

Early Scouting in New South Wales

J.X. Coutts file notes.

*Transcriptions (where provided) from the original
(all errors intact) are included for searchability.*

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION
New South Wales Branch

"HOW SCOUTING CAME TO AUSTRALIA"

The first copies of "Scouting for Boys" written by Baden-Powell, to reach Australia were sent to Mr. Roydhouse of the "Sunday Times", Sydney. The reason they were sent to Mr. Roydhouse is as follows:

At the conclusion of the Boer War (1901), a number of citizens in Sydney expressed the desire to pay tribute to Colonel Baden-Powell, the Hero of Mafeking.

Following a public meeting, the "Sunday Times" newspaper of Sydney, of which Mr. Roydhouse was Editor, opened a fund for the purpose of buying a Charger and presenting it to B.-P. When the money was subscribed, the problem of sending the type of horse desired to England necessitated the Committee deciding to present B.-P. with a saddle and sword, together with other accoutrements.

The presentation was duly made by Mr. Roydhouse in England in 1902.

When B.-P. had written the book "Scouting for Boys", he sent some copies to Mr. Roydhouse in Sydney, not even thinking that he would attempt to start Scouting in Australia. B.-P. was the most surprised man in the world when Mr. Roydhouse informed him that Scout patrols were forming up in Australia.

The above details have been confirmed by Mr. Roydhouse, B.-P. himself and Lady Baden-Powell; and on her last visit to Australia Lady B.-P. said that she would look into the matter of returning to Australia the sword presented to B.-P. after the Boer War, as she felt it was really the means of Scouting coming to Australia so soon after its introduction to England.

The sword is at present in the possession of the Australian Boy Scouts Council, to whom Lady Baden-Powell recently presented it.

THE GAME OF SCOUTING

It was in 1907 that Baden-Powell held an experimental camp on Brownsea to test his ideas which he incorporated in his book "Scouting for Boys", and it was in 1908 that the book first appeared to fire the imagination of boys and unintentionally start a movement which spread in a few years to all corners of the earth.

Today there are ^{eight} ~~seven~~ million Scouts in over one hundred countries of the world, and the number continues to grow.

Scouting grew spontaneously. B.-P. intended "Scouting for Boys" to provide programme suggestions and material for existing boys' organisations. But as a result of the book, boys all over the country formed themselves into Scout Patrols and chose Scoutmasters from adults of their acquaintance.

In that way the Scout Movement came into being and Baden-Powell became its Chief Scout.

How can we account for this phenomenal spread of the game of Scouting? What is there about it that attracts like a magnet, boys of all classes, colours, languages and religions? It is because the whole scheme of Scouting is based on the normal desires of the boy. It provides a natural outlet for his bubbling energy, which is harnessed to good purpose.

To the boy, Scouting is fun; it is a great game played with his comrades, as campers, pioneers and frontiersmen.

The aim of Scouting is to produce better citizens. It provides opportunities for developing those qualities of character which make the good citizen - honour, self-discipline and self-reliance, sense of duty and of respect for others.

How are these opportunities provided? What is the Scout method of character-training? Scouting recognises that a boy is capable of following an ideal if it is set before him as a standard of conduct and if he is given the opportunity of expressing those ideals in the form of service to others. So that on becoming a Boy Scout a boy of his own free will makes the Scout Promise. It is this Promise which forms the found-

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It will be observed that this Law is not a series of prohibitions; but a positive statement of decent behaviour. When a boy becomes a Scout he promises to do his best to live up to this standard.

The Law and Promise are not taught so much by word of mouth as by the whole system of training. Boys learn by doing and the activities of Scouting are directed by the spirit of the Law and Promise.

The activities of Scouting satisfy the boy's craving for romance and adventure. As far as possible they take place in the open air and include camping, observation, stalking, nature study, etc. He is not taught these things by set lessons or lectures but his Scouting is part of a great game with all the fun of boy-companionship. He learns to look after himself, to appreciate the wonders of nature and he learns the value of co-operation and companionship.

An important part of the Scout method is the Patrol System. The boys of a Troop are divided into small units or Patrols of six to eight boys under a Patrol Leader, who is given considerable responsibility in training the members of his Patrol. The Patrol Leaders also play a part in the running of the Troop as members of the Court of Honour. This system develops leadership and initiative, satisfies that "gang instinct" among boys and canalises it into socially useful purposes.

Under the badge scheme a Scout advances from one practical achievement to another by gaining badges. The three efficiency badges develop all-round Scout knowledge. They are Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class. By the time a Scout reaches First Class standard, he is proficient in a variety of things. He will have a good knowledge and experience of camping; he will be able to swim and be able to deal with emergencies and accidents. He will have a good knowledge of birds and trees, and his pioneering knowledge will include knotting, lashing and splicing, tree-felling and trimming.

After a Scout has gained his Second Class Badge he may work for a number of Proficiency Badges. Some of these are particularly intended as Public Service training, while others encourage boys to develop a skill or hobby which may or may not prove useful in choosing a livelihood but which certainly provide him with pleasant leisure time pursuits. Every Scout is

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THE PASSING YEARS.

Milestones in the Progress of Scouting.

- 1907 Chief Scout's first experimental camp on Brownsea Island.
- 1908 Publication of "Scouting for Boys".
Foundation of Boy Scout Movement..
Experimental camp at Humshaugh.
- 1909 Rally of 11,000 Scouts at Crystal Palace.
Rally of 6,000 Scouts at Glasgow.
Chief Scout created K.C.V.O. and K.C.B.
- 1911 King George reviewed Scouts at Windsor Great Park.
- 1912 B-P in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.
Royal Charter of Incorporation granted.
- 1913 Birmingham Rally and Exhibition.
- 1914 Queen Alexandra's Rally, Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall.
Manchester Conference.
War: Scouts on coastguard and other duties.
- 1916 Start of Wolf Cub Branch; Wolf Cubs' Handbook published.
Opening of Roland House Settlement.
- 1917 Commissioners Conference at Matlock.
Imperial Headquarters opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (20th June).
- 1918 Inauguration of Rover Scout Branch.
- 1919 Opening of Gilwell Park Training Centre.
- 1920 First International Conference and Jamboree at Olympia.
B-P proclaimed Chief Scout of the World.
International Bureau started.
- 1921 B-P created Baronet.
- 1922 Posse of Welcome for Prince of Wales at Alexandra Palace.
Second International Conference at Paris.
"Rovering to Success" published.
- 1923 B-P received G.C.V.O.
International Chalet at Kandersteg, Switzerland opened.
- 1924 Imperial Jamboree at Wembley.
Second World Jamboree at Copenhagen.
Third International Conference at Copenhagen.
- 1925 Handicapped (Special Tests) Branch started.
- 1926 Rover Moot at Albert Hall, London.
Fourth International Conference at Kandersteg, Switzerland.
- 1927 Open Conference at Bournemouth. Pilgrimage to Brownsea.
- 1928 Rover Moot at Birmingham.

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- 1929 Coming-of-Age World Jamboree, Arrowe Park, Birkenhead.
B-P created Baron Baden-Powell of Gilwell.
Fifth International Conference, Birkenhead.
- 1930 Rover Moot, Auchengillan, Scotland.
- 1931 World Rover Moot at Kandersteg.
Sixth International Conference at Vienna.
- 1932 International Sea Scout Jamboree in Poland.
First Scout "Gang Show".
- 1933 Fourth World Jamboree, Godollo, Hungary.
Seventh International Conference, Hungary.
Scouters' and Guiders' Baltic Cruise.
- 1934 First St. George's Day Service at Windsor.
Scouters' and Guiders' Mediterranean Cruise.
Demonstration of Scouting in Albert Hall.
- 1935 Second World Rover Moot, Ingaro, Sweden.
8th International Conference, Sweden.
King George V's Jubilee Chain of Beacons.
- 1936 "Boy Scout" at Albert Hall.
R.R.S. "Discovery" given to Boy Scouts Association.
B-P to South African Jamboree.
- 1937 Chief Scout at first all-India Jamboree.
Scout and Guide Coronation Service at Westminster Abbey.
National Sale of Coronation programmes organised.
Order of Merit conferred on B-P.
Fifth World Jamboree, Vogelenzang, Holland.
Ninth International Conference, The Hague.
- 1938 First International Cub Conference, Gilwell Park.
The Boy Scout Fund.
- 1939 World Rover Moot, Monzie, Scotland.
Tenth International Conference, Edinburgh.
War: Scouts on National Service (A.R.P. messengers,
salvage collections etc.)
- 1941 Death of Lord Baden-Powell (January 8th).
Lord Somers appointed Chief Scout.
Air Scouts formed.
- 1942 Death of Duke of Connaught, President of the Association.
King appointed Duke of Gloucester, President of the Association.
Four King's Scouts toured Canada and U.S.A. to demonstrate
British Scouts' War Service.
H.M. The King visits I.H.Q.
- 1943 National Air Scout Exhibition.
- 1944 National Sea Scout Exhibition.
Death of Lord Somers (July).
- 1945 Lord Rowallan appointed Chief Scout of Great Britain
(February 22nd).
Lord Rowallan proclaimed Chief Scout of the British
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Gilwell Park re-opened by Chief Scout.

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Rear-Admiral Viscount Mountbatten appointed Commodore of Sea Scouts.
- 1947 Chief Scout's Tour of West Africa.
Memorial to B-P unveiled by H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester in Westminster Abbey..
Sixth World Jamboree at Moisson, France.
Eleventh International Scout Conference at Chateau Rosny, France.
Royal Wedding; Scouts on duty in Westminster Abbey, and as official Souvenir programme sellers.
- 1948 40TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.
B-P Guild of Old Scouts inaugurated (June 1st).
First post-war National Conference, Filey, Yorks.
- 1949 National "Bob-a-Job" Week inaugurated.
First International Camp ("Agoon") for Handicapped Scouts, Holland.
Fourth World Rover Moot, Norway.
Twelfth Biennial Scout Conference, Elvestad, Norway.
Berets introduced for Scouts over 15.
- 1950 Chief Scout tours Rhodesia, Nyasaland and South Africa.
Soap Box Derbys resumed.
Air Ministry recognition scheme for Air Scouts.
Chief Scout tours East Africa.
"Gang Show" resumed - visited by Princess Margaret.
- 1951 General Sir Rob Lockhart appointed a Deputy Chief Scout.
Princess Elizabeth inspected Empire Scouts at Clarence House (July 28th).
13th International Scout Conference, Salzburg, Austria.
Seventh World Jamboree, Bad Ischl, Austria (3rd-13th August).
- 1952 Death of Sir Percy Everett, Deputy Chief Scout.
1st World Indaba, Gilwell Park.
- 1953 Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
- Scouts nation-wide Bonfire Chain.
- Scouts on duty on Route and in Westminster Abbey.
- Scouts on duty at Lord Chamberlains Office.
- Scouts sell 700,000 Coronation Programmes.
Fifth World Rover Moot - Kandersteg, Switzerland.
14th International Scout Conference - Lichtenstein.
British Boy Scouts Association receive Honorary Freedom of the Borough of Chingford.
H.M. Queen Elizabeth II accepts Order of the Gold Wolf.
Gang Show's 21st Birthday visited by Princess Margaret.
- 1954 Scout strength in U.K. exceeds half million for first time.
1,000 Queen Scouts attend mass reception at Gilwell Park.
Berets allowed for Scouts under 15.
Chief Scout Tours Mediterranean.
Chief Scout Tours Scandinavia.
Gang Show visited by H.M. Queen Elizabeth.
- 1955 F. Haydn Dimmock - Editor of "The Scout" for 36 years - dies.
8th World Jamboree at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.
15th International Conference - Canada.
Biggest Scout Airlift - 1,000 British Scouts fly Atlantic.
R.R.S. Discovery handed over to Admiralty.

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COMING EVENTS.

- 1956 Wolf Cub Week - to celebrate 40th Anniversary of the
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- 1957 JUBILEE JAMBOREE - SUTTON PARK - WARWICKSHIRE. August
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THE ATTACHED IS AN EXTRACT FROM PART THREE OF
COUTTS HISTORY - I OFFER THREE SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS
INCLUSION

- 1 BE LINKED UP WITH PART THREE HEREIN ENCLOSED
- 2 BE GIVEN A BLOCK WITHIN THE STORY
- 3 BY ABBREVIATION BE MADE THE CAPTION FOR THE
PHOTOGRAPH IF YOU DECIDE TO PUBLISH THE PHOTO
OF SCOUTS WEARING THIS BOLSTER

F W EDDES

The Carrying of Camping gear was a problem
for scouts; there were no packs as we know them
today and the boys went into Camp carrying a
swag like a bushman. It was decided to try out
a better method of carrying Camp gear; a type of
bolster was made by rolling up blankets and
rolling inside them quite a lot of personal
gear, as blankets were white or creamy coloured,
this bolster had the appearance of a long jam
roll - the ends were ~~drawn~~ brought
together forming a and tied. This horse-shoe
type bolster went over one shoulder of the Scout
and under one arm. District Scoutmaster Biddles
led a party of Scouts from Campbelltown via Appin
to Wollongong, South Coast, equipped in this manner
which created much interest along the route.
The bolster proved to be cumbersome and rather
heating to the body, so other methods were
adopted.

Transcription: The carrying of Camping gear was a problem for scouts; there were no packs as we know them today and the boys went into Camp carrying a swag like a bushman. It was decided to try out a better method of carrying camp gear; a type of bolster was made by rolling inside the blankets quite a lot of personal gear - the ends were brought together and tied. This horse-shoe type bolster went over one shoulder of the Scouts and under one arm. District Scoutmaster Biddles led a party of Scouts from Campbelltown via Appin to Wollongong, South Coast, equipped in this manner which created much interest along the route. The bolster proved to be cumbersome and rather heating to the body; so other methods were adopted.

WORLD BUREAU

(? should we inform them re wrong facts published about beginnings of Scouting in Aust. C. Jackson's letter to be acknowledged later)

THE SCOUT ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH
MEMORABILIA CENTRE

D. 16/6/1962.

5th June, 62.

HJS:EK

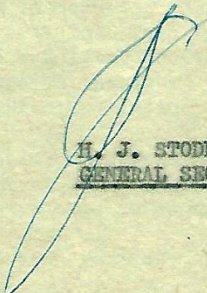
C. R. Nichols, Esq., O.B.E.,
12 Finhaven Court,
Kew, E.4. Victoria.

Dear Roy:

For your information I attach copies of letter and enclosure sent to me by our good friend Charlie Jackson, which refers to the early history of Scouting here. Do you feel that the matter should be referred to the World Bureau or not? I will await your advice.

Trusting you are well, and with kind regards -

Yours truly,


H. J. STODDART,
GENERAL SECRETARY.

Encls.



BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

South Coast and Tablelands Area



HEADQUARTERS:

TELEPHONE J1099

PRESIDENT:
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A. A. PARISH, B.SC. (MET.)

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SHOALHAVEN
EUROBODALLA
FAR SOUTH
MONARO
TABLELANDS

67 WENTWORTH STREET,
PORT KEMBLA.

3rd April, 1962

The General Secretary
Boy Scouts Association,
Mr. H. J. Stoddart,
265 George Street,
SYDNEY



Dear Stoddy,

In the recent issue of "Facts on World Scouting" issued by the International Bureau, there is a page on Australia.

In it is stated that "Patrols of Scouts" were started in various parts of Australia during 1908, in all probability by boys who came from England with their parents".

