

Name of Camp: Garcia Cow.

Time Period: 1910.

Camp Theme: Early wildlife conservation and how it connects to modern day conservation and Woodcraft Indians as a precursor to the BSA (Outdoor Skills).

Evening program: Seton stories/history (including Lobo story), songs.

Significance in American History:

Until his death in 1946, Seton championed the wolf—an animal that had previously been demonized in American civilization. "Ever since Lobo", Seton later wrote, "my sincerest wish has been to impress upon people that each of our native wild creatures is in itself a precious heritage that we have no right to destroy or put beyond the reach of our children."

Seton's story of Lobo touched the hearts of many, both in the US and the rest of the world, and was partly responsible for changing views towards the environment and provided a spur for the starting of the conservationist movement.

Woodcraft League of America, originally called the Woodcraft Indians and League of Woodcraft Indians, is a youth program. Established by Ernest Thompson Seton in 1902 it is often regarded as one of the earliest youth organizations in modern history. At first the group was for boys only but starting in 1915, after Seton's departure from the BSA, it would also include girls. Seton instructed the children in his town in Connecticut in outdoor "Woodcraft" – knowledge and skills of life in the woods – and based much of the group's terminology and structure on the misconceptions and about Native Americans that were common in that era.

The program spread internationally to become the Woodcraft Movement and many of these programs still exist. Seton's Woodcraft theme also had a strong influence on later youth programs and organizations, particularly, the Scout Movement.

Possible Characters:

Hartley Burr Alexander: (1873-1939) An ethnographer, anthropologist and poet who recorded dances, songs, poems and sacred stories from many First Peoples in North America. He was an instructor at Seton's College of Indian Wisdom in New Mexico. [age in 1910: 37]

Philip D. Fagans: (1884-1945) An officer for the Woodcraft League and edited several collections of books on Woodcraft. In 1909 he start working as a Boys' Work Secretary in New York City. He worked as a camp director, hosted by the YMCA of New York City and was an enthusiastic supporter of Seton's Woodcraft. After the founding of The Woodcraft League of America in 1916, he became its executive secretary and served in that capacity until 1922. He was also a member of the Camp Directors Association of America. [age in 1910: 26]

Alice Fletcher: (1838–1923) A teacher and ethnomusicologist who recorded songs, dances and rituals from many different First People's tribes. The Omaha Tribal Prayer that opens Woodcraft Councils is found in her book, "Indian Games and Dances". [age in 1910: 72]

Dr. Luther H. Gulick: (1865-1918) A co-founder of the Camp Fire Girls (1912). Dr. Gulick was a member of the Woodcraft Advisory Board for a number of years. Seton provided materials and a framework for their new organization for girls. Dr. Gulick designed a triangle logo representing the YMCA philosophy. This evolved into the block letter "Y" used in the modern YMCA logo, as well as the Springfield College seal. [age in 1910: 45]

Bernard Sterling Mason: (1896-1953) An ethnographer, educator and historian who taught at Seton's College of Indian Wisdom in the 1930's. He was a prolific writer on the subjects of woodcraft, Native American lore and handicrafts. His works include: Boomerangs; Drums, Tom Toms, and Rattles; and Woodsmanship. [age in 1910: 14]

Ellsworth Jaeger: (1897-1962) Author, artist, naturalist, youth worker, TV and radio personality, lecturer. Jaeger was Curator of Education and the Hayes Professor of Science at the Buffalo Museum of Science in Buffalo, New York. He established a Woodcraft Tribe among the museum staff, and had hundreds of members over the years. Many of his books have been reprinted in whole or in part. Jaeger's interest in natural history and Native Americans blossomed early, inspired by the writings of Ernest Thompson Seton to whom he wrote a fan letter at the age of nine. [age in 1910: 13]

Mary Hoisington: A Woodcraft League Board Member and wrote a series of novels for girls and boys about the joys of Woodcraft. Follow the adventures of young Zan, a girl Woodcrafter, and her band in the Wilds of Upstate New York.

Historical Background of Conservation in America:

1890s: Influenced by ideas and practices introduced from Germany, the forestry movement in the United States begins to promote scientific and "efficient" forest management.

1891: Congress passes the Forest Reserve Act, granting the President the power to establish forest reserves. President Benjamin Harrison sets aside land in Wyoming to form the nation's first forest reserve.

1892: John Muir founds the Sierra Club, dedicated to preserving wilderness. New York State establishes Adirondack Park, encompassing state lands in the Adirondack Forest Preserve and large areas of private land. President Benjamin Harrison creates what will become the nation's first wildlife preserve in Alaska.

1894: Lobo trapped on January 31, 1894. Congress passes an act prohibiting hunting in Yellowstone Park. John Muir publishes his first book, *The Mountains of California*.

1897: Congress approves the Forest Management Act, which designates Forest Reserves as national resources for timber harvesting, grazing, and mining. Gifford Pinchot is appointed chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, the precursor to the U.S. Forest Service.

