce conformity.

People traveled relatively little and there were few outside influences and a limited knowledge of divergent ideas and standards. Today communities tend to be large and loosely integrated. People move from one community to another and often do not know or care to know their neighbors. A confusing variety of customs, traditions, ideals, and values exist side by side. People travel widely and get new ideas and new ways of living. In addition, modern communications have invaded every community with an amazing array of divergent patterns of thought and life.

Children had responsibilities and duties around the home. Even in many nonfarm homes, children were responsible for a variety of daily chores such as bringing in fuel and water, carrying out ashes, running errands, carrying groceries, taking care of kerosene lamps. Today modern lighting, heating, plumbing, the automobile and telephone have eliminated these and many similar duties of youth and along with them the values that come from being responsible, dependable, useful, cooperative members of the family group. Boys and girls have an increasing amount of leisure to be invested somewhere for good or ill.

Families had few material possessions or conveniences. Life was less concerned with the accumulation of such goods as cars, boats, summer homes, T.V.'s, radios, freezers, automatic washers, air conditioners and a host of modern gadgets that have become necessities for many people. Many observers feel that this growing absorption with and dependence on things has generated a materialistic philosophy that is dangerously selfish and destructive of moral and spiritual values. One by-product of

labor-saving devices has been the feeling on the part of some youngsters at least that work as such is an evil, to be avoided if possible. The automobile tends to discourage walking. Many leaders feel that American youth is "going soft" and lacks stamina and virility that built our nation, because modern living does not give them the same stern training it once did.

Adults and children alike exercised much personal initiative in the matter of recreation. There were few organized groups, and individuals had to plan their own activities. Spectator sports were rare and most recreation involved actual participation. Much of it was centered in and around the home, in simple activities requiring no special facilities or equipment. There was a minimum of reading material. Movies were just beginning and there was no radio or T.V. Travel as a form of recreation was uncommon. Today organized athletics, playgrounds, swimming pools, beaches, parks, picnic areas, camps, hobby clubs, golf clubs and bowling alleys are everywhere. Extensive vacation travel is commonplace. Activities tend to take place outside the home and tend to be organized by age or interest groups rather than by family groups. Reading material is abundant. Athletic competition draws big attendance with thousands of spectators for every participant. Going to movies, listening to radio or Hi-Fi, and watching T.V. have become major and passive forms of recreation.

These then are a few of the changes that have occurred since scouting began in the United States in 1910. What are the implications for the Scouting Program? The following would seem clear:

1. There is increasing need for promoting wholesome man-boy relation-

ships. Opportunities for fathers and sons to work together and for boys to enjoy the friendship and guidance of other men of character in the community can provide some of the companionship and nurture what a modern, fragmented society has lost.

2. Boys, more than ever, need guidance in finding and living by a stable code of moral and social values. The clear leadership and the firm support a tight family and community organization once gave a boy in knowing what to believe and how to live can be replaced in part by other groups with high ideals and effective leadership. Youth needs to feel the solid backing of "his kind of people" in finding his way in a confused social pattern.

3. Boys need help in being active, participating citizens in the world to which they belong. The changing economic and educational patterns tends increasingly to make them dependents and spectators. Techniques are needed to develop an expanding sense of responsible citizenship and usefulness.

4. There is need for increased emphasis on and training in stamina and personal fitness to counteract the increasing softness of modern life.

5. The need for constructive use of leisure mounts as the in-school period extends and opportunities for gainful or useful activities decreases. The hours of work that were both valuable training for a boy and a real contribution to the family economically must be replaced with a program that at least has training value and that keeps him constructively occupied.

6. There is need for increased emphasis on the validity of moral and spiritual values as compared with material. In a world in which things

mean so much, youth needs to be helped to sense the primacy of some of the old-fashioned virtues such as love of country, moral integrity, and respect for human personality. Boys need to understand clearly and believe strongly in the ideals of our democratic way of life.

---FUNDAMENTAL AIMS AND METHOD---

FUNDAMENTAL AIMS AND METHODS

- (2) The fundamental aims of the Boy Scout movement are character development, citizenship training and mental and physical fitness.

Every aspect of scouting's organization and activity must be tested in terms of its value in producing young men of moral worth and integrity, effective in their participation in group responsibilities and physically competent to carry their share of the load.

- (2) The charter of the Boy Scouts of America identifies the specific objective thus: "--to promote--the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in scoutcraft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred cirtues,--".

The purpose is further defined in the Scout Oath and the Scout Law which set forth the obligations a scout takes upon himself and the character qualities he undertakes to cultivate. Likewise, the Cub Scout Promise, Law of the Pack, and Explorer Code identify specifies in the over-all goals of character development, citizenship training, and mental and physical fitness.

A study of the programs themselves reveals specific aims inherent in the differing activities and methods of Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting and Exploring.

Scouting is practice in democratic living. It provides constantly expanding opportunities for learning and practicing the democratic method and absorbing the value patterns of American citizenship. Boys are helped to be prepared to live effectively as individuals and simultaneously provided opportunities to shoulder a measure of responsibility for others. The common codes of Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting, and Exploring establish

the value goals for all members.

Scouting is a scheme of self-education. In the atmosphere of fun, adventure, and comradeship, it provides the opportunity to acquire a wide variety of skills and experiences valuable for vocational exploration, leisure activities and general competence in everyday living. Learning by doing what the boy wants to do is the key. The urge to learn is an inner desire rather than an outside pressure. Recognition for accomplishment further whets his appetite.

Scouting is a plan for growth. It affords a pattern for the progressive development of the individual with steps geared to expanding needs and abilities. It includes growth in body, in mind, and in spirit. A boy becomes increasingly mature in terms of initiative, self-reliance, sense of responsibility, leadership ability, and similar characteristics. It is a device for self-discipline. The Scout Law is not one imposed from without but voluntarily accepted and acting as an inner control.

Scouting is a channel for service. Both through stressing the good turn ideal and through offering many practical opportunities for being of service, the program ingrains and habit of being sensitive and quick to respond to the needs of others.

Scouting offers a path to nature. In a day when more and more people live in an urban setting, scouting represents a wholesome outdoor emphasis. The outdoor program has an intrinsic boy appeal, involves healthy activity in the open, affords the natural setting for developing initiative, resourcefulness, and self-reliance; encourages effective teamwork; and stimulates reverence for the creator. Camping and hiking are among the main reasons boys join a scout troop and they also provide a most effective

opportunity for training.

Scouting provides a gateway to world friendship. A scout is "A brother to every other scout" and this comradeship of scouts in every free nation constitutes a vital force for international understanding and peace. World jamborees, scout visits to and from other countries, pen pals in foreign lands, and the World Friendship Fund activities help to break down suspicion and prejudice and establish the basis for mutual appreciation, trust and cooperation.

---PROGRAM ORGANIZATION---

PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

The Boy Scouts of America recognizes the primary role of parents in the process of the character development and citizenship training of their sons. The establishment of a meaningful communication and the mutual understanding between boys and their parents is an ongoing process. Continued opportunities for increased mutual understanding between parents and boys 8, 9, and 10 years of age will improve the chances of meaningful communication between the boy and his parents during adolescence. The development of character and the practice of the beginnings of citizenship require in addition that boys have opportunities for self-improvement and for meaningful relationships with other boys. The Cub Scouting Program provides the parent with a helpful pattern of activities and relationships designed to enrich this process.

- (2) The program is carried on in the home and in small neighborhood groups (dens), meeting weekly under the leadership of a woman called a Den Mother, assisted by a Boy Scout called a Den Chief. There is an age-graded program of achievement leading to the ranks of Wolf, Bear and Lion. By encouraging the den and its members to start projects that need parents assistance for completion and by requiring the parents to certify that boys have done their best in meeting each achievement, the program provides opportunities for close parent-boy relationship.

Recognition and encouragement are provided by a monthly pack meeting attended by the boys and parents of all the dens, by providing an opportunity to display and demonstrate project results, and by the awarding of badges related to the achievement program.

The ideal result of participation in such a program are (1) increased

mutual understanding between parents and boys, (2) increased respect for others including a beginning of the meaning of group membership, (3) a desire to be helpful to others, (4) improved personal habits, (5) a desire to do one's best and (6) a desire to become a Boy Scout.

Boy Scouting is a program for boys, age eleven through seventeen, designed primarily to achieve objectives in character building, citizenship training, and mental and physical fitness.

It seeks through a vigorous outdoor program to inculcate in boys concepts of honor, duty to God and country, service to others, and self-respect.

The fundamental unit for the achievement of these goals is the patrol--a group of boys numbering four to eight members--who elect their own patrol leader.

A troop, made up of one or more patrols, is lead by a Scoutmaster whose primary role is to train and guide boy leaders to run their troop. This he does through a representative body known as the patrol leader's council. In this council patrol leader's report patrol ideas for activity and take council decisions and plans back to their patrols. In this fashion boys experience self-government and democractic living on a level they can understand.

The essential ingredients of the program include hiking and camp-crafts skills coupled with group living in the out-of-doors. Through these experiences boys build self-confidence, initiative, and resourcefulness while they learn the skills of living together in the patrol.

An advancement plan with clearly defined tests and ranks with rewards for achieving them challenges boys to learn scoutcraft, not for

personal aggrandizement but to be prepared to serve others. It satisfies a boy's need for motivation and self-distinction without the kind of competition that results in personal gain at the expense of others. Wisely used, the advancement plan develops the capacity to face and surmount life's test and helps establish sound values.

The exposure of boys to many vocational and avocational interests in the merit badge plan, counseled by men of character, helps them explore a fascinating world and absorb the character values of the men who guide them.

Summarizing, the ideal of participation in Boy Scouting are an increased ability on the part of the boy to accept responsibility and discharge it creditably; to bring into his daily life standards of conduct explicit in the Scout Oath and Law; to learn through the give-and-take of group living the attributes of a good citizen; to experience first hand basic skills of democratic living; to learn confidence that comes from experience; and to know the sense of individual worth that comes of sound achievement and service to others.

(4) EXPLORING

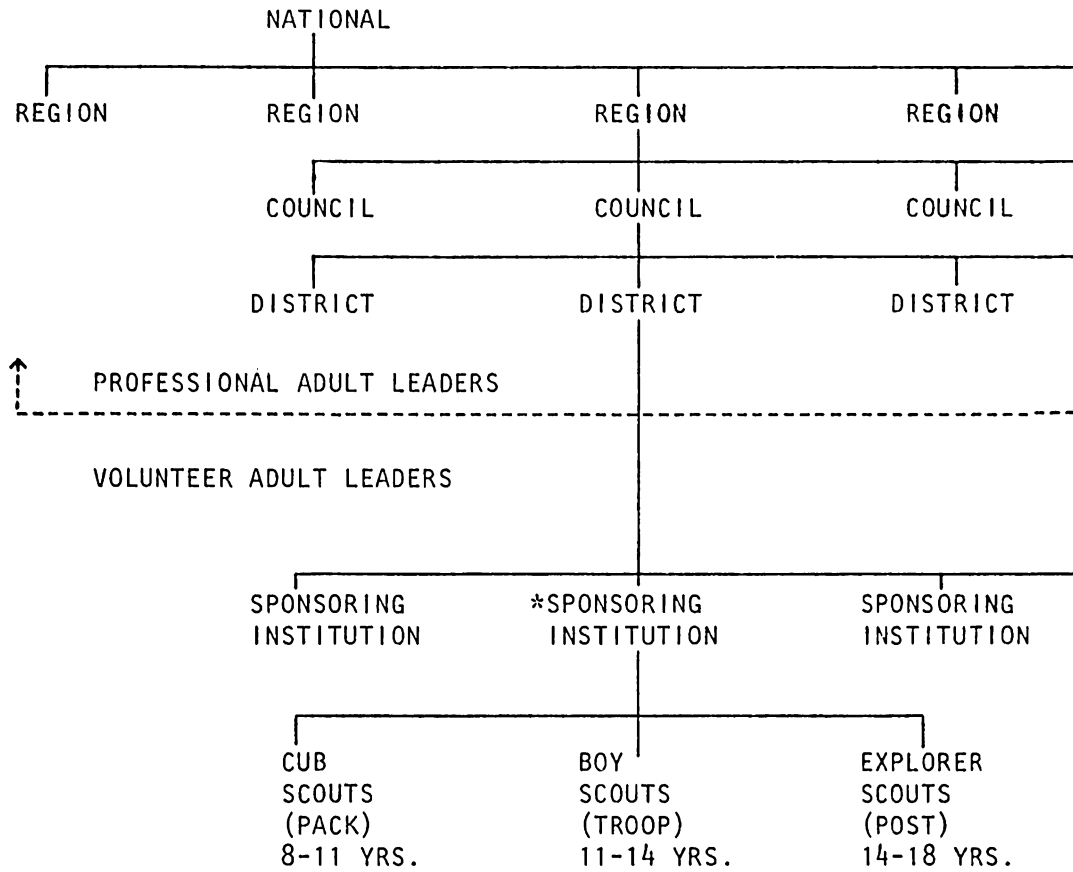
Exploring is a program for high school age boys, designed to provide opportunities for them to explore adultlike roles and promoted by the Boy Scouts of America to teach and re-enforce certain broad ethical aims.

Exploring incorporates an adultlike planning process and mature recognition for leadership, service and accomplishments. Run by elected young men officers, with adult advisors and consultants, the program makes use of the many special interests of youth. It places emphasis on providing experience in (1) developing social skills, (2) learning

about a variety of vocations, (3) developing an appreciation of the outdoors, (4) encouraging personal fitness, (5) giving service to the community, and (6) enlarging the concept of the responsibilities and benefits of citizenship in a free society.

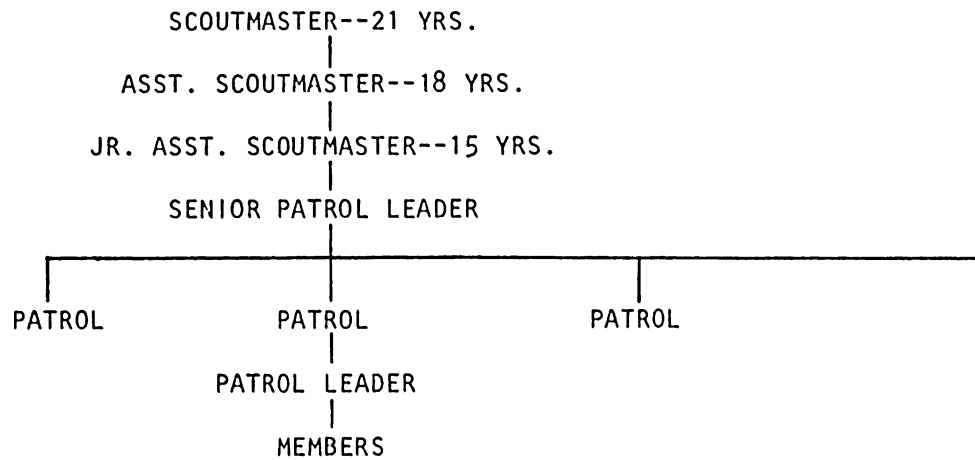
- (4) The ideal result of participation in exploring is older teen-agers or young adults who (1) have grown in their knowledge and understanding of the adult world, (2) have strengthened their sense of being able to accomplish worthwhile things through organized efforts, (3) have clarified to some degree the choice of vocational roles they may seek, (4) have developed a comfortable relationship with teen-agers of both sexes and with the older generation, and (5) have a deepened appreciation of the responsibilities and benefits of life in a free society and of the efforts which are necessary to maintain these benefits and extend them to others.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

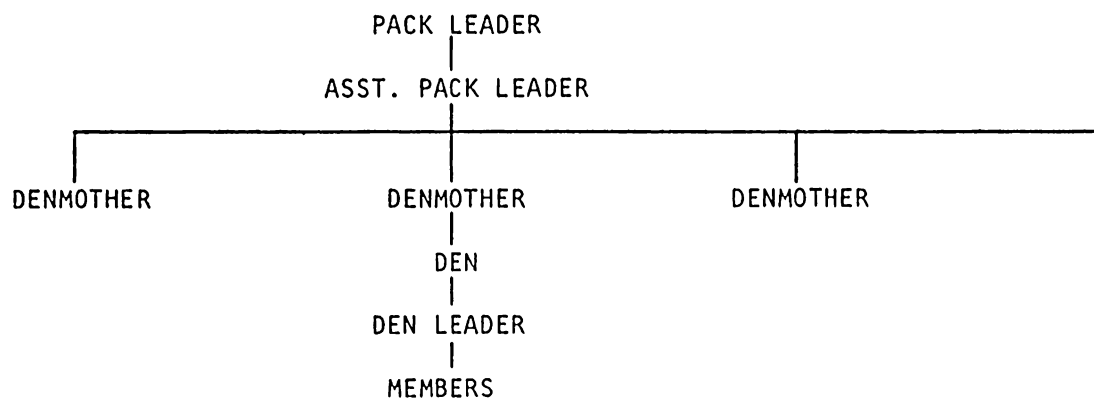


* SPONSORING INSTITUTIONS MAY BE P.T.A.'s, CHURCH, ROTARY, ETC.

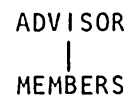
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
SCOUT TROOP ORGANIZATION



CUB SCOUT PACK ORGANIZATION

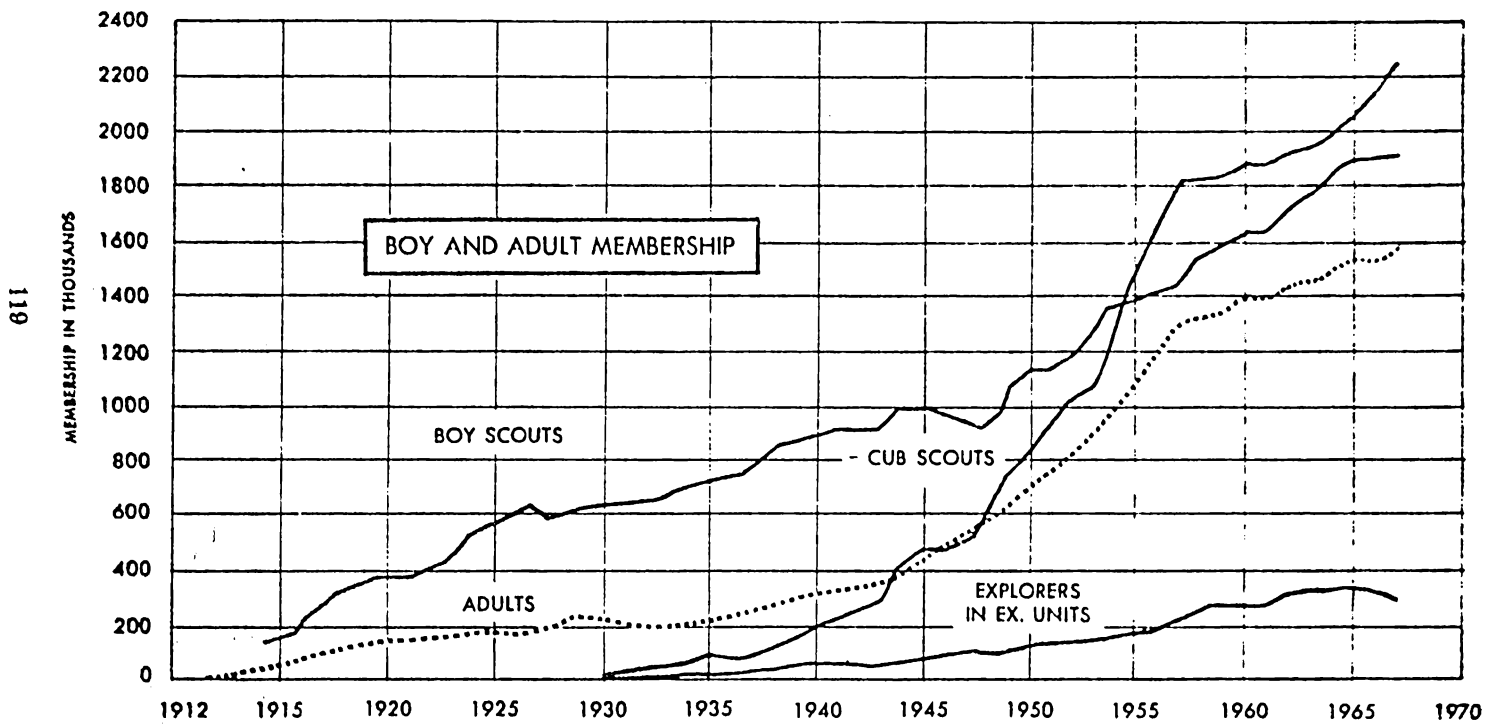


EXPLORER POST ORGANIZATION



(5)

Chart 1.—Membership, 1912–67



---SCOUTING PROGRAM---

SCOUTING PROGRAM(2) THE BOY

He is the raw material with which scouting works. His development is scouting's only reason for existing.

The program deals with him as an individual, important in his own right. Alert leadership is sensitive to his unique personality, encouraging his strong points, strengthening his weak points, and offering him the fullest opportunity for personal development.

It deals with him as an individual. The uniform he wears is a symbol of the brotherhood of scouting, and stresses common loyalties and allegiances. It serves as a constant reminder to the boy of his membership and the privileges and opportunities involved.

It is concerned with him as a member of the den, the troop, or the explorer post. The basic unit is the small group working together. This small group makes close association possible, affords opportunity for active participation in various capacities by every member, and provides the natural setting in which the boy learns the art of teamwork. The patrol and its counterparts in the other programs is democracy cut down to boy size.

In the pack, troop, or explorer post, the boy's experience adds further elements such as that of belonging to a national movement. In accepting such membership, the boy accepts its privileges and the responsibilities involved. In fact the membership he achieves when he joins the registered unit is not merely membership in that unit but membership in the Boy Scouts of America.

A further aspect of experience in the registered unit is working under

adult leadership. The actual operation of the troop, for example, is in the hands of its boy leaders, but these boy leaders lean heavily on the experience, good judgement, know-how, and many examples of their scoutmaster. The troop becomes a happy combination of boy initiative and responsibility and wise adult guidance.

THE ACTIVITY

It is recognized that the boy's need for activity is an essential part of the process of growing and learning.

Scouting is a program rich in exciting and intriguing things to be done alone or with families and brother scouts and in the large community. Scouting is fun, and the fun stems naturally from activities pursued in the setting of small groups operating with their own boy leadership under the supervision of trained and understanding adults. Learning by doing is the method of scouting. Practice in the favorable atmosphere of scouting strengthens habits and attitudes at the same time that useful skills are being learned.

The activities in each of the three phases of the program combine the greatest boy appeal and the most effective training value. The Cub Scouting program stresses doing and making things in the home and neighborhood with the help of parents. The Boy Scouting program is basically outdoors. Hiking and camping represent a maximum boy interest and an ideal training medium. The Exploring program recognizes a wider range of interest and includes social and vocational activities as well as those of an outdoor and service nature.

In the programs of Cub Scouting and Boy Scouting, the use of badges and ranks puts the spotlight of approval on achievement, and the earning

of badges becomes an especially effective method. Such motivation is less meaningful to older boys and receives less emphasis in the Exploring program. Here boys of high school age are given opportunities to explore adultlike roles. These experiences call for planning processes and recognitions for service and accomplishment similar to those in adult organizations. The program is run by elected young men officers with adult advisors and consultants and makes use of the many special interests of youth.

Competition is a natural ingredient of life for both boys and adults. All competitive events, however, must be so planned and run that they result in positive character and attitude outcomes.

In Scouting we recognize three kinds of competition, all of which have a place in our program. They are: (1) group competition with overall winners, (2) group competition to a standard and (3) individual competition. In the first type, dens may compete against dens, patrols against patrols, and groups of explorers against other such groups. Interpack competition is not a part of Cub Scouting, but interunit competition is a normal part of scouting and exploring.

In the group competition to a standard, units demonstrate their skills and are given points according to a rating plan. There is no provision for selecting the best group, but each group is encouraged to attain the highest possible rating. In category (3) it is realized that certain activities may be their very nature be designed for individual competition.

Generally speaking, group competition is to be preferred over individual competition thus permitting wider participation of boys and greater

development of healthy group morale.

ORGANIZATION

There must be an organizational structure for establishing units, recruiting and training competent leaders, and providing an adequate program of activities. This organization is part of a volunteer movement working under the guidance of trained professional Scouters.

The program actually reaches the boy through the local chartered institutions such as the churches or synagogues, PTA's, service clubs, or other organization who operate the packs and troops and explorer units. They receive a charter from the Boy Scouts of America permitting them to use the program for one year. They assume the responsibility of providing unit leadership, a meeting place, and program facilities. At the close of its charter year, the institution must submit, through the local council, its application for the renewal of its charter.

The local council is a group of citizens organized to promote Scouting over a given area and chartered by the Boy Scouts of America for that purpose. These volunteers elect officers and appoint committees, own and operate Scout camps and other program facilities, employ a professional staff as coaches, and maintain a council office as a service center.

The local council has two major functions: (1) to expand the opportunities for boys to receive scout training by encouraging more institutions to use the program and (2) to help such chartered institutions operate successful units by providing essential supporting services that the units cannot provide for themselves such as leadership training courses, council camps, and interunit activities. Membership in the council is composed partly of representatives of chartered institutions

and partly of members at large representing the major organizations and interests in the community.

The district is an operating arm of the council (with its own officers and committees), making it possible to extend the functioning of council operating committees into every corner of the council territory.

The Nation is divided into twelve regions. The regional office is a service center for the councils within its area. The regional staff is a detached segment of the national staff, living and serving in their regional territory.

This National Council is the over-all policy-making and administrative body of the movement; a volunteer group composed mainly of elected representatives of the local councils over the national. Between annual meetings, the National Council functions through its National Executive Board. Its officers and committees give study, guidance, and promotion to many aspects of the program. It maintains a national office with a national staff that performs services in support of the local council, the chartered institution, and unit leadership. Among these services are the following:

The publication of literature (basic manuals, supplementary helps, periodicals).

Making available uniforms, camping equipment and program supplies.

A personnel service to aid local councils in securing qualified professional and volunteer leaders.

Practical helps in such fields as developing camp facilities, organizing leadership training programs, and running finance campaigns. Men from the home office are in the field regularly giving requested aid

to councils.

Helping to sell the use of the Scouting program to potential chartered institutions. Agreements of support and cooperation have been reached at national and sometimes state levels with potentially every major organization. Literature is produced often as a cooperative venture to promote and aid the use of scouting by local units of these organizations. Thus, doors are opened for council work with local institutions.

---FUNDAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SCOUTING---

(2)

FUNDAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SCOUTING

1. Scouting is a character building, citizenship training, physical fitness program. Its aim is to develop healthy participating citizens of moral integrity and worth.

2. It is essentially a volunteer movement. It endeavors to enlist citizens of good will in every community to serve boyhood. It includes only enough professional leaders to provide guidance, training and coordination.

3. It operates through existing institutions and organizations within the community. It does not set up a competing organization but depends upon existing groups to provide leadership, meeting places, and many program facilities.

4. It is universal, serving boys everywhere regardless of race, economic, or social status. It is available for use by any worthwhile community group.

5. It is nonsectarian but definitely religious. It recognizes the importance of religious faith, requires registered scouters to subscribe to a declaration of religious principle, and encourages the boy to be faithful in his own religious duties and to respect the religious convictions of others. More than half of all units are operated by religious groups.

6. It is an active program based on boy interests--a pattern of things-to-do--designed to attract and hold boys and to teach them in the process. Learning by doing is the basic method.

7. It makes a group approach, taking full account of the function of group relationships in the establishing of attitudes, ideals, and

habits. It deals with boys in the social pattern for the age group involved and holds the boy through group influences.

8. It works through boy leaders. It recognizes both the part that such leaders play in the life of the group and also the need for training in leadership and the democratic process.



FACTS

---HISTORY---



PHILMONT'S TOOTH OF TIME

HISTORY

(6) (7) One parched afternoon in the summer of 1537 four almost living skeletons stumbled into the little village of Culiacan on the west coast of Mexico. Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca and his three companions had returned to civilization after eight incredible years of wandering in the vast wilderness north of the Gulf of Mexico. They were the first white men to cross North America and all that remained of a 300 man Spanish expedition which set out from Florida to explore the new continent.

De Vaca, a Spanish nobleman, told a tale of unbelievable hardship, but he and his friends had one bright word to say about the unknown country to the north of Mexico. The Indians there had told them of a mighty city where the inhabitants traded turquoise for parrot plumes, and parrot plumes for gold.

The Spaniards, who had conquered and looted the great Aztec and Inca nations of Mexico and Peru, were ripe for De Vaca's rumor. His story grew and soon became the "Seven Cities of Cibola"--a solid gold metropolis out of an old Spanish folk tale.

The gold-spangled rumor reached the Viceroy of Mexico, who soon sent Fray Marcos di Niza, a Spanish Priest, to locate the fabulous Seven Cities. Fray Marcos, after viewing Cibola from afar, returned with a favorable report. At once the Viceroy commissioned Francisco Coronado to lead an expedition of 400 men to capture the city. So came the conquistadores (conquerors) to the Southwest, and to the vast region where Philmont lies today. Did they find Cibola and its gold? The great Seven Cities proved to be nothing more than the ancient adobe pueblos of Zuni, New Mexico.

Even in failing, however, Coronado had performed a great service

for his country. His explorations, extending to the Great Plains area and almost to the Mississippi River, secured Spain's hold on the Southwest for more than three centuries.

In 1598, one Juan Onate was sent from Mexico to Santa Fe and Taos to establish the first permanent Spanish settlements in the western foothills of the Sangre de Cristos (Blood of Christ) Mountains--in whose eastern shadows Scouts at Philmont camp today. Onate subdued the centuries--old Pueblo Indian's tribes and then was free to make treaties with the Navajo Indians who lived west of the Rio Grande (Big River) and the Apache-Comanche Indians east of the Sangre de Cristos.

No horses existed in the Americas before the white man came, nor did the native population use the wheel for transportation. When the Indian secured horses from the Spaniards he changed from a foot soldier to a cavalry man, to the regret of the white men who were to spend several generations battling mounted red men.

The conquistadores were soldiers and searchers of gold--not colonists. They settled into a feudal life based on Pueblo Indians peonage--a form of slavery. The uneasy clam that followed was not ruptured until 1680, when the Pueblos and their Indian allies launched a major rebellion. De Vargas crushed this serious Pueblo effort to drive out the hated Spaniards, and by 1692 had reconquered New Mexico for the Spanish Crown. The end of the Pueblo Revolution, however, marked the close of an important chapter in American history--The Spanish advance into the Southwest was over.

Elsewhere other men--later to leave their stamp on the Southwest--were stirring far beyond the sea of grass stretching eastward from the Sangre de Cristos. These were the English, the French and the Colonists

of other nations striving for a foothold along the eastern seaboard. Out of this struggle for land, for homes, for political and religious freedom came a new kind of man. With visions of a new world, he combined the colonizing urge of the European with a lust for freedom almost Indian in nature--as expressed by Patrick Henry "Give me liberty or give me death". These were the American pioneers.

Unlike the Indians, however, they carved farms and plantations out of the wilderness, and began the development of natural resources. Just 156 years after the landing of the Pilgrims, in New England, and the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, these pioneer Americans signed the Declaration of Independence, established a democracy and won it on the battlefield. An echo of this form of government was heard around the world and was effective in inspiring the Spanish colonists of Central and South America to win their own independence and establish similar democracies. The American pioneers were now on their own, and a mighty continent to the west lay before them.

Ever restless, pushing westward, these adventurous pioneers like Daniel Boone, crossed the Alleghenies and settled on the rich, free farmland east of the Mississippi and Missouri River. From these farmlands a new crop of western adventurers was born to conquer the plains and mountains of the West and Southwest. These were the real frontiersmen because they fought and pushed the Indians before them and finally faced the Spanish who claimed the land between the Great Central Rivers and the Rocky Mountains.

Soon the Spanish realized they were outnumbered by these hardy frontiersmen and that this great region--called the Louisiana Territory--was

slipping from their weakening hold, and they knew they must act swiftly. They did. They sold this territory to Napoleon of France, who soon resold it to the United States in 1813. While our Southwest country was owned by Spain and ruled by the Viceroy of Mexico, the Spanish feared a repetition of the American frontiersman's aggressiveness experienced in the Louisiana Territory, and therefore prohibited frontiersmen from setting foot on their lands.

After the Mexico Revolution, in 1821, Mexico became an independent nation. Under its more friendly government, American frontiersmen were permitted to enter and trade but were not welcome as landholders in the New Mexico settlement around Santa Fe.

From ancient times the Pueblo Indians crossed the Sangre de Cristos to hunt buffalo and antelope in the Apache-Commanche plains country. Their route was called the Taos Trail and it crossed Philmont by way of the Agua Fria Creek, Rayado Lodge, Bonita Valley, and Crater Lake. All the old time scouts used this trail in crossing these mountains, and you will find even today, the large blazes on pine trees that marked it. Fowler Pass, above Crater Lake, was named for Jacob Fowler, who returned that way in 1821 after a trip of exploration into the New Mexico Country.

The Santa Fe Trail was booming. Previously, manufactured goods available to the New Mexican settlers came from Europe by a roundabout route through Mexico City and the Chihuahua Trail to Santa Fe. Now, coming by railroad to St. Louis and water transportation to Westport Landing and Independence, Missouri, American factory products could reach a ready market at Santa Fe. This was a forerunner of our famous acquisition of the Southwest country.

The Santa Fe Trail came by the way of Uncle Dick Wooten's Raton Pass, through Cimarron, Rayado, to cross what is now Philmont Scout Ranch, and on to Fort Union and Santa Fe. Even today the coach and wagon ruts can be found in the foothills below the Tooth of Time. During this period of the Santa Fe Trail, a new breed of man came about, these were the buffalo hunters and the mountain man. Both were hard cruel men that crushed the Indians means of survival the buffalo herd. One mountain man closely associated to Philmont was the famous Kit Carson whose stand-point of courage, scouting, marksmanship and dependability was the greatest of them all.

Under Spanish Rule, land grants were given to Spanish citizens in an area extending from the Texas Gulf through Northern New Mexico and southern Colorado to California. This was to protect their lands in the Southwest from American encroachment. After Mexico's independence she made additional land grants and allowed the Spanish grants to be confirmed under their law, which restricted one individual to 48,000 acres. In 1841 a grant of 96,000 acres was made to Carlos Beaubien, of Taos and Guadalupe Miranda, of Old Mexico, for the purpose of colonizing it with Mexican citizens. This Beaubien-Miranda grant took in a wide swath of prairie and mountain land on the east side of the Sangre de Cristo on each side of the Santa Fe Trail. Meantime the U. S. Government took possession, in 1846, and in a U. S. Government survey found by the rather vague descriptions of old boundary markers, that the grant contained more than 1,700,000 acres. This caused litigation, so the grant was not confirmed until 1860 and was renamed the Maxwell Land Grant.

Lucien B. Maxwell was born in Illinois near the village of Kaskaskia

in 1818. Like his friend Kit Carson he heeded the advice of Horace Greely: "Go West, young man, Go West." As a scout and trapper, including two trips with Fremont, also a friend of Kit Carson's, he arrived in Taos in 1841. In 1844 he married Luz Beaubien, daughter of Carlos Beaubien, co-owner of the Beaubien-Miranda Land Grant. Long hoping to own some of the lands he had roamed as a mountain man, Maxwell through his marriage soon came in possession of some of the most valuable land in the Southwest. After his marriage he bought Miranda's share of the grant and established the first settlement on the eastern slope of the Sangre de Cristos on the Rayado River. Before long he had inherited or bought the remainder of the grant. Maxwell was now an American Land Baron, the largest individual land owner in North America.

On the Rayado location, Maxwell built a massive ranch home of Spanish hollow square design, with surrounding adobe buildings, and established a settlement to colonize his land holdings. To protect this settlement from raids by the Apache and Commanche Indians, the U. S. Government in 1846 built an adobe fort a short distance down the Rayado from Maxwell's headquarters and stationed a troop of dragoons (calvarymen) there. Learning that his old friend Kit Carson was seeking a place to build a home, Maxwell invited him to join him on the Rayado. Kit accepted. He built a fort like adobe house near Maxwell's headquarters and for a few years served as a game hunter to provide for the Maxwell settlement and the soldiers of Fort Rayado. There Kit Carson's restless feet found the nearest to what he could ever call home. A part of Maxwell's Ranch and the adobe home of Carson on the Rayado, restored by the Boy Scouts of America and used as museum to display New Mexican antiques, including

St. Urain's Sante Fe freight wagon, still stands near the Southwest corner of Philmont Scout Ranch.

During litigation over the Beaubien-Miranda Grant, various land tracts, mineral rights and timber interests were disposed of which later proved worth many millions of dollars, including gold mining at Elizabethtown on the flanks of the Baldy Mountain and the immense coal mining operation around ranching. To secure a more centralized location he disposed of a 30,000 acre tract on the Rayado to his brother-in-law Don Jesus Abreau-- also married to one of the Beaubien daughters--and established his headquarters at Cimarron. There Maxwell lived in lavish feudal style, astride the Santa Fe Trail.

On account of many conflicts involving land titles, timber and mining operation in 1869, Maxwell sold his remaining interest in the land grant for \$650,000. It was immediately resold to an English syndicate for double the amount. Then he purchased the reservation surrounding the abandoned U. S. Fort Sumner in the prairies country about 175 miles southeast of Cimarron. There he lived until his death in 1875. History relates, however, that he was unhappy in this new environment and always hoped to return to the canyon and mountain country of his old domain surrounding Cimarron where Philmont Scout Ranch lies and where explorers camp today.

After the large New Mexican land grants were subdivided and sold to individual ranchers, most of the lands were acquired by Anglo people, a name applied to the western American frontiersmen in contrast to the Spanish-American inhabitants of that region. The Anglos developed thriving operations of farming and livestock. These were concurrent with the development of natural resources, principally coal and timber, on this

former Maxwell Land Grant property. The pioneers of the cattle industry in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain areas were mostly Englishment, but they were soon succeeded by these Anglo-Americans. Thus a new type of man came to the Tooth of Time country--The Land of Manana--where changes occur slowly by the decree of Mother Nature.

At this period in the history of Philmont the land was purchased by Mr. Waite Phillips the donor of the ranch to the Boy Scouts. Waite Phillips was born on a farm in Southwestern Iowa near the Village of Conway, on January 19, 1883. His father was both a farmer and a building contractor, and his mother was most capable in managing a large family. Endowed with an inherent love of nature Phillips' boyhood interests lay in scouting the timbered creeks in that country. While working in farm duties, a public education was secured and then, with other brothers to take their place in farm work, he and his twin at the age of 16 started westward--like Carson and Maxwell--toward the "Shining Mountains".

His business experience began in 1903 under the guidance and help of his older brothers, Frank and L. E. in coal mining operations at Knoxville, Iowa. It was there he fortunately met Genevieve Elliott to whom he was married on March 30, 1909. In 1906 he joined these older brothers in their oil operation in that new mid-continent industry centered around Bartlesville, Oklahoma. This association continued until May 1914, when he sold his minor interest in the oil properties to them. After leaving Bartlesville that year, he purchased an oil marketing company with headquarters in Fayetteville, Arkansas, which was sold in 1915, and in the summer of 1915 moved to Okmulgee, Oklahoma, to again engage in the oil producing business but this time as an individual owner and operator.

There he established considerable oil production, and to more efficiently handle it he moved to Tulsa. Thereafter Phillips expanded his oil operations to include pipe lines, refineries and the marketing of oil products. During these years, until moving to Los Angeles in 1945, Phillips was also engaged in Tulsa banking and city real estate developments and, always remembering his experience in the Far West, he purchased and operated large ranches in the Rocky Mountain areas. His choice of these was Philmont, acquired in 1922. This extensive ranch unit was developed for the business of farming and livestock operations; but after building a personal home, mountain trails, hunting and fishing lodges, he also found it a restful retreat from business pressures in Tulsa.

Often Phillips would wonder how he could share with others the peace, the rugged beauty, the inspiration of Philmont. He, his wife, son, and daughter loved the prairies, the foothills, the canyon streams, the spruce, the pine, the aspen-clad mountains and also the native wildlife that existed there. Realizing that a mountain ranch environment--an intimate contact with nature--develops self-reliance, physical stamina and good moral character; and also that the National Council of Boy Scouts of America had an expert staff for training large numbers of young Americans in camping, in outdoor life, in character and citizenship; he gave them without solicitation, the most scenic, best improved, central portion of Philmont for the benefit of Boy Scouts and their volunteer leaders. In this way "the many" rather than "the few" could enjoy and profit by its use in the future.

So it was that in 1938 and in 1941, the Boy Scouts received by gifts from Waite Phillips 127,000 acres of Philmont complete with water, mineral,

and timber rights and, as an endowment, the 23 story Philtower Office Building in Tulsa. This was done without any right of management reserved by the donor. All livestock, equipment, and much other furnishings were included in the gift with the idea that diversified ranch operations would add educational benefits to Boy Scouts and would also add to the endowment income. Therefore, the land of the conquistadores, the frontiersmen, the mountain scouts, the explorers of another century, now became the "University of the Great Outdoors" for the explorers of a modern age.

---WAITE PHILLIPS PROPERTIES STATEMENT---

EXHIBIT VII

(5)

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
WAITE PHILLIPS PROPERTIES
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

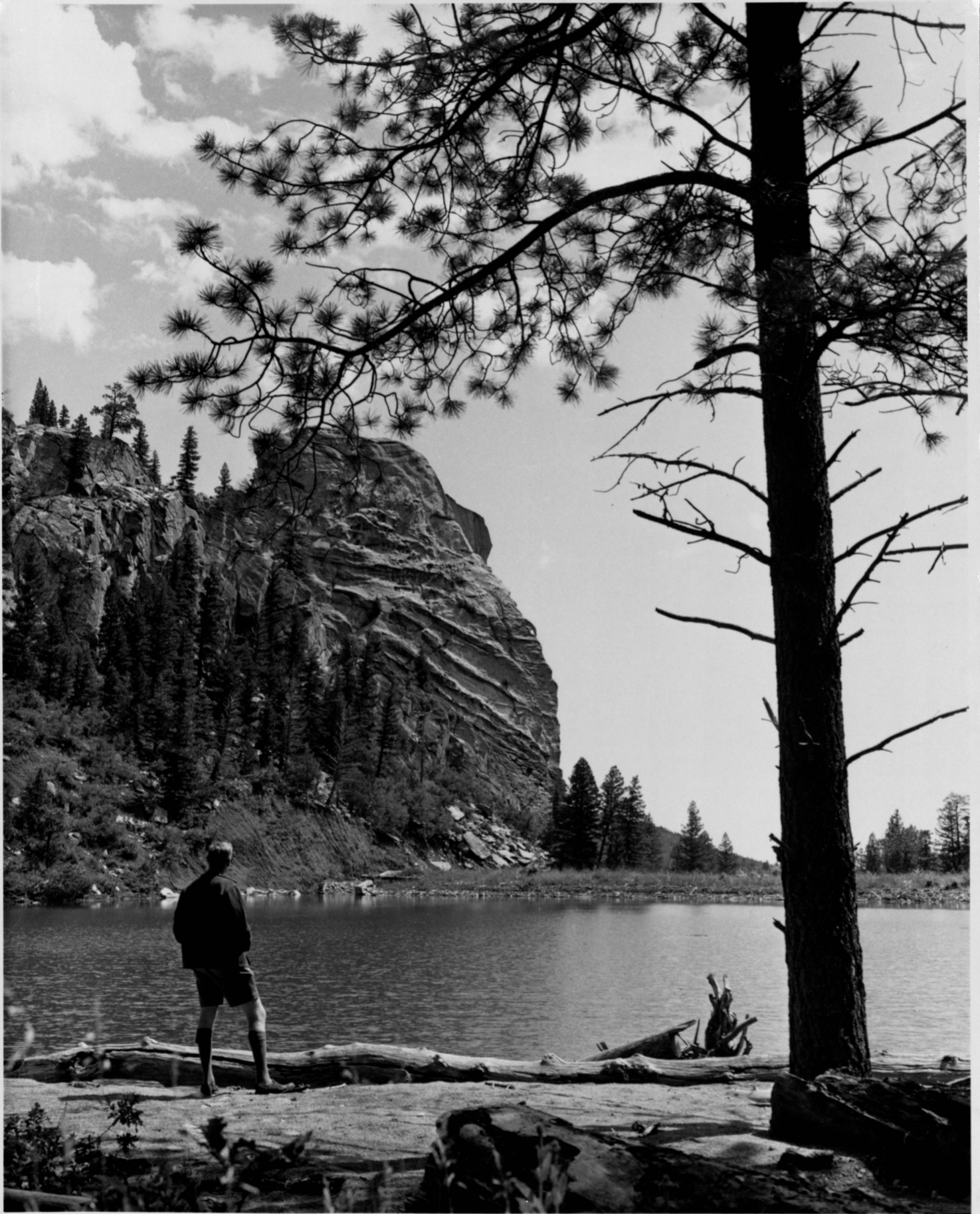
		<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	
		<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
<i>Philtower Building</i>			
Income:			
Rent	\$	458,039	\$ 410,051
Other income		5,052	4,096
		<u>463,091</u>	<u>414,147</u>
Expenses:			
Operating expenses		208,155	191,802
General and administrative		82,763	79,970
Alterations and repairs		118,405	93,995
Ad valorem and other taxes		57,360	58,171
		<u>466,683</u>	<u>423,938</u>
Net operating (loss) for the year	\$	<u>(3,592)</u>	\$ <u>(9,791)</u>
<i>Philmont Scout Ranch- Ranch Department</i>			
Income:			
Gain from livestock sales and value of birth and growth less deaths	\$	41,179	\$ 43,613
Rentals from grazing lands and housing		18,872	19,368
Game and wildlife fees		16,845	2,600
Value of feed produced		14,052	6,606
Other		4,012	4,203
		<u>94,960</u>	<u>76,390</u>
Expenses:			
Operating expenses		36,179	28,345
General and administrative		39,352	21,451
Ad valorem and other taxes		5,636	5,551
Depreciation—new equipment		3,956	4,299
		<u>85,123</u>	<u>59,646</u>
Net operating income for the year	\$	<u>9,837</u>	\$ <u>16,744</u>
<i>Philmont Scout Ranch--Camp Department</i>			
Income:			
Boy Scouts camping fees and supplies	\$	1,177,431	\$ 1,218,553
Training Center		172,238	181,805
		<u>1,349,669</u>	<u>1,400,358</u>
Expenses:			
Operating expenses—Camp		1,056,334	1,040,551
Operating expenses—Training Center		174,843	166,438
General and administrative		84,172	82,661
Maintenance and repairs		89,243	101,565
		<u>1,404,592</u>	<u>1,391,215</u>
Net operating income (loss) for the year	\$	<u>(54,923)</u>	\$ <u>9,143</u>
Combined net operating income (loss) for the year (exhibit II)	\$	<u>(48,678)</u>	\$ <u>16,096</u>

---SITE DATA---

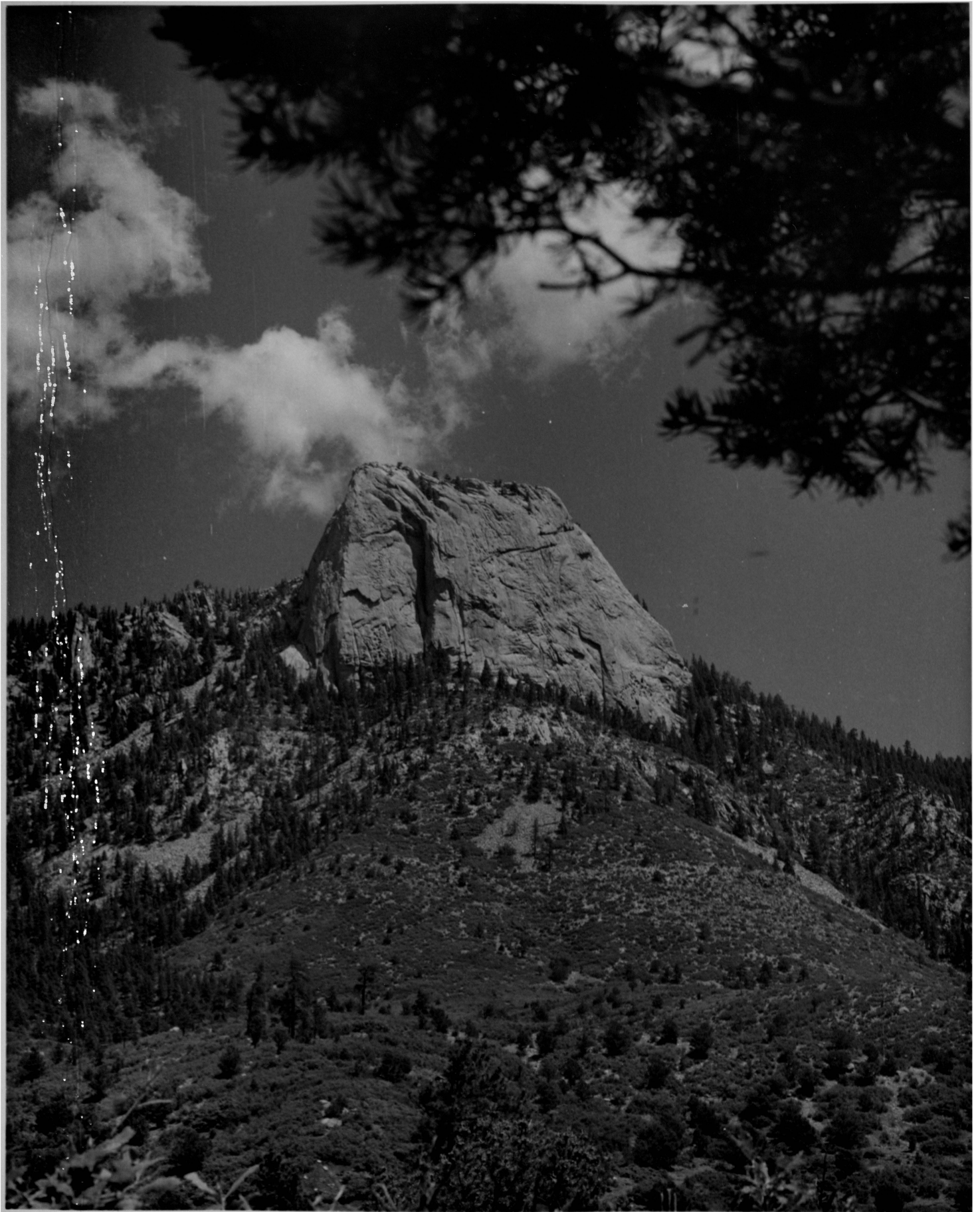
SITE DATAGEOLOGY AND BOTANY

Philmont is a Boy Scout Ranch located in the northwest corner of New Mexico owned and operated by the Boy Scouts. It is located four miles south of Cimarron, forty miles southwest of Raton, New Mexico, roughly one hundred ninety miles northeast of Albuquerque and a very few miles south of the Colorado border. The Western boundary follows the backbone of the Cimarron and Aqua Fria Mountains and the eastern boundary flows onto the area east of the mountains known as the Great Plains. The elevation at Philmont varies in altitude from 6,400 feet (the prairies) to 12,440 feet above sea level (mountains) with the mean being around 6,600 feet.