I would like to suggest that this Branch asks Australian Boy Scouts Association Headquarters to convey to the World Bureau, the information we have available on the beginning of Scouting in Australia as contained in the attached article. This information was substantiated by Mr. Roydhouse and later confirmed by Lady Baden-Powell who sent to Australia the sword that was the link with the starting of Scouting in Australia.

I feel that unless we get this information to the right quarter as soon as possible we will be too late to have people available to confirm the story,

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Area Commissioner

THE SCOUT ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH
MEMORABILIA CENTRE

This is the second of a series of articles written by Mr. C. A. Roberts, which may contain some events not well known before.

How Scouting was Started

— "The Planting of the Acorn".

One day in April, 1904, B.P. inspected the Boys' Brigade Annual Drill, after having seen them the previous year at an indoor gathering.

This God fearing organisation began as a result of the efforts of William Smith in 1883.

B.P. saw that the boys were eager to execute marching, drill and band playing in the spirit of adventure, but was worried because he thought it too military and should involve greater variety such as physical exercise and observation.

With King Edward VII, England became a period of turmoil which signified itself by financial crises, gross malnutrition and crime.

Stimulated by his thoughts on the South African Constabulary, in his earlier days, he sketched out his ideas, which he called "Scouting for Boys" and sent it to William Smith in April, 1906.

Although not received with great enthusiasm, the article was being used by educators as a teaching aid.

He consulted many books on a variety of subjects - training among primitive races, gymnastics and the rules of existing bodies such as the Boys' Brigade and the Church Lads' Brigade.

A book titled "The Birch Bark Roll of the Woodcraft Indians" resulted in B.P. arranging a meeting with its author, Ernest Seton. Things such as badges earned for various subjects and camps being run by a council appeared in a more detailed paper of his scheme completed in February, 1907.

He had a circular published and because of its good reception, persuaded C. Arthur Pearson Co. Ltd. to put it in book form - "Scouting for Boys". But before this was done, B.P. decided to try out his scheme in practice, and so the world renowned Brownsea Island adventure was born.

*HOT S.M.
(History of the Scout Movement)*

NOVEMBER, 1968.

SCOUTING IN NEW SOUTH WALES

17

Transcription:

How Scouting was Started

— "The Planting of the Acorn"

One day in April 1904, B.P. inspected the Boys Brigade Annual Drill, after having seen them the previous year at an indoor gathering.

This God fearing organisation began as a result of the efforts of William Smith in 1883.

B.P. saw that the boys were eager to execute marching, drill and band playing in the spirit of adventure, but was worried because he thought it too military and should involve greater variety such as physical exercise and observation.

With King Edward VII, England became a period of turmoil which signified itself by financial crises, gross malnutrition and crime.

Stimulated by his thoughts on the South African Constabulary, in his earlier days, he sketched out his ideas, which he called "Scouting for Boys" and sent it to William Smith in April, 1906.

Although not received with great enthusiasm, the article was being used by educators as a teaching aid.

He consulted many books on a variety of subjects - training, among primitive races, gymnastics and the rule of existing bodies such as the Boys Brigade and the Church Lads Brigade.

A book titled "The Birch Bark Roll of the Woodcraft Indians" resulted in B.P. arranging a meeting with its author, Ernst Seton. Things such as badges earned for various subjects and camps being run by a council appeared in a more detailed paper of his scheme completed in February, 1907.

He had a circular published and because of its good reception, persuaded C. Arthur Pearson Co. Ltd. to put in book form - "Scouting for Boys". But before this was done, B.P. decided to try out his scheme in practice, and so the world renowned Brownsea Island adventure was born.

HOT S.M. (History of the Scout Movement)

A SHORT HISTORY OF SCOUTING IN THE STATE OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

The early history of the Scout Movement in New South Wales is also the record of the foundation of the Movement in Australia. It was in Sydney that the Movement was born and from there in a very short time it spread throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

The first record of any patrol in New South Wales is that referring to the 1st Mosman, the patrol being known as the "Kangaroos".

The uniform consisted of Cadet hat, white sweater with belt and dark shorts. It might be stated that at this early date there was no official uniform, each patrol adopting its own.

By the end of September 1908 a number of patrols had been formed and it is interesting to note that Glen Innes was the first country town which had a patrol of Scouts in New South Wales.

It became apparent that some organisation was urgently needed as patrols were being formed in many places throughout the State and in the majority of cases they were formed by the boys themselves, some of whom were quite capable but others met the usual troubles owing to inexperienced leadership.

In October 1908 the first meeting in connection with a Council of Control was called and a Committee was formed and many representative citizens joined this Committee. The 1908 edition of "Scouting for Boys" was adopted as the handbook for New South Wales and the name "League of Boy Scouts (Australian Section)" was given to the new organisation.

The strength of the Boy Scouts in New South Wales at the end of 1908 was 155 registered patrols with a membership of 1,200. The names of some of the first registered Troops are as follow :— 1st Mosman, 1st City, 1st Leichhardt, 1st Toongabbie, 1st Petersham, 1st Woollahra, 1st Glebe, 1st Neutral Bay, 1st Redfern and 1st Hurstville, and a number of these Troops are still in existence, after a period of 28 years.

To sum up the position at the end of 1908 was very healthy, there being 11 Troops and 155 patrols duly registered. It is significant that the great need of the Movement in its early days was that of leaders and this need is still felt to-day.

His Excellency the State Governor, Sir Harry Rawson accepted the position of Patron to the Movement in New South Wales, the President being the Honourable C.G. Wade, F.C. (Later Sir Charles Wade). It was in 1909 that the first official message was received from Colonel R.S. Baden-Powell. The text of the message was "Brotherhood" and the new organisation was congratulated on its rapid progress.

The uniform as we know it to-day was adopted by the Executive Committee as official in New South Wales, thus doing away with a number of curious rig-outs.

The "League of Scouts" in New South Wales lost a firm friend in Sir Harry Rawson who left the State on 24th March 1909, and a large muster of Scouts was at the wharf to bid him farewell.

The new Governor, Lord Chelmsford, accepted the position vacated by Sir Harry Rawson.

Mention must be made of another generous benefactor to the Movement in its early days and who has continued right up to the present as such and this is Miss Charles-Fairfax.

The Governor-General of Australia, Earl Dudley, was deeply interested in the Movement and his son, the Honourable Rodick Ward, joined the 1st Mosman Troop.

About this time the second edition of "Scouting for Boys" was issued giving details of the 1st Aid and Proficiency Badges and there was keen rivalry to be the first Scout in New South Wales to qualify for one of these. The standard to qualify was very high and the first presentation of badges was made by the State Governor, Lord Chelmsford at Rose Bay on 15th November 1909 when about 700 Scouts marched past the State Governor.

On this occasion Lord Chelmsford was presented with a gold Thanks Badge and was the first recipient of this Badge.

Camping in those early days generally left much to be desired and camp raiding was permissible, and some of our older Scouters have stirring recollections of exciting moments when they were either taking part in a raid or being raided. The idea was that each Troop when in camp should have its flagpole so many yards away from the tents and in the centre of the camp. The raiding party only had to gain access (without being seen) and rush the flagpole to claim a capture, but in many cases these raids were carried out at night and resulted in a rough and tumble was was not appreciated by the parents of the more timid boys.

The first Scout Trek was held during the Christmas holidays of 1909 by the 1st Leichhardt Troop, and the route covered was from Campbelltown to Wollongong and then to National Park.

The number of Troops and Scouts in December 1909 was estimated as follows:-- City Troops 52, membership 2,000... Country Troops 20, membership 450. From this time until the present day the Movement has made consistent progress.

The first Training Camp was situated at Korman Hurst but after a few years the Association obtained a special lease of land at Pennant Hills where our present Training Camp is situated, and Courses such as Wood Badge Courses, Patrol Leaders' Training etc. are carried out.

The following figures will be of general interest:--

Year	Troops	Packs	Crews	Officers	Cubs	Scouts	Rovers	Sea Scouts
1935	413	340	128	1392	5994	8343	1245	218
1934	421	355	137	1297	6137	8899	1317	177
1933	438	359	---	1353	6485	9565	1278	187
1932	406	341	---	1070	7162	9312	1134	125
1931	366	286	---	839	6281	8326	878	62
1930	359	266	---	753	4665	7097	633	44
1929	340	239	---	661	4583	7040	570	---
1928	398	215	---	609	4901	7610	380	---
1927	288	205	---	589	4401	7268	251	12509
1926	296	202	---	536	4244	7407	237	12424
1925	253	133	---	443	3290	6162	216	10111
1924	198	108	---	323	2083	5539	162	6108
1923	192	103	---	292	1821	4986	142	7847
1922	153	80	---	244	1612	4462	89	843
1921	121	57	---	206	761	3529	61	458
1920	78	22	---	137	387	2838	---	33
1948	521	422	115	1961	8842	9649	1038	551

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FOREWORD

The early history of the Scout Movement in N.S.W. is also the record of the foundation of the Movement in Australia. It was in Sydney that the Movement was born but, in a short time, it spread throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand. It is very hard to write an account of the early days owing to there being so few records; but it should be understood that everything in these articles, in the main, is correct, the author being in the happy position of having access to all existing records and personally knowing nearly all those connected with the early days of Scouting in this State.

Although some may condemn the early methods, in the light of our twenty years' experience, still this fact remains - although Scouting in N.S.W. has had many setbacks, there has never been any breakaway in N.S.W. or a rival body of Scouts such as existed in other States. Those who pioneered the Scout Movement built well; it has been built up brick by brick as these articles will tell. It was far different work to that of those who came later. The Pioneers were dealing with something unknown that had to be shaped as it grew. Every Scout and every Officer (Scouter) was raw. Those who came after found a great Movement - how great may best be gathered from the letterpress and illustrations of the early reviews. They found the ground cleared and the spade work done; Officers were trained and many experienced Scouts came forward performing the work of leaders and Scoutmasters. There was not one serious blunder at any time in the Movement in which not only boys but parents and the general public had to be educated. Even minor mistakes were few, and a tremendous work was accomplished under great difficulties.

The need of such a Movement as the "Boy Scouts" was a long-felt want in 1908. The Boys' Clubs and Cadet Corps which then catered for the Boy were more or less failures owing to the lack of moral tone in most of them; so, on the 28th June, 1908, when "The Sunday Times" published an article by the hero of Mafeking (then Colonel Baden-Powell), telling of the new movement for boys that he was forming in Great Britain, together with letters from many leading men in England, it attracted attention from many who could see the appeal his ideas would make to the boy. It is to that publication in the "Sunday Times" then under Mr. T.R. Roydhouse as Editor-Chief that the credit is due for the introduction of Scouting in N.S.W.

But it was amongst the boys themselves that it made the biggest appeal. "Scouting for Boys" had just been issued in parts and this had also been the means of telling of the new "Boy Scouts". Naturally, even amongst those who gave early support, were many who misunderstood B.P.'s objects and tried to use the Scout Movement to foster military

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training. But while adults were talking, the boys were working and soon the Patrols were being formed. The "Sunday Times" continued to tell of the new movement which it termed "The Legion of Boy Scouts".

The first record of any Patrol in New South Wales is at Fort Street School, where, according to the official school paper of the period, the "Fortian" for September, 1908, a Patrol was formed up in Mr. Allen's class and was called "The Eagles". Like many other Patrols of its kind this must have been a very short-lived effort as there is no record of it ever having been active even a month from that date.

On August 16, 1908, the Press came out with a heading entitled "Well Done, Mosman !" The article stated that a Patrol of Baden-Powell Boy Scouts had been formed at Mosman, known as "The Kangaroos". The names of the members of this, our first, Patrol deserve to be recorded; they were as follow : Patrol Leader C. Hope, Cpl. A. Jacobs, Scouts Cox, W. Conall, F. Rolls and N. Hope. The uniform consisted of Cadet hat (let-down brim) white sweaters (jerseys), with belt, dark shorts, etc. At this early date there was no official uniform, each Patrol on forming, adopting their own; there was no Headquarters - in fact, no organisation - uniforms could not be purchased, and so most Patrols wore a felt hat (military) with a cricket shirt, tie, belt, shorts, etc. A very important point to remember is that as yet there were no Troops.

The offices of the "Sunday Times" were used to record the new Patrols, and by the end of September, 1908, a number of Patrols had been formed up, all by boys. Those then registered were: a Patrol at Sans Souci, under C. Smith; and others at Leichhardt (McMillen); Mosman (the second); Marrickville; Liverpool; Bondi; North Sydney; Woollahra; and City, Cleveland St. School. Glen Innes was the first country Patrol. Other Patrols registered from Balmain, Edgecliffe, Redfern, Waverley and Enmore - Patrols seemed to be forming everywhere.

Of course, others besides those recorded above were formed, but as their members did not register, we cannot record them here. It was soon realised that an organisation was urgently needed for the Patrols now forming up rapidly - led by boys in most cases, some of whom were quite capable, but others meeting the usual troubles of youthful and inexperienced leadership.

So far, few men had come forward. Amongst the first Scoutmasters should be mentioned Mr. H.F. Cohen, City Patrol, and Mr. E. Knox, of Toongabbie Patrol.

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The 1908 edition of "Scouting for Boys" was adopted as the Handbook of N.S.W. and the name "League of Boy Scouts (Australian Section)" given the new organisation. So although there were Scouts already formed in many districts, this is really the official commencement of our Movement in Australia.

The "Sunday Times" placed a staff at the disposal of the new Committee of Control and Mr. R.C. Packer was appointed to lead the new Organisation with the title of Chief Scoutmaster.

Instructions were now issued for the Patrols to re-register with the League and for the formation of Patrols in a suburb into Troops under a Scoutmaster where possible, the leading boy to be his assistant, with the new rank of Quartermaster. (Quartermaster was the rank equivalent to our present Troop Leader).

About this time (November, 1908) a Patrol in Townsville, Queensland, and one in Caulfield, Victoria, wrote for registration.

On Friday, November 6, 1908, the first Combined Parade of Boy Scouts was held at a benefit picture show in the Lyceum, the proceeds being given to the new Council of Control. A Combined Parade was also held on December 4, at the Royal Naval House, at the invitation of Mr. Shearston.

The first Hon. Secretaries were Mr. E.G. Knox and Mr. R.J.H. Moses. Mr. H. Gray was appointed "Bugle Instructor" in December, and was connected with the Movement for many years until his death in France with the A.I.F. in 1917, where he won the D.C.M.

The strength of the Boy Scouts at the end of 1908 in N.S.W. was : 155 Registered Patrols (not Troops) with a membership of 1200. Many of the Patrols had already fallen through from lack of leaders. There were 11 registered Troops, while a strong Patrol had been formed at Newcastle. The names of the first registered Troops are as follow :- 1st Mosman, 1st City, 1st Leichhardt, 1st Toongabbie, 1st Cleveland Street School, 1st Petersham, 1st Woollahra, 1st Neutral Bay, 1st Glebe, 1st Redfern and 1st Hurstville.

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Five of the above Troops are still in existence after twenty years, they are:- 1st Mosman, 1st Leichhardt, 1st Woollahra (Paddington was added in 1911), 1st Petersham and 1st Hurstville. Each has its own clubroom, and all at one time or another have held the competition honors of the State, and, in the case of Mosman and Petersham, of the Commonwealth.

All except Mosman have never missed a weekly meeting through all these long years. However, 1st Mosman still retain the privilege of wearing white Sox-tops in honor of being the first Troop formed in Australia, and it may be of interest to mention here, that the Mosman clubroom is "The Barn", the oldest building in Mosman. The Troop in its appeal for funds for renovation of "The Barn", adopted the appropriate slogan of "Save the Oldest Building for the Oldest Troop".