1900: Jesus G. Abreu, patriarch of the Abreu family, passes away.

1901: Conservationist, outdoorsman and sportsman Theodore Roosevelt becomes the President of the United States. John Muir publishes *Our National Parks*. The book establishes Muir as the leading advocate for wilderness preservation in the United States.

1903: President Theodore Roosevelt establishes a federally protected wildlife refuge at Pelican Island, Florida. The first of fifty-three wildlife sanctuaries he creates as President, Pelican Island sets the precedent for today's National Wildlife Refuge System.

1905: The Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture becomes the U.S. Forest Service, and Gifford Pinchot becomes its first chief. Congress transfers responsibility for the nation's Forest Reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Forest Service. The National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals is founded in New York.

1906: Congress approves the American Antiquities Act, authorizing the President to establish national monuments to protect archaeological sites.

1909: William Howard Taft is elected President.

Present Time at Garcia Cow:

Early 1910: January, Pinchot is fired from the Forest Service amid the “Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy”. February 8th, the BSA is officially founded. April 21st, Mark Twain passes away. May 16th, The U.S. Bureau of Mines is founded, in part, to address worker safety and resource conservation. New Mexico territorial legislature begins writing a constitution to start the statehood process.

Summer of 1910: Group of prominent professionals working on a feasibility study for College of Indian Wisdom/Woodcrafter Indian Camp.

Future Developments:

1912: New Mexico gains statehood.

1916: The National Park Service is established, and Stephen T. Mather is appointed first Director. Sieur de Monts National Monument is founded in Maine. The Monument is later reclassified as Acadia National Park, the first national park east of the Mississippi River.

1919: Congress passes a bill establishing Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona and Zion National Park in Utah.

1922: Waite Phillips begins buying land in the area, including much of the land belonging to the Abreu family.

1935: The Historic Sites and Buildings Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to document, acquire, and preserve historic properties.

1947: Everglades National Park is established.

1949: The National Trust for Historic Preservation is chartered by the U.S. Congress. The Trust, a private, nonprofit organization, works to protect historic buildings, neighborhoods and landscapes. Aldo Leopold's A Sand County Almanac is published.

1964: The Wilderness Act is passed by Congress and signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson. Congress enacts the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

1966: Congress passes the National Historic Preservation Act. The Act expands the National Register of Historic Places, and authorizes federal preservation grants to the states.

1968: National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the National Trails Act are approved.

1969: The Cuyahoga River in Ohio catches fire for the 13th time since the 1880's, spurring the national debate on water pollution.

1970: The National Environmental Policy Act establishes a federal responsibility to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage. The Environmental Protection Agency is established by President Richard M. Nixon via executive order.

1972: The World Heritage Convention is adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). This treaty encourages the identification and protection of outstanding cultural and natural heritage around the world. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 is updated, expanded, and renamed The Clean Water Act.

1993: A group of ranchers from a million-acre region in southern Arizona and New Mexico form the Malpai Borderlands Group, a nonprofit organization dedicated to achieving more sustainable ranching techniques and protecting the area's unfragmented landscape. Working with scientists, government officials, and the Nature Conservancy, the group implements new range management practices that improve grazing and enhance the region's biodiversity. The project is an example of the growing emphasis on "community-based conservation" in the United States.

Regional info & FAQs:

Regional trivia: Abreu Family is still prominent in the area, the family lived at the Rayado settlement in 1910 (current day Rayado/Kit Carson). Charlie Cyphers continues to operate the Contention Mine on the side of Clear Creek Mountain (current day Mt. Phillips). Baldy gold rush is long past, but mining continues to be profitable into the next decade. The Chase family (Manly and Nettie Chase) is active and well known in the area.

Who's the President: William Howard Taft.

How many states/stars on flag: 46.

Characters' Clothing and Appearance:

Women: High necked or collared blouses with gored (A-line) or skirts in heavy, sturdy fabrics with gored petticoat underneath, low-heeled lace-up work shoes; apron for housekeeping and dirty maintenance tasks. Gathered skirts about 3 inches above ankle with aprons only. For evening program, finer fabrics for blouses and gored skirts, pretty shawl or cape, clean shoes or boots. Colors include lots of browns, dark reds, green, navy and denim blue. Prints and simple plaids in a variety of colors especially for work blouses. See photo models with chapter 3 of online training.

Accessories include: Shawls, capes and jackets, wool for warmth and rain protection. Jewelry, minimal for these women, but perhaps for the Evening Program, a locket, cameo pin; small watches on a chain or pin; Handkerchiefs, plain or print cotton for work; lace or crochet trim; hairpieces and combs of plain tortoise shell; stockings, black or dark brown opaque tights for day and black or white for Evening Program.

Appearance: Orderly even in work clothing; housekeeping is plain but tidy; hairstyles of the period are long hair drawn back into a bun or up on top of the head. No obviously dyed or colored hair.