The land structure and the vegetation on it also vary greatly. The Plains which are rolling hills make up the eastern portion of the ranch. The vegetation in this area includes a variety of grasses and small plants such as cactus. Most trees are cottonwood and oak. The foothills, which are the beginning of the rugged area, are made up of pastures and dense forest. This forest is made up of spruce, pine, juniper and fir. Small mountain trails and beautiful streams run through these foot hills and crystal mountain lakes well stocked with fish are found here also. The high country consists of thickets of aspen trees, many form of grasses, and reaching higher to the mountain peaks one finds only scrubby pines and firs stopping at the tree line. The mountains are interspersed with stony, bald-faced buttes, the most prominent being Baldy Mountain and the Tooth of Time. Over the years this butte (Tooth of Time) has become the symbol of the rugged trails of Philmont to the over 200,000 scouts who



CIMIRRONCITO LAKE



TOWERING OVER THE PLAINS

have passed it. From these buttes scouts who have braved this strenuous hike can see into four states.

Three rivers flow through the Scout Camp--The Cimarron, Rayado and Ponil. Supporting these is a countless number of mountain streams and brooks originating at various mountain reservoirs and snow covered hills. Over 1,100 acres of grazing land are irrigated by such rivers and streams.

CLIMATE

Because of the terraine in this area, Philmont Ranch is governed by two different climates. The ranch, which received showers almost daily has an annual rainfall of 16 inches. These showers are brief and take place most often at the higher elevations. They happen so quickly that, usually, campers are caught off guard and receive an icy bath. However, since they are brief and since the sun is soon shining again, the drying out period is rapid. Some of these rains being more persistent than others, they have been known to create flash floods which change an innocent little creek into a raging river in a matter of minutes. At the lower elevations, the sun creates an almost arid effect. This, though, is counterbalanced by the rain showers and cool mountain air in the higher elevations. The result is that during the daylight hours it is very pleasant while at night the temperature drops considerably and it is quite unfavorably cold. The mean temperature is 50 degrees and 100 degrees on the Plains is frequently reached during the summer months. The winds in the area are also the cause of the warmer days and cooler nights. The major winds are from the southwest and are seldom of a constant nature, but rather are gusts which will frequently reach very high velocities such as 50 m.p.h. or more. There is, however, a secondary wind system known as thermal

winds produced by the sun and mountain structure. In the morning, the warm air will rise up the canyons and valleys and in the evenings the winds will reverse causing the cold air to flow down the canyons out onto the plains.

As for the snowfall in this area, it is also a bit peculiar. Philmont has the typical mountain snowfalls (up to 24") but due to its location on the eastern slope, it fails to receive the heavy fierce snows which fall on the back side of the range toward Taos. Also as a result of Philmont being located on the eastern slope the snow falling here is subject to the sun's direct rays and the gusty winds from the southwest and the buildup of base snow is usually prevented with all of it being melted usually within a week, much the same as here in Kansas. Drifting snow is usually not found on the ranch.

BIOLOGY

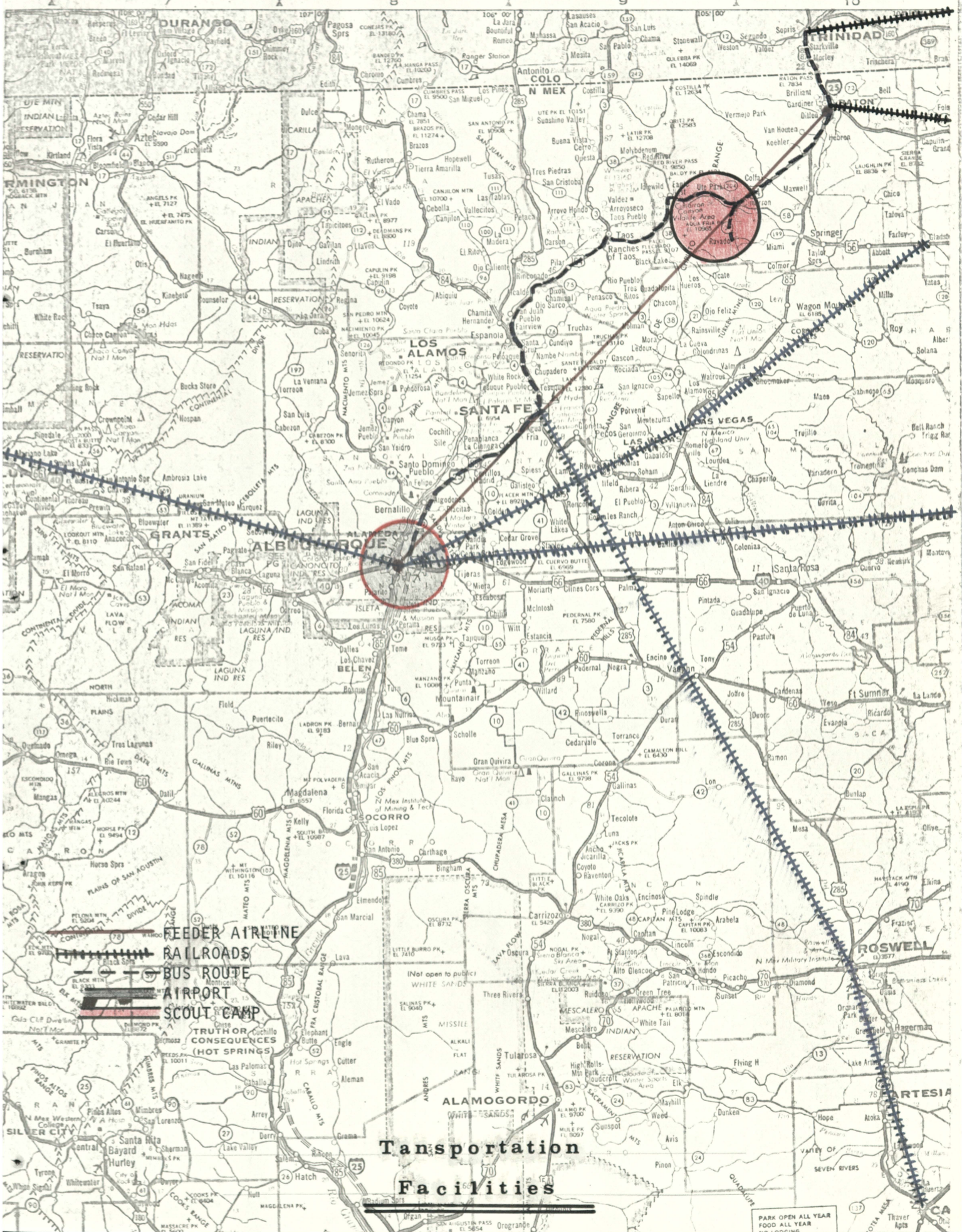
Philmont has a large variety of animal life. The largest and smallest of mammals, the buffalo and shrew, are found here. In fact, there are sixty species of mammals in all, plus nine species of squirrels, a dozen of mice, sixteen kinds of bats and over 200 kinds of birds including eagles, owls, hawks, turkeys and waterfowl. Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo, bear, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, and mountain sheep are some of the larger animals finding their natural habitat at Philmont. Small animals found there are almost innumerable. To mention a few, there is the fox, skunk, rabbit, beaver, otter and porcupine.

VICINITY DATA

Philmont is located four miles south of Cimarron, New Mexico, on State Highway 21. Cimarron is a small town located in Northeastern New

Mexico on Highway 64 between Raton and Taos. This being the closest town it is quite abundant with hotels, motels and food establishments, but lacks in most every other civic, commercial or social facilities. The buildings of the small town are among the closest to the ranch itself and many of them still carry the heavy influence of its early Spanish heritage in both form and materials. Being no larger than it is neither it or the ranch have a direct major transportation facility other than those campers which arrive by chartered buses. Two train systems (The Santa Fe and the Burlington) also bring many of the campers to Philmont. The Burlington via Denver will transport groups directly to Philmont. Via Trinidad on the Burlington or via Raton on the Santa Fe, Philmont buses will pick up contingents at the stations and a charge of \$3.00 per person will be charged. No airports in the vicinity are large enough to handle commercial airlines. The closest being Albuquerque does, however, have a feeder line which flies into Raton and again visitors and campers must be transported by bus to Philmont Headquarters. The ranch itself has a strip quite suitable for private airplanes located north of the headquarters area.

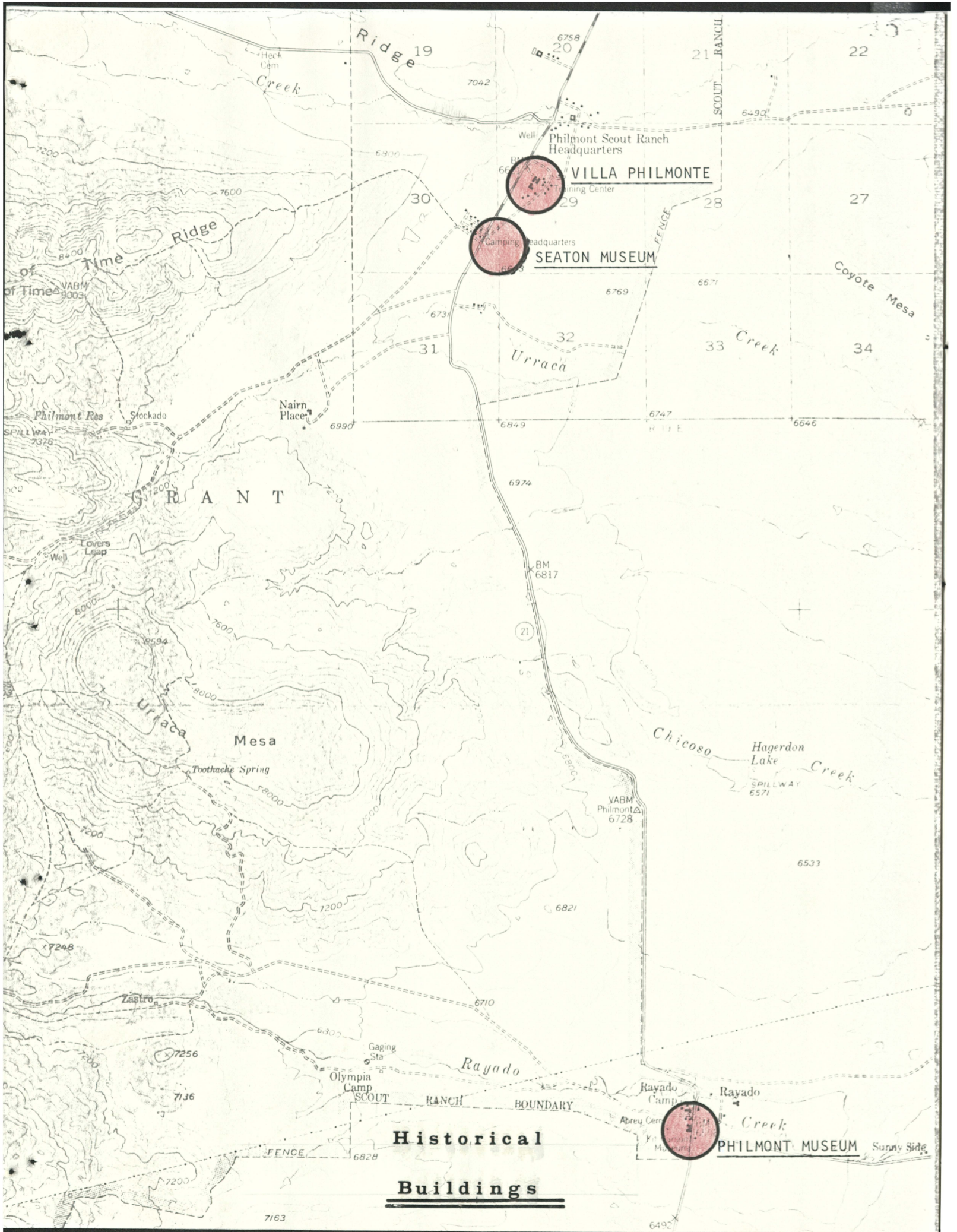
As for adjacent structures, there really are none which would effect design except those at Rayado which are all of historical value including the home of Lucien Maxwell, one time land baron of Philmont. Others of value would be the Seaton Memorial Library and Museum, which was a recent gift from the Seaton family, houses a great collection of Indian artifacts, and a great collection of paintings and the Villa Philmonte one time summer retreat for Mr. Waite Phillips now the center of the adult leadership training area. All of the buildings mentioned above plus a great number in surrounding towns such as Raton, Taos, Santa Fe



Transportation Facilities

- FEEDER AIRLINE
- RAILROADS
- BUS ROUTE
- AIRPORT
- SCOUT CAMP

PARK OPEN ALL YEAR
FOOD ALL YEAR
NO LOGGING



and others have, as Cimarron has, a strong historical tie with this country's history of Spanish predecessors and this tie and influences is repeatedly reflected in their architecture.

VIEWS

Views from, on, or toward Philmont are usually favorable and are usually rated individually by personal taste. However, they seem to improve as you gain altitude and get into the wooded areas and lakes with scenic views out over the prairies or the mountain valleys.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS AND OTHER FACTORS

As for governmental regulations such as zoning, codes, etc., there are none that include the ranch property except for those regulations which would pertain to common practice of safety, health and welfare. Example of such would be measures protecting against forest fires, waste disposals, pollutions and others. As for odors, pollutions and other industrial factors there again is no such thing. Philmont remains one of the last strongholds which does not have the problems of the industrial civilized world.

UTILITIES AND ECONOMIC DATA

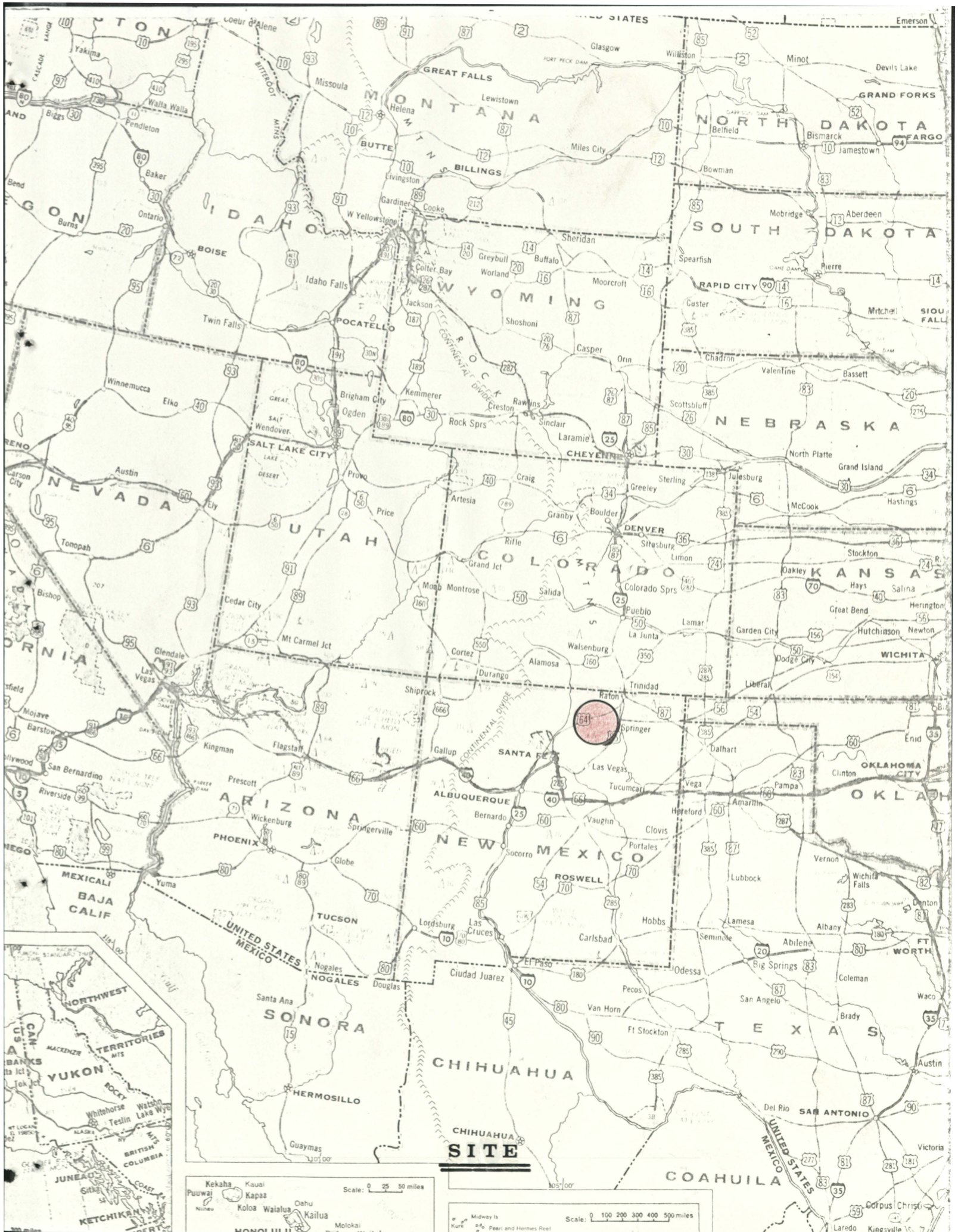
Utilities are present at Philmont servicing all existing structures. These come from Cimarron and are quite readily available throughout the ranch. Land costs are of no problem due to the fact that it is presently owned by the perspective client (Boy Scouts of America). As for construction cost in this area they are somewhat standard but a problem evolves from the lack of building money. Out of the \$1,000,000 budgeted to the operation and maintenance of Philmont \$68,000 was last year's total building fund and therefore Philmont Architect Richard Clark is forced to build

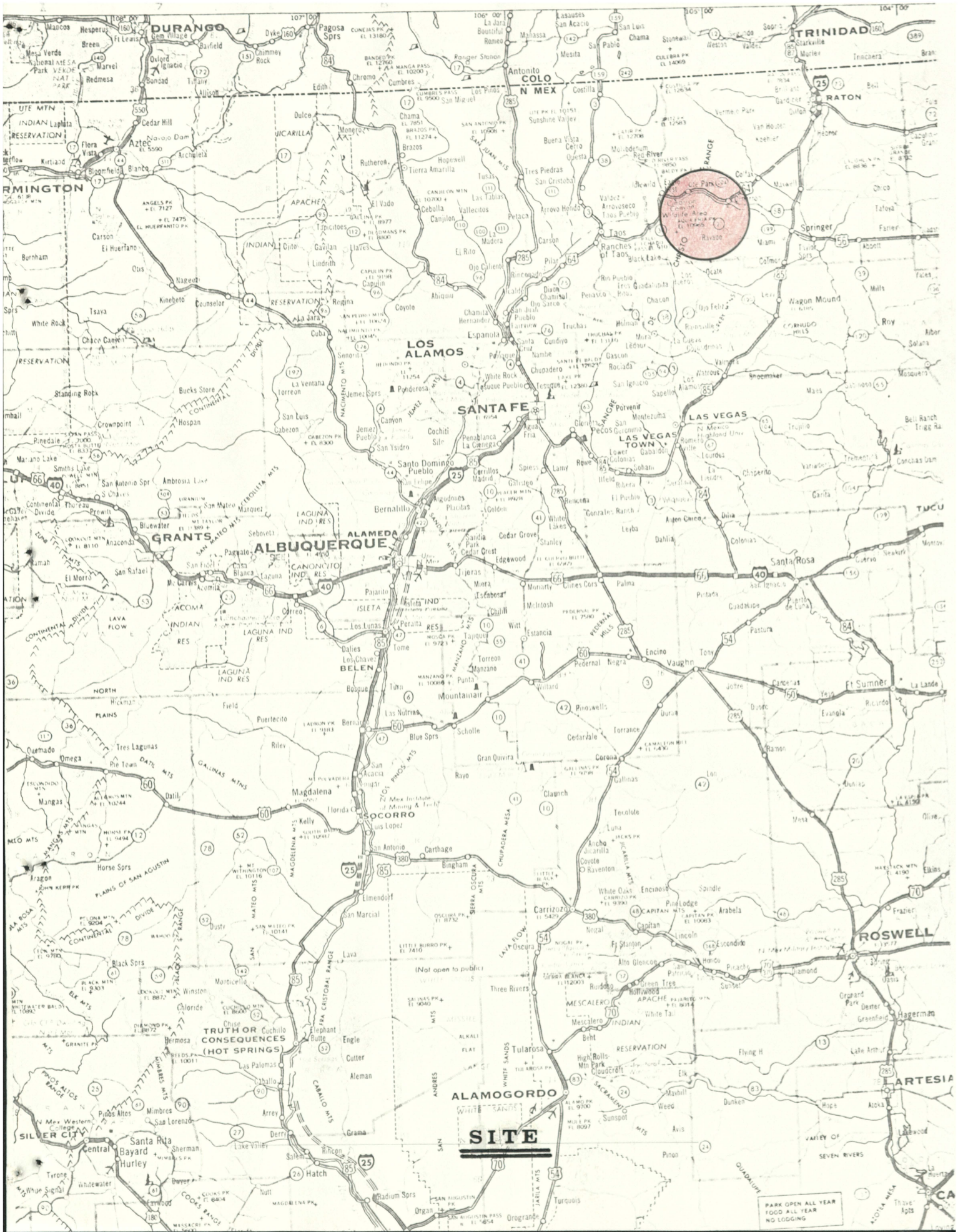
for around \$10 a square foot. However, for a project such as mine they would rely heavily on private donations and would probably be able to raise the money necessary to do a commendable job.

MOOD AND CULTURAL ATTITUDES

As was pointed out in the section on vicinity data, a great deal of the architecture in the state and especially in this part of the state is of the Spanish and Indian styles and many are built of the same material.

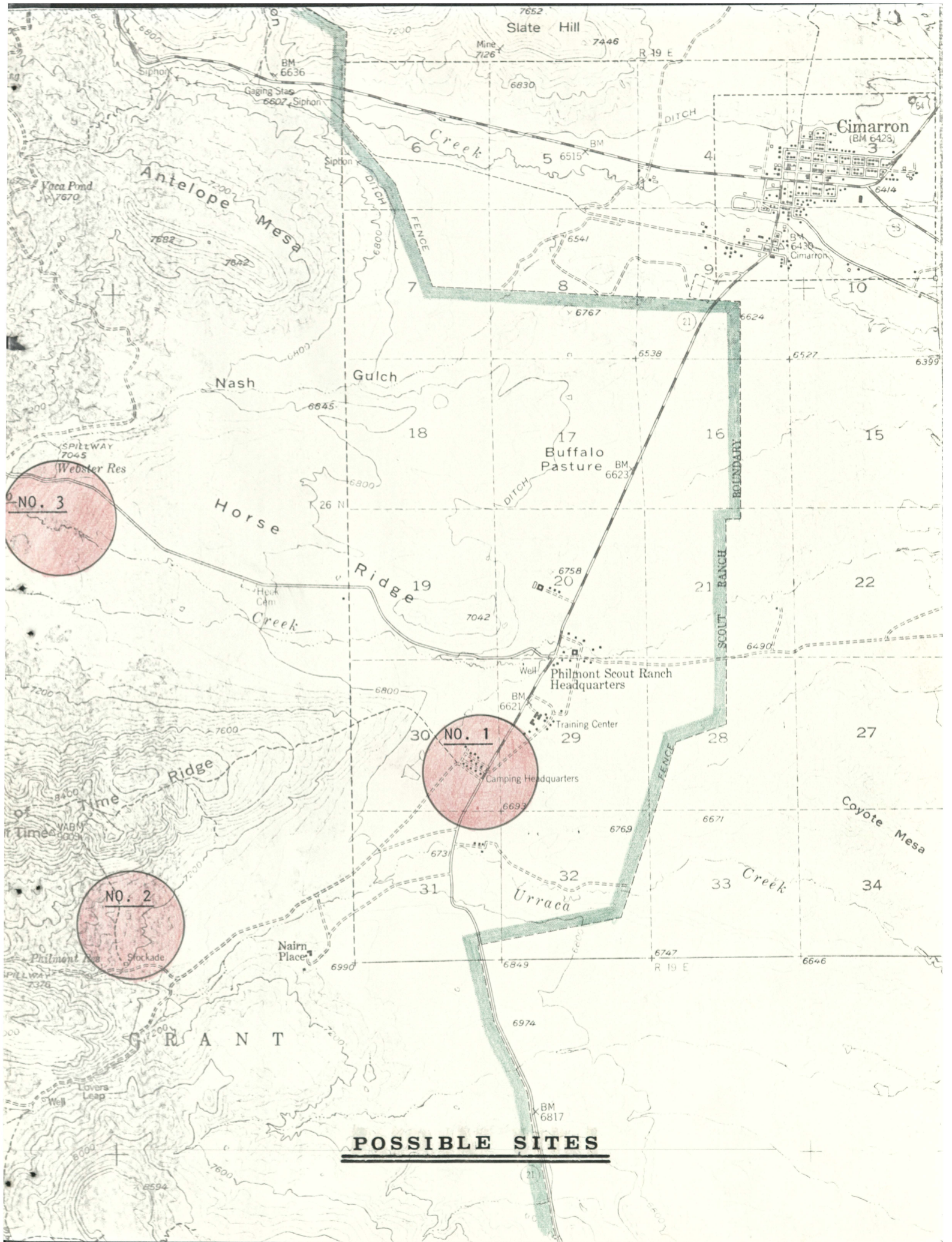
Philmont being a rugged mountainous camp with a long history of the same type as also deemed to adopt the more heavy masculine attitude toward its architecture. The building also reflects the image that is built in each boy's mind as he travels and climbs many of the same trails as the mountain men and buffalo hunters.





SITE

PARK OPEN ALL YEAR
FOOD ALL YEAR
NO LODGING



---THREE WORKING FUNCTIONS OF PHILMONT---

THREE WORKING FUNCTIONS OF PHILMONT(7) CAMP ACTIVITY

Philmont is open for camping from June 20 to August 31. Applicants must be registered members of the Boy Scouts of America and at least 14 years of age. Catering to chartered unit, Philmont has no maximum size for groups. A minimum size group is one adult leader and two boys. Each group must have its own adult leader 21 years of age or older. Cost of the Philmont trip is \$53.00.

This year Philmont is introducing 30 adventure-packed itineraries for your expedition's selection. These new itineraries will enable your group to plan its trip with careful thought before coming to Philmont, rather than planning it hastily in the rush of your arrival at camping headquarters.

The new program eliminates overcrowding in camps, gives you more attention from the camp staff and the chance to get the full benefits from each day's program features.

Each itinerary has been carefully planned to offer a never-to-be-forgotten wilderness experience. You'll hike along rocky ridges and steep trails, watching the mountain-top panorama unfold before you, camp by lush mountain meadows and listen to the babbling stream and the whisper of the cool breeze in towering pines. Seventeen itineraries offer you the solitude of being the only group in a camp on one night.

Twenty-seven itineraries offer the opportunity for a western horse-back ride and a chance to fish for hungry trout in rippling streams. Nine itineraries take you to Philmont's two new and exciting staffed camps, Webster Parks and Urraca.

(7) VOLUNTEER TRAINING

The Volunteer Training Center is essentially for men, although families may participate in the program. It is a family-centered, vacation type training experience. While the man is learning, there are activities for the family.

Courses are taught in leadership, organization and extension, camping, health and safety, conservation, finance, public relations, and the various Scouting programs.

Facilities include a recreation building, playground for children, nursery, dining halls, and conference rooms. Families live in tent cities. Utility buildings provide showers, refrigerators and automatic washers.

Activities feature tours of ranch, hikes, crafts, horseback riding, barbecues, parties, and square dancing.

(7) THE RANCH

Under the leadership of the ranch superintendent, the ranch has year-round responsibility for the farms and orchards, timber management, cattle, sheep, horses, conservation, and range management. During the summer, a conservation training camp is operated where boys learn fundamental methods of conservation. The ranch maintains the largest remuda of saddle horses--nearly 250--of any ranch in New Mexico and a pack string of 180 burros. Livestock includes Hereford cattle and 70 buffalo (American bison).

Over 50 men are employed full time to maintain and operate the ranch and camp.

A Multiple-use conservation program is an integral part of the Philmont ranch operation. The program--which coordinates the management of

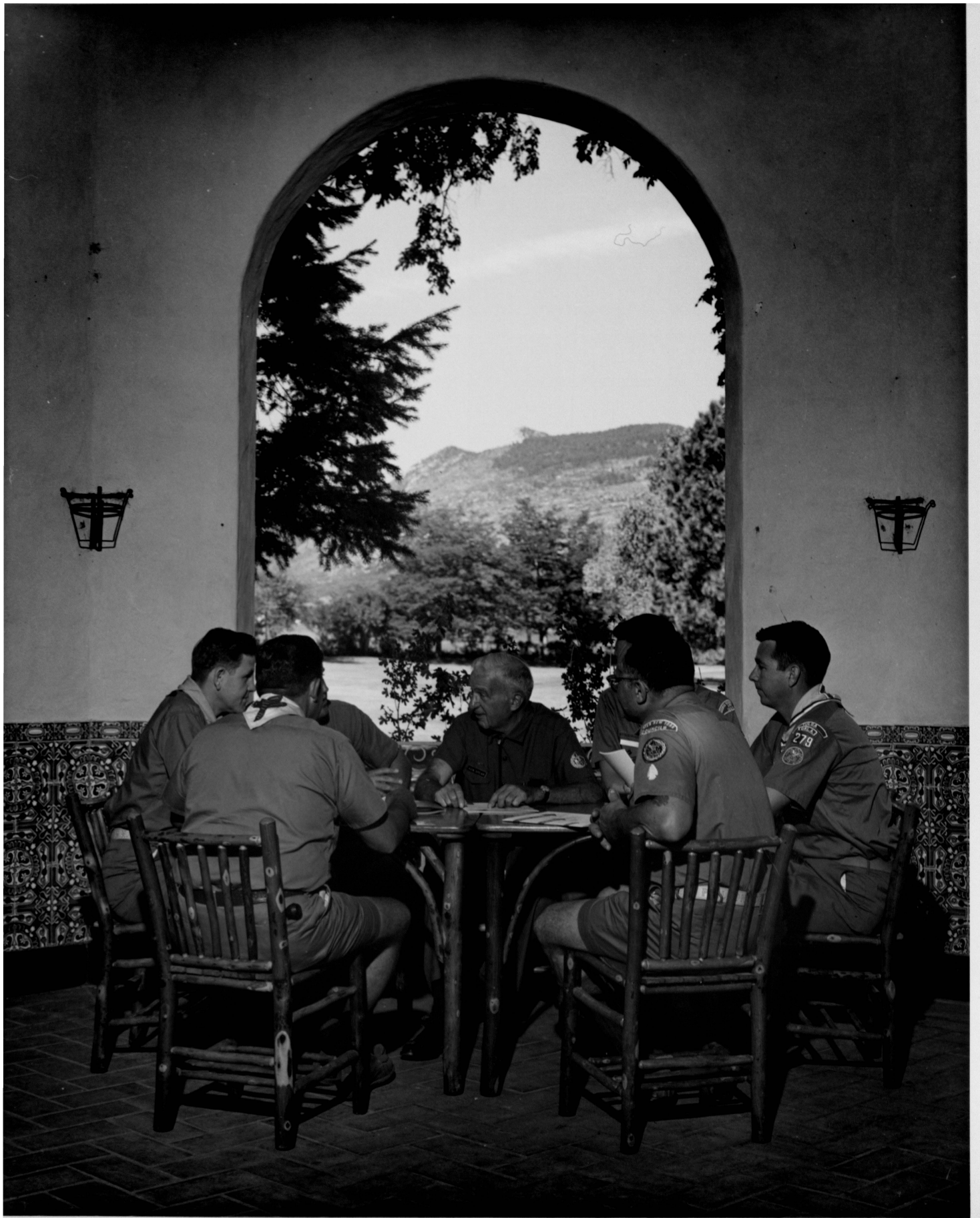
soil, water, range, forest, and wildlife resources--is balanced so that no area of the ranch becomes overused or underdeveloped. Each phase of the conservation program is supervised by a full-time specialist.

Each boy essentially performs conservation work during his trip to Philmont. Scouts are encouraged to leave camp areas "better than they found them."

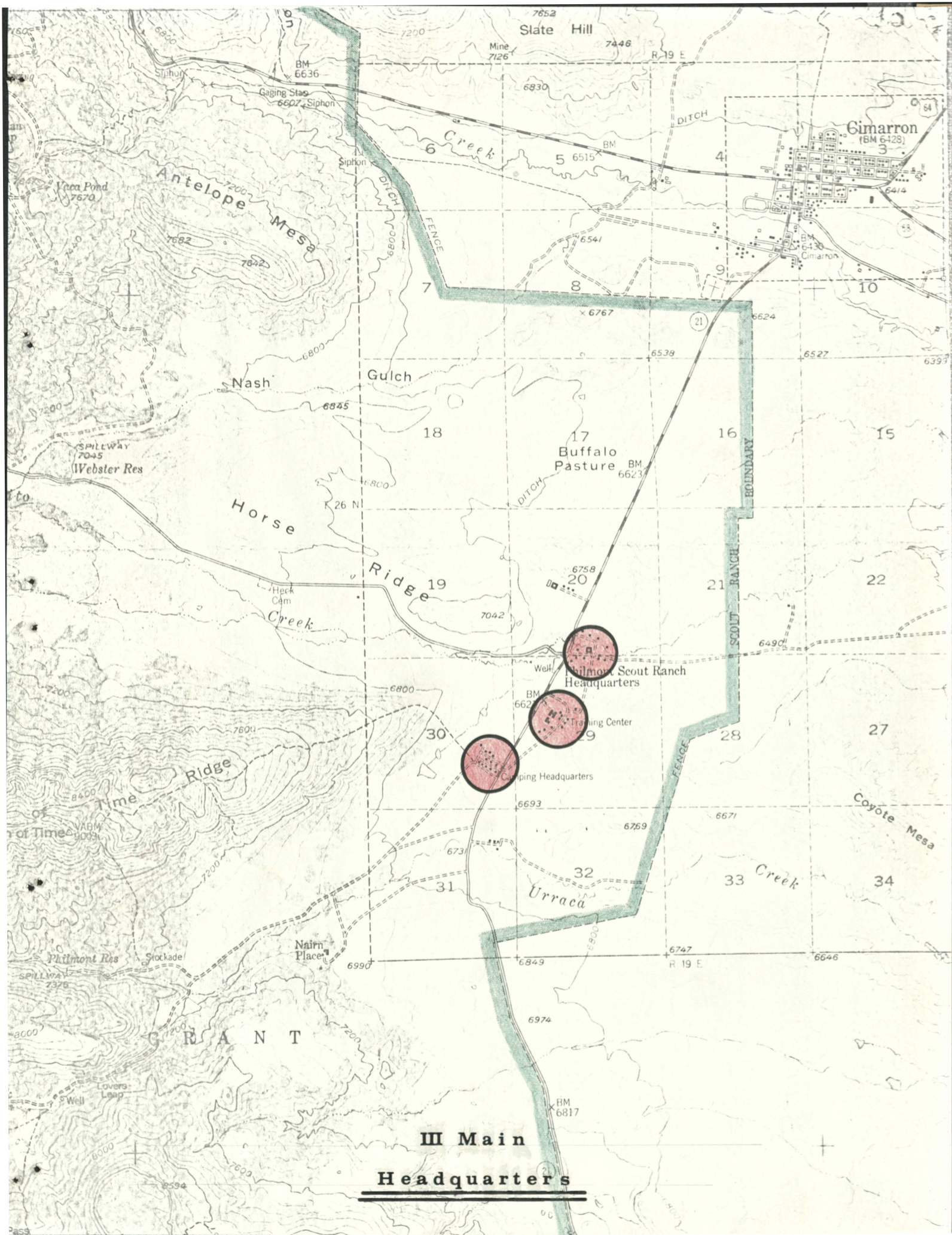
The conservation program includes building erosion dams and stocking fish, riprapping and willow planting, tree pruning, deer counting, building cattle trails, and erecting water troughs for game.



THE PHILMONT TRAINING CENTER



TRAINING AMERICA'S SCOUTERS



**III Main
Headquarters**

---WHAT'S IN STORE FOR YOU AT PHILMONT---

WHAT'S IN STORE FOR YOU AT PHILMONT?

(8) A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF GEOGRAPHY

Philmont is 137,493 acres of the most beautiful and majestic segment of geography in America. Read again the description of the Philmont Scout ranch on page 2 of this Guidebook. Doesn't it make your heart beat a little faster as you anticipate what's in store for you? It should -- for this is the land where you will be hiking and camping. This is the "mountain top" experience where friendship and fellowship will blossom. This is your big chance to "reach for the BIG one!"

A RUGGED ROAD TO ADVENTURE

Philmont contains several hundred miles of trails -- each mile of which will provide you with adventure -- rugged adventure. Once you leave your starting camp, you will be hiking and camping along those trails. There may be times when you feel that you can't take another step -- but you will -- and after a good evening meal and a good night's sleep in your bedroll, you will get up the next morning rarin' to go -- to climb over that next mountain.

THE PHILMONT STAFF

At Philmont you will meet and become acquainted with the finest camp staff in America. Each member of the 400-man staff has been carefully selected from among several thousand applicants. Scouting spirit, knowledgeable in camping skills, a keen understanding combined with a zealous interest in their respective program specialties, and a love for Philmont are the sterling qualities they will add to you and your experiences at Philmont.

The staff -- each of the 400 -- are dedicated to the pleasant duty and responsibility of making your hopes and dreams of Philmont come true.

The Philmont staff is divided into two broad groups:

- (1) Camping Headquarters staff, and
- (2) Camps staffs scattered throughout the back country.

THE FORMULA FOR ADVENTURE

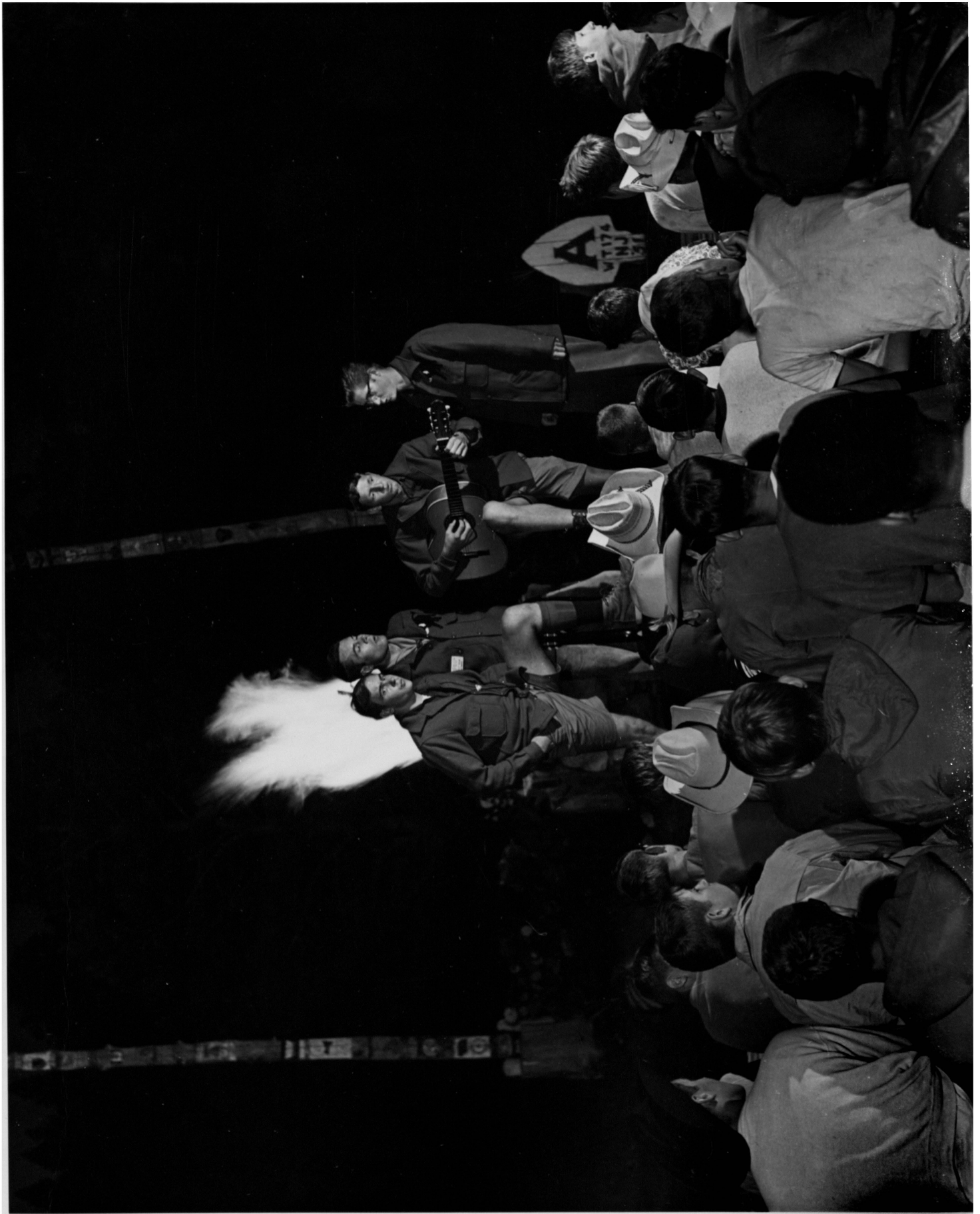
YOU + PHILMONT + STAFF = EXCITING ADVENTURE

You with your group will arrive at Philmont Reception Center and will receive the necessary briefing and processing at Camping Headquarters. A "ranger" -- a staff member especially skilled in mountain hiking, camping, sanitation, and cooking -- will be assigned to your crew.

You will be transported to within a few miles of a "starting camp" where you will practice the skills that are necessary for "comfortable" camping along Philmont trails.

Then, with packs on your backs, you will hike and camp and enjoy Philmont country to the utmost. You will camp at

- (a) "Trail camps" where you will make your camp along the trail where you will be by yourselves -- just you and the members of your group. This is truly the great experience -- where you can relax and enjoy the grandeur of the high mountains and the rugged canyons from some nearby vantage point; or
- (b) "Staffed camps" where a camp director and several staff members will meet you, greet you, and help you gain the maximum enjoyment of that particular parcel of Philmont.



A PHILMONT CAMPFIRE

The program specialists will share their knowledge and skills with you.

PLANNING YOUR PHILMONT ITINERARY

An "itinerary" is nothing more than a hike plan. To the Philmont camper, an itinerary is as important as a blueprint is to a builder. The itinerary describes the destination points for each of the ten days your group will be on the trail. It begins at the "starting camp," covers a course through the "back country" of Philmont, and returns to an "ending camp."

A "trip planner" at Camping Headquarters will assist the expedition leader in planning the group's itinerary.

Itineraries will be carefully planned to prevent over-use and over-crowding of camping areas. Once itineraries are planned with the expedition leader, they should be followed with little or no deviations. Then, with a source of pride, the entire expedition can really say, "We all made it!"

To give you and your group a clearer concept of Philmont trails and its multi-varied natural features, there is available a strip map book entitled PHILMONT TRAILS that describes separately the trails, topography, the interesting natural features along the trails, and the distances between camps -- in time and miles. Included are instructions in planning an itinerary. These trail books may be procured through your local council or by writing directly to Philmont. Cost is \$1.25 per book.

Please understand that with the large number of campers coming to Philmont, it is necessary to coordinate the itineraries at Camping Headquarters. This may require some changes in the itinerary

planned back home. Your understanding and cooperation will be appreciated.

MEAL SCHEDULE -- CAMP HEADQUARTERS -- DINING HALL

Meals in the dining hall will be served as follows:

Continental Breakfast 6:00 A.M.

(Must be arranged for on day of arrival)

Regular Breakfast 7:00 A.M. - 8:00 A.M.

Lunch 12:00 P.M. - 1:00 P.M.

Supper 6:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M.

Groups that cannot meet this schedule should plan to eat prior to arrival at Philmont.

PROGRAM OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPECIALTY EXPLORER POSTS

Philmont recognizes the increased popularity of "Specialty Explorer Posts." Opportunities can be made available for such posts for broader and more intensive exploration of their specialties -- such as forestry, conservation, communications, search and research, archaeology, geology -- and many other fields. If your post is interested in exploring this idea further, write to the Director of Camping at Philmont.

TAOS TRIP

Units wishing to take a bus trip to the Indian pueblos at Taos, New Mexico, may make arrangements to do so. We can make reservation for you with a busline. The round-trip fee is \$65 for a bus. For this extra service, please write us at least 2 weeks before leaving home. Plan on eating your lunch in Taos. We cannot make box lunches available.

PROGRAM FEATURES

Of course the main program feature is the hiking and camping in the high mountains. You may want to plan your itinerary around a particular section of Philmont that seems especially appealing.

By all means plan to spend at least three nights, and preferably four nights, at a "trail camp."

When your itinerary includes a "staffed camp," take advantage of the program features that are available.

There follows a list of staffed camps with the program features listed for each camp. The letter "S" denotes starting camps.

PROGRAM FEATURES

<u>STAFFED CAMPS</u>	<u>PROGRAM FEATURES</u>
<u>NORTH COUNTRY</u>	
<u>4-Mile Camp-S</u>	<u>Ranger training, map reading</u>
<u>*Ponil</u>	<u>Horseback ride, burro instruction, mountaineering, campfire</u>
<u>Bent-S</u>	<u>Ranger training, map reading</u>
<u>*Indian Writings</u>	<u>Archaeology, campfire</u>
<u>Dan Beard</u>	<u>Advanced Dutch oven, chuck wagon feast, western lore</u>
<u>Pueblano</u>	<u>30.06 running deer target, N.R.A. Hunter safety</u>
<u>French Henry-Copper Park</u>	<u>Gold mining, panning, mine tour, field biology</u>
<u>Baldy Town</u>	<u>Gold mining, panning, geology</u>
<u>Miranda</u>	<u>Fishing, survival, astronomy</u>
<u>*New Dean</u>	<u>Paleontology, field biology</u>

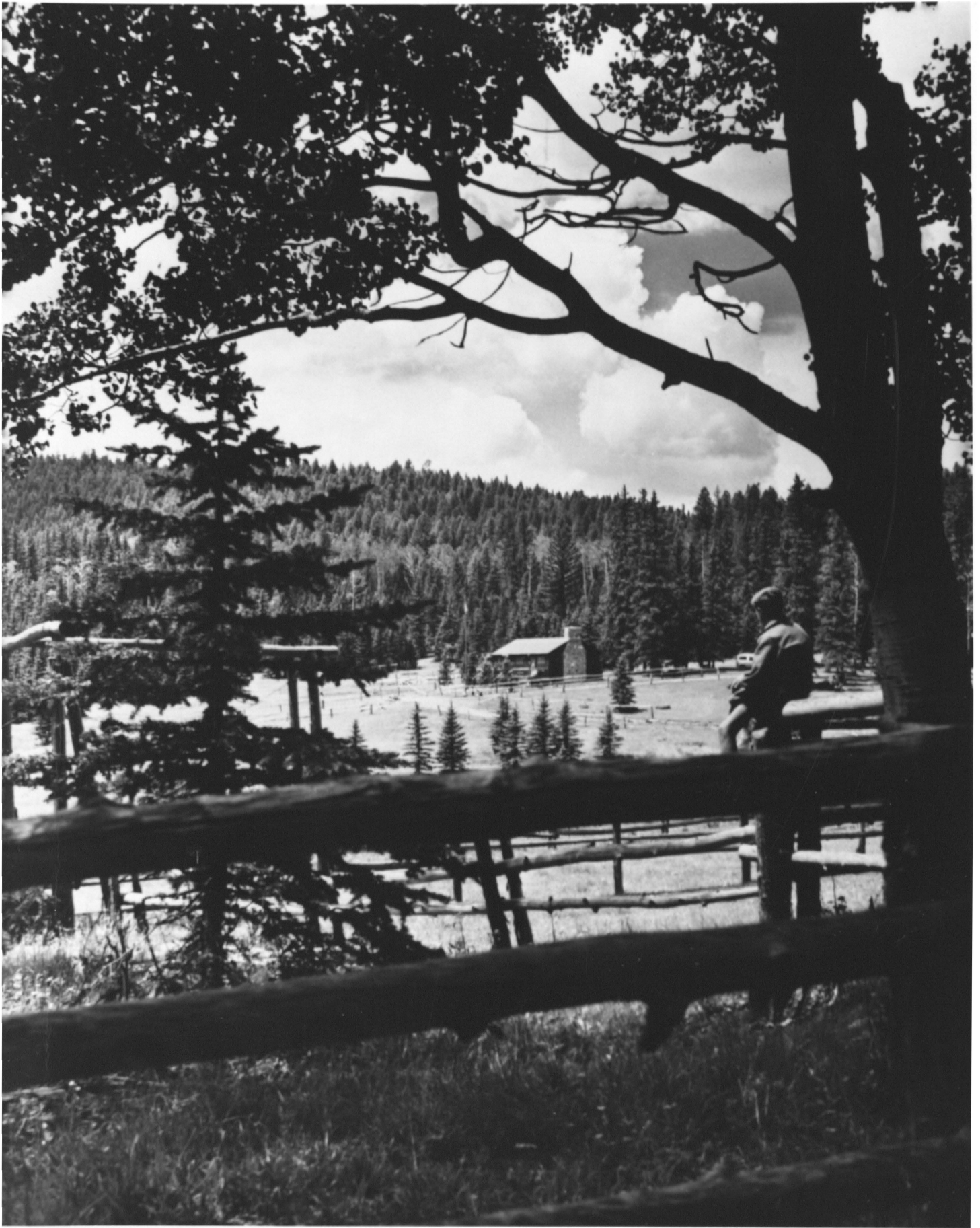
MIDDLE COUNTRY

*Cimarroncito	N.R.A. Hunter Safety, .20 gauge shotgun trap, geology, campfire
Clarks Fork-S	Ranger training, map reading, horseback ride
Harlan-S	Ranger training, map reading, geology, burro instruction
*Sawmill	Lumbering days, forestry, conservation, chuck wagon feast
Cyphers Mine	Gold mining, panning, mine tour
*Miners Park	Forestry, geology, campfire
Lovers Leap-S	Ranger training, map reading, mountaineering

SOUTH COUNTRY

Rayado	Horseback ride (to Abreu), Philmont Museum
Abreu-S	Ranger training, map reading, fishing, N.R.A. Hunter Safety, horseback ride (to Rayado)
Crater Lake	Astronomy
*Fish Camp	Fishing, fly tying, geology
Porcupine	Fishing, conservation
Apache Springs	Survival, conservation
*Clear Creek	Field biology
*Beaubien	Advanced Dutch oven, western lore

(* -- Food pick-up camps)



NESTLED HIGH

CAMPING

When your trip is over, you will probably find that your memories of Philmont are mainly those of just "camping out" in its mountains, canyons, and meadows; of tents pitched beneath dark spruces, among snow-white aspens, or on the grassy floor of a canyon.

You'll remember the smell of breakfast being cooked in the chill of the morning dew, the warmth of a campfire before hitting the sack at night, the freshness in the air as the sun comes out after a quick afternoon thunder-shower. At times you'll be lulled to sleep by the wind roaring through the pines high on a mountain pass, or by the rushing of a nearby stream.

As you go from camp to camp, take time to enjoy each one, for no two are alike. Look over the natural setting of each one -- the trees, rocks, wildlife, and magnificent scenery which are always changing from one camp to the next.

Yes, take time to relax and enjoy the beauty of nature and the comradeship of your fellow Scouts at every campsite. Such things form the heart of every Philmont experience.

CAMPING WITH LITTLE OR NO WATER

A balanced Philmont experience should include some opportunity for camping in areas with little or no water, which is typical of vast stretches of the great Southwest. Dry camping teaches campers to get along with the minimum use of water - to conserve every drop. Who knows, someday such training may be the means of saving your life. Therefore it is suggested that you include one or two days of dry camps in your itinerary. Listed below is a partial list of

of Philmont's dry camps. There are other such areas. Here is where your collapsible water containers and canteens will come in mighty handy.

DRY CAMPS

(A Partial List)

<u>NORTH COUNTRY</u>	<u>CENTRAL COUNTRY</u>	<u>SOUTH COUNTRY</u>
Cottonwood Trail	Deer Lake Mesa	Fowler Mesa
Cook Canyon	Mount Phillips	Fowler Lake
Sky Line Ridge	Shaefers Pass	Urraca Mesa
Baldy Trail Camps	Sawmill Canyon	
Wilson Mesa	Grouse Canyon	

CAMPING SKILLS

Few men go camping in order to spend their time dish-washing or doing other chores. They go to fish, hunt, explore, or just to enjoy the out-of-doors. But their ability to get the essential jobs done determines how much time they have left for other things. On your skill as a camper at Philmont depends your fun, comfort, and safety. Philmont is not a dude ranch. You may ride a horse or lead a burro part of the time, but most of the way you will hike mountain trails, carrying your shelter, food, and other gear on your back.

You must have the will and skill for good housekeeping on the trail. Your willingness to share the daily camping tasks must be backed by the know-how to do these tasks. Teamwork is the keynote at Philmont. You must be prepared to pitch in and do whatever needs to be done, although it may not always be your assigned duty. You can spend your entire trip washing dishes, cooking, and doing other necessary jobs unless you learn how to work as a team to get these things

done in a reasonable time.

You need to know how to choose a safe, comfortable, campsite. You should know how to cook a well-balanced meal over an open fire; how to sleep comfortably on the ground so you can be ready for the next day's strenuous activities. In choosing and using a campsite, let's keep in mind the slogan "Keep Philmont Clean and Green." The mark of a skilled outdoorsman is a campsite left cleaner than he found it. But avoid raking it; a porous covering prevents soil erosion. Have your tent, pack, and the grounds ready for inspection right after breakfast. Who does the inspecting? None other than yourself! Keep trails clean. Use the "tote bag."

Then when you come off the trails at Philmont, you are more of a man because you have had a man's experience.

HIKING

Philmont abounds in beautiful hiking areas. Every section of the ranch has opportunities for stimulating and beautiful hikes. Take advantage of the many beautiful and unusual sights that meet the eyes. Hiking at Philmont should not be thought of as just a method of transportation. It can be the most enjoyable activity of your trip if you will slow down enough to enjoy it.

You should not hike at your top speed at Philmont, or you will see nothing but the heels of the person in front of you. Relax and set an easy pace that lets you look around. There's no rush -- the average hike at Philmont is not a long one, although it may at times seem longer than it is due to the thin mountain air.

Most of the scenery you will see at Philmont will be while on the trail. Take frequent rest stops and enjoy it. Some of the most

beautiful scenes are on the little-used trails and some off the trail spots. Make it a point for your group to see some sights that most groups do not see.

As you hike, look around you and notice the nature and wildlife. Your chances of seeing wildlife are much better on the trail than in camp, if you are quiet. When the less common animals are seen, it is usually on the trail and not in camp, so keep your eyes open.

CAMPFIRES -- ON THE TRAIL

Your ranger will suggest how your expedition can plan its own campfires on the trail. There are different types from the formal with opening and closing ceremonies to an informal fellowship where you sit around the cooking fire after the evening meal for exciting stories or singing.

Much of the tone of the thinking and action of your expedition can be set in these sessions. Idle evenings may have recreational value; but, if they deteriorate into continual "horsing around" or telling the wrong sort of stories, a planned campfire is a remedy. For ideas on campfire planning before coming to Philmont, consult the following pamphlets and books published by the Boy Scouts of America:

Boy Scout Songbook, No. 3226A --

Troop Activities, No. 3501 --

The Boys' Entertainment Book, No. 3552 --

These are also available at our trading post.

CONSERVATION AND CAMP IMPROVEMENT

Philmont's 214 square miles, rich in natural resources, are enjoyed each year by thousands of boys and leaders. Large as the

ranch is, the number of campers makes it necessary for everyone to cooperate in conserving the forests, trails, grasses, water, soil, and wildlife. With true skill and spirit by wise use -- such as not short-cutting trails or switch-backs-you can save and even increase these resources for others to share. That's conservation.

The ranch provides many opportunities for conservation. In setting up your trip, plan to add some good evidence of your stay in our rugged mountain country. One hour of instruction on conservation principles and three (3) hours of work on conservation or camp improvement projects are required for the arrowhead patch.

Each year the ranch conservationist and the director of program will develop a list of projects according to their priorities. Trip planners will be provided with a copy of this list.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The Ponil country in the northern sector is rich in the pre-historic background of the American Indian. Your expedition can have a hand in building this great program.

A trained archaeologist and his staff are in the North Ponil Canyon. Expeditions can spend as much time as they wish in helping with the excavations, preparing specimens and artifacts, and learning about Indians that occupied this territory. If your fellows are interested in archaeology, plan to stay here 2 or 3 days so they can learn some of the fundamentals.

Please Note: You can be helpful to the total program of archaeology by being observant as you hike the Philmont trails. Now and then you may discover an artifact that may lead to further discoveries. All such artifacts found must be turned in to the

senior archaeologist so that he may scientifically study them. Such artifacts found cannot be taken away from Philmont. You see, Philmont's antiquities rightfully belong to Philmont.

ASTRONOMY

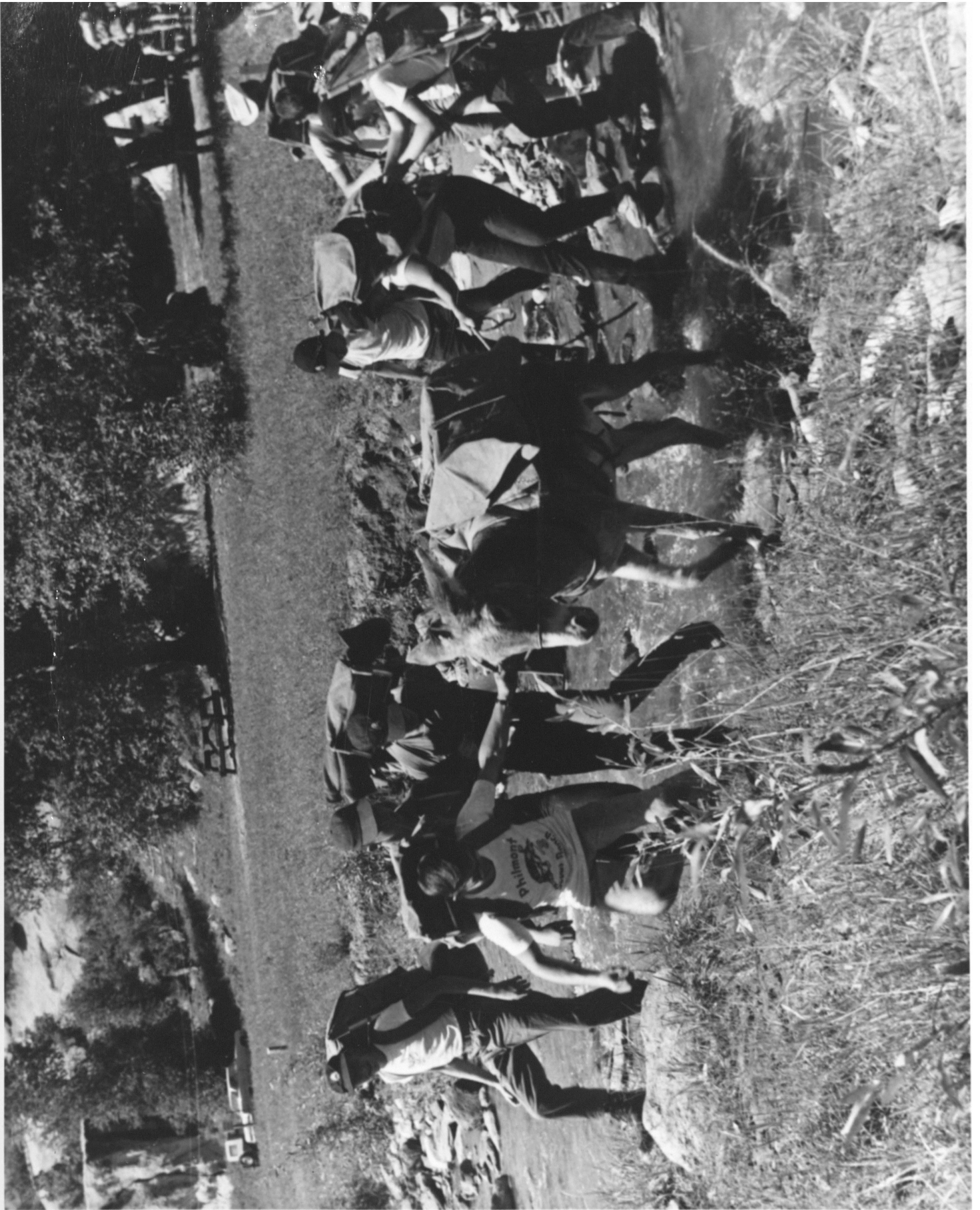
Astronomy offers a clear mountain-top view of the heavens through a telescope - the moon, stars (blue giants, double stars, red super giants, etc.), planets, plus galaxies other than our own. Locate the many constellations that fill our Philmont sky and learn of their legends. A fascinating late afternoon orientation of the universe, our galaxy, solar system, and planet prepares one for the evening observations.

BURROS

Burros are available for use in the northern portion of the ranch, starting and ending either at Ponil or Harlan. There will be burro traps (holding pens for overnight stops) at the following camps: Ponil, Indian Writings, Old Camp, Dan Beard, Pueblano, Dean Cow, New Dean, Miranda, Baldy Town, and Harlan.

FIELD BIOLOGY

In this natural outdoor wonderland and with the help of camp biologists, become acquainted with some of the myriad of western birds, wild flowers, mammals, lizards, snakes, and insects. Take that early morning bird hike; visit the beaver ponds and dams and learn how they affect valleys; discover what wildlife passed through camp by observing tracks and other signs; view how the plant and animal species change as you climb higher into the mountains and learn why this is so; walk through the timberline and observe the life that survives the rigors of this high altitude environment.



ROCKY-MOUNTAIN CANARIES

FISHING (AND FLY TYING)

The Rayado and Agua Fria streams in the south offer excellent trout fishing. You can catch these wary but small trout and enjoy a delicious supper or breakfast - if you, too, are wary.

Webster and Aspen Lakes offer good fishing. At Fish Camp you will find a program specialist with material and equipment to teach you how to tie your own trout flies. The thrill of catching a trout on a fly you have tied yourself is hard to beat.

All fishermen must have a New Mexico state fishing license. Anyone without a license is subject to prosecution. For those who are 14 through 17 years old, a special 10-day license for Philmont waters is \$1.10. For those who are older it is \$5.25 for a 5-day non-resident license.

Fishing licenses may be purchased at Porcupine, Abreu, Miranda, and Fish Camp. Good luck!

FORESTRY AND LUMBER DAYS

You observe that part of good forestry is conservation; that trail-building projects, slash disposal, and soil conservation all belong to sound forestry. You also become aware of the vital importance of forest fire prevention which keeps our forests a beautiful and valuable heritage. Learn to use various instruments of the forester: a biltmore stick, diameter tape, increment borer. See damage done by such pests as dwarf mistletoe and bark beetles; observe how trees are managed as a crop plant; and, if you desire, carry out a timber land improvement project.

At Sawmill Canyon Camp you will enjoy "lumber days." You will compete in log splitting contests, cross-cut saw events, and other

events reminiscent of that exciting logging era. The evening meal will be a chuck wagon feast prepared in Dutch ovens by your expedition.

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY

The site of an inland sea many years ago, this country offers the possibility for interesting exploration. Shark's teeth and fossils of many types may be found. With the guidance of camp geologists,* see the limestone, sandstone, and shale deposits, the massive out-croppings of resistant dacite porphyry and andesite, and extensive lava flows - mute testimony of a sometimes violent and turbulent past of desert sand dunes, ocean beaches, coastal swamps, ocean floors, etc. Learn how the forces of nature have, and still are, changing the ancient landscapes into what this vast land is today; search for those samples of gneiss, schist, calcite, malachite, azurite, and leaf and stem fossils.

GOLD MINING AND PANNING

Almost all of the streams on Philmont still contain evidences of the once lucrative gold mining that was carried on in the area. If your trip takes you through Cyphers Mine or into the Baldy area, take a tour into a real gold mine. Not working now, they are carefully shored up so that you can walk back into them for a short way. Learn about the adventures that were experienced during our fascinating and

(* - These are Earth Science teachers sponsored by a grant from the National Science Foundation who will be under the supervision of the Earth Science Department at Iowa State University.)

range. Cost is \$1.00 per person for Hunter Safety course including 40 shots.

TRAPSHOOTING

.20 gauge trapshooting at Cimarroncito is designed for shotgun experience and fun. Each participant is individually supervised. Cost is 50 cents for 5 shots.

RUNNING DEER RANGE

30.06 running deer range at Pueblano is designed for "big bore: experience and fun. Participants are individually supervised. Cost is \$1.00 for 5 shots.

MAP READING

At all starting camps, expeditions will receive training in map reading. This is designed to enrich your trip through Philmont by increasing your skills in the proper use of your compass and the knowledgeable interpretation of your Philmont contour map. The mastery of this program will show you that skillful navigation can be a challenging, educational, and enjoyable experience.

SURVIVAL

Survival training is fun and a challenging experience. Learn of the edible plants and animals and master the skills that are your real providers in a survival situation. You learn how to construct a lean-to and eating utensils out of native materials; build, set and properly locate traps and snares; start a fire by friction; boil water using heated stones in a burned out log; learn the many ways you can make use of nature's supply house. You learn to meet emergencies and to improvise adequate protection from weather. This training may save your life someday.

colorful past as determined miners sought their fortunes in our historic mountains. Gold panning is done at Cyphers Mine and in the Baldy area. When you come up with your dust, ask a staff member for a sample bottle so that you can take your findings home and show others that you have panned for gold.

HORSEBACK RIDING

Horseback rides are available at Ponil, Clarks Fork, Abreu, and Rayado for those who have scheduled them with the trip planner before going on the trail. (This will be a "shuttle system" between Rayado and Abreau.) Whenever possible, horseback rides will be planned at the end of the itinerary or somewhere in the early part of the itinerary. Every effort should be made to avoid scheduling horseback rides on the first day at starting camp so as not to cut into the essential time for ranger training.

Our wranglers are courteous but strict. If they do not make certain that everyone stays in line and maintains the pace set, members of your expedition might be endangered. Even skilled riders cannot be allowed to ride at a different pace or along the trail away from the others. Please cooperate with our wranglers by making certain that everyone in your expedition carries out the instructions exactly as given for a safe and enjoyable ride.

For your personal safety, make certain no one is wearing sheath knives, axes, etc., on belts during rides.

NRA HUNTER SAFETY AND MARKSMANSHIP

This very important four-part training can be completed in 4 hours at Cimarroncito, Pueblano, and Abreu. This is a prerequisite for .20 gauge shotgun trapshooting and for 30.06 gauge running deer

WEATHER STATIONS

Philmont keeps weather records from camps at varying elevations scattered throughout our 137,493 acres. See the instruments; learn how they are used and how they operate, what they tell us, and what causes our weather. Suggest reasons for such great differences of data among camps.

WESTERN LORE - ADVANCED DUTCH-OVEN COOKING

Philmont is actually an operating western ranch. Our cowboys still watch over our cattle on horseback, not in jeeps or planes. While you are on the trails, you may see some of our white-faced Hereford cattle. While not wild, they are best observed from a distance. A cow with a calf may become dangerous if she feels that her calf is being threatened. To chase or attempt to rope these animals might result in serious injury. Feel free to watch them and take pictures if you wish. Other ranch activities that you may see are cutting and baling alfalfa hay and harvesting other crops.

At some spots on the ranch you will find a cowboy counselor. He can tell you more about the cattle industry in this area. He will explain about his horse and the garb worn by a western cowboy. With an extra supply of authentic western lariats, he can give your group some instruction in how to use the lasso. Then under a western sky, you'll gather around the blazing campfire for an evening of songs, guitar-playing, and stories of the Old West.

Learn the various types and parts of Dutch ovens and how each has best-suited, as well as varied, uses. Using Dutch ovens,

cook up (and eat) some western specialties.

FRUIT COBBLERS

Fruit cobblers baked in Dutch ovens are great. Cobbler material will be available at all starting camps where your ranger will demonstrate how it is done and where you will have a chance to enjoy eating it. Cobbler material will also be available at the following staffed camps: Dan Beard, Sawmill, Beaubien, Cimarroncito and Baldy Town.

At the other staffed camps where Dutch ovens are available, expeditions can use the dry fruits and Bisquick from their trail food packets to make cobblers.

REACH FOR THE BIG ONES

HIKE TO TOOTH OF TIME

A hike to the 9,003-foot elevation of the old Santa Fe Trail-maker -- the Tooth of Time, which rises abruptly nearly 2,000 feet from the valley floor -- gives one a view of Philmont that will never be forgotten.

TOP OF BALDY MOUNTAIN

While you camp in the Baldy Town area, you will want to climb "Old Baldy." This is the highest peak on Philmont -- 12,441 feet. The view from the top of Baldy is spectacular.

OTHERS, TOO

Yes, there are Mount Waite Phillips, Shaefer's Pass, Comanche Peak, Black Mountain, Trail Peak (where the B-24 crashed in '42), and many other peaks that will test your stamina and give you breathtaking views of surrounding terrain.

PHILMONT MUSEUM

The adobe Philmont Museum, located at historic Rayado, is a restoration of Kit Carson's home now housing artifacts and exhibits that will give you greater understanding and appreciation of the background and history of Philmont country. A curator will be on hand to tell you the thrilling story from the earliest known inhabitants on Philmont through the Maxwell Land Grant, the exciting gold mining days, to the time of Waite Phillips and his munificent gift to the Boy Scouts of America.

GOOD FOOD

Trail menus have been carefully developed and checked with dietitians for quality and quantity for rugged mountain hiking and backpacking needs of husky young men and leaders that hike the Philmont trails. Concentrated, lightweight foods with a maximum of variety will prevail. Such concentrated foods do not always look or taste the same as fresh, frozen, or canned foods. When properly prepared they are palatable and appetizing and contain needed nourishment to take care of your needs.

Cooking instructions are packed with each meal for your convenience. Follow these instructions closely. Remember, you have to make allowance for high altitude cooking.

When planning your trip with the Philmont trip planner at Camping Headquarters, he will designate those camps where you will pick up your food. Normally, you will have to carry about two day's supply -- sometimes three, depending on your route. In order to give your expedition a variety of menus, each camp commissary man will give you the trail menu according to his instructions.

By adhering to this plan, your group will have a different menu each of the ten days on the trail.

PHILMONT AWARDS

'WE ALL MADE IT' PLAQUE

This is an expedition award that will be presented to the adult leaders of each expedition that complete the following requirements:

1. PARTICIPATE IN OPENING CAMPFIRE -- "THE NEW MEXICO STORY"
2. COMPLETE THE ENTIRE TRIP AS PLANNED
3. DEMONSTRATE GOOD CAMPING PRACTICES AND SCOUTING SPIRIT
4. CAMP TWO NIGHTS IN UNSTAFFED CAMPS, ONE OF WHICH WILL BE A DRY CAMP. (See page 18.)
5. PARTICIPATE IN AWARDS CAMPFIRE ON FINAL NIGHT AT PHILMONT

Plaque will be presented to expedition leader at time of departure.

ARROWHEAD PATCH

This is an individual camper award that will be presented to each camper who satisfies his expedition leader that he has demonstrated good Scouting spirit and has fulfilled the following requirements:

1. Demonstrate good camping practices on the trail and at Camping Headquarters.
2. Cooperate with expedition leader and other crew members throughout the entire trip.
3. Contribute at least four (4) hours on an approved conservation or camp improvement project at Philmont.
(see page 20.)
4. Participate (if arrival at Philmont permits) in the opening

campfire at Camping Headquarters, where you will hear the exciting "New Mexico Story."

5. Participate in the closing campfire during final night at Camping Headquarters. This is the "awards and recognition" campfire.

Sorry, but Philmont awards are not for sale. They can only be earned.

MERIT BADGES

Philmont is just not the place for a Scout to work on individual merit badges. Naturally, every camper will acquire a great store of knowledge and experience in many and varied merit badge subjects, which should make it that much easier to complete the necessary merit badge requirements back home.

50 - MILER AWARD

The 50 - Miler Award, given by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, is available to all members of an expedition, whether in chartered or provisional units, that fulfill all requirements for this award. Included in these requirements are hiking at least 50 miles and performing a 10 - hour trail service project - 4 hours at Philmont and the remaining 6 hours in your local council. The 50 - Miler is intended to be a well-rounded wilderness trip, not a marathon race. It should not be included in your Philmont plan if it would in any way interfere with taking full advantage of the program along the trail.

SOUVENIRS

These are available at Camping Headquarters trading post, where you will find a line of authentic jewelry and souvenirs of the South-

west. You will have time, after you return from the trail, to buy them at the headquarters trading post.

SPENDING MONEY AND CASH

Most boys spend an average of \$10 each in the Philmont trading posts. If they wish large items such as jackets, more would be needed. A charge is made for ammunition so money will be needed if a boy wishes to shoot on the various ranges. There is a charge of \$1 for the hunter safety and marksmanship course which includes the supplies and patch.

We strongly urge you to convert most of your cash into traveler's checks before leaving home. The expedition leader may put all traveler's checks for his group in a sealed envelope and leave them with the registrar to be kept in the Philmont safe while the expedition is on the trail.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The Philmont chaplains (Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and Mormon) prepared the following statement for Scouting's "Breakthrough for Youth" program of emphasis:

"A SCOUT IS REVERENT"

Man is inherently religious. In all of his actions man seeks to relate himself to the life about him in terms of his religious faith. He seeks to evaluate the experience of his life in terms of that faith.

The founders of the Scouting movement were aware of the religious nature and heritage of man. Scouting from its beginning has acknowledged that man has a duty to God, duty to his country, duty to his fellowman, and duty to himself. Scouting

also acknowledges that duty to God begins in acts of reverence and finds its fullest experience in reverent faith. Thus "duty to God" became the first part of the Scout Oath, and "reverent" became the climax of the Scout Law. As the Scout sought to perform his duty to God and to be reverent in the expressions of his religious faith, many forms of religion reached out toward him. Various religious groups and faiths sought to both implement and to guide the Scout in evaluating his many religious experiences in Scouting. By providing the Scout with a sponsoring institution, a religious training and award program, responsible and dedicated religious leadership and a chaplain's service, religious faiths have provided an effective setting for reverence and a dependable guide toward and a definition of "duty to God."

As the religious faiths of America continue to undergird Scouting with definitions of "duty to God" and directions toward reverent evaluations of our heritage and of human experience, Scouting will continue to "break through" the common trends in youth development to produce character that is above reproach and citizenship that is complimentary to the American ideal.

Philmont works with all religious bodies to make possible the full practice of the 12th point of the Scout Law. "A SCOUT IS REVERENT. HE IS REVERENT TOWARD GOD. HE IS FAITHFUL IN HIS RELIGIOUS DUTIES AND RESPECTS THE CONVICTIONS OF OTHERS IN MATTERS OF CUSTOM AND RELIGION." The responsibility for fulfillment of

religious practices rests with each expedition leader for his group and with each boy on the expedition. Chaplains for Jewish, Protestant, Catholic, and "Mormon" faiths are provided at Philmont. Regular weekly services are held at Camping Headquarters and some other camps. When groups are far back in the mountains on the day of their regular worship, our chaplains endeavor to contact them as soon as possible for special services, conferences, or confessions.

PROTESTANT

Protestant chaplains are assigned to Philmont Scout Ranch by the National Protestant Committee on Scouting. They are available for conferences and services and set the pattern for Protestant services wherever conducted. The Protestant chaplain provides the leaders of each unit with a kit of suggestions for conducting Protestant devotions and worship experiences on the trail. A devotional booklet and a portion of the New Testament are on sale at the headquarters trading post.

CATHOLIC

Catholic chaplains are provided by the National Catholic Committee on Scouting. They are available for religious services, conferences and confessions. Sunday Masses are held at Ponil, Rayado, Cimarroncito, Camping Headquarters, Beaubien and Baldy Town. Daily Masses are held at Camping Headquarters and on the trail. Scouts and Scouters of Catholic faith who cannot attend Sunday Mass due to great distances between their camping locations and the place of Mass may fulfill their obligation (through a special privilege granted by the Archbishop of Santa Fe) by attending a daily Mass at Camping Headquarters the evening before going on the trail or arriving off the trail, or the morning

before departure home. Leaders can also arrange for a daily -- morning or evening Mass on the trail if it is too difficult to attend Sunday mass; however, this should be a rare situation when careful trip planning is practiced.

JEWISH

For those of the Jewish faith at Philmont, the National Jewish Committee on Scouting furnishes a chaplain. He can be contacted at Camping Headquarters upon arrival and arrangements made for services or conferences. Where religious practices necessitate, arrangements must be made with the Jewish chaplain for kosher food prior to detailed trip planning with the Philmont trip planner.

"MORMON"

For those of the Mormon faith at Philmont, the National Mormon Committee on Scouting furnishes a resident chaplain. He may be contacted at Camping Headquarters on arrival and arrangements made for services or conferences.

WORSHIP SERVICES AT PHILMONT

Your expedition leader will receive at the morning leaders' meeting a schedule of worship services (Sundays, Sabbath, and weekdays). These services will be conducted by the Philmont chaplains whom he will meet at the meeting.

If your expedition is in some remote section of Philmont where it is virtually impossible to attend one of the regularly scheduled services, you may pick up a worship kit from the camp director of one of the staffed camps and conduct your own worship service. In some of the camps you may find one of the staff members giving leadership to a worship service.



OUTDOOR WORSHIP SERVICES

With all these opportunities, there is no reason why any camper cannot fulfill his religious obligation while on the trails of Philmont.

Before each meal your group will want to offer thanks. The Philmont Grace has been used by thousands of campers over the years. We commend it to you.

PHILMONT GRACE

For food, for raiment,
For life, for opportunity,
For friendship and fellowship,
We thank thee, O Lord.

-- Amen

(9) ERNEST THOMPSON SETON MEMORIAL LIBRARY & MUSEUM

The Ernest Thompson Seton Memorial Library and Museum, located five miles south of Cimarron at Philmont Camping Headquarters, is the newest addition to the Philmont Museums. Designed in the traditional pueblo style of the Southwest, it contains the collections of world-famed author, artist and naturalist Ernest Thompson Seton, the first Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of America.

The Seton Collections, which include 3,250 drawings and paintings, 2,000 bird and mammal skins, 300 examples of Indian pottery and implements and a library of more than 20,000 volumes, were donated to the Boy Scouts in 1965 by Seton's widow, Julia M. Seton. The beautiful \$150,000 museum building was financed through the generosity of Mississippi Scouter L. O. Crosby, Jr.

Also on display in the Seton Museum are the Bergquist and Post Collections. The Bergquist Collection, presented to the ranch by the F. Earl and Rey Bergquist families, was the largest private collection of Indian artifacts in New Mexico. It contains articles dating back as many as 2,000 years that were made and found in New Mexico. The Post Collection, donated to Philmont by Mrs. Roeland Post, widow of Roeland Post, former Scout Executive from Laredo, Texas, contains 6,844 Indian artifacts collected from several Midwestern and Southwestern states.

The Seton Memorial Library and Museum is open daily to the public at no charge.

---WELCOME TO PHILMONT---

WELCOME TO PHILMONT

- (8) At Cimarron, New Mexico, that quaint, historic town Kit Carson once knew, you will turn off the main highway and head for Philmont. About a mile from the intersection you cross the boundary. A short distance beyond you will see a sign -- "Buffalo Pasture." Keep your eyes peeled to the right -- the buffalo may be in "their" pasture -- but not always.

The first group of buildings on the right, beyond the pasture, are housing units for the ranch personnel. It was here where Waite Phillips had his polo barns. The Volunteer Training Center "small fry" are entertained here during the summer while their dads and mothers enjoy the training conferences that will be going on while you are at Philmont. Next on the left you will see the Ranch office complex. This is where the commissary and hardware warehouses are located, as well as all the maintenance shops, equipment, and personnel. The house at the intersection is where the Ranch Superintendent lives.

Now look to your right (west). There are the mountains where you will be hiking and camping with a few days. As your eyes run across the ridges, you will be able to see that famous "Tooth of Time."

Now back to your left, you will see the Volunteer Training Center Tent City where the Scouter families live while they are receiving training. The Villa Philmonte was the home of Waite Phillips. You will be interested in the Spanish adobe buildings.

At last, you turn right into the Camping Headquarters.

RECEPTION CENTER

Your bus will drive to the unloading dock. There your leader will disembark from the bus and meet the director of Reception and Services. Instructions for unloading personnel and equipment will be given to your leader. Follow these instructions carefully.

MEET YOUR RANGER

After you have unloaded, you will be introduced to your ranger. Notice his sharp appearance. He has been trained to give your expedition all the help it needs to get started on a successful expedition. Your ranger will be your guide. He will lead you through the necessary steps of processing at Camping Headquarters on the first day before you "hit the trail" and will join you for the first few days on the trail.

AT CAMPING HEADQUARTERS

You will go through the following steps, but not necessarily in the order given:

1. Tent Assignment

You will receive your tent assignment at the Reception Center and will spend the first and last nights only in Camping Headquarters. Your ranger will take your group to Tent City to your assigned tents. You will drop your packs in your tents, and get washed up and hair combed for your group photograph.

2. Your Group Photograph

Next, you will be taken to the photograph area where the camp photographer will arrange your group for its group photograph. 8 X 10 prints will be available for purchase

at \$1.00 each. They will be ready for you when you come off the trail. You will want to look sharp and be in complete uniform for the photograph.

3. Medical Inspection - Health Lodge

Next, you will visit the health lodge where you will meet some of the medical staff. Here you will receive your medical inspection. We hope this will be your first and only visit to the health lodge, but if you should become ill on the trail, this is where the camp physician will make you well again.

4. Your Leader Meets the Camp Registrar

While your ranger takes you to the health lodge, your leader (s) will meet the camp registrar in the Camping Office. This is the time for payment of balance of fees. Also, this is the place for the safe storage of extra money, traveler's checks, and valuables. Be sure to give these "valuables" to your leader beforehand.

5. Laundry -- Trail Equipment -- Trail Food Issue

Back to your tents where you will gather together your soiled uniforms and other clothing. You will take these to the West Rocky Mountain Shelter and leave them there for dry cleaning and laundry. These will be ready for you when you return from the trail. There will be a nominal charge for this service.

At the West Rocky Mountain Shelter you will pick up the trail equipment you will need for hiking and camping in the back country -- tents, cutlery set, etc.

Here you will also be issued trail food that will last until your first food pickup station on the trail.

6. Post Office

While at the West Rocky Mountain Shelter, you will meet the Philmont Postmaster. Your leader will pick up your mail -- and we hope there is a letter waiting for you from your mother and dad (or a friend).

7. Tour of Camping Headquarters

It's time now for the ranger to give you a relaxed tour of the exhibits in the Camping Headquarters area.

Listen carefully to the program man as he explains the interesting features of Philmont that you will soon be seeing. This tour will include a visit to the trading post.

8. Your Leader Meets Trip Planner

While you are on the tour, your leader and the senior crew leader of your expedition meet the trip planner. Here is where the day by day trip details are planned. You will be given a copy of the itinerary before you leave headquarters.

9. Pack Your Pack

Your ranger will ask you to bring your packs to a designated spot on the grounds. Here you will unpack everything -- laying out the items on your ground cloth. The ranger will then demonstrate the method of packing that has been found most practical at Philmont. (If you have already done it properly, so much the better.)

10. Storage of Excess Baggage

After your "shakedown," you will gather all the extra items that were brought with you, package them securely, and take them to the West Rocky Mountain Shelter where the Director of Services will help you pack them in your locker. Remember, everything that you will not be carrying in your pack is stored for safe-keeping. Nothing can be left in your tent. Only your expedition leader will have the key to your locker.

PLEASE NOTE: After you leave Camping Headquarters, you will have no opportunity to return excess baggage. If you have any doubts about whether or not you will need certain items, discuss it with your ranger. He knows. There will be NO opportunity to send back unnecessary items once you have left Camping Headquarters.

11. Eat in Camp Dining Hall

While you are in Camping Headquarters, you will eat all your meals in the dining hall -- and they are good meals, too.

12. After mealtime is a good time to write home. Be sure to do this for your parents would like to hear from you. (Writing kits, Philmont cards, and pens are available at trading post.)

13. Campfire -- New Mexico Story

On your first night at Philmont you will participate in the evening campfire with other expeditions who arrived on the same day with you. Here you will hear the thrill-

ing story of New Mexico and the Santa Fe Trail that runs through Philmont. You will agree that this sets the stage for your expedition.

14. Have A Good Night's Sleep

Following the campfire, you will head back to your tent and crawl in your bedroll for a good night's sleep. This is important for tomorrow you will hit the trail.

DAY TWO AT PHILMONT

1. Expedition Leaders' Orientation Meeting

Your expedition leader (s) will have breakfast the next morning with the camp staff at 6:30 a.m. At 7:00 he will join the other leaders in the staff lounge for an orientation meeting which will last about forty-five minutes. Your ranger will eat breakfast with your group. Then you will check out of Tent City and report to loading dock for transportation to starting camp.

2. On Your Way to the Starting Camp

A Philmont bus will transport your expedition crew to within several miles of your starting camp designated on your itinerary. Be prepared with proper footgear and pack to take your first Philmont "shakedown" hike into the starting camp. At the starting camp your ranger and the staff in camp will really get down to business in briefing you on

camping skills for mountain hiking and camping map reading -- how to read the Philmont map, use of compass, etc.

cooking -- trail menus.

how to adjust to high altitude.

conservation orientation.

DAY THREE AT PHILMONT

Your First Trail Camp

After a good night's sleep in the starting camp and a good breakfast the next morning, your ranger will hike with you for the first leg of your Philmont journey. It won't be a long hike, but it will be a rugged one. This will give you an opportunity to become better adjusted to the high altitude.

You will make camp at a trail site along the trail. Here is where your group will practice your camping skills. The ranger will be on hand to help in any way he can. He will offer constructive ideas on how to sharpen up those camping skills. You will have your own group campfire, and then on to bed.

DAYS FOUR THROUGH ELEVEN AT PHILMONT

Your ranger will leave you after breakfast. From now on you're on your own to follow the itinerary, meet great fellows in the camps you will visit, climb those rugged peaks, and camp in a different site each night. This is the experience that separates the men from the boys. Teamwork, cooperation, resourcefulness, stick-to-it-iveness - these are the qualities that every member of the crew needs to cultivate by practice in order to have a really successful expedition.

DO NOT return to Camping Headquarters until date indicated on your itinerary as there will be no accommodations available until that date.

DAY TWELVE AT PHILMONT

THE END OF YOUR EXPEDITION

Back to Camping Headquarters.

You will break camp on the morning of the twelfth day. The camp director of your ending camp will inspect and tag your tents before you fold and pack them.

Be sure to give those pots and pans their final scouring at your ending camp so they will be polished and sparkling when you return them at Camping Headquarters. (Use plenty of elbow grease and Brillo pads.)

The Philmont bus will pick up your group at the ending camp -- unless your group decides to hike in.

At Camping Headquarters

You will:

1. Be assigned tents in Tent City.
2. Return all Philmont equipment.
3. Pick up your laundry and mail.
4. Remove equipment from locker.
5. Enjoy a good, hot shower.
6. Leader checks out with registrar.

He picks up group photos, expedition's stored valuables, etc.

Senior boy leader checks in expedition's American flag with registrar.

7. Eat in dining hall (it's tough not to have to cook it yourself).
8. Buy souvenirs from trading post.

9. PARTICIPATE IN CLOSING CAMPFIRE, where you will receive the Philmont awards.

MORNING OF THIRTEENTH DAY

HOMeward BOUND!

A "continental breakfast" is available at 6:00 a.m. for those groups who have made arrangements. See page 16.

You will be checked out of tent city (be sure to leave it clean for the next campers who will be checking in later in the day). Then, you will take your gear to the loading dock where your bus will be waiting for you.

The Director of Reception will present to your leader the "We All Made It" plaque.

Before loading in your bus, take one last look at the Tooth of Time. Then load in your bus, and be homeward bound after twelve exciting days of high adventure at Philmont.

This is a good time for you and your gang to sing the Philmont Hymn as your bus heads back to Cimarron -- and to home.

---KEEP PHILMONT BEAUTIFUL---

KEEP PHILMONT BEAUTIFUL

- (8) Camping at Philmont is a privilege. This privilege carries with it a great responsibility to preserve, not desecrate mind you, but to preserve its natural beauties. This responsibility is placed squarely on your shoulders.

While you are camping at Philmont, please follow these practices which really are nothing more than good Scout camping.

WILDERNESS MANNERS

The importance of good wilderness manners cannot be over-emphasized. Many thousands of boys go through Philmont every summer. Because of this, it is necessary to be more careful about wilderness manners than at almost any other camping area. Practices which you can "get by with" elsewhere would turn Philmont into a trash heap because of the great numbers of boys at Philmont.

Because Scouts have zealously followed good wilderness manners in the past, Philmont still looks like the wilderness it is and not a roadside dumping ground. We must all carry on this tradition so that Philmont will be preserved for the future.

It is strongly recommended that the leader go over this material and the material in Part V with the group in their training before coming to Philmont. Have these practices firmly in mind when you arrive, and put them into practice at your first camp.

The two most important dangers to Philmont are soil erosion and litter. Be constantly on your guard to prevent both.

The thin, rocky soil of Philmont washes away very easily in the frequent thundershowers. For this reason, rather extreme care has to be taken to keep the ground cover from being broken whenever poss-

ible. No unnecessary holes should be dug, and tents should not be trenched.

Obviously, the Philmont staff cannot keep the litter and trash picked up from all the trails and campsites on Philmont. It is up to you to take care of this, to pick up any trash you come across and not to leave any yourself.

Green boughs should not be cut without staff permission. There are just not enough to go around, and cutting many boughs from a tree makes it quite unsightly. Similarly, standing trees should not be cut without staff permission. A standing tree, even though dead, is much less of a fire hazard than a downed one. Some camps will offer an opportunity for you to cut down trees which need to be removed.

Garbage and trash should never be buried or scattered in some "out of the way" place. Animals invariably dig up anything buried and bring it to the surface, creating an erosion hazard in the process. Exposed garbage, no matter where it is, presents a bad health hazard that cannot be tolerated with numbers of boys around. Follow correct sanitation procedures as outlined.

When hiking do not cut switchbacks. They are made to avoid erosion as much as to make hiking easier. Cutting them will cause a path to form which can grow into a gully in no time on a steep slope.

It is also of major importance never to let the group get separated on the trail. Do not bunch together, but always remain within sight of one another. Almost all instances of campers getting "confused" stem from not following this practice. In addition, it is very unsafe to get out of sight of the rest of the group. An accid-

ent could happen to someone in the rear, and if the person carrying the first aid kit is a mile ahead, it will not be a good situation.

Follow the trails and do not cut across country. Some short-cuts turn out to be impassable. Please, as you hike through fenced areas of the ranch, be sure to leave gates just as you find them, either open or closed.

Help keep the trails clear. If you find a rock or tree across a trail, remove the obstruction.

If your unit divides temporarily for programs or side hikes, always go in groups of three or more -- never alone! This is wide, wild country, and you can get confused without trying. Always let your leader know where you are going and when you plan to return, and be sure to take map and compass with you.

Remember, on the Philmont trails groups with pack animals always have the right of way. Otherwise, the downhill group has the right of way. Be courteous to those you meet along the trails.

DON'T BE A LITTER BUG!

Never let it be said that Philmont is a messy ranch because you were there. Be eternally vigilant and discipline yourself to put paper, wrappers, and other debris in your pocket along the trail to be deposited at the first refuse container that you come across. Remember, nothing that is not native to Philmont soil should be left on the ground.

GARBAGE AND TRASH DISPOSAL

To insure a clean camp and the health of those who follow you, proper disposal of garbage, rubbish and dishwater is absolutely essential. Do not bury this material, and do not dig a dishwater pit. Burn

all garbage and trash possible.

Crush all "crushables." Put all remaining unburnables in refuse cans where provided. If refuse cans are not available, place these remaining materials in your tote bag which should be used with a disposable plastic liner. Carry in your pack to the nearest refuse can or landfill.

DISHWATER

At staffed camps you will usually find a dishwater sump. Strain out all garbage and pout in sump. On the trail, pour dishwater on the ground away from the immediate camping area, being certain to strain out and then burn all garbage.

PLEASE HELP KEEP PHILMONT CLEAN.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Our forests are a beautiful and valuable heritage; their loss would be a major disaster. It is extremely dry here, and everybody must do everything possible to prevent forest fires.

The U.S. Forest Service points out that good outdoorsmen follow these practices when using fires:

1. Never build a fire against a tree, stump, root, or log as it may be difficult to control or put out.
2. Avoid building a fire on a grassy area as this destroys one of our most valuable assets. Grass will not grow for several years on a fire spot.
3. Build your fires on rock or on at least two (2) inches of unburnable soil taken from latrine trench or "borrow" pit. Replace soil to pit when you break camp.
4. Rake up inflammable material before building a fire.

5. Never toss a match away. Put it in the fire or hold the match until it stops smoking then break it between the thumb and fingers of one hand and step on it.
6. Never leave a fire unwatched, even for a few minutes, particularly on a windy day.
7. Never try to put a fire out by scattering it.
8. Put out your fire with sand, damp earth or, best of all, water. After the first soaking, stir the ashes and add more water then feel it with your hands to make sure it is out.
9. Keep in mind the forest and wildlife resources and, possibly, human lives you are protecting by your care in handling fire.

Be alert for wild fires. If you see white smoke boiling up, you have spotted a forest fire. Prairie fires spread out, and the smoke seems to be sweeping. When you spot a fire or think you have, report it at once to your leader. He in turn should report it as fast as possible to the nearest camp director or Philmont staff member.

SAFETY

The most serious accidents at Philmont are those that occur from falls from cliffs and rocky ridges. Campers must constantly be alert to the ever present danger when climbing steep, rocky mountain slopes. Common sense will help you differentiate between the DIFFICULT and the DANGEROUS areas, and to bypass the dangerous

areas completely.

Rock outcrops in the north country are relatively soft sandstone, easily dislodged and crumbly.

Rock formations in the central and southern portions of the ranch are generally harder and more firm but steep and precipitous.

Great care needs to be taken to make sure of each step taken. Avoid rolling rocks downward. There may be campers below you. Also, this practice may start serious erosion. The 'A-B-C' of mountain climbing is ALWAYS BE CAREFUL.

NATURE

Pick flowers for specimens only. No bouquet, please! We want the flowers to grow and seed.

Do not disturb birds or their nests when observing them.

LEAVE GUNS AND FIREWORKS AT HOME

No guns are allowed at Philmont except those furnished on the designated ranges. Please do not bring guns or archery equipment with you. If you cannot avoid bringing guns, they must be turned in at Camping Headquarters during your stay.

It is against the state law to shoot fireworks in New Mexico. They are a great fire hazard on such a place as the ranch.

Do not bring fireworks with you.

SMOKING

Our Scout Oath reminds us to keep ourselves physically strong. Smoking does have an adverse effect on the human body. Expedition leaders can help set the example while at Philmont by abstinence. Because of the ever present forest fire danger, there will be no smoking on the Philmont trails.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

- (10) Like "Topsy", Philmont has grown with little or no planning. As a result of this growth many facilities have become insufficient for their use in today's expanding camping program. Many of those structures were designed when Philmont was a camp with only 100 staff members and no more than a 1000 campers. Today Philmont employs 500 staff members and close to 18,000 boy scouts will venture over the Philmont trails per year.

A major problem with the whole Philmont system is that it is not compact. Facilities which have a close functional relationship have no physical relationship. Many of the offices in the same department will be a mile apart. If you were to combine all functioning related offices in one building not only would you be able to save money by the combined use of office machinery but also save time due to a more functional efficient relationship and time is money.

Specific problems dealing with the specific buildings can be found in the following section on the camping buildings and functions.

One of the major physical problems found at Philmont is pedestrian circulation and it is due to poor functional relationship. Because of the iratic growth of the camping area, there are many terrible traffic problems. To get from one building to another which is closely related, it is necessary to pass through various other unrelated and often undesirable areas.

Buildings do not visually relate well at all. Because of the growing need for facilities on such a rapid basis, planning was not taken seriously

enough.

The style, materials, etc., used in the architectural solution does not accomplish a definite feeling or mood. The headquarters area should be a reflection of the rugged mountain area of which they are a part.

Still other major problems at camping headquarters are poor service and vehicular trafficways. There are a number of places where these trafficways have both a visual and physical conflict with pedestrian traffic.

Consequently, the buildings are arranged so that they do not produce the feeling of adventure and excitement to boys arriving at Philmont from the road or from the mountains. This headquarters area should not only house the boys overnight, but should also prime the boys for the trip ahead or offer a good conclusion to the trip just completed.

The above make up the main problems. However, there are numerous other small problems and conflicts that must be considered in order to establish a good functional and aesthetic architectural solution.

There are a number of factors that effect the desired image and cultural mood which I hope the architecture will reflect.

This desired image is that of masculinity. For many of the boys this will be their first adventurous trip which is not connected with the family. Philmont, by nature of its rugged mountain peaks and trails, offers a great transitional step from boys to men. Philmont is probably best summed up by a sign above one of the mountain base camps "Boys came men left." Many of the arts which lead to manhood or which are at least associated with manhood will be taught, learned and practiced by the Scouts at Philmont. This feeling of masculinity is to be reflected in the architecture as much as possible by the use of such structural members as a heavy massive struc-

tural system, bold forms.

Philmont also enables a scout to associate himself with the real man's man, the mountain man, the buffalo hunter and the mountain scout such as Kit Carson. Many of these men walked the same trails, camped in the camping grounds, crossed the same meadows and streams and observed and hunted many of the same wild game as will the scouts on the Philmont Trail.

Secondly, but also very important, is the cultural mood set up throughout the area by vast periods of historical development. This area has been influenced by the Spanish since the time of the first Conquistador. A great number of the buildings throughout New Mexico and especially around Taos, Santa Fe and Rayado, which surround the Philmont Scout Ranch, are mainly styled in Spanish or Indian influenced architecture. Many of the buildings on the ranch, including the Villa Philmonte, Seaton Museum and the Kit Carson Museum, also copy the heavy massive form from the Spaniards. Originally, this form developed as a means of protection from Indians and climatic conditions and as a result of the available building material. However, because of its reflection of history in this area, the style and forms have been maintained throughout the years with changes to meet modern technological advancements.

Philmont

SCOUT RANCH AND EXPLORER BASE

A PROPERTY OF THE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO
87714

February 5, 1969

Skip Hirst
2411 Cedarwood
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Dear Skip:

I have gotten together as much information as I could find. No up-to-date inventories of buildings on Philmont exist, so I am certain there are some minor ones missing. I believe the major ones are all here. I include nothing outside of the various headquarters areas.

Listed below are the present 66 permanent staff members, and their existing residences and offices. It is likely that even if the number of permanent staff does not increase (it probably will) ~~the number of~~ housing requirements will.

<u>Permanent Staff</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Office</u>
• Director	x	x
• Ass't Director, Personnel	x	x
• Ass't Director, Business	x	x
• Ass't Director, Commissary & Trading Post	x	x
Director, Training Center	x	x
• Accountant	x	x
Maintenance Superintendent		x
• Ass't Director, Operations & Planning	x	x
Curator	x	In Museum
• Registrar		x
• Secretaries & Clerks (3)		x ea.
• Bookkeeper		x
Librarian		In Museum
Equipment Manager	x	In Warehouse
Warehouseman & Tent Repairman	x	In Polo Barns
Warehouse Manager	x	In Comm. Whse.
Butcher	x	In Comm. Whse.
• Trading Post Manager	x	In Trading Post
• Commissary Clerk		In Commissary
Electrician & Radio Maintenance Man	x	Elect. Shop
Plumber		Plumbing Shop
Plumber's Assistant		Plumbing Shop

Skip Hirst
 February 5, 1969
 Page 2

Carpenter		Carpenter Shop
Carpenter's Helper (4)		Carpenter shop
Truck Driver & Equipment Operator (2)		
Maintenance Men (9)	4	
Mechanic		Garage
Mechanic's Assistant	x	Garage
Office Cleaner	x	
•Horse Department Foreman	x	Horse Barns
•Horse Department Assistant Foreman	x	Horse Barns
Horseman (2)	2	
Cook	x	P.T.C. Dining Hall
Cook's Helper	x	P.T.C. Dining Hall
Ranch Superintendent		x
Assistant Ranch Superintendent	x	x
Cattle Foreman	x	
Secretary		x
Cowboys & Farm Hands (7)	5	
National Executive Institute, Director	x	x
National Executive Institute Faculty (3)	3	3
National Executive Institute Secretaries (2)	2	2

Summer staff numbers between 450 and 500, of whom, last year, 170 worked in permanent structures on the ranch, and 65 of these needed permanent housing for themselves (and some of them for their families). All other summer staff lived at staffed camps or in tents at the headquarters areas. I have grouped these into their work categories in the list below:

Category	No. of Persons Employed	Perm. Housing For
•Photo Lab	9	1 (+ Fam)
•Headquarter Services	4	1 (+Fam)
•Food & Commissary	41	2 (+ Fam)
Maintenance	8	1 (+ Fam)
•Housing & Information	4	1 (+ Fam)
•Trading Post	20	1 (+ Fam)
•Ranger Training	8	5 (+ Fam)
•Control Center & Communication	9	4 (+ Fam)
Museum	6	2 (+ Fam)
•Program & Trails	10	4 (+ Fam)
•Public Relations	5	5 (+ Fam)
•Supplies & Services	11	8 (+ Fam)
Conservationists	5	0
•Reception & Registration	3	3 (+ Fam)
•Health & Sanitation	14	14 (+ Fam)
Truck Drivers	5	5
•Chaplains	8	8 (+ Fam)
Total	170	65

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Buildings on the ranch, starting at the north end as one progresses south on State Highway 21, are as follows:

Polo Barns - Mainly storage, but including space for the "Small Fry" program, playgrounds, etc., for the younger children of volunteer trainees. The barns also include the office and tent repair shop for the Warehouseman & Tent Repairman, and an apartment occupied by the Warehouse Manager. Along the drive into the Polo Barns from the highway are 3 residences occupied by permanent staff.

Along the next road leading west, just south of Horse Ridge, are a single residence and a duplex, occupied by permanent staff.

Directly across the highway from this road is the Ranch Headquarters Area. Here there are 13 residences and 2 duplexes, a dilapidated and unused creamery, the "Hanging Gardens" (a screened shed where game is dressed out, hung and aged), a ranch shed, the Ranch Office (housing offices for Director of Properties, B.S.A.; Purchasing Agent; Director of Commissary & Trading Post; Registrar; Ranch Accountant; Maintenance Superintendent; Assistant Director, Operations and Planning (that's me); Secretary; Bookkeeper; and vault), the "Santa Fe Corral" (housing hardware warehouse, electrical shop, plumbing shop, carpentry shop, trading-post warehouse, commissary warehouse, and staff grocery store), Ranch Department Office and Machine Yard, Motor Pool and Garage (covered storage for about 90 vehicles, and complete automotive shop), and the fire station (one truck at present). Two more residences will be built in the area in the next couple of months.

Just south of Ranch Headquarters on the east side of the highway is Philmont Training Center. The main building in this area, of course, is the Villa, including its Guest House, Gardens, and a connected caretakers apartment. There are also 2 residences and 6 duplexes for non-permanent staff and professional training students' use. The P.T.C. assembly room and Dining Halls (seating capacity 280) are connected to the Villa thru the Gazebo. The "Bunk House" also contains the N.E.I. and P.T.C. offices (3 faculty, P.T.C. Director, 2 secretaries, work room), as well as sleeping accommodations for 18. There are 2 conference & classroom buildings (75' x 37' & 41' x 36') for summer and winter classes, a small (6 bed) health lodge, and a crafts & recreation building large enough for use by 50-60 people at one time, and including a trading post and Snack Bar. P.T.C. will have a sizable addition of classroom and teaching space this year (incidentally, P.T.C. should not be moved, because the Villa plays a sizable part in the training operation). East and south of the main complex of P.T.C. are the two tent cities where the Volunteer Trainees and their families live. Each includes an office with storage space and two shower and laundry buildings (4 showers & W.C.s each for men and women each building - 2 automatic washers and 2 dryers each laundry room).

Just south of P.T.C. on the east side of the highway is the Seton Museum.

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Across the highway from the Seton Museum and extending to the south is Camp Headquarters Area. Here we have 2 residences for permanent staff, plus a quadruplex, 8 duplexes, 3 single cabins, a bunk house for 18, the main health lodge (12 bed ward, 2 bed isolation, duty apartments for 2 doctors & 1 nurse, office w/2 examining rooms, nurses' station), Jewish and Catholic chapels, bus shed, horse barns, and staff recreation building (51' x 48', meeting room, Laundry, toilets). Next is the main Trading Post and Snack Bar, the Camp Headquarters Dining Hall (seating for 425), the Natural History and Zoo Buildings, Program Office and storage (needs to be about 16' x 50'), Public Relations Office (3 men & 1 woman), Public Relations Photo Lab, Program Storage (10' x 20'), Philmont Director's office (Director, Personnel Director, Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Bookkeeper, 2 secretaries, vault), Photo Lab - Conference Room - Staff Headquarters (studio large enough to photograph groups of 30, lab for 9 technicians; Control Office with space for radio transmitter, dispatcher, trip planners, and place for people awaiting transportation to camps). Then the Reception Office (roof over, 60-80 boys, plus small (8' x 10') office with bed), staff quarters & lockers (around a patio), Administration Center (around a patio), a toilet and shower building, and on to the tent city: 2 toilet-washroom buildings, staff locker building, staff showers-washroom-lounge. To the west of the tent city are the Protestant Chapel, a hay barn, and the Campfire Circle. Off to the southwest is the filter plant that serves the headquarters area.

A half-mile south of Camp Headquarters, on the east side of the highway, is Cattle Headquarters, with 3 residences, a barn with 2 apartments in it, and a garage that occasionally serves as a bunk house.

About 7 miles south is Rayado, with the Kit Carson Museum, Kit Carson house, La Posta (trading post), Maxwell House (serving as a residence for permanent staff), and the Catholic Chapel, all the foregoing being old and valuable historically. Also there is an office, dining hall (seating 150), 3 barns, a bunk house for 4 people, a Protestant Chapel, and a filter plant serving Rayado.

Going north of Cimarron, to where the original Philturn Camp was, the headquarters is at Ponil. Here there are 3 residences, horse barns, a lodge and kitchen, a trading post and commissary, small health lodge, the Long House (museum and program), 3 troop buildings (storage and staff housing), 3 chapels, and upstream a ways, a commissary at Bent.

That completes the inventory, such as it is.

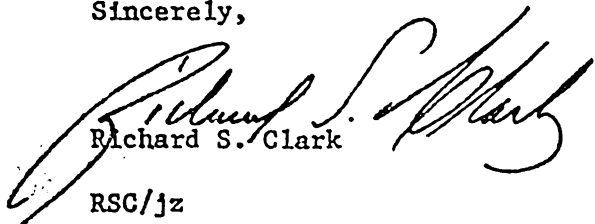
The significance of something you said on the phone escaped me till after the conversation was over. Philmont exists to provide boys with a wilderness experience - and our small wilderness is shrinking every year. Even now our trail expeditions bump into each other far too many times. When you asked about getting away from the highway, it didn't occur to me until later that you might be planning to go up into the hills with the HQ. I suggest that you look long and hard before taking our all too small, and

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very valuable, wilderness area (even the edge of it) for a few square miles of headquarters functions which operate just as well (better, really) on the flats. The campers spend practically no time in HQ (2 nights), and staff spends large amounts of time in the hills, no matter where they are based, so as far as the psychological effects are concerned there's no advantage to a hills location.

I hope this information, disorganized as it is, will be of help.

Sincerely,



Richard S. Clark

RSC/jz

BUILDING & FUNCTIONS

RECEPTION & INFORMATION

The Reception and Information Building will be a small two room building directly inside of the main gate to Camping Headquarters. It's function will be to house a member of the housing and information clerks at all times to greet all campers and their leaders and to handle, or direct to someone who can handle, all business which comes through the main gate. This building will be equipped with a bedroom for the clerk on duty throughout the night and a small foyer type room which will be supplied with a desk and large map of the area which is used to direct campers, visitors and business men to the desired areas. The structure also will have a concrete walkway around it and a large roof overhang in the front so that the clerk can handle his business in inclement weather. Here members of the various expeditions will meet their "Ranger." The Ranger assigned to each expedition will show them to their tents and remain to guide them while they are in Camping Headquarters and for the first three days on the trail.

COMBINED OFFICE BUILDING

Due to the problems pointed out on the previous pages this office building will combine a greater and more functional grouping. Improving the physical and functional conditions will permit faster more efficient work and result in less duplication in office supplies and machinery. The business which takes place in this building will mainly be connected with Administration and, consequently, most employees will be permanent full time help rather than members of the summer staff.

The Director of Camping, Mr. Joe Davis, his Assistant and a common

secretary will have their offices in this building. Mr. Davis and his assistant will have separate offices with one reception room for both.

The Architect, also presently located at the Ranch office, will be moved to this office and given sufficient office space to carry on his one main operation - the planning and engineering of facilities located on the Ranch.

The Accountant and Bookkeeper, also located at the Ranch building, will move into this office building. Sufficient office space for him and his secretary are required plus room for the storage of files, books and other data.

The Camp Registrar, who is responsible for all communications and handling of transmittals with the various councils, will likewise have her office in this structure. She should have a small amount of record storing space. Although she has no secretary, she does receive an assistant during the Camping period and therefore, office space for her assistant will be established in connection with her office.

The Program Director and his assistants will be responsible for the planning and direction of the programs offered on the various parts of the Ranch. And, they along with the secretary, will occupy office space within this building. Those other offices that will be located in the building will be the Director and Assistant Director of the Business Manager and their secretary, the Director of Commissary and Trading Post, who is responsible for ordering, handling, storage and sales of Trading Post goods, and various other office spaces used by part time summer staff and secretarial force.

CONTROL CENTER BUILDING

The new Control Center Building which is the backbone of the camping program will also be rearranged. The following offices will be found in this building:

1. Photography Laboratory--This will include process and storage facilities necessary for a professional photographer and his six assistants to produce 25,000 to 35,000 8 X 10 prints per camping season of the various expedition groups.
2. Control Center--This office is responsible for all confirmation of expedition plans. The men called trip planners will have one large office space for both them and their secretary. The director of this department, however, will have a separate office of his own. All leaders check their itinerary with a member of this staff before leaving to assure that trail camps are not overloaded or overused.
3. Bus Dispatcher--There is a director and two assistants that control and dispatch Philmont's fleet of 14 school buses obtained from the schools in Cimarron for summer use. These buses transport campers to the starting camps from the Philmont Camping Headquarters and from the end camps in the north country back to the headquarters area.
4. Communications Center--This is an office which will house new radio equipment which will be tied into all the various base camps throughout the ranch. This radio will also be the air-to-ground type to be used by pilots using Philmont's private runway. Also in this department will be a secretary who will operate the new central switchboard designed to serve the entire ranch complex. Office space for the Communications Director and assistant will be provided also.

5. Public Relations--The people in this office are responsible for distribution of news to hometown papers concerning the expedition of the boys in that area and for publicity and publications and in attracting people to Philmont Ranch. They use all medias in publicizing. This part of the Control Center Building will have an office for the director, open office for the two assistants and a reception room and office combined for the secretary.

6. Chaplain's Office--This will be one large office shared by two priests, two Protestant ministers, Mormon minister and one Rabbi. They help with personal problems and perform services at the main headquarters and on the trail.

SERVICE COMPOUND

1. Post Office--Philmont has, for the convenience of its campers and visitors, a full time operating sub-station type of post office. It is government owned and run by a postmaster. Mail for campers will be picked up the day of arrival and the day of departure only. Stamps, etc., may be purchased any time during regular daylight hours. Mail written on the trail can be mailed at base camps which in turn will bring it to the post office for processing and distribution. Therefore this part of the service compound will include a teller cage from which he will conduct the receiving, sales and handling of mail. Also required are a process-distribution room and a storage room for incoming mail until it can be distributed.

2. Distribution Warehouse--All trail equipment will be stored here when not in use. Expeditions leaving for their mountain hike will check out those items which are necessary for a clean, safe, unforgettable trip.

Facilities included in this department are a small combination office and equipment-repair room and one large room for the storing of equipment not in use.

3. Commissary--Also within this compound is a commissary which function it is to supply those boys leaving for their first day on the trail with a three day supply of rations. These rations consist of dehydrated foods which are easy to carry and provide a well balanced meal when properly prepared. One office will be established here for the purposes of ordering, handling and distribution of food. Managers and clerks will be working in shifts so there is no need for a duplication in office space since the early shift can use the same office as the late shift. Office space will be used by the managers only because clerks will not need an office due to the fact they will be doing the actual distributing.

4. Laundry--The laundry takes the Scouts dirty uniforms and cleans them while they are on the trail so that they will have clean uniforms to leave in. One large room is needed for a desk, laundry drycleaning machines and storage space for clean uniforms.

HOUSING COMPOUND

The housing compound presently consisting of duplex units and one quadraplex for married staff members is quite sufficient with the exception that more units will be added.

TRADING POST

Despite the recent renovation by Sears and Roebuck Inc., the trading post, as are so many other buildings in the camping headquarters, is insufficient in handling its \$400,000 worth of annual business. Due

to the fact, however, that this building is in good condition and that the architectural style blends with the style of other buildings in the area, I propose only to enlarge this building in order that it will be able to sufficiently handle all business during the camping season rush as well as during the remainder of the year.

HEALTH LODGE

At the present time there are two health lodges. However, these will be combined into one large lodge. This larger lodge will have 3 treatment rooms 2 isolation rooms, 2 wards with 12 beds each, 1 bedroom for the person on duty at night, a receiving room and 3 doctor's offices.

STAFF LOUNGE

The staff lounge is entirely inadequate. It was built for approximately 100 staff members while now there are around 425 staff members. This building will be designed somewhat like a student union. It will include a television room, card room, projection room, game room, and canteen and will be large enough for present staff members as well as for an increase in staff. The game room can be cleared for social functions.

BUS DEPOT

The bus depot is no more than a loading and unloading station which is quite sufficient in its present state. Care should be taken in scheduling the buses though so that the station does not become overloaded.

HORSE CORRAL AND RESIDENCE FOR ASSISTANT HORSE DEPARTMENT MANAGER

The corral is sufficient for the number of horses at the headquarters and the residence is large enough and in a good condition. No improvements are needed.

DINING LODGE

This building is entirely inadequate. The dining area must be enlarged so that it can seat almost three times the number of scouts it now seats and the kitchen must also be enlarged so that it can meet the needs of an increase of boys being fed at the same time.

RANGER BUILDING

The rangers are the boys who lead the expeditions. There is a director of the rangers also and he will have an office for himself and his secretary as well as a briefing room for 50. Leaders who accompany the scouts from home will use this building too. They will have a lounge with a canteen.

TENT CITY

Tent City has 400 tents--200 for campers who will go out on the trail and 200 for those who come back from the trail. The expedition must stay on the trail for the scheduled amount of time so that they will not mix up the schedule of Tent City. Latrines and shower houses are furnished for the campers. Again, only the size will change. It needs to be enlarged.

	Directors Office	Assistant	Secretary & Recep.	Storage	Architect	Accountant	Secretary	Storage	Registrar	Assistant	Program Director	7-10 Assistants	Receptionist	Commissary Director	Business Dir.	Communal Office	Rest Rooms	Mech. Equip.	Receptionist	Storage	Patio
Directors Office	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	3	4	2	4	1	
Assistant		1	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	4	2	4	2	
Secretary & Reception			1	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	2	4	2	
Storage				4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Architect					3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	2	
Accountant						1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	3	3	4	2	4	2
Secretary							1	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	2	4	3	
Storage								4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Registrar									1	1	1	3	1	2	3	3	4	2	4	1	
Assistant										2	2	4	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	3	
Program Director											1	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	3	1	
7-10 Assistants												1	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	
Receptionist													4	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	
Commissary Director														2	3	3	4	2	3	2	
Business Dir.															3	3	4	2	3	2	
Communal Office																3	4	2	3	3	
Rest Rooms																	4	2	4	4	
Mech. Equip.																		4	4	4	
Receptionist																			3	2	
Storage																				4	
Patio																					

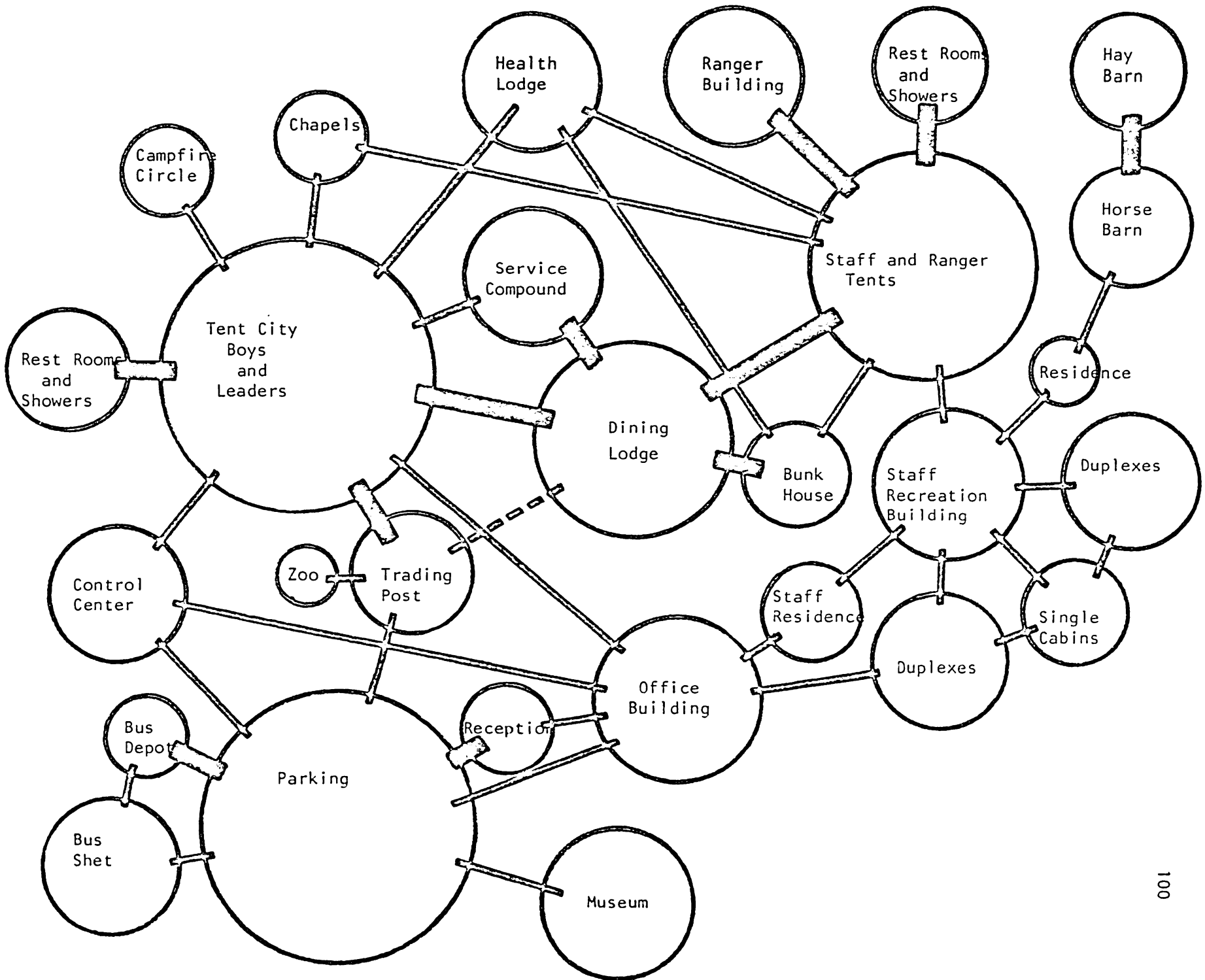
COMBINED OFFICE BUILDING

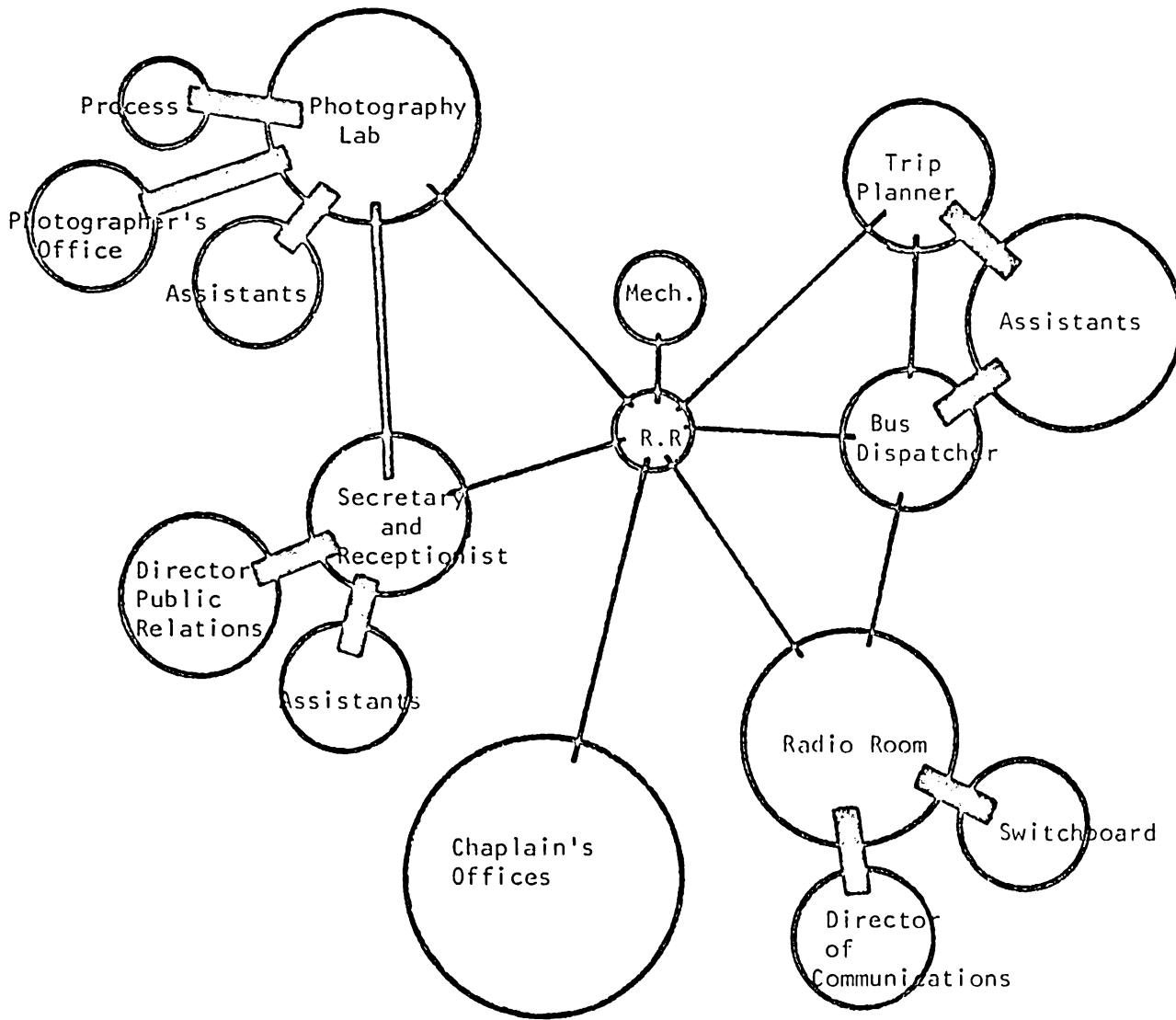
- 1 - IMPORTANT RELATIONSHIP
- 2 - HIGH RELATIONSHIP
- 3 - FAIR RELATIONSHIP
- 4 - NO RELATIONSHIP

	Leader's Tents	Boys Tents	Trading Post	Dining Hall	Ranger Bldg.&Lockers	Service Center	Control Center	Health Lodge	Reception Bldg.	Staff Headquarters	Office Building	Staff Rec. Bldg.	Showers and R.R.	Zoo Building	Ranger Tents	Staff Tents	Staff Houses	Staff Duplexes	Staff Bunk House	Single Cabins	Bus Shed	Horse Barn	Parking & Service	Campfire Circle	Chapels	Museum
Leader's Tents	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	3	2	4	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	3
Boys Tents		1	1	3	2	4	2	4	3	4	4	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	3
Trading Post			3	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	3
Dining Hall				3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	4	4	1	3	4	4	4	1	4	4	4
Ranger Bldg.&Lockers					3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Service Center						3	4	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4
Control Center							4	4	1	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4
Health Lodge								3	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	4
Reception Bldg.									3	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	1	4	4	2
Staff Headquarters										2	2	3	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4
Office Building											4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	3
Staff Rec. Bldg.												4	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
Showers and R.R.													3	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
Zoo Building														4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3
Ranger Tents															1	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	4
Staff Tents																3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	4
Staff Houses																	2	3	3	4	2	2	4	2	4	4
Staff Duplexes																		3	3	4	4	3	3	2	4	4
Staff Bunk House																			2	4	4	3	3	2	4	4
Single Cabins																				4	4	3	3	2	4	4
Bus Shed																					4	1	4	4	4	4
Horse Barn																						3	4	4	4	4
Parking & Service																							4	4	4	2
Campfire Circle																								4	4	4
Chapels																									4	4
Museum																										4

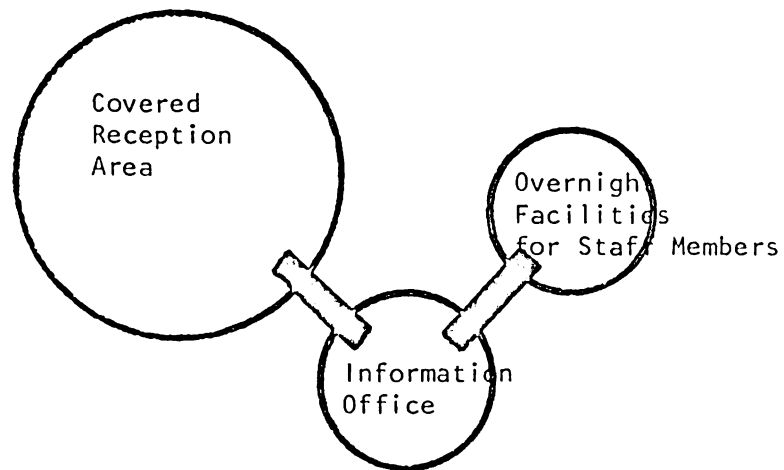
1 - IMPORTANT RELATIONSHIP
 2 - HIGH RELATIONSHIP
 3 - FAIR RELATIONSHIP
 4 - NO RELATIONSHIP
BUILDING RELATIONSHIP
MATRICES ANALYSIS

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS

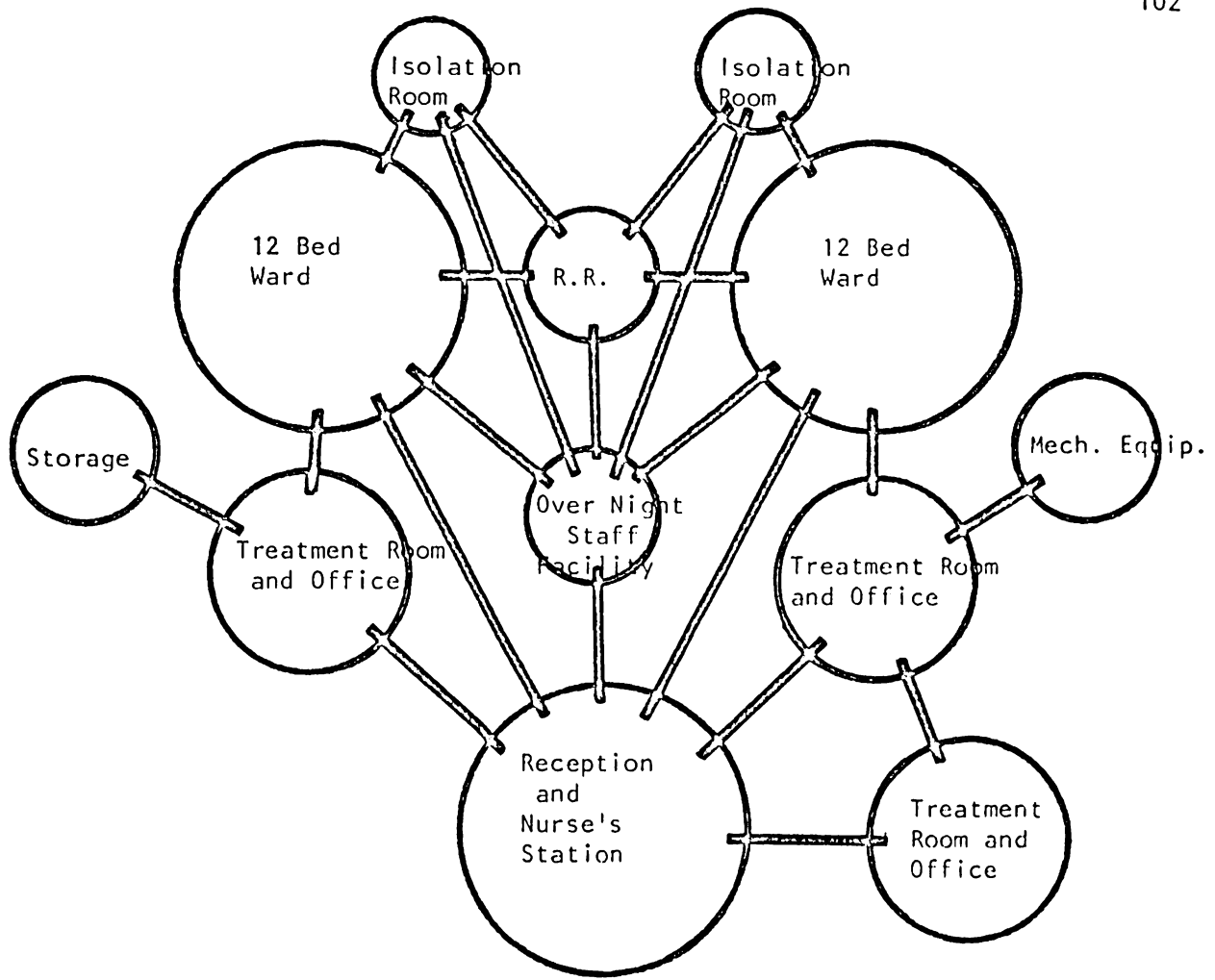




CONTROL CENTER BUILDING

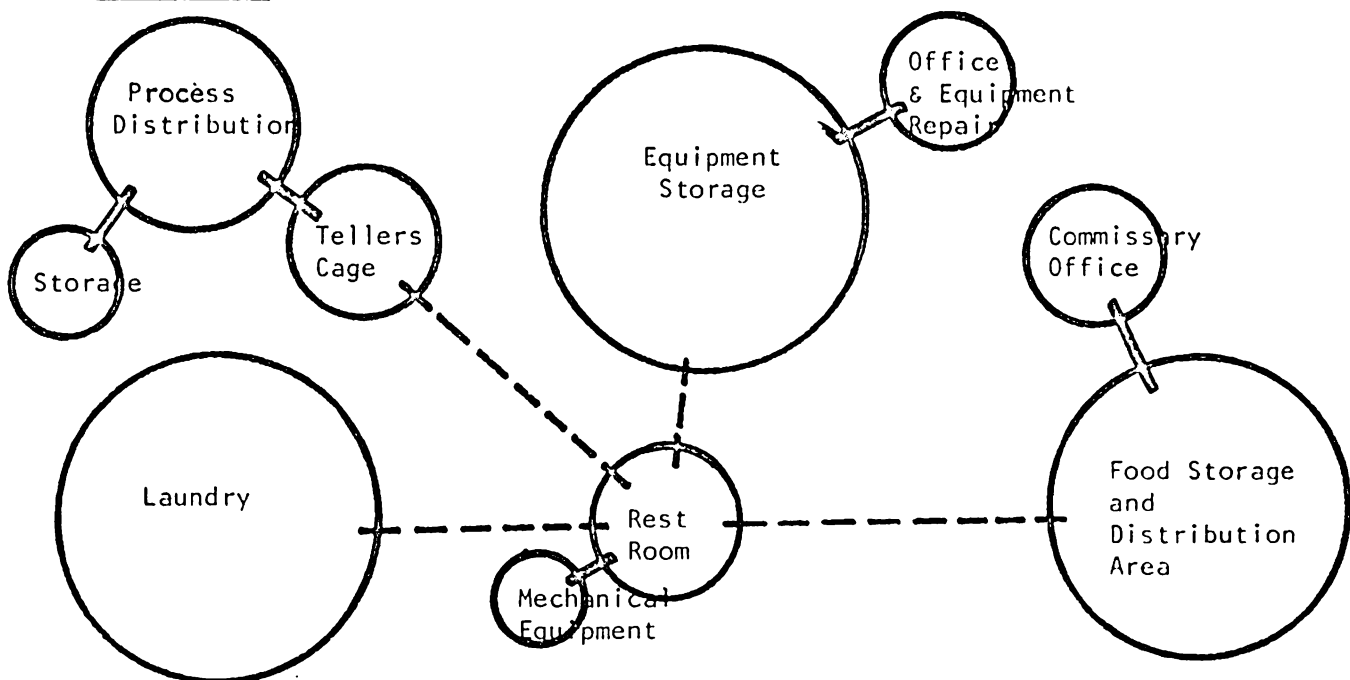


RECEPTION BUILDING

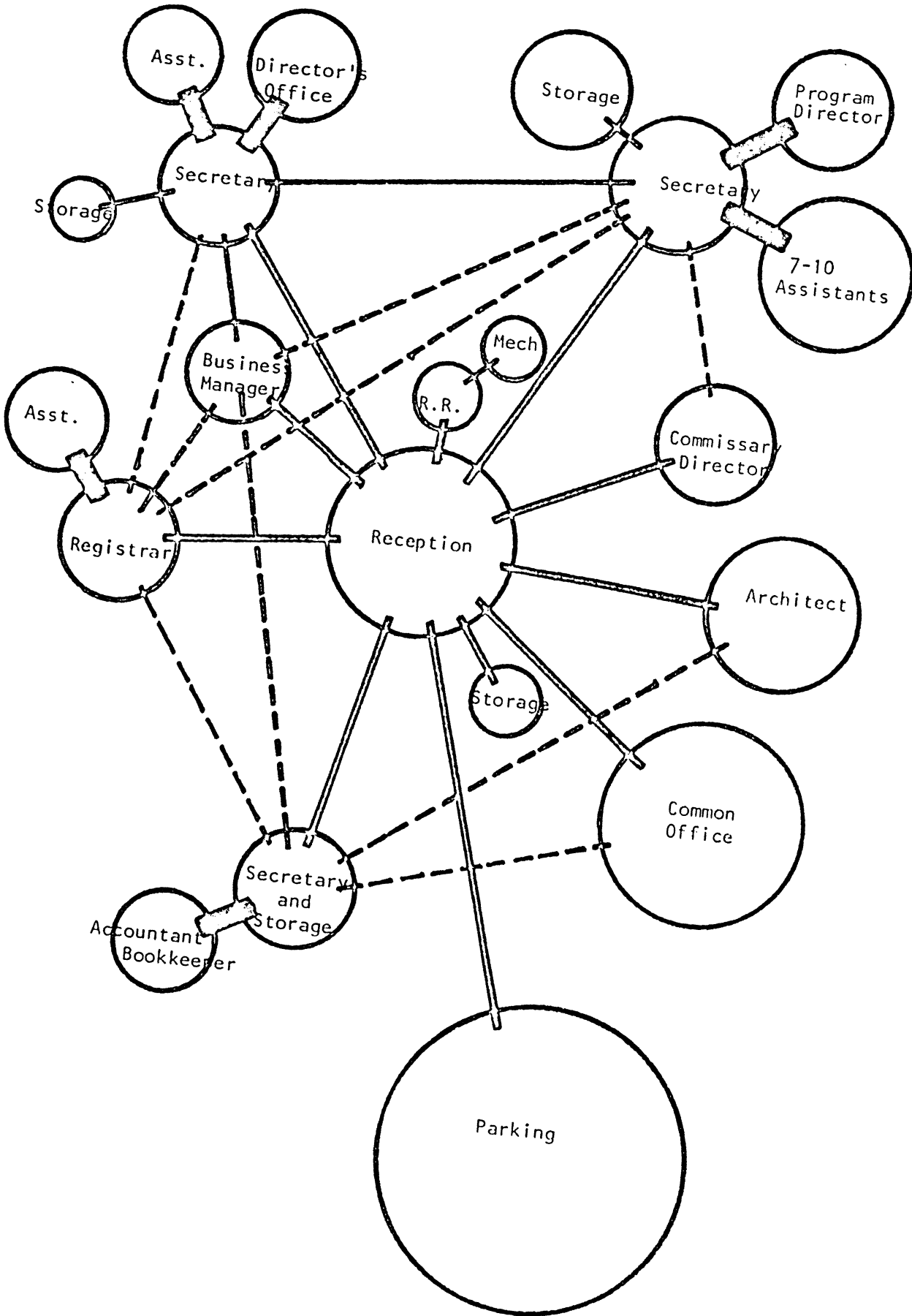


HEALTH LODGE

POST OFFICE



SERVICE COMPOUND



COMBINED OFFICE BUILDING

CONCLUSION

We are a youth-centered society and therefore we are constantly trying to meet the needs of our youth and improve them when necessary. The scouting program is one such attempt to improve. It builds young men of high moral standards who are capable of carrying their share of responsibilities in a democratic society. These are skilled young men trained in all fields of scoutcraft.

In order for the scouting program to accomplish this task, however, it must have the necessary facilities. Philmont Ranch has the necessary facilities. One problem though, the size of some of the buildings is hindering Philmont's ability to build and strengthen our young men. Therefore, I have made some suggestions to help solve this problem in order that Philmont can accommodate as many scouts as wish to go there.

---QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS---

RECEPTION AND INFORMATION

A. Sleeping Quarters	100 Sq. Ft.
B. Office	120 " "
C. Cover Porch	740 " "

COMBINED OFFICE BUILDINGCAMPING DIRECTOR

A. Director's Office	120 " "
B. Assistant	120 " "
C. Secretary and Reception	150 " "
D. Supply Storage	80 " "

ARCHITECT

A. Drafting Room including Conference Area	250 " "
--	---------

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER

A. Office for Accountant--Bookkeeper	120 " "
B. Office for Accountant Secretary and Storage of all Record and Files	180 " "

REGISTRAR

A. Office for Camp Registrar and Small Amount of Storage Area	140 " "
B. Assistant's Office	120 " "

PROGRAM PLANNER

A. Office for Program Director	120 " "
B. Large Office for 7-10 Assistants	700 " "
C. Reception and Secretary Office	150 " "

DIRECTOR OF COMMISSARY

A. Office for Director and Secretary	200 " "
--	---------

BUSINESS MANAGER

A. Office for Director and Secretary 200 Sq. Ft.

OTHER OFFICES FOR SUMMER HELP

A. Large Common Office Space 600 " "

COMMON FACILITIES

Rest Rooms 160 " "

Storage 250 " "

Reception 300 " "

Circulation 350 " "

Mechanical Equipment 120 " "

CONTROL CENTER BUILDINGPHOTOGRAPHY LABORATORY

A. Photography Process Room 80 " "

B. Photography Lab 500 " "

C. Office for Professional Photographer 120 " "

D. Office for All His Assistants 300 " "

CONTROL CENTER

A. Office for Trip Planner 150 " "

B. Large Common Area for His Assistant's Office 300 " "

BUS DISPATCHER

A. His Office will be located in above group 75 " "

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

A. Radio Room 80 " "

B. Switchboard Room 80 " "

C. Office Space for the Director of Communications and
Assistants 250 " "

PUBLIC RELATIONS

A. Director's Office	140	Sq. Ft.
B. Two Assistants Office (Shared)	180	" "
C. Combination Reception Room and Secretary Office	150	" "

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE

A. Common Office for all Ministers	380	" "
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SERVICE COMPOUNDPOST OFFICE

A. Teller's Cage	80	" "
B. Process Distribution	140	" "
C. Storage	80	" "

DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE

A. Combination Office and Equipment Repair Room	180	" "
B. Large Area for Storage of Equipment	2200	" "

COMMISSARY

A. Small Office	110	" "
B. Large Area for Storage and Distribution of Food	800	" "

LAUNDRY

A. One Large Area to House Machinery Storage and Receiving Desk	1200	" "
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TRADING POST

A. Addition to Open Sales Space	3500	" "
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HEALTH LODGE

A. 3 Treatment Rooms	220	" "	Each
B. 2 Isolation Rooms	180	" "	Each
C. 2 Wards (12 Beds)	720	" "	Each
D. Overnight Facilities for 1 or 2 Staff Members	100	" "	

E. Office for 3 Doctors	150	Sq. Ft. Each
F. Storage Room	100	" "
G. Reception Area	200	" "
H. Rest Rooms	160	" "
I. Mechanical Equipment	80	" "

STAFF LOUNGE

A. Television Room	400	" "
B. Game Room	2500	" "
C. Card Room	300	" "
D. Projection Room	800	" "
E. Canteen	450	" "
F. Rest Room	120	" "
G. Mechanical Equipment	60	" "

DINING LODGE

A. Eating Area to Serve 1000	8000	" "
B. Kitchen Facilities	2500	" "
C. Storage	600	" "
D. Lockers	300	" "
E. Preparation Area (Food)	650	" "

RANGER BUILDING

A. Large Briefing Room to hold 50 to 75 persons	800	" "
B. Chief Ranger's Office	120	" "
C. Assistant's Office	100	" "
D. Secretarys and Reception	150	" "

END NOTES

- (1) A Study of Adolescent Boys Copyright by University of Michigan and Boy Scouts of America. Printed USA-1955. For National Council - Boy Scouts of America - New Brunswick, New Jersey.
- (2) Scout Executive Manual 1963 Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, New Jersey
- (3) Baden-Powell: The Two Lives of a Hero Hillcourt, William, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York 1964
- (4) Exploring 1958 Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, New Jersey
- (5) 58th Annual Report to Congress, 90th Congress, 2nd Session, House Document No. 287-1968, Boy Scouts of America
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