There are other Troops besides the above, bearing some of the original names, but they have been reformed in recent years.

Some may question the above being the first 11 Troops, but it must be understood that the above are the first 11 registered Troops. As it was stated before, those who failed to register cannot be dealt with in a short history of this description.

To sum up, the position at the end of 1908 looked well with 11 Troops and 155 Patrols, and all looked forward to a wonderful year in 1909. Was this so? It will be told later on.

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Mr. A.H. (Bert.) Matheson of Rockdale was one of the first men to become a scoutmaster through an approach from the boys themselves. In a recent interview Mr. Matheson said; "I well remember the first scout camp, it was held on Eight Hour week-end that is the first week-end in October 1908 on the Woronora River. The scouts met on Gore Station and marched over the hills to the river where tents were erected, a flag pole was put up and each morning at 9 O'clock the Union Jack was broken from the top of the pole to the bugle call "The General Salute"; in the afternoon at sundown the scouts would assemble round the flag pole, the bugle playing "The Retreat". The rules of Scouting for Boys were taught at this camp, the Scout Law and Promise being the code of the camp."

"The second camp during the New Year holidays of 1909 took the form of a route march from Waterfall to Stanwell Park where a camp was established and the thick bush and jungle growth lent itself for good scout training. Games of 'Stalking the Sectry' and 'Flag Raiding' were most popular with the boys."

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CHAPTER 2 (1909)

The Sydney of 1909 was only a quarter of the size of the present City; there was plenty of bushland close to every suburb. Camps could be held around the Harbour and within easy reach of the city.

Sydney was, in fact, an ideal city for Scouting. The boys of this generation knew not the radio, television, aeroplane or moving pictures; motor cars were only just making their appearance and possibly the T-Model Ford would be the only car recognised by Scouts of 1909.

These then were the lads who accepted Scouting, formed up Patrols and being full of keenness, really lived the Scout Law. Meeting in tin sheds, under lamp posts in the parks - anywhere - as long as they had Scouting. Many of the boys of this period were called upon in 1914 to serve their country against the aggressor in World War I. Their Scout training made it possible for them to accept leadership.

Reading "Scouting for Boys" and taking it out with them to study and to see if the various Scouting activities they played at were detailed in the Book gave each and every one of these boys a sound basic knowledge of the fundamentals set down by B.P. The Scout Law and Promise were accepted very seriously. Each Scout after making the Promise (The Scout Oath as it was known as in these early days) placed his signature under it - and I still have such a book with several hundred names in it.

Every "old" Group has a history telling of the commencement, gaining of friends, forming of committees and erection of club rooms. But this is the tale of those who managed the affairs and had the guidance of the Boy Scouts in this State, and so I will tell the tale of Scouting in its second year in N.S.W. - 1909.

During January, 1909, His Excellency Sir Harry Rawson, Governor of the State, accepted the position of Patron of the N.S.W. Patrols.

The Lord Mayor of Sydney, Sir Thomas Hughes, became a Vice President and Comdr. Wallace gave a meeting place at Victoria Barracks for Boy Scouts to hold bugle and drum practice.

On Anniversary Day, January 27, 1909, at Suspension Bridge, North Sydney (then all bush) a rally was held and a wide game played. A message from General Baden Powell dated 22 December, 1908, on "Brotherhood in the Movement" was received.

Town Hall, Sydney (June 7, 1909).

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Shirt : 2/6
Hat : 3/-
Scarf : 1/-
Belt : 1/-
Pouch : 6d
Haversack : 2/-

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During the function Mrs. Hugh Dixon (later Lady Dixon), the first Lady Vice President of Boys Scouts in Australia, presented colours to the League of Boy Scouts which were received by 1st Mosman who formed the Guard of Honour on this occasion.

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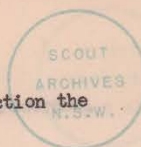
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1909 also saw the introduction of the Second Class test and the first eight Proficiency Badges. Quite a number of Scouts passed many of these tests, and as Lord Chelmsford, now State Governor, had accepted the position of Patron of the New South Wales Patrols, it was decided to ask him to make the first presentation. This was carried out at a Field Day and Rally at Lyne Park, Rose Bay on November 15, 1909.

It was now found that the Scouting administration took quite a time and the Secretarial work was moved to a Room at Royal Naval House by favour of Mr. John Shearston, a gentleman to whom the Scout Movement owed much in its early days. The General Secretary was Mr. A.D. Johnston who had formed up one of the first Troops at Petersham and now came on the Staff. Country Secretary was Mr. R.J.H. Moses and the Interstate Secretary was Mr. E.G. Knox. These two gentlemen were well-known in many other activities beside Scouting.

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It is now interesting to record where Scouting had been commenced in the country. The following country towns had registered Scouts : Appin, Bathurst, Bowral, Broken Hill, Cobar, Cooma, Gosford, Goulburn, Gilgandra, Inverell, Moree, Newcastle, Orange, Penrith, Narrabri, Tamworth, Walgett, Wollongong and Yass.

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know not the radio, television, aeroplanes or moving pictures; motor cars were only just making their appearance and the T-Model Ford would be the only car recognized by Scouts of 1909.

Those then were the lads who accepted Scouting, formed up Patrols and being full of business, really lived the Scout Law. Hunting in tin sheds, under lamp posts in the parks - anywhere - as long as they had Scouting. Many of the boys of this period were called upon in 1914 to serve their country against the aggressor in World War I. Their Scout training made it possible for them to accept leadership.

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The necessity of training was foremost in the minds of Scout leaders, who commenced a course or class for Quartermasters (now known as Troop Leaders) and senior Patrol Leaders. Amongst those attending and still well-known in Scout circles were Bruce Rainsford, North Sydney; Charlie Jackson, Waverley; Charlie Hope, Mosman; George Eddes, Bexley; Val Marshall, Paddington and George King, Parramatta.

One of the many who stood forth and whose sudden death was a blow to all, was George Eddes of Bexley. He was accorded the First Boy Scout funeral - his badges with his uniform were placed up on the Union Jack on his coffin which was followed by nearly all the Scouts of Sydney led by the Chief Scoutmaster of New South Wales, R.C. Packer, and many Executive members. His brother who took inspiration from George is still in the Movement, the well-known District Commissioner - Fred Eddes. A very nice memorial tablet with a Scout Badge on it stands to this early Scout's memory in Woronora Cemetery.

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Chapter 4. (1911-1912)

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Mr. A.D. Johnston the Hon. Secretary of the Boy Scouts at that time and the founder of Petersham Troop in 1908 was sent North to meet him. He tells "I found him much upset he had a very hard journey and to make matters worse his uniform had become mislaid". And so B.P. arrived in Sydney on the Brisbane Express wearing a sack suit, red tie and bowler hat. He was met by Mr. T.R. Roydhouse and Mr. W.B. Fairfax of the Council of Control together with Mr. R. Clive Packer the Chief Scoutmaster for N.S.W., representatives of the Military, South African Soldiers' Association and a large crowd. The Scout Bugle Band sounded the General Salute as B.P. stepped from the train, he appeared very pleased at this honour. Accompanied by Mr. Arthur Gray, D.C.M., B.P. inspected the Guard of Honour of 120 picked Boy Scouts all with staves and haversack on back; the Chief had a smile for them all especially those with a lot of badges.

The Chief then passed on to the Governor's State carriage where a mounted Boy Scout escort under A.S.M. Les Andrews (now Hon. Secretary for 1st Haberfield) led the procession along George Street to Sydney Town Hall. Every boy in the escort was a good rider and mounted a good horse.

The Lord Mayor, Alderman Clark, extended a Civic Welcome to Sir Robert, who, in his reply, said : "I can assure you, it is more than a pleasure; it is an honour to find such a representative gathering here to welcome me. I have reason to be grateful to the citizens of Sydney and of New South Wales, for what you did for me during the South African War when you sent me that splendid contingent to help me at Mafeking".

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On Thursday, May 16, 1912, at the Sydney Town Hall, a rally and Scout Concert were held. It was on this evening that the famous Fairfax Banner was handed over by the Chief on behalf of the Doners. 1st Granville Scouts under George B. King were to be the holders and to keep it in trust until a competition could be arranged in 1915. The upper galleries were packed with Scouts and after the presentation returned soldiers from South Africa gave War Crys which were followed by the Scout Districts giving their War Crys in turn. This demonstration really pleased the Chief who stood smiling on the platform. During the evening a despatch carried by the Southern Boy Scouts from Cootamundra on horse-back was received and read out by the State Governor, Lord Chelmsford. During his address, Baden Powell said "The Boy Scout may be small and the Movement here small — but remember that every trained Boy Scout is 40 times better than the boy who has never received this training".

To show our Chief that we could appreciate the natural Scouting country surrounding the city of Sydney and to impress on him that the out-of-door activities were not being overlooked, a bush camp was held for the weekend. The spot chosen was on the hill to the south of Cook's River where Undercliffe has since become a populous suburb. Compared with present day Scout camps, the standard would not be considered high, but all Scouts who attended, thoroughly enjoyed the camp and felt in very close touch with their Chief who walked through the camp and studied the pioneering and other displays.

The site was thick ti-tree scrub and as BP walked from tent to tent he came up to where I was standing in charge of a physical training team from Old West Sydney District. I saw a middle aged man dressed in an English Norfolk suit with a very larged sized Scout hat. He had a keen and alert face very hard and dry and covered with freckles, grey hair thinning at top, with a nose almost Roman in type, a moustach sandy in colour, blue eyes with an alert look; he used a walking stick and walked with a slight limp. Such was BP in 1912.

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While in Sydney BP met the forerunners of the Girl Guides, some 800 city and 150 country "Girl Aids" attended a gathering to meet the Chief.

It has been shown how the League of Boy Scouts grew and spread in N.S.W. in the early years; this, however, refers mainly to patrols and troops, on the administration side difficulty was experienced with funds to maintain the Movement. An office in the city had become essential; this was met through the generosity of the Superintendent of Royal Naval House, Mr. H. Shearston, who made a room available to the Boy Scouts, free of cost. In this room was established an administration office combined with sales of badges and equipment. It had been found difficult to keep up a supply of badges; it took about seven weeks for letters to reach England and the same period for supplies to reach Sydney after posting. Permission was granted to Mr. W. Layton, a member of the Sydney Pilot Service, and D.S.M. of Watson Bay Troop, to make proficiency badges copying the English designs, this permission was later extended to Mrs. C. Wilcock, wife of the D.S.M. of St. George.

Miss Amy and Miss Charles Fairfax in their desire to assist in placing the League on a financial basis made the first of their donations which continued throughout the years until their death as an annual donation to the Association.

Following the Chief's visit, it was decided to work to the English rules P.O. and R. having just made its appearance in print. Mr. R.C. Packer who resigned was succeeded as Chief Scoutmaster by Mr. Oliver who set about forming The Boy Scouts Association of New South Wales which replaced the League.

With the acceptance of the English rules, some Troops adopted the wearing of blue shirts; those who made this change were, Woollahra-Paddington, Leichhardt, Mosman and Cammeray. When supplies became available, the English badges gradually replaced the Australian-made badges.

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It has been shown how the League of Boy Scouts grew and spread in N.S.W. in the early years; this, however, refers mainly to patrols and troops, on the administration side difficulty was experienced with funds to maintain the Movement. An office in the city had become essential; this was met through the generosity of the Superintendent of Royal Naval House, Mr. H. Shearston, who made a room available to the Boy Scouts, free of cost. In this room was established an administration office combined with sales of badges and equipment. It had been found difficult to keep up a supply of badges; it took about seven weeks for letters to reach England and the same period for supplies to reach Sydney after posting. Permission was granted to Mr. W. Layton, a member of the Sydney Pilot Service, and the D.S.M. of Watson Bay Troop, to make proficiency badges copying the English designs, this permission was later extended to Mrs. C. Wilcock, wife of the D.S.M. of St. George.

Miss Amy and Miss Charles Fairfax in their desire to assist in placing the League on a financial basis made the first of their donations which continued throughout the years until their death as an annual donation to the Association.

Following the Chief's visit, it was decided to work to the English rules P.O. and R. having just made its appearance in print. Mr. R.C. Packer who resigned was succeeded as Chief Scoutmaster by Mr. Oliver who set about forming the Boy Scouts Association of New South Wales which replaced the League.

With the acceptance of the English rules, some Troops adopted the wearing of blue shirts; those who made this change were, Woollahra-Paddington, Leichhardt, Mosman and Cammeray. When supplies became available, the English badges gradually replaced the Australian-made badges.

Because of the parts played, there are many names of people and leaders all worthy of mention, but this is an abbreviated history and space has not permitted of their inclusion.

Thus the first chapter of early Scouting closes and the future unfolds as a new book opens with the continuation of the history of The Boy Scouts Association of New South Wales.

His Excellency the Governor, Lord Blyth, and the Premier, Mr. J. H. Hall, were present by Mr. J. H. Hall, Secretary of the N.S.W. Council of Scouts together with Mr. R. Olive Parker the Chief Scoutmaster for N.S.W. Representatives of the Military, South African Soldiers' Association and a large crowd. The Scout Bugle Band sounded the General Salute as H.R. stepped from the train. He appeared very pleased at this honour. Accompanied by Mr. Arthur Gray, B.Sc.M., B.P., Inspector for Scouts of NSW picked up George all with staves and marching on back, the Chief had a white forehead all especially those with a lot of badges.

The Chief then passed on to the Governor's State carriage where a mounted Boy Scout escort under A.S.M. Les Andrews (now Hon. Secretary for Int. Relations), led the procession along George Street to Sydney Town Hall. Every boy in the escort was a good rider and mounted a good horse.

The Lord Mayor, Alderman Clark, extended a Civic Welcome to Sir Robert, who, in his reply, said: "I can assure you, it is more than a pleasure; it is an honour to find such a representative gathering here to welcome me. I have reason to be grateful to the citizens of Sydney and of New South Wales, for what you did for me during the South African War when you sent me that splendid contingent to help me at Mafeking".

"I have always told myself that in another three years you will be dead, so I hurried along and I am glad to be here at last in the Land of Australia ---
SHAMEL."

He then went on to talk of the aims of the Boy Scout Movement.

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That the reader might be given the right perspective of the build-up of the Movement, it was necessary in the opening chapters of this history to dwell to some extent on the organisation itself.

The formation of the Boy Scouts Association of New South Wales with the appointment of ^{The Hon.} Sir William Cullen, K.C.M.G. President and the election of a Council of Control gave the administration a sound and permanent body to advise and control the Movement.

During 1913 discussions took place between the States concerning the holding of a gathering of Scouts on an Australian-wide basis; the Movement was considered strong enough to bring together these enthusiastic boys from various State organisations and New Zealand.

Melbourne was selected as the scene for this First Australasian Rally and the story is best told by one who attended, A.S.M. Charles Jackson, 1st Waverley Troop and now Area Commissioner, South Coast and Tablelands.

The party of thirty (30) N.S.W. representatives sailed in the S.S. "Katoomba" to attend the First Australasian Rally held in Melbourne 17th to 23rd January, 1914; we were billeted with the Scouts of the Preston Troop who treated us marvellously.

Bruce Rainsford of North Sydney was the Scoutmaster and I was the Acting Assistant Scoutmaster because I was too young to hold a warrant. We had four patrols of Scouts (with seven in each patrol) and a Quartermaster (now Troop Leader).

The Rally was held in the Melbourne Grammar School Grounds on St. Kilda Road and the salute at the March Past of the States and New Zealand contingents was taken by Colonel John Monash (later famous A.I.F. General).

Despite what may be thought, the dress of the contingents was uniformly very good and would be a credit to any contingent even by to-day's standard. Each State had seen that its representatives were well turned out.

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In the Scouting competitions during the afternoon, N.S.W. did quite well. We won the fire-lighting and billy-boiling and tent erection, gained second place in the trek cart race and third in one other event. (Remember the old trek cart races? A Patrol hauls cart loaded with camp gear to a hurdle, unloads gear and pass over, dismantle cart and pass over, re-assemble, load and race to finishing line).

Other Championships were won by N.S.W. representatives at a Swimming Carnival held at St. Kilda Baths after the close of the Rally.

The late Mr. G.P. Stock who was then Chief Commissioner for N.S.W. attended the Rally and came back with us on the boat. He gave a medal for the best diary and photographic record of the Rally. I remember because I still have the medal, suitably inscribed "Charles Jackson".

Like a blast from an unexpected quarter, World War I was thrust upon us when war was declared on 4th August, 1914.

Naturally the loyalty and Patriotism of those in the Scout Movement brought about the voluntary enlistment for overseas of many Scoutmasters, the training had given these men exceptional qualifications for leadership in the Army. Amongst those who paid the Supreme Sacrifice both on Gallipoli and in Europe were many members of the Scout Movement. Honoured mention in this history must here be made for some who were outstanding leaders of the Scout troops to which they belonged.

Jack Clark of Petersham, received first scout award for Life Saving in 1910 lost his life at Anzac.
Arthur Gray, Deputy Chief Scoutmaster for N.S.W won the D.C.M., and lost his life in France 1917.
Doug Black, Granville Troop, Frank Charles, Leichhardt; Bert Taylor Petersham Arthur Joiner, Woollahra-Paddington Troop, were all notable leaders of scouts and were killed in action.
Raymont Moore, Parramatta, won the M.M. and returned wounded; became Chief Commissioner for N.S.W. in 1924.
George P. Stock started scouting at Cammeray, was appointed Chief Commissioner for N.S.W. in 1914; served in the Australian Medical Corps 1915-1919. Returned to his position of Chief Commissioner, but as a result of service with the forces lost his sight; during the years of failing sight he helped returned men as a masseur. Mr. Stock was awarded the Silver Wolf in 1921 prior to resigning; was called to Higher Service in May 1956.

While the war rolled on from 1914 to 1918 the Scouts at home served the various patriotic organisations and the Red Cross, performing with attention and thoroughness the duties assigned to them, and were awarded a special "War Service Badge."

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The reader who has followed this history of early Scouting will now have a fair idea of the difficulties met with and surmounted by Scoutmasters in running a troop; it would be safe to say that the men who undertook this difficult task were inspired by the enthusiasm of the boys themselves.

When it came to camping, it was only on very rare occasions that a boy failed to attend the troop camp, such was the keenness and interest of the boys. The close natural bush to the city made it possible for camps to be held where practical Scouting could be taught in attractive surroundings. Two districts - West Sydney and St. George were noted for their District Camps held annually on the first weekend in October. The first of these was held in ¹⁹¹²1914 at Como; on this and subsequent occasions bush huts and bivouac shelters as described in "Scouting for Boys" were built - gum saplings being used for the framework and the leaves for thatchings; an inner lining of ti-tree made the shelters waterproof. A bridge was built across a nearby stream for the use of the few pioneer poultry farmers; its durability lies in the fact that it still stood twelve months later. Knots, lashings and pioneering in general were very popular and most Scouts gained their pioneer, cook, tracking and stalker badges by the time they reached sixteen years of age.

A Troop Camp usually took the form of a half-circle of four or five 10' x 8' square calico tents with covering fly, with flagpole erected in the centre. In later years the two Districts referred to moved to new sites, West Sydney to Waterfall (now Camp Coutts) and St. George to Engadine for five years and thence to Heathcote. Other Districts had sites on the upper reaches of Georges River at Casula, Ingleburn and also sites on the Nepean River.

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Younger brothers of Scouts had always been eager aspirants to be allowed to join the "Boy Scouts", but in all quarters it was considered unwise to allow younger boys into troops. The age for a Scout at that time was 12 years. During the period under review the pressure of these younger boys became greater and experimental packs of boys from nine to twelve years of age were formed, but the Cub section did not become officially founded until 1916.

The story of the advent of this most important Section of the Movement told by Mr. J.E. Barrett, State Commissioner for Wolf Cubs 1931-1939 and now Area Commissioner for Central West Metropolitan Area was published in "Scouting in N.S.W." as recently as August, 1956. It is therefore, only necessary to say here that the importance of Cub training lies in the fact that the Scout troop now receives the majority of its new boys from the pack already trained in the spirit of Scouting and realising the principles of the Scout law and conduct desired of him.

1918 saw the commencement of yet another section within the Movement; the older Scouts were looking for greater adventure and activities on a wider scale than provided for by Scouting. Thus was born Rover Scouts and their introduction to New South Wales is best told by Eric Booth of 1st Chatswood Troop, the first Australian Scout to be invested as a Rover Scout.

"It was in November, 1918, that I first met B.P. in the Scout Club, London. We were lunching with Danver Power, Deburgh and Fred Childs in November, 1918 when we were joined by the Chief. That was the day I received my charge to introduce Rover Scouting in Australia. Col. De Burgh invested at Southall, having himself been invested by B.P. as a Rover Scout. From this original Rover Scout investiture by our Chief, all Rover Scouts in N.S.W. have a direct link as we adhered to the rule that only an invested Rover Scout could so invest others.

Maybe I did not try hard enough for there were never more than 14,000 Rover Scouts in N.S.W. to my knowledge at one time, but the quality was always good. The first Rover Scout invested in N.S.W. and, I think, Australia, was Arthur Hindwood of 1st Chatswood, one of the original Ku-ring-gai Troops under B.R. Rainsford. He and I then visited Hurstville and Reg Field and about three others became invested Rover Scouts - so started Rover Scouting in N.S.W. According to Col. De Burgh then Imperial Headquarters Commissioner for Rover Scouts, I was the first Australian invested as a Rover Scout - a weak link in a stronger chain I fear but the chain has not yet broken".

Before passing into the next era of Scouting, brief mention must be recorded of numerous activities each in its sphere, contributing towards the building of a great Movement, that having caught the imagination of the boy, maintained his interest supplying a helpful programme of activities. These activities apart from the general training in Scoutcraft and campcraft for the First-class Badge and Proficiency Badges, took the form of Parades, Rallies, Inspections, Scouts Owns and Competitions.

Centennial Park was the favourite place for a Scout Rally, where the Scouts demonstrated with model camps - pioneering, signalling and first-aid including mobile stretchers lashed to three bicycles. Special services were held at St. Andrews Cathedral and an annual Scouts Own to commemorate Empire Day in the Sydney Town Hall. These, however, were discontinued when that hall proved inadequate to accommodate all those desiring to attend. Keen competitive spirit was shown by selected patrols from Troops in competing for the Fairfax Banner, a beautiful silk Union Jack with a superimposed

Chapter 6

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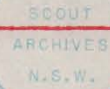
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The year 1920 opened with talk at State Headquarters of a World Jamboree to be held in England; a few interested people sought further information, this proved satisfactory and a small contingent of Scouts embarked on the T.S.S. "Ceramic" which sailed from Sydney at dawn on 10th May, 1920. The contingent consisted of five Scouters (2 being also invested Rovers) and one Patrol Leader and two Scouts. Permission was granted for the wearing of Emu feathers in the Scout Hat (similar to those then worn by Australian Light Horsemen).

An enthusiastic welcome was given this party upon arrival in London, the first overseas Scouts to land on the shores of England, having travelled 13,000 miles to attend the Jamboree. An impression by the youngest member of the contingent Scout William MacKenzie tells briefly of this great gathering of Scouts representing forty-two countries.

Following the Jamboree, the Australians with one New Zealander were the guests of the Belgium Boy Scouts on a two weeks' tour of the cities and Battlefields of Ypres, Louvain, Dinant and other places well-known to the Australian Soldiers during the 1914-1918 War. The Brotherhood of Scouting and its value in an International way was thus demonstrated in a very practical manner. It is further illustrated in the letter from Eric Booth of Chatswood District, through whose Association with the Belgian Boy Scouts brought about this grand gesture of hospitality.

During the first few months after the 1918 Armistice, I was stationed in Belgium with the 113th Howitzer Battery A.I.F. and visited Antwerp.

I had with me an international letter of introduction from Scout Headquarters in London, and through it, met Georges de Hasque of De Hasque — Sugar refineries when I visited their works.

Georges de Hasque was a very fine man and a grand Scout - a leader in the movement during the occupation of his country by Germans in the first World War. He kept Scouting alive in Belgium's dark days.

I was a young enthusiastic Scouter and he, much older seasoned in Scouting and thoroughly sincere. Our friendship was instantaneous and lasted until his death in a Sanitarium in Switzerland early in 1932.

To make Scouting capital out of our friendship he arranged a swimming contest between Antwerp and Sydney Scouts. As State Headquarters of that time were not very interested in the scheme it was arranged that my old district, Chatswood District should supply the team.

Our lads swam at Tuggerah Lakes in slack water off Duffy's Store to Taylor's Wharf and the total times computed and sent to Antwerp where they in turn swam - and we won on a narrow margin on the total times.

We were presented with a very fine green marble shield on similar base with an elaborate V bronze shield and silver ~~inscribed~~ plate.

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Chapter 7

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Before leaving England and after touring Scotland and the North of England, the Scouters - D.S.M. F.W. Eddes (now D.C. Bexley District); A.S.M. Arthur Hindwood (Chatswood); A.S.M. Ken Mackenzie (Leichhardt) and A.S.M. Reg Field (Hurstville) - attended a training course at Gilwell Park. Upon completing the three parts of the training they were awarded with the Wood Badge, the first Wood Badges to be awarded to Australian Scouters.

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Before leaving England and after touring Scotland and the North of England, the Scouters - D.S.M. F.W. Eddes (now D.C. Bexley District); A.S.M. Arthur Hindwood (Chatswood); A.S.M. Ken Mackenzie (Leichhardt) and A.S.M. Reg Field (Hurstville) - attended a training course at Gilwell Park. Upon completing the three parts of the training they were awarded with the Wood Badge, the first Wood Badges to be awarded to Australian Scouters.



The Decade between 1920 and 1930 may be regarded as the era of consolidation of the Movement; this brought about a realisation of the need for permanent meeting places for Scout troops.

During the period so far covered by this history most Scouting was done on Saturday afternoons and took the form of a bush outing, where all manner of Scout activities and badge work were the order of the day. Very few troops had suitable places for holding night meetings, but many troops and patrol meetings were held at private homes, the back verandah room being the most popular. Many a troop roll has been marked and subscriptions collected by the light of an old-fashioned gas street lamp. The next move appears to have been the use of a back yard workshop, or an open shed in the local school grounds with a hurricane lamp for lighting, to the more austere church hall generously made available by church authorities.

No longer could Scout troop and pack continue to rely on the use of such accommodation, a more permanent home or clubroom became essential. With the need to acquire property and erect clubrooms, parents of the Scout members were called together and Troop Committees formed to raise funds and undertake the legal formalities for acquiring land, submitting plans and building.

The records show that two Troops were early to start building funds for this purpose. At Leichhardt, Miss Charles Fairfax and her sister formed a troop committee as early as 1914, land was purchased in the year 1917 on which a plain brick hall 50' x 30' was erected and opened by Lord Forster, Governor-General and Chief Scout of Australia in 1922. This valiant effort to house the Leichhardt Troop met with misfortune when a storm wrecked the building a year later. The Committee however, soon rebuilt and added a front hall, and Lord Forster performed the re-opening in 1924.

At Hurstville similar activities were in progress, a Troop Committee of citizens being formed in 1916; land was purchased and a fine brick building erected and officially opened by Lord Forster in 1923, the foundation stone having been well and truly laid the previous year by Sir William Cullen, President of the Boy Scouts Association of N.S.W.

While these two halls were being erected, two other troops were being provided with halls by benefactors of the Movement. At Dulwich Hill where the first troop was formed in 1917, the Hugh Dixon family donated a hall costing £ 1,600 as a memorial to their son and other boys of the Petersham district killed in the 1914-1918 World War. This hall was officially opened in 1921 by Lord Forster - a further donation of £ 3,000 by this family permitted an additional hall to be erected in 1923 as a memorial to Dame Emma Dixon.

At Petersham a hall costing £ 3,000 was erected to the design and wishes of Miss Charles Fairfax, mainly through the efforts of the late Colin Doust, the Scoutmaster of 1st Petersham Troop. This hall was completed in 1922, and a further donation from Miss Charles Fairfax provided for the maintenance of the hall.

Following the erection of these halls used for troop and pack meetings and social functions, Municipal Councils in some districts assisted their local troops in securing suitable land upon which to build. In some instances this help almost amounted to gifts of land or permission to build on council-owned land. Over the years many clubrooms have been erected both in metropolitan and country districts, thus providing permanent homes for our scouts, cubs and Rovers.

It is fitting that this reference to clubrooms should conclude with a note regarding "The Barn" at Mosman Bay. Originally built in 1831 by Archibald MOSSMAN as a Whaling Station, storehouse and sail loft, this stone building had many uses up to 1927 when Sir William Cullen headed a subscription list which raised sufficient money to enable 1st Mosman Troop to recondition and occupy the building. It was opened by Sir Dudley deChair Governor of N.S.W. in 1928, a further ceremony to celebrate "The Barn's" Centenary in 1931 was presided over by Sir Philip Game, State Governor and Chief Scout of N.S.W.

Chapter 8

EARLY SCOUTING IN N.S.W. 1920 - 1930

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Sea Scouts require a home on land and several clubrooms with accommodation for boats have been built on the water-fronts and boats, a very essential part of their equipment acquired or purchased. The "Stormy Petrel" appears to have been the first boat belonging to Sea Scouts in Sydney; it was launched from a boatshed at Neutral Bay in May, 1922.

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Scouting events of import held during the early parts of the ten-years period now under review in these chapters were Interstate Corroborees and the Second World Jamboree. The N.S.W. Association with the holding of their Corroboree in January, 1922 started a series of Corroborees. For a period of ten days Scouts from all States and numbering over 2,000 boys camped at the Sydney Showground. The following year, 1923, a similar Corroboree was held in Victoria, when Scouts from all States once again gathered together at the Melbourne Showground. This event was marked by the visit of Sir Alfred Pickford from Imperial Headquarters representing the Chief Scout. To this Corroboree 900 Scouts from N.S.W. travelled in two special trains from Sydney returning ten days later after a very happy time in the Southern capital.

It was South Australia's turn in 1924 when all States were represented at a Corroboree camp held at the Adelaide Exhibition Building. In conjunction with Corroborees, a camp, bushcraft and general efficiency competition for the E. Trenchard Miller Shield was held. Patrols from troops fully equipped with camping gear and food set out for an unknown ground for a two-day camp. The winners were 1st Dulwich Hill in Sydney 1922; 1st Chatswood in Melbourne 1923; and 1st Chatswood in Adelaide 1924. That the patrols from N.S.W. were able to win and retain the shield on three consecutive occasions indicates that Scouting in this State was on a high standard. The patrols however, from other States followed very closely to the winning patrols, but were just unable to score the necessary points for a win.

In 1925 a Corroboree was held in Queensland where visiting Scouts from other States camped with Queensland Scouts in the Bunya Bunya Mountains; this proved a more attractive form of Corroboree, the camp being in forest country giving scope for adventure. On this occasion the E. Trenchard Miller Shield was won by the 1st Renmark (South Australia) patrol.

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The Second International World Jamboree, was held in 1924 in Copenhagen, Denmark, prior to which an Empire Jamboree was held in England in conjunction with the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley of that year.

From N.S.W. a contingent of 75 scouts and scouters formed part of the Australian contingent of 200 which travelled in the S.S. "Largs Bay" to England returning six months later in the S.S. "Moreton Bay".

Many of the Scouters availed themselves of the opportunity of attending Wood Badge Training Courses at Gilwell Park, one of whom was Hartley MacAllister who later became Deputy Camp Chief and Commissioner for Training in N.S.W.

It is fitting that this building should have been built with a view to the future. The building was originally built as a school and was used as a school until 1927 when Sir William Gillies headed a subscription list which raised sufficient money to enable the building to be reconstructed and converted into a school. It was opened by Sir William Gillies, then Governor of N.S.W. in 1928. A further ceremony to celebrate the building's centenary in 1931 was presided over by Sir Philip Game, State Governor and Chief Scout of N.S.W.

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In this brief history we pay tribute to the continuous support, work and devotion to the good of the Movement of the Hon. Sir William Cullen K.C.M.G., Chief Justice and Lieut. Governor who held office as President from 1915 to 1935, and to Mr. Kelso King elected Chairman of the State Executive body in 1923, was knighted in 1929, awarded Silver Wolf in 1930 and continued to serve as Chairman until his death in 1943.

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Following on the previous chapter where it was shown how groups acquired Clubrooms to ensure continuity of meetings, groups all over the State took up the challenge until to-day the clubrooms and halls owned by the Association, held in trust by groups and used by packs and troops must run into many hundreds.

The idea of troops of a district camping together in what is known as a district camp goes back to 1911-1912 when No. 2 Division (St. George) held a camp at Bardwell Creek. It may be hard to imagine a Scout Camp on the spot where Bardwell Park railway station now stands, but the reader will recall in a previous chapter, that a camp for the visit of B.P. in 1912 was held on the hill now occupied by Undercliffe. This camp on Bardwell Creek was in charge of D.S.M. C. Wilcock, a man with much experience in the bush, who later became a veteran of Scouting by starting a Scout Troop in the Fairfield district where he retained his warrant and active association with scouting to a greater age than any other warranted Scouter in N.S.W.

At the same time West Sydney District under D.S.M. Jim Coutts, held district camps annually at Como where troops camped within easy range of each other, separated by a strip of bushland, so that each troop had its own individual camp. Suitable sites for these camps could be found in bush gullies within easy reach of the city of Sydney, where fresh water flowed along a natural stream forming sparkling pools of water between rocky ridges. The Scout leaders of the day realised however, that increasing population would soon encroach upon these areas and thoughts turned to acquiring camp sites with a permanent holding.

Leases were obtained from the Crown Lands Department for small areas in the valley of Heathcote Creek at Waterfall (West Sydney District) and at Forbes Creek at Engadine (St. George District) but it was not until 1932 that these two Scouting districts joined forces to seek larger areas. A deputation representing both districts was received by the Minister of Lands who gave favourable consideration to the requests. West Sydney retained their site at Waterfall (now called Camp Coutts) and were granted a lease of about 56 acres which has, through the years, been increased to 214 acres; St. George had chosen a new site at Heathcote and obtained a lease of 100 acres on a long term tenure. Both these sites have facilities for training Scouters and leaders in addition to the campfire areas for Scout troops.

The Newcastle and Hunter District secured a camp site on the coast a few miles from Newcastle known as Glenrock Lagoon which provides facilities for the Scouters and Scouts of the Newcastle and Coalfields Area.

A little to the north of Parramatta an excellent camp site Bundilla is controlled by the Western Metropolitan and Blue Mountains Area.

The South Coast and Tablelands district established in 1938-39 a most beautiful camp site on the eastern slopes of Mt. Keira overlooking Port Kembla. Accepting the offer of Mr. A.S. Hoskins a log cabin, swimming pool supplied with water from natural mountain springs, a chapel and camp fire circle within and surrounded by mountain jungle have been provided. The camp area consists of some 560 acres leased from the owners.

There are many other camp sites acquired in recent years by areas and districts many of which have been described in Camp Site Register in this magazine.

Chapter 9

EARLY SCOUTING IN NEW SOUTH WALES April

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It took rather long for the importance of training the Scouter to be realised and accepted as a necessity. Some organised training was undertaken by districts when weekend courses and weekend camps were held for patrol leaders and sometimes for Scouters. There is, however, a record of an "officers Training Camp" held at Cheltenham in the year 1921.

The next move appears to have been made after the return of Hartley MacAllister from the 1924 Jamboree in London where he, with other Scouters, attended Gillwell Park and received the Wood Badge and a recommendation for appointment as Deputy Camp Chief. The first official Training Camp was at Normanhurst in French's Forest where several courses for Scouters were held during 1925-26.

A more suitable site was secured at Pennant Hills, where the B.P. Training Camp consisting of 93 acres and extending to the Lane Cove River has been established. This camp, so well known to Scouters, was officially opened by The Hon. Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General and Chief Scout of the Commonwealth in February, 1929.

This camp was established by and under the guidance of Hartley MacAllister, who commenced Scouting in Queensland in 1908, became Scoutmaster of the Beecroft Troop in 1918, was appointed D.S.M. in 1924 awarded the Silver Wolf in 1926 and held the joint positions of Commissioner for Training in New South Wales and Camp Chief of the Baden-Powell Training Camp from 1st January, 1925 until his retirement in 1950. "Mac" as he was affectionately known to thousands of boys and leaders was called to Higher Service in September, 1955. In a tribute to this man of Scouting "B.H.G." has said "His tremendous energy, his profound knowledge of the Scouting game, his abounding faith in the possibilities of Scouting and the boys who made up its members, his ability to inspire others to follow his lead in giving unselfish and painstaking service in the interests of the Movement - all these and many other attributes became famous over the years and made "Mac" the much-loved figure and the inspiring leader which he will forever remain with so many".

In 1929 the Scout Movement was 21 years old, to celebrate this coming-of-age a World Jamboree was held at Arrowe Park, Birkenhead, England, which was attended by a representative contingent from Australia.

A PATROL LEADER SHOWS THE WAY

Well do I remember Patrol Leader Ron Corish calling at my home one Saturday morning, having travelled from Hurstville to obtain permission from me (his D.S.M.) to apply to the Dept. of Lands for the lease of a quarter acre of land on an attractive creek at Engadine upon which the Seniors proposed to build a hut.

Permission granted, off he went to the Department; to my surprise the lease was granted and the seniors set out to build their hut. A full troop camp was held on the site which proved so popular that the district obtained a lease of fifteen acres, where camps were held for five years, tent sites extended beyond the boundaries onto the surrounding bushland.

Should not the name of Patrol Leader Ron Corish be linked with camp sites; from his modest application for an area of a quarter acre, the seed was sown and the way paved for securing permanent camp sites for our Scouts.

F.W. Eddes

D.S.M. St. George District

1920 - 1925

The public can be impressed and enthused to a point of giving support if shown by a demonstration the practical value and usefulness of an organisation. Charlie Jackson knew this when he took up residence at Port Kembla and became D.S.M. of South Coast and Tablelands where Scouting was little known. He set about staging two excellent camps held on a prominent headland at Port Kembla, looking out to the ocean and the Five Islands. The camps held during the Easter period of the years 1924 and 1925 brought together scouts from Sydney Metropolitan troops and those from country troops fraternal gatherings were held, and some hundreds of scouts went surfing together.

Upon this foundation of showing good scouting and good camping to the public has been built a very solid and progressive area.

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At this stage of our story it might be appropriate to relate the growth of the Proficiency Badge system, speaking in general terms the system has not materially changed since the foundation of the Movement. The Chief Scout's foresight enabled him to give a sound scheme as basis upon which the present Badge system has been built.

From the commencement we had the Tenderfoot tests, the Second Class and First Class Scout tests; at first these badges were made of metal, cloth badges being introduced some years later.

In a revised edition of "Scouting for Boys" printed in 1909, under the heading Badges of Merit are listed eight badges, namely, Ambulance, Stalker, Pioneering, Signalling, Seamanship, Cycling, Marksman and Master-of-Arms. These badges were the nucleus of the proficiency badges which have throughout the years given incentive to Scouts to study subjects and be examined... the award to each boy being the privilege of wearing the badge designed to indicate that he is efficient to a degree in that particular subject.

To this original group was added another twelve, bringing the total to twenty, then in 1916, the number was brought up to fifty-three and later in 1933, to a total of sixty-eight badges.

With the introduction of Senior Scouts, in 1949, the proficiency badges were graded to suit the younger boys under fifteen years of age forty-two badges and Senior Scouts forty-five badges. The Cub section is catered for with twelve badges classified into four groups. The early Scout badges were circular with a design worked in coloured silk on a black background.

The all-round cord (now the Scout Cord) was originally made of heavy green cord looped with chain knots with red knobs and metal pendants, awarded to second-class Scouts with six proficiency badges.

In an early chapter, it was mentioned that King Edward VII gave Royal assent to the award of King's Scout Badge (now Queen's Scout Badge). This badge has always been awarded to First-class Scouts who have also gained certain badges, the subjects of such badges enabling the Scouts to give service to the public.

Other proficiency awards available to Scouts now listed are ... The Scout Cord, Bushman's Thong, Seaman's Badge and Airman's Badge.

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We must now return to the chronicle of events. Following the resignation of Mr. E. Trenchard Miller as Chief Commissioner at the end of 1930, Colonel J.D. Manghan D.S.O., V.D., was appointed State Chief in 1931 and served in that position till 1944 having been awarded the Silver Wolf in 1939 following the very successful Australasian Jamboree of 1938.

In March, 1931, the Chief Scout again visited Australia and New Zealand accompanied by Lady Baden Powell; the highlights of this visit were a combined Guide and Scout service at the Sydney Cricket Ground, a rally at Randwick Racecourse where model camps were set up on the public areas, and demonstrations of Scouting followed by a March Past and rally on the race track. B.P. paid an informal visit to the B.P. training camp at Pennant Hills, visiting troop and patrol camps in the bushland portions of the camp reached by the Jungle Trail.

In 1933, another World Jamboree was held at Geddols in Hungary, a small party from N.S.W. attended as part of the Australian contingent of ninety Scouts and Scouters.

Holland had been selected for the holding of the 1937 World Jamboree at a place called Bloemendaal; Scouts and Scouters representing N.S.W. joined with the Australian contingent to attend this gathering of Scouts at the Fifth World Jamboree.

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Chapter 10

EARLY HISTORY OF SCOUTING IN N.S.W.

At this stage of our story it might be appropriate to relate the growth of the Proficiency badge system, speaking in general terms the system has not materially changed since the foundation of the Movement. The Chief Scout's foresight enabled him to give a sound scheme as basis upon which the present Badge system has been built.

From the commencement we had the Tenderfoot tests, the Second Class and First Class Scout tests; at first these badges were made of metal, cloth badges being introduced some years later.

In a revised edition of "Scouting for Boys" printed in 1909, under the heading Badges of Merit are listed eight badges, namely, Ambulance, Stalker, Pioneering, Signalling, Seamanship, Cycling, Marksman and Master-of-Arms. These badges were the nucleus of the proficiency badges which have throughout the years given incentive to Scouts to study subjects and be examined . . . the award to each boy being the privilege of wearing the badge designed to indicate that he is efficient to a degree in that particular subject.

To this original group was added another twelve, bringing the total to twenty, then in 1916, the number was brought up to fifty-three and later in 1933, to a total of sixty-eight badges.

With the introduction of Senior Scouts, in 1949, the proficiency badges were graded to suit the younger boys under fifteen years of age forty-two badges and Senior Scouts forty-five badges. The Cub section is catered for with twelve badges classified into four groups. The early Scout badges were circular with a design worked in coloured silk on a black background.

The all-round cord (now the Scout Cord) was originally made of heavy green cord looped with chain knots with red knobs and metal pendants, awarded to second-class Scouts with six proficiency badges.

In an early chapter, it was mentioned that King Edward VII gave Royal assent to the award of Kings' Scout Badge (now Queen's Scout Badge). This badge has always been awarded to First-class Scouts who have also gained certain badges, the subjects of such badges enabling the Scouts to give service to the public.

Other proficiency awards available to Scouts now listed are . . . The Scout Cord, Bushman's Thong, Seaman's Badge and Airman's Badge.

.....

We must now return to the chronicle of events. Following the resignation of Mr. E. Trenchard Miller as Chief Commissioner at the end of 1930, Colonel J.D. Manghan D.S.O., V.D., was appointed State Chief in 1931 and served in that position till 1944 having been awarded the Silver Wolf in 1939 following the very successful Australasian Jamboree of 1938.

In March, 1931, the Chief Scout again visited Australia and New Zealand accompanied by Lady Baden Powell; the highlights of this visit were a combined Guide and Scout service at the Sydney Cricket Ground, a rally at Randwick Racecourse where model camps were set up on the public areas, and demonstrations of Scouting followed by a March Past and rally on the race track. B.P. paid an informal visit to the B.P. training camp at Pennant Hills, visiting troop and patrol camps in the bushland portions of the camp reached by the Jungle Trail.

In 1933, another World Jamboree was held at Goddols in Hungary, a small party from N.S.W. attended as part of the Australian contingent of ninety Scouts and Scouters.

Holland has been selected for the holding of the 1937 World Jamboree at a place called Bloemendaal; Scouts and Scouters representing N.S.W. joined with the Australian contingent to attend this gathering of Scouts at the Fifth World Jamboree.

With the approval of the year 1938, plans were already in the blueprint stage for the holding of the Australasian Jamboree - the concluding function of Australia's 150th Anniversary Celebrations. The site chosen was at Bradfield on the northern side of Sydney, the period twelve days from 29th December 1938 to 9th January 1939. The main camp was set up on a plateau surrounded by bushland about a mile from Lindfield Railwaystation. With the Lane Cove River running at the bottom of the hill, giving a fine setting for a sub-camp for Sea Scouts. The camp was planned to accommodate 10,000 Scouts which became the largest gathering of Scouts held in Australia up to that period.

The Camp Staff consisted of the Camp Chief, J.D. Manghan, D.S.O., V.D. (Chief Commissioner for N.S.W.) Deputy Camp Chief, E.A. Lloyd (Deputy Chief Commissioner for N.S.W.) Assistant Camp Chief, H. MacAllister, Assistant Camp Chief J.H. Pilcher, Jamboree Organising Secretary H.G. Stoddart (General Secretary for N.S.W.) then fourteen sub-Committees were set up each with a Chairman particularly suited for the task to be performed. Great credit must be given to the Camp Staff whose untiring attention to detail left nothing to chance and achieved a most successful function. The highest tribute must be paid to the organising secretary, Mr. H.G. Stoddart whose efforts made it possible for every Scout attending to partake in what ultimately proved to be a magnificent and well-organised Jamboree.

Scouts attended from every State in Australia, country districts were well represented and metropolitan troops went into camp with large numbers. The overseas visitors came from Great Britain, South Africa, Kenya, India, Canada, Nauru, New Zealand and New Caledonia. The New Zealand contingent numbered over 600, and came in two parties by the M.V. "Awatea", the first party arriving prior to the actual start of the Jamboree.

Then came Thursday, 29th December at 4 a.m. in the mistiness of early morn the first of many special trains stopped at Lindfield Station and discharged hundreds of Scouts with their gear. For some hours trains arrived every few minutes and hundreds of interstate and country Scouts were given cocoa and biscuits before proceeding to the camp - a wonderful gesture carried out by local Group Committees.

Several days during the period of the Jamboree spectacular displays by Cubs, Scouts and Girl Guides were given on a specially prepared Arena, the first of these on opening day, in the presence of His Excellency the Lord Gowrie, V.C., C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor General and Chief Scout of Australia and the World Chief Scout's Representative The Lord Hampton D.S.O., D.L.

The second display day was attended by His Excellency the Governor of N.S.W. the Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G., Chief Scout for N.S.W. whose Scout son was in the camp with his troop.

The means of providing hospitality to our visiting Scouts was continuously available, for every day buses and private cars called at the camp gates with offers to take scouts on outings - picnics to beaches, and tours to the Blue Mountains, Gosford and South Coast. The offer of one bus proprietor made it possible after the close of the Jamboree to take a party of thirty overseas Scouts representing five countries, on tour for a week, accommodation each night being provided by residents of the country towns visited.

In the camp, the interchange of fraternal visits to camp fires with billy tea and biscuits brought together the scouts of the many countries and States represented "on every hand the friendly spirit, the Brotherhood of Scouts was evident. The Australasian Jamboree of 1938/39 goes down in Scouting history as a memorable occasion of the meeting of 10,000 Scouts and the making of many lasting friendships.

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Chapter 11

EARLY SCOUTING IN NEW SOUTH WALES

SCOUT
ARCHIVES
N.S.W.

The previous chapter closed on a joyous note of good fellowship as the result of ten thousands Scouts camping together at the Australasian Jamboree; Unfortunately war clouds were gathering over Europe, and, once again, Great Britain and the Empire's Colonies were called upon to protect the smaller nations who were victims of aggression. As in World War I, Scout Leaders were well to the fore in accepting responsibilities and leadership in the defence forces, particularly in the many branches that developed as the years rolled by from 1939 to 1945. Though many Scouters were obliged to pass control of troops to their troop and patrol leaders, Scouters in key occupations which exempted them from service in the defence forces were able to assist these troops.

As all youths were obliged to train in the services upon turning eighteen years of age, practically all rover scouts went into the defence forces. It speaks well for the organisation that the Scout Movement came through the six years of war without losing strength.

The Chief Scout, Lieut.-General the Right Honourable Lord Baden Powell of Gilwell, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., who visited Australia on two occasions had been living for three years in Kenya, a country he loved and from whose mountains he gained inspiration for his writings and sketches. "He set up a little chalet at Nyeri looking out upon Mount Kenya".

In this modest home, Lady Baden Powell and the Chief Scout lived in retirement but always active, thinking and planning new ideas, sketching and drawing until on the 8th January, 1941, he was "Called to Higher Service" at the age of 83.

The Chief Scout has been referred to as Soldier, Citizen, Writer, in Scouting we know him as the man who gave to the world the greatest Movement for boys of all time. His grave is in the tiny cemetery of Nyeri in the shadows of Mount Kenya. The British Government in acceding to the wishes of Lady Baden Powell did not press their offer of re-interment in Westminster Abbey where it was intended that B.P., after his death, would be interned, with England's great, noble and illustrious men.

In Scouting the memory of this great man will ever be present, for his books on Scouting will continue to be used and referred to throughout the years. "Scouting for Boys" is still the foundation of the troop, without which troops would soon stray from the known ways of Scouting.

About the year 1933 there started, in New South Wales, a branch of the Scout Movement which performed a wonderful job and achieved marvellous results, worked silently and unobtrusively to bring Scouting and Cubbing too, within the reach of the less-privileged lads of our community. Under the name of "Special Tests Branch", Scout troops were formed in farm homes and institutions conducted by the Child Welfare Department, and later extended to the formation of Cub Packs in homes and hospitals where physically handicapped boys were confined for long periods.

The State Headquarters for Rover Scouts W. Eric Booth organised metropolitan Rovers to visit the farm homes on a roster system to conduct troop meetings. In 1936 Mr. Stan O'Donnell was appointed Assistant Headquarters Commissioner for Special Tests and co-ordinated the work in this branch.

The following extracts from annual reports are worthy of inclusion in this history of Scouting.

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"The Rovers have been doing outstanding work in conducting Scouting activities in eight of the nine Delinquent Homes at Mittagong Farm Homes where we have an average attendance of 100 boys taking part in Scouting activities every second week-end throughout the year. The Child Welfare Department give every encouragement to these unfortunate boys to join the Movement in the hope that they will link up with a local Scout troop when they are discharged".

"On a boy's leaving a farm home, the District Commissioner nearest the boy's home is notified and asked to visit him with a view to establishing in his mind that Scouts are his friends. It is very gratifying to be able to state that there are, on record, many cases of outstanding success resulting from this 'follow-up' action and Scouting must be accorded its share of recognition for re-establishing such boys in the eyes of the community and their confidence in themselves and society.

In 1939, Mr. Jack Barrett was appointed Commissioner for Special Tests, and under his supervision Scouting and Cubbing were extended to homes of crippled children, spastic hospitals and Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute. In his report for 1941, Mr. Barrett says:-

"During my administration we had five troops in Mittagong Farm Homes, one Pack at the Spastic Home at Darling Point, one Pack at the Collaroy Crippled Children's Home, one Pack at the Margaret Reid home for crippled children, a troop and Pack at the Institute for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, a Pack and troop at Hammondville Settlement and a troop at the Barnado Boy's Farm Home at Picton".

"A special word of thanks is due to the Scouters, both men and women who undertook this work. In the hospitals and convalescent homes it often means going from bed to bed with little chance of collective work, whilst the blind and deaf presents obvious difficulties".

Will the reader please picture a Crippled Children's Home on Cub afternoon - beds drawn up on sun-verandah, each boy sitting up in bed dressed as a Cub from waist upwards, waiting with pleased anticipation for the arrival of Akela, who comes along with necessary equipment to practise Cub tests.

Thus, has Scouting and Cubbing been brought to the physically handicapped children, orphans under the supervision of the Child Welfare Department and those high-spirited, venturesome youngsters who have rebelled against the laws of good behaviour.

The concluding chapter of this series will be published in next month's issue.

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The Early History of the
BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT IN N.S.W.

Chapter 12
(Concluding Chapter)

by Mr. J.X. Coutts
Mr. F.W. Eddes
and others

SCOUT
ARCHIVES
N.S.W.

With the introduction of Air Scouts in 1941, the movement was given a new section intended to encourage air-minded boys to take a greater interest in aeronautics. In addition to the normal Scout work and activities pursued by all Scouts, Air Scouts make a special study to fit themselves for the following badges: (Air Apprentice, Aircraft Modeller, Aviator, Air Observer, culminating in the gaining of the Airman's Badge.) So far, but few troops have been registered and probably there are not more than three troops of Air Scouts in this State.

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Reference has already been made regarding the Rover Scout section and the enrolment of the first Rover Scout. Looking back over the years, this section of the movement appears to experience difficulty in maintaining continuity of crews. In recent years the chief activities have been the holding of an annual Rover moot, one of the most successful being that held in 1951 at Oatley Park on the Georges River which was attended by interstate Rovers and representatives from the Pacific islands. Good service has been rendered by the Pennant Hills Rover crew in maintenance work in the training camp area, menu production, cooking and messing for training courses and re-union gatherings. Last month details were recorded of the excellent service by Rover Scouts amongst the less privileged boys of the State. However, Rover Scouts, whether members of an organised crew or not, follow the less known trails and gain much experience of the out-doors and bush life in carefully planned bush walks, both within the State and as far afield as Tasmania and New Zealand.

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Sydney, with its harbour, giving miles of foreshore, many bays and inlets, flanked by a coastal area, north and south, with rivers and waterways, have made possible the formation of Sea Scout troops. All manner of boats, from Navy long boats to sailing skiffs, have been acquired to assist in training boys in seamanship, rowing and sailing. Buildings have been erected on the foreshores, serving the dual purpose of boatshed and clubroom. Competitions in rowing and sailing are carried out on Sydney harbour annually, such being in addition to the normal activities and camping of a Boy Scout.

In 1946, the Sea Scouts were presented with a ship with a romantic and interesting history, the "Captain Phillip", to be used as a training ship. The ship built in 1893 and named "Captain Cook" was Sydney's Pilot-ship for forty-six years, being withdrawn when replaced by a new "Captain Cook" in 1939. She was re-commissioned as the "Captain Phillip" during the war for the Docks Operating Company, A.I.F. Again re-fitted as a training ship, the "Captain Phillip" was commissioned by the State Chief Scout on 31st August, 1946. Unfortunately, owing to her age, deterioration of the hull made this fine ship unseaworthy, even for harbour training, and was towed to sea for honourable burial in the graveyard of ships 17 miles east-south-east of Sydney towards the end of 1947.

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The first post-war gathering of Scouts in Australia took the form of a Corroboree held at Loftus on the western fringe of National Park, 20 miles from Sydney, in December, 1946, extending into January, 1947. The camp was well attended by interstate and country Scouts who enjoyed the camp beneath gum trees overlooking the Hacking River, which provided facilities for boating and swimming. Sight-seeing in and around Sydney occupied the attention of the visitors as well as the local boys. Special trains and buses left the camp each day for tours, with large parties of Scouts.

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The foundation of the Scout Shop, which has served the Scouting fraternity well, goes back to the time when State Headquarters occupied a room in Royal Naval House, Grosvenor Street, where badges and small items of equipment were sold by the secretary, until a shop was established in Margaret Street, facing the northern end of Wynyard Square. When this building was demolished, a move was made to Manning

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Chambers, 258 George Street; more commodious accommodation was secured in Australia House, Carrington Street, where the Scout Shop for the first time was established on street level with a display window; A Scout club at rear of shop and State Headquarters office on the fourth floor over-looking Wynyard Square. Under the Management of the late Mr. Bill Carr, the Scout Shop business has expanded from a small retail shop to the present central shop at Baden-Powell House, 265 George Street, supplying practically all Scout requirements, camping gear and bush walkers' equipment. A wholesale department supplies about a dozen branch shops in metropolitan and country areas, while a mail order branch handles hundreds of orders from Scouting organisations in the Pacific Islands, where European as well as native boys enjoy Scouting.

* * *

Some years ago, a "Scouts in Town" night was commenced in the Scout club at the rear of the Scout Shop in Australia House. The shop manager called together Scouts for the purpose of rehearsing camp fire songs and viewing pictures on the screen with community singing of popular songs. From this beginning there developed the "Gang Show" which put on a programme of entertainment each year for the public in metropolitan halls and several country centres. Following the Gang Show, several districts have formed concert parties, the largest of these would probably be the St. George area, with a cast of over fifty Scout members which stage a variety show each year. The founder of the "Scouts in Town" from which, indirectly, these other concert parties have developed, was Bill Carr, one of the longest serving Scouters in the movement, better known as the Quartermaster at the Sydney Scout Shop, who passed away a few weeks ago and to whose memory a tribute is published in this issue. There is talent amongst our Scouts, and through these concert parties they gain stage confidence and opportunity to further their musical and acting ability.

* * *

Administrative appointments to record in this chapter refer to the election of Mr. G.J.M. Best as chairman of the Central Executive in 1943, since when he has given a business guidance to the functioning of an ever expanding movement.

In 1944, Major E.A. Lloyd was appointed Chief Commissioner for the State of N.S.W., was awarded the Silver Acorn in 1939, and his services were again rewarded with the award of the Silver Wolf in 1951.

Upon the formation of the Australian Council, Major Lloyd was appointed the first Australian Commissioner and Mr. H.J. Stoddart, Federal Secretary. Both these ardent Scout leaders were re-elected in 1956 to the respective positions.

In the Queen's Birthday Honours announced last month, Major E.A. Lloyd has received the decoration of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.).

* * *

It is fitting that this series, covering a brief history of Scouting, should conclude in recording a most successful Pan Pacific Jamboree held at Greystanes from December 1952 to January 1953.

From the start, and under the organisation of Mr. H.J. Stoddart, everyone co-operated to make this gathering of Scouts a great success. About 12,000 Scouts erected their camps in close formation on a stretch of undulating land about 20 miles west of Sydney.

The camping areas, arranged somewhat closer in formation than previous jamborees, brought Scouts more together for comparing camping and cooking methods, and the holding of fraternal gatherings.

Twelve thousand Scouts from all States, New Zealand, Pacific Islands near Asian countries, and England enjoyed the Australian sunshine and hospitality for the period of the camp.

Gateways to the sectional camps were a noteworthy feature of the camp for their ingenuity and workmanship.

Having looked into the past, may we look to the future for greater achievement in Scouting.

Chambers, 258 George Street; more commodious accommodation was secured in Australia House, Carrington Street, where the Scout Shop for the first time was established on street level with a display window; A Scout club at rear of shops and State Headquarters office on the fourth floor over-looking Wynyard Square. Under management of the late Mr. Bill Carr, the Scout Shop business has expanded from a small retail shop to the present central shop at Baden-Powell House, 265 George Street, supplying practically all Scout requirements, camping gear and bush walkers' equipment. A wholesale department supplies about a dozen branch shops in metropolitan and country areas, while a mail order branch handles hundreds of orders from Scouting organisations in the Pacific Islands, where European as well as native boys enjoy Scouting.

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Some years ago, a "Scouts in Town" night was commenced in the Scout club at the rear of the Scout Shop in Australia House. The shop manager called together Scouts for the purposes of rehearsing camp fire songs and viewing pictures on the screen with community singing of popular songs. From this beginning there developed the "Gang Show" which put on a programme of entertainment each year for the public in metropolitan halls and several country centres. Following the Gang Show, several districts have formed concert parties, the largest of these would probably be the St. George area, with a cast of over fifty Scout members which stage a variety show each year. The founder of the "Scouts in Town" from which, indirectly, these other concert parties have developed, was Bill Carr, one of the longest serving Scouters in the movement, better known as the Quartermaster at the Sydney Scout Shop, who passed away a few weeks ago and to whose memory a tribute is published in this issue. There is talent amongst our Scouts, and through these concert parties they gain stage confidence and opportunity to further their musical and acting ability.

* * *

Administrative appointments to record in this chapter refer to the election of Mr. G.J.M. Best as chairman of the Central Executive in 1943, since when he has given a business guidance to the functioning of an ever expanding movement.

In 1944, Major E.A. Lloyd was appointed Chief Commissioner for the State of N.S.W., was awarded the Silver Acorn in 1939, and his services were again rewarded with the award of the Silver Wolf in 1951.

Upon the formation of the Australian Council, Major Lloyd was appointed the first Australian Commissioner and Mr. H.J. Stoddart, Federal Secretary. Both these ardent Scout leaders were re-elected in 1956 to the respective positions.

In the Queen's Birthday Honours announced last month, Major E.A. Lloyd has received the decoration of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.).

* * *

It is fitting that this series, covering a brief history of Scouting, should conclude in recording a most successful Pan Pacific Jamboree held at Greystanes from December 1952 to January 1953.

From the start, and under the organisation of Mr. H.J. Stoddart, everyone co-operated to make this gathering of Scouts a great success. About 12,000 Scouts erected their camps in close formation on a stretch of undulating land about 20 miles west of Sydney.

The camping areas, arranged somewhat closer in formation than previous jamborees, brought Scouts more together for comparing camping and cooking methods, and the holding of fraternal gatherings.

Twelve thousand Scouts from all States, New Zealand, Pacific Islands near Asian countries, and England enjoyed the Australian sunshine and hospitality for the period of the camp.

Gateways to the sectional camps were a noteworthy feature of the camp for their ingenuity and workmanship.

Having looked into the past, may we look to the future for greater achievement in Scouting.

THE HISTORY OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.....1984 Contin.

As reported in the Nov/Dec. issue of Scouting in N.S.W. Mr Terry Griffiths was appointed Chief executive and General secretary of the N.S.W. Branch. Mr Griffiths brings to scouting a wide and interesting career, having joined the R.A.A.F. in 1962, and as an army officer saw active service in Vietnam retiring as Major. He joined the Cub movement in 1952 and is married with five children. He has experience in engineering and as a senior administration officer was posted to Washington, and has held the post of Senior Personnel Staff Officer at Duntroon.

To mark the 200th Anniversary of European settlement in Australia, the Chairman of the Bi-Centennial Authority Mr John Reid handed over an endorsement for the holding of the 16th World Scout Jamboree at Cataract Scout Park on Dec. 30th to Jan. 7th 87/88.

A number of recommendations affecting the Rover Section were decided upon on May 22nd 1983 (a) Where there is more than one Rover crew in a district a person be appointed Rover adviser of that district (b) Individual Rovers may choose either of two methods to qualify for the Baden Powell Award. Also the Rover Instructor Badge has been re-introduced as a national badge. This badge has "ROVER INSTRUCTOR" embroidered in red khaki-oblong and is worn on the right breast above the Rover Badge.

As from Oct. 30th 1983 the Chief Commissioner ruled that all N.S.W. members wear the National uniform (POR8/1)

All new members youth or adult must wear khaki coloured uniforms.

All presently warranted leaders must change to khaki uniforms.

All presently registered youth members must change to khaki uniforms at the time of change of section.

Members of the Cub section may wear the "Pork Pie" hat as alternative to the green Cub cap.

Long trousers of the 'jeans' type may be worn in cold regions.

Many keen scout groups have supported Dr Neil Mattes of the Cataract Scout Park development committee in providing much needed assistance at preparing the site. Sub-camps have been allotted to groups. There is need for good grass cover, and the removal of Gum-sucker growth.

A major fund raising project to be known as the 1984 "Jampot Jamboree" was launched early in the year. Sponsored by C.S.R. Ltd it is a campaign to run jams and preserves stalls nationally. Gold, silver and bronze woven cloth badges are awarded based on the number of jams and preserves collected. Money raised at Group level will be retained therein.

To celebrate 75 years of scouting the Association had its third "Scout Place" dedication at Shoalhaven City Admin. Centre garden on Sat. 19 Nov. 1983. A gift from the council, a large rock with plaque reading "Scout Place" was installed in the grounds.

It was announced that "Rovering to Success" 1st Australian Edition 1983 was now available. This is a special Australian reprint of this famous book, and follows the success of the Australian special 75th Anniversary edition of "Scouting For Boys"

"Called to Higher Service" was Lloyd William Piper, Hon. Commissioner for N.S.W. Branch. (5/9/83)

A great Scout/Guide walkabout has been organised, Apr. 7/8 1984 to raise over \$1,000,000 to fund the Jamboree site and buildings at Cataract for forthcoming jamborees. Groups were encouraged to approach sponsors and participate in the 20 K.M. walk.

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The Link Badge was the subject of a lengthy article in Scouting in N.S.W. of March 1984. This badge was designed to assist advancement from various sections of Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers. Each badge is diamond shaped and contains the Scout badge and links of a chain.

A new publication, "Scouting in St. George" by Henry "Count" Donegan with 55 years in the area back to 1911 has been published, dealing mostly with St. George area.

April issue of Scouting in N.S.W. shows Scouting press and media photo of the year by Gerrett Fokkema. It depicts D.C. Charles Miles running to stop the Royal jet with the forgotten Royal Standard in hand.

The world Scout Emblem has a symbolic meaning. It is worn on the left pocket of the uniform. The central arrow head taken from the compass sign for north points "the right way to go". The surrounding rope indicates the global all encompassing nature of the Scout Brotherhood. The reef knot represents the un-breakable bond which ties two Scouts together.

From April 1984 Branch Headquarters was re-located at 74 Burwood Road, Burwood, having vacated 283 Clarence Street, City.

In May a new era in Scout/Guide co-operation had taken place due to the formation of a new body called the Australian Council for Guiding and Scouting in order to facilitate a greater union between the two bodies.

On the evening of March 8th many members of Parliament from the Senate and House of Representatives, the Government and Opposition Parties and all States attended the inaugural meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Baden-Powell Fellowship. The Fellowship was formed with the support of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives following earlier initiatives of Senator Peter Baume of N.S.W. and the Guide and Scout Australian Chief Commissioner, Dr. Norman Johnson, the Chief Commissioner of Australia said that its aim would be to promote youth activities through Guiding and Scouting.

Mr. John Warrington, former area Commissioner, Central Sydney area, has been appointed as Chief Director of the 16th World Jamboree to be held at Cataract Scout Park, 1987/88.

At the National Executive Council Meeting of the Scout Association of Australia in November 1983, the following recommendations were approved and came into force on April 1st 1984:-

- That the Cub Section now be known as the "Cub Scout Section".
- That the phrase "Cub Scout Programme" is to be promoted referring to all elements of the Cub Scout Section.
- The requirements "Knowledge 2" in the World Conservation Badge be deleted.
- That the Cub Scout Link Badge allows presentation to be made by either the Group Leader or Scout Leader.
- That POR Rule 10, 13.1 be amended by inserting "ACL" after "CL".

Bob Laurenson was "called to Higher Service" on the 18th March 1984. He commenced his Scouting career as D.C. of Concord district in 1941. It was due to his untiring efforts during the War years that Wood Badge courses were maintained.

A lengthy article in the June/July issue of Scouting in N.S.W. was the subject of the 1984 N.S.W. Branch Progress Report. Chief Commissioner Bert

Gardner in his report spoke of the main achievements and aims of the movement as follows...

"It is appropriate that the Scouting theme adopted for the year in our forward planning should bear fruit in so many tangible ways. Despite the difficult economic environment necessitating hard and not always popular decisions on the part of this Branch, we have extended our Scouting horizons."

"The necessary sale of our Clarence St premises has been completed and our Branch Headquarters is now located at Burwood for a period of two years. Such a time span will enable us to further investigate a permanent home for future operations. Additionally these premises will provide both staff and voluntary personnel with a suitable base from which to plan and continue the development of the mammoth Cataract Scout Park project as well as to prepare and mount the XIV Australian Jamboree to be held at the end of 1985.

"With the retirement in 1983 of our former General Secretary Mr. Malcolm Maitland, who gave sterling service to this Association over a period of 20 years, Mr. Terry Griffiths was appointed to the position of Chief Executive. Assisted by a small but dedicated team of permanent staff and supported by voluntary personnel at many levels of Scouting, he has embarked on a series of scheduled but challenging tasks which are necessary for the success of the operations of this Branch. These projects range from the computerisation of financial, statistical and other records designed to reduce the overall workload of the Movement, to measures necessary to improve to operations of the Trading Division.

"The continued increase in adult Leader recruitment coupled with refinements in our Association structure and training programme, has enabled us to offer a more rewarding programme of activities for youth members. With virtually a full team of Branch and Area Commissioners supported by 12 very functional Areas and ever developing Branch Activity Bases, the necessary ingredients to achieve the basic target of a 10% increase in membership in the coming years are now present."

A project that has captured the imagination and enthusiasm of Leaders, Layside personnel supporters and youth members across this Branch, has the development of Cataract Scout Park. Words fail to do justice to this innovative two million dollar project which is converting a 103 hectare bush site in the Wedderburn State Forest into an orderly and organised recreational area for our youth and those of like minded organisations."

"In keeping with Scouting tradition of self help, dedicated Leaders, Layside and youth members have generously contributed their time and special skills in the preliminary and subsequent development of the park. Additionally members and supporters from all walks of Scouting, together with our Sister Movement, the Girl Guides, participated in the great Scout and Guide Walkabout to raise, at last count, over \$250,000 for Cataract Scout Park. Let no one say that Scouts and Guides are not prepared to help themselves.

"The association like similar bodies, has found it necessary to curtail expenditure in the present economic climate. This has not only resulted in the reduction of certain services to Scouting in general, but also the unavoidable reduction in full time staff. While regretting the discharge of people who have given good service in various fields of the Movement's operations, the Association was able to provide suitable recompense and

make available alternate employment. With continued monitoring we will see this situation only as a temporary pause in our forward momentum."

"My colleague Branch Chairman, Harold Kaye, joins me in embracing the spirit of this review and in the presentation of the 1984 Scout Progress Report"

A.R. ("Bert") Gardner.

In recognition of 1st Hurstville Group as being one of the oldest continuous operating Groups (1908) the Hurstville Municipal Council are to unveil a plaque in Kempt Feld Durham St. Hurstville on 6th October 1984.

As reported in Scouting in N.S.W. Aug. 1984, Mr R.J. Perryman A.M. was appointed National Secretary Scout Association N.S.W. A former scout from England he has in the Royal and Australian Navies and has had a number of Command and Specialist appointments.

At the annual Branch Council N.S.W. meeting held at Pennant Hills on July 21st 1984 Sir Roden Cutler was elected President with Hon. Eric Willis as Vice President. For the first time in the history of Scouting in N.S.W. three distinguished members of the Movement were appointed as Life councillors of the Association:-

The Rt. Hon. Sir Victor Windeyer.
Mr C.F.T. Jackson.
Sir John Pagan.

Also among the awards Recipients- Mr Malcolm Maitland and Mr Roy Kable both Bar to Silver Acorn. Mr Jock Osmotholy, Silver Acorn, Mr Mr Bob Davidson the Thanks Padge .

For their initiative shown in rescuing a man from drowning, the Chief Scout announced the awards of the Gilt Cross for Gallantry to Venturers Peter Mullen and Stephen Farrington, and the Medal for Meritorious Conduct to Venturer Paul Marshall all of 1st Cardiff.

At its 12/13 May meeting the National Executive approved a number of changes to be implanted in the Cub programme on Jan. 1st 1986.

*The Boomerang Scheme to remain age based, but with the Cub Leader having the flexibility to determine the appropriate level at which the older boy enters the scheme.

These changes encompass the Boomerang scheme, Achievement badge scheme Badge Limitations, Handbook replacements, Cub Scout terminology, changes in requirements for Link Badge and Conservation Badge. Also, changes in Wood Badge Scheme for Cub Leaders.

Writing on "Girls in Venturing" in Venture File of "Australian Scout" Mary Wilson, Assistant Branch Commissioner (Venturers) Sth. Aust. Branch points out that "Leadership, Moral Courage and Dignity" are attributes she would expect to find in a girl being a successful Venturer. Venturing also provides girls with the opportunity to do things they would otherwise find difficult to do.

In presenting a cheque for \$5,000 to Mr Jon Oliver, N.S.W. Branch, Mr Laurie Fraser N.S.W. Bowling Association opened an appeal to all Bowling Clubs to build a mess hall at Cataract Scout Park at a cost of \$75,000. This hall will be known as "Bowlers Lodge."

Effective from 25th July John Harding was appointed Area Commissioner of Riverina Area. He was formerly a Cub, Scout and Venturer in England and at present is Regional Director of the Dept. of Leisure and Sport and Tourism in Wagga Wagga.

Former "Scouts" throughout Australia were invited to participate in the 50th Frankston Jamboree Reunion to be held on Nov. 17th 1984. This was Australia's first National Jamboree at which 10,000 Scouts attended.

Scouting in N.S.W. Oct/Nov. cover photo and article reported on Dr. Bruce Munro Deputy Manager C.S.R. presenting a cheque for \$25,000 to Chief Commissioner Bert Gardner to assist the development of Cataract Scout Park.

Plans for the XIV Aust. Jamboree were well in hand, Sub-Camps named after various Governors had been formed. Also service roads, walking trails, activity centres and a daily Jamboree newspaper to be issued and a camp map printed. The camp programme commencing Sun. Dec. 28th to Thurs. 9th 1985/6 encompasses a varied round of activities and entertainment for the expected 18,000 Scouts and Leaders from all parts of the world.

Changes to the Wood Badge Programme as outlined in Oct/Nov issue of Scouting in New South Wales were to be implemented in N.S.W. Branch from January 1985.

A special cloth badge was designed this year as part of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of 1st Bexley Group.

As the 1985 year opened the N.S.W. Branch was awarded the Prince of Wales Trophy of 1984 by the Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee Trust for young Australians in recognition of its work for youth. The Trophy is one of six given for each State by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales during the Silver Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth in 1977.

The 1st Hurstville Honour Plaque, as previously reported, was officially unveiled by Aderman Joan Loew on Oct. 6th 1984.

The N.S.W. Governors names allotted to Cataract Sub-Camps are as follows...

ORDER OF GOVERNORS		SUB-CAMP
1	Phillip	2
2	Hunter	6
3	King	3
4	Bligh	1
5	Macquarie	5
6	Brisbane	8
7	Darling	4
8	Bourke	10
9	Gipps	7
10	Fitzroy	9
11	Denison	Arena
12	Young	...

To mark the 70th year of Cub Scouting, Jan. 4th 1986 was designated Cub Scout Day at the 14th Aust. Jamboree at Cataract Scout Park. The site was rapidly taking shape with the Park Ranger's Residence, Bowler's Cottage and other buildings completed. The design of the Boomerang shaped gateway donated by the Freemasons of N.S.W. has been accepted. The Rovers were requested to man the Jamboree Sub-Camp and the Air Activities Base at Camden was prepared to fly some 4,000 Scouts at the Jamboree. The Jamboree Daily Newspaper was called "The Friendship Times" More than thirty countries were invited to attend the Jamboree.

A "Golden Oldies" reunion was held to celebrate the 60th anniversary of 2/3rd Lindfield Group. Among those present was Peter Docker who joined as a Cub in 1936.

Over 300 Rovers converged on Yarramundi on the weekend of March 2/3rd to participate in the 1985 N.S.W. Branch Rover Moot. Seathforth Rovers won the Moot Skin. The theme was multicultural which lent itself to a wide range of activities. 2nd Guildford won the Camp Standards Award and Mosman Rovers won the San Bales Campfire Award.

Founded in 1915 by Mr Bill Hunt 1st Epping Group were making preparations for the 70th anniversary celebrations to be held on Sept. 28th, when an open day is planned and new buildings to be opened.

In April the first ever National Rover Council Executive was called together in Melbourne to discuss changes to P.O.&R. which would allow Rover to make their own decisions about rules applying to Rover Scouts. Several dedicated Rovers from St. George Area wrote the "Australian Rover Handbook"

A photograph on page 1 of Scouting in N.S.W. July/Aug. shows the Minister for Community Services, The Hon. Frank Walker Q.C. M.P. congratulating the Chief Commissioner Bert Gardner following the dedication and unveiling of the plaque at Cataract Scout Park on 11th May 1985. Before an audience of over 500 people Mr Walker said, "The Scout Movement has provided thousands of young boys with more than just a great form of recreation, it has taught them important skills for their futures. With its themes of peace, participation and development IYY has a relevance not just to young people, but to the entire community."

In his address Chief Commissioner Bert Gardner said "The concept of a permanent camp site was first conceived during the Leppington Jamboree in 1970 and through the support of Bill Crabtree Minister for Land, Wedderburn as Cataract Scout Park was then named was gazetted in 1978 and the N.S.W. Scout Association as sole trustees.

"The Bunyas" located at 5 Rogers Ave. Haherfield was purchased late in 1984 by the N.S.W. Branch of the Scout Association as its new headquarters. This building was constructed in 1907, the same year the Scout Movement was founded. Formerly a training seminary and listed by the National Trust in converting "The Bunyas" to provide efficient office accommodation and comfortable meeting facilities the Association planned to restore the principal rooms and building exterior. The heritage significance of the building will impact on our youth to be Australia's leaders in the years ahead.

In presenting a lengthy 1985 Progress Report (Pages 15/26 Scouting in N.S.W. July/August) Chief Commissioner Bert Gardner said....

"Prior to the commencement of the year under review, it became apparent that Branch Headquarter's expenditure would need to be significantly reduced. Accordingly, Branch's Public Relations department was closed, the fulltime camp warden at Pennant Hills replaced by a voluntary warden and our serving Field Commissioners were reduced from three to one. In addition significant economies were achieved in our Headquarter's operation. Early in the Scout Year, the Great Scout and Guide Walkabout raised a magnificent sum of \$308,000 for the development of Cataract Scout Park despite a wet weekend for the walk. The Park development is progressing extremely well. At the end of March 1985 the Caretaker's cottage and Park H.Q. (known as Bowlers Lodge) had been constructed, a good deal of the roads and tracks plus the electrical supply and reticulation finalised and the water supply and sewerage system half completed"

"We are greatly indebted to the site Development Committee and their many helpers including the Australian Army, Illawarra County Council, T.A.F.E. the Metropolitan Water Sewerage Drainage Board, Soil Conservation Department and individual Association members. Substantial donations in cash and kind have been received and will be duly acknowledged."

"The 14th Australian Jamboree Camp Chief Mr J. Tuckfield Q.C. Advised me in July that due to professional commitments, he was unable to carry on. Accordingly I appointed Mr J.H. Kaye, A.M., M.B.E., to the position of Chief Director. The position of Camp Chief to be filled at a later date. Under Mr Kaye's guidance, the Jamboree organisation has progressed steadily and he expects that his planning will be completed in good time. Mr G. Priester will lead the N.S.W. Contingent to the 14th Australian Jamboree with a record number of members in excess of 6,500."

"Sir Eric Willis K.B.E. C.M.G. has been appointed Chairman of a sub-committee to review our constitution with a view to streamlining our decision making in the future. Our fund raising committee chaired by Sir Theo Kelly, C.B.E. has been active and working with organisations such as C.S.R. the Royal N.S.W. Bowling Association and the Freemasons of N.S.W." (Continued)

Transcription:

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"A full time Marketing Manager has been appointed to assist the committee. Our Rydalmere and Liverpool properties were sold during the year with some of the proceeds being made available to the Hume Area which had acquired land on which to build their Area Headquarter. In November the Association purchased "The Bunyas", A heritage property at Haberfield to be used as our future Headquarters."

"Following much discussions over an extended period, the National Executive Committee has made a decision in regard to girl membership. To avoid confusion I detail the wording- "In isolated and developing communities where the number of boys are not sufficient to establish units, Branches may consider the establishment of mixed units in which boys and girls have equal opportunity for membership."

Though our census indicates a pleasing 6.8% increase over last year, more emphasis is required on the quality of the Youth Programme if membership growth is to be maintained. Accordingly, I have reorganised the Commissioner teams at Branch level with this objective in mind and in this designated Year of the Group Leader, there will be emphasis on the need for adequate leadership at the working face of the Movement and the tools to enable these Leaders to do a more effective job."

"My colleague the Branch Chairman, Harold Kaye joins me in embracing the spirit of this Review and in the presentation of the 1985 Scout Progress Report during this significant international Youth Year."

John Thurman, the Camp Chief of Gilwell Park England from 1943 to 1969 died on the 10th April aged 74 years. For many years he was one of the most Distinguished figures in the Scouting World. In his work John Thurman was called upon to travel the world inspiring leaders and ensuring the unifying influence of Baden Powell's Wood Badge Training.

Spencer White (photo Scouting in N.S.W. Nov. 85) became Wellington's first Scoutmaster in 1915. He led varied careers in many fields and saw service in World War 2. He died in 1967.

1986 March cont....

A World Scout Emblem Poster, part of a five part series to be produced in Scouting in New South Wales in black and white has been published as a lead up to the 16th World Jamboree.

It was officially announced that N.S.W. Branch would move this month (March) from Burwood Rd. Burwood to their permanent home at "The Bunyas" 5 Rogers Ave. Haberfield.

1st Cobdoblin celebrated 50 years of Scouting in Oct. 1985.

During his visit to the 14th Aust. Jamboree Milton Boyce, Hon. Commissioner with the West Australian Branch told of his interesting career since he became a Cubmaster of 2nd Concord in 1921. He attended the first Australian Jamboree at Frankston and was aide to the N.S.W. Commissioner. Spending time

at B.P.Training camp with McAlister, then moving to West Australia becoming Rover Commissioner for 10 years. His great pride was in establishing a museum of Scouting memorabilia in Perth. He was awarded the Silver Kangaroo for services of exceptional character in 1970.

World Scout Emblems were again featured in June issue of Scouting in N.S.W.

The Aug. 14th 1947 issue of "The Scout" reported that his choice of the "Jamboree" by the Chief Scout at the first Jamboree at Olympic in 1920 was made up of "Jam", being a lot of nice things mixed together and "Bore" meaning if it's good it won't hurt your JAMBOREE will be a whirl of enjoyment and a Scouting mixture of all good things.

JUNE 1986. This year to celebrate 70 years of Cubbing a special edition of the Wolf Cubs Handbook was printed after being many years out of print. The first edition was printed in 1916.

Further World Scout Emblems were featured in Scouting in N.S.W. July 1986

Of the seven crew members who died in the U.S. Space Shuttle "Challenger" 3 had been active in the Scout Movement in America. They Lt. Col. E.S. Onizuku. Dr. Ronald E. McNair, Christine McAuliffe. Of 157 Pilots and scientists selected as astronauts since 1949 over 90 were Scouts.

Preparations were in hand for the opening of the new Australian Headquarters of the Association. Known as "The Bunjas" and located at 5 Rogers ave. Haberfield it will be officially opened by His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Ninian Stephen on Sept 27th 1986.

In March 1986 Dr. Bruce Munro was appointed Branch Commissioner for Cub Scouts. He held various warrants as leader in St. Ives District since 1978 and is holder of the Wood Badge, Service Decoration.

In May 1987 2nd Randwick will celebrate 60 years of Scouting.

Effective from Nov. 10th 1986 the Governor General and Chief Scout had approved the appointment of Mr Neil Westaway A.M. (Chief Commissioner Vic) as Chief Commissioner of Australia. He succeeds Dr Norman Johnson. With a long history in Scouting since being a Cub in 4th Caulfield in 1941 he progressed through all sections and became A.S.M. in 1952. He holds the Silver Kangaroo.

From Victoria it was reported that the Thompson family of 2nd Dandenong Group boasted all eight in the family as being Queen's Scouts. In total the Thompson family including parents have 120 years Scouting service.

THE "BUNJAS" opened. Before an audience of 450 Scouting and community guests the Rt. Hon. Sir Ninian Stephen Governor General and Chief Scout of Australia officially opened "The Bunjas" the new Headquarters of the N.S.W. Branch of the Association. Accompanied by John Warrington (Commissioner N.S.W.) he inspected a guard of honour before being welcomed by the Chairman of Branch Executive Committee Mr J. Harold Kaye.

In his Address, Sir Ninian outlined the development of the Scout Movement and how, through its ability to adapt and cater to the needs of young people whilst still preserving its original ideas and principles, spread across the globe. "The Bunjas" stand as a symbolic reminder of the link between Australia's not so distant past around federation time and shortly afterwards and its future, said Sir Ninian. "It is also a reminder of the Scout Movement's ability to transcend the passage of time." "These new

Headquarters are going to provide a focal point for the 1000 Groups in the State and so allow them to better serve the youth of Australia"

In a report in the Nov./Dec.1986 issue of Scouting in New South Wales Chief Commissioner John Warrington spoke of the project "This Heritage is Ours".This Project officially launched by the Governor of N.S.W.Air Marshall Sir James Rowland (Chief Scout) is a highly commendable project in which the Australian artist Greg Turner was commissioned to produce a series of paintings and drawings depicting heritage oriented subjects throughout all Scouting Areas of this Branch.

Branch Administration Officer Don Wooley was the recipient of the Silver Acorn for special distinguished service to scouting.

APRIL 1987... Many former Scouts of Tumbarumba Group including former Scout Frank Perkins (1936) gathered at a reunion and memorabilia display A highlight of the reunion was the presentation of a certificate of appreciation and silver tray to Harry Dawson for support of their Group of 51 yrs

Seeking former Rovers of 1st and 2nd Earlwood this Group planned a reunion in September 1987 to celebrate 60 years of Rovering/Scouting.

World Jamboree Mondial in a lengthy report,June1987,stated that the Australian Contingent had received sufficient applications to fill its quota.A critical meeting for the contingent team was held a Bundilla Scout Camp Winston Hills on May 8/10 by Branch Liaison Officers from all Australian Branches-who liaised with key World Jamboree organising committee personel.The meeting agenda was very extensive and embraced all aspects from travel,displays,camp staff appointments,equipment to Staff rosters.Neil Westaway, Chief Commissioner visiting the camp said that it presented the opportunity of a lifetime to meet,mix camp and really enjoy ten days of international life.

To celebrate their 60th anniversary on June 27th 1st Five Dock organised a special dinner.

In a World Jamboree update emphasis was placed on the need of sponsorship, donations of money,goods and services .As a result the National Planning Committee had appointed a small team to seek sponsorships for the Jamboree. As a result the amount raised exceeded \$500,00.Two new handbooks had been issued,"Jamboree Handbook" and "Leaders Manual".

At the July 1987 Area Commissioner's Council it was decided to trial the "Australian Scout" Magazine as the Branch publication during the period Jan.1988 to Mar.1989.Scouting in N.S.W.to cease production at the Nov/Dec. issue 1987,after 54 years since the first issue in 1933.

In 1986 1st Albury Rovers celebrated the 50th anniversary of the building of their den,and 3 years prior to that 50 years of Scouting.

Writing in the final issue of "Scouting in N.S.W.Nov/Dec 1987,John Warrington related the history of the magazine.Launched in April 1933 the publication has embraced the leadership of seven Chief Commissioners three General Secretaries/Chief Executives.Some twelve Hon.Editors have been at the helm,the original editor being R.J.Ringland who served about three years.Others connected were Brian Nash,Ken McLean,Malcolm Maitland, Frank Saxon,and Lex Lannoy in 1969.

As reported in "Scouting in N.S.W. World Jamboree Mondial,with only 3-4 weeks,it was anticipated that 73 contingents and 14,422 members would be in

attendance. In a spectacular opening ceremony the main entertainment in the arena would be on Thurs. 31st Dec. 1987 with the opening ceremony at 11 P.M. The Governor General Sir Ninian Stephen would then officially open the 16th World Jamboree at 12.01 A.M. 1st Jan. 1988. - the first endorsed event of the Australian Bi-Centenary programme.

In May 1988 the first edition of "Australian Scout" N.S.W. issue was published. The new editor being Margaret Pearce.

A highlight of Australia's Bi-Centenary was the arrival of the Tall Ships in Sydney Harbour. A group of 44 Venturer Scouts and 5 Ranger Guides were chosen and assigned to various ships to carry out many tasks such as crowd control, mail sorting, delivering parcels, Escort duties... On Jan. 25th the ships crews, Venturers and Rangers marched to Macquarie St. where they formed a guard of honour for the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Government House. From there they marched to the Concert Hall of the Opera House where they attended the prize giving for the Tall Ships race in the presence of the Governor General Sir Ninian Stephen.

A Bi-Centennial event attracting over 5,000 contestants, local residents, Cubs, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers from all over the State was the Sirius Cup Regatta held at Balmoral over the weekend of March 19/20. The largest held for Scouts in N.S.W. All through the Saturday canoeing and sailing events were held for Cubs, Scouts and Venturers culminating in the open canoe Marathon at 5.30 P.M. On the Sunday programme were rowing and dragon boat races, sailing and beach tug of war. Assistance was given by the Royal Australian Navy and Mosman Council. The winners of the Commodore's Cup were 1st Sefton, 2nd 1st Balmoral 3rd Pt. Jackson.

With 25 years Scouting experience Mr Frank Saxon was appointed Chief Executive of the Scout Association N.S.W. Branch on Apr. 11th 1988.

Miss Margaret Pearce new editor of the "Australian" Scout came to the Association with a practical experience in writing, editing and publishing magazines for leading Australian companies. She majored in psychology and sociology at the University of N.S.W. and shows a keenness and eagerness to further develop the magazine.

At the Branch Rally Championships held on the weekend of June 25/26 at Glenrock Scout Camp 1st Sailor Bay, Willoughby District, Manly Wahringah Area became the Branch Rally champions for 1988 with a top score of 919.5pts. The Branch Commissioner for Scout Bob MacDonald who was instrumental in reviving the concept of Scout rallies which were very much part of the Scouting scene in the past.

In his report Chief Commissioner N.S.W. John Warrington noted that it had been a good year for Scouting, with an increase in membership reported from all areas. On the 9th June a reception was held at Government House for the Queen's Birthday. The 15th June a special meeting with the Girl guides Association on two matters, viz., The Extension of Membership to the Scout Association for females into the Cub Scout and Scout section and the Branch of the Executive Committee's in principle approval of this - a decision to be made on the 23rd July. The Chief Commissioner commended the enthusiasm and proficiency of those who participated in the Branch Scout Rally. Also reported were his attendance at the Hume Area Ball and the Glenbrook Scout Bush Bash. Finally, 3,270 youth and 638 adult members were set down to attend the 15th Australian Jamboree at Woodhouse, South Australian, later this year.

As a result of discussions with Branch and Area Commissioners at Pennant Hills on July 23rd, 1988, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. John Warrington announced that the extension of female membership to Cub Scouts and Scouts would be introduced in N.S.W. Branch on April 1, 1989. The principle involves mixed membership only.

All female groups would be discouraged.

1st Mosman Group extended an invitation to interested persons to attend a reunion at The Barn on Sunday November 20th to celebrate 80 years of Scouting in Mosman. Historical records and photos would be on display. It was here that the Kangaroo Patrol was formed in June 1908.

Speaking at the Scout Air activities base at Camden, Brian Tye, Public Relations Officer and Deputy Warden, related that the base now had a fleet of 5 Cessnas plus a banik glider. The first priority of the base was to give aviation experience to all youth members at minimal cost.

Under the "Bach Project" 5 teams of Australian Rovers, Rangers and young leaders had been to Bangladesh to help their brother scouts with the task of raising the health of children in their country. The Back Project - helping by applying the Scout method, learning by doing - to educating Villagers in the basic principles of health care.

In the December issue of Scouting in N.S.W. Sir Ninian Stephen, prior to his retirement, have his observations of Scouting as he experienced it. As a young boy in Scotland he had been involved in Scouting. After a gap of 45 years, impressed by the range of activities and the character, development and enthusiasm of the boys and girls in it, he became involved again. Scouting also offered opportunities to those who were not necessarily skilled at sport, he said. The highlights of his career as Chief Scout were at the attendance at two Australian and the World Jamboree.