Men: Henley knit shirts or cotton collarless shirts with fuller button-fly trousers of the period in heavy cottons, twill, denim and wool with button on suspenders and work boots for day. Dark colors top to bottom for work. Some bib overalls without the brand name tags, often worn with a blazer jacket over the top. For Evening: Nicer cotton shirts with collars, perhaps a wide tie and bowtie or two; pressed looking pants of period; some buttoned vests of wool, rougher, serviceable fabrics and clean shoes or boots. Colors generally darker.

Accessories include: Handkerchiefs, white or subtle print, (no bandanas); Hats, billed caps, period narrow brim and bowler styles but well-worn; jacket or dark shirts. For warmth: Wool jackets and vests. See photo models with Chapter 3 of online training.

Appearance: Orderly as much as possible; dirty only as work has made you; equipment and tools, well organized, hairstyles of the period were short - to the ears and above nape of the

neck. Some could be a little stragglier, but not long hair. No obviously dyed hair colors. Pomades and other grease based styling products were common in the Edwardian era.

Props: Leatherbound note and sketch books, fountain pens or pencils (the classic yellow coating is period correct), pocket watches.

Language: Standard American English dependent on the region in which your character grew up.

Activities:

- Inspired by Seton and his work, the group of professionals has come together to compile a feasibility study for a Woodcraft Camp.

Part of the camp's goal is to compile and publish a magazine/book celebrating the flora, fauna and landscape of northern New Mexico. Using an appropriate prompt, crews could be invited to submit (as freelance, writers, poets, journalists) to contribute to this inaugural publication with short articles, reflections, sketches, poems, songs and so on. The crews work could be submitted to Philmont news and/or be part of an anthology of writing and art that is published more formally at the end of each summer.

- Inspection of skulls, hides, tracks, etc. How to look for signs of animals in the wild. Observation of wildlife habitats, etc. Discuss historic and modern wildlife conservation techniques, how Philmont and UU Bar manage, etc.

- Scouting Games/Woodcraft Games: Use some of his early games, ones that can relate to tracking animals, spotting, (<http://www.inquiry.net/traditional/seton/birch/index.htm>)

Staff Roles and Responsibilities as Historical Interpreters:

Greeting -- In character, first person interpretation.

Check-in -- Out of character, third person interpretation.

Submission to feasibility study/publication -- In character

Woodcraft games -- In character (<http://www.inquiry.net/traditional/seton/birch/index.htm>)

Campers' Roles:

Local youth enlisted to try-out the new Woodcraft Camp, learn about conservation and the philosophy of Ernest Thompson Seton.

Positive Values Depicted at Garcia Cow:

- Knowledge and respect of the land, wildlife, minerals and natural resources.
- An overview of Seton's philosophy as a naturalist, writer and artist.
- Overview of origins of conservation in America and how early practice compares with today.

References and Research:

Select Books by Ernest Thompson Seton:

- How to Catch Wolves (1894)
- Studies in the Art Anatomy of Animals (1896)
- Wild Animals I Have Known (1898)
- Lives of the Hunted (1901)
- Woodmyth and Fable (1905)

- Animal Heroes (1905)
- Life-Histories of Northern Animals (2 volumes) (1909)
- The Forester's Manual (1910)
- Wild Animal Ways (1916)
- The Ten Commandments in the Animal World (1923)
- Lobo, Bingo, The Pacing Mustang (1930)
- Famous Animal Stories (1932)
- Animals Worth Knowing (1934)
- Mainly about Wolves (1937)
- The Best of Ernest Thompson Seton (1949)

Woodcraft Indian Movement:

- The Book of Camping and Woodcraft: A Guidebook For Those Who Travel In The Wilderness, Kephart, Horrace · <http://www.inquiry.net/traditional/seton/birch/index.htm>
- The Book of Woodcraft (1921), ET Seton
- The Woodcraft Manual for Boys; the Seventeenth Birch Bark Roll (1918), ET Seton
- The Woodcraft Manual for Girls; the Eighteenth Birch Bark Roll (1918), ET Seton
- The Book of Woodcraft and Indian Lore (1922), ET Seton
- The Manual of the Woodcraft Indians (1915), ET Seton
- The Book for Junior Woodsmen, A. S. Barnes

Conservationism:

- Man and Nature, George Perkins Marsh
- A Sand County Almanac, Aldo Leopold
- Silent Spring, Rachel Carson
- Reconstructing Conservation: Finding Common Ground, edited by Ben Minteer and Robert Manning
- American Women Conservationists: Twelve Profile, Madelyn Holmes
- Our National Parks, John Muir
- Reading the Forested Landscape: A Natural History of New England, Tom Wessels
- An American Idea: The Making of the National Parks, Kim Heacox
- A Word for Nature: Four Pioneering Environmental Advocates, Robert Dorman
- Uncommon Ground: Rethinking the Human Place in Nature, William Cronon
- The Most Important Fish In The Sea, H Bruce Franklin
- Trout Are Made of Trees, April Pulley Sayre
- The Big Burn, Timothy Egan