

The Scouting Journey

An outline and celebration of the history of Scouting in Ireland





Scouting for all

Scouting is open to all young people from 6 - 21 years of age. Its aim is to develop young people so that they can be constructive members of society.

This is done by offering young people a programme of fun, adventure and challenge.

Scouting is a journey for all ages. As a young Beaver Scout or Cub Scout you will begin the Scouting trail by taking part in adventures such as hiking, exploring, treasure hunts, and some camping. When you become a Scout your adventures will really take off and everything is possible.

All Scouts wear a uniform and this is different in each section. You will also be allowed to wear the Group neckerchief around your neck when you pass a number of basic tests such as - lighting a fire in the open and cooking something on it, go on a hike or camp and know the Scout Law and Promise.

Camping, hiking and outdoor activities are core elements of our programme. This is delivered to young people by working in small teams of young people of similar age. Within these small teams a young person is taught how to be responsible, resourceful, prepared and capable to handle many situations which they can be confronted within their journey to adulthood. Life skills, working with other, caring and understanding of their environment, leadership skills and the taking on of responsibilities both for themselves and others underline the development and out of school educational value of Scouting for your child.

All Leaders in Scouting are volunteers and give up their time to work with young people free of charge. These adults are carefully chosen and trained so that every young person can have an enjoyable and worthwhile experience in Scouting.



The Scouting Journey

An idea is born

Boy Of Ideals

Robert Baden-Powell (known to Scouts as "B-P") was born in London on 22nd February 1857, celebrated today by Scouts as 'Founder's Day'. Even at the age of 8 he recorded a code of values that echoed later in his life in the Scout Promise and Law.

Army Career

Although not an academic, he attended Charterhouse School in Surrey, where he also developed his interests in sport, music, art, drama, and the outdoor life. He led a distinguished army career becoming the youngest ever Major-General, before his retirement in 1910. His service included short postings in Ireland at Ballincollig, Cork and Curragh manoeuvres in 1893, and then as Squadron Commander at Dundalk and Belfast 1895 and Marlborough (now McKee) Barracks, Dublin 1897. Much of his military service was in India and South Africa.

Why "Scouts"?

B-P himself excelled at "scouting" – the skill of military reconnaissance in enemy territory - using his stalking, camouflage, disguise, mapping and survival skills. He published several training manuals, including Aids to Scouting (1899), based on his unorthodox new techniques. These involved more scope for individual initiative, work in small teams and recognition badges to reward achievement.



Baden Powell in his 13th Hussars Uniform



Charterhouse School in Surrey

Laws for me when I am old

I will have the poor people as rich as we are, and there ought to be rights to be as happy as we are, and all you go across the crossings shall give the crossing sweeper some money and you ought to thank God for what he has given us and he made the poor people to be poor and the rich people to be rich and I can tell you how to be good. Now I will tell you. You must pray to God whenever you can but you cannot be good with only praying but you must try very hard to be good.

by RSS. Powell 26 January 1865

Written by Baden Powell at the age of eight, values he carried through his life and which can be seen reflected in the Scout Law and Promise



Baden Powell was keen on watercolor painting this is title 'My home in the wood'

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

The Scouting Journey

Mafeking - an idea is born

Before he established the Scout movement, B-P was best known for the defence of Mafeking through a seven-month siege during the Boer War 1899/1900. At the outset of the siege, he had at his disposal 750 locally raised troops and a force of 400 irregulars formed from the townspeople against a Boer army of 6,000 men.

The town contained stocks of food, forage and railway material, which would have proved useful to the Boers.

He displayed amazing courage, ingenuity and resourcefulness with only a small garrison and meager resources. He formed the boys of the town into a Cadet Corps as messengers and orderlies. He saw how young people, given training and responsibility, rose to the occasion and worked well in small teams.

By the time the town was relieved on 17 May, battle casualties on both sides had reached 463. Its relief led to riotous celebrations throughout Britain and made Baden-Powell a national hero.

This experience led him to adapt his ideas on scout training for use by existing youth organisations as part of their programme.



Mafeking Cadet Corps



Public celebrations across the UK erupt when news of the relief of Mafeking is announced making Baden Powell a national hero



Public awareness of the siege was heightened by regular reports and illustrations.



1897

1898

1899

1900

1901



Aids to Scouting

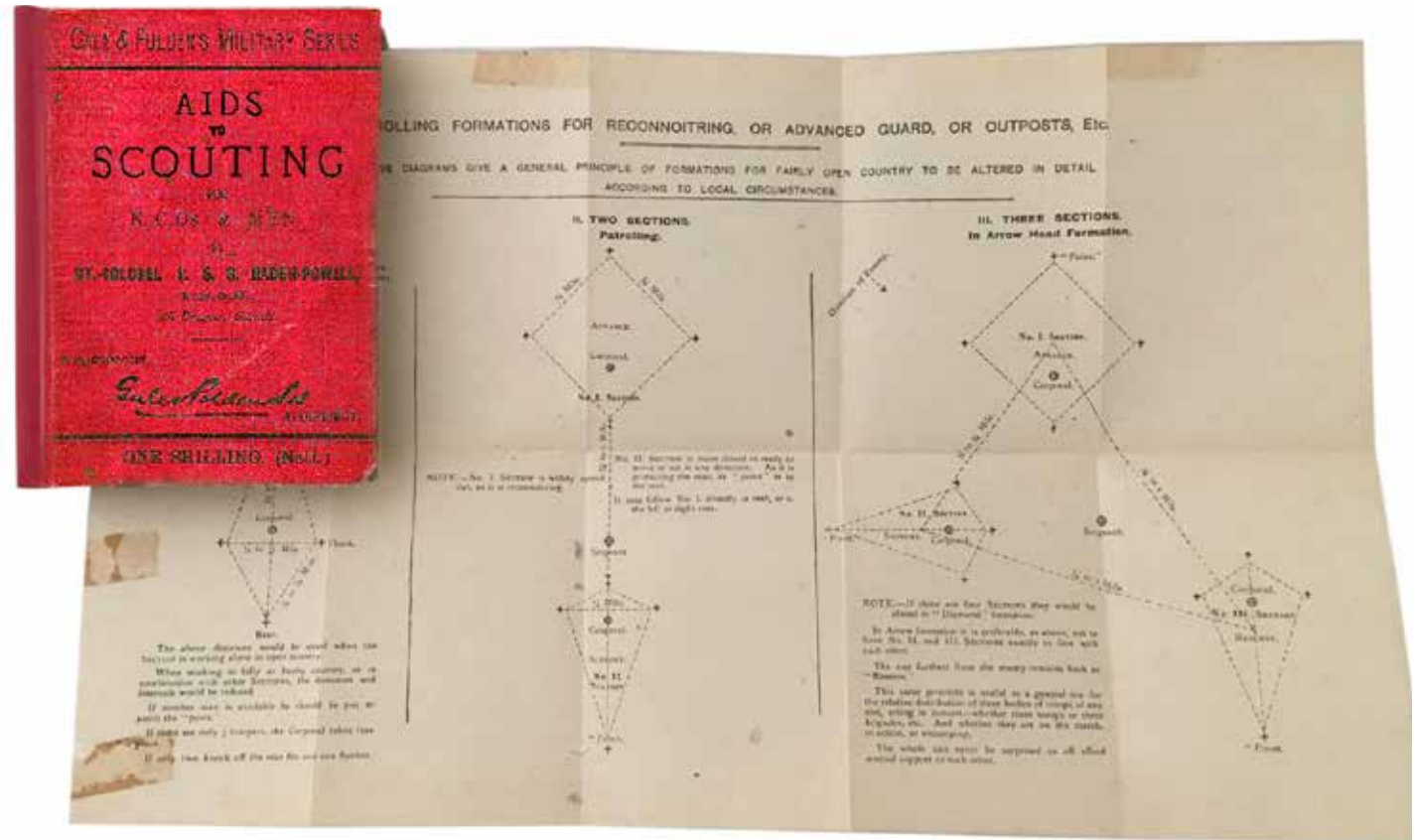
In 1899 while serving in the Boer War, Baden Powell wrote his sixth military book, 'Aids To Scouting'. The book presented ideas about the role of Army Scouts within the army and the type of skills required to carry out the role.

After the defense of Mafeking (1899-1900) in South Africa Baden-Powell became a national hero in the UK. As a result the book found an audience among teachers and young people who were attracted to his ideas of outdoor skills and game. Within months, the book written for soldiers had sold 100,000 copies, a remarkable number for a military manual.

Aids to Scouting contains sections on the characters of a scout, as well as practical advice on observation, stealth/camouflage, map reading, sketching, tracking, reporting and care of horses. It presents these topics in a simple conversational style that makes it easy to read. For testing these skills, the book's appendix included games with names like Spider and Fly, Flag Stealing, Quick Sight, and Chart and Compass Races.

Aids to Scouting was written and published seven years before Scouting for Boys but it is a foundation document of his future ideas for Scouting.

In 1904 at a rally organised for the Boys Brigade, William Smith, the founder of the Boys Brigade, suggested that Baden Powell might adapt his Aid to Scouting Ideas as a manual for boys. The suggestion spawned Baden Powell's idea for 'Scouting for Boys'.





Arthur Pearson the Facilitator

Arthur Pearson was a successful publisher and newspaper magnate of his time, publishing such titles as the Daily Express and Evening Standard.

He is an important figure in the birth and success of Scouting.

As was usual at the time, people of influence held weekend parties and gatherings at their homes. A wide variety of people were invited to these gatherings. In July 1906 Baden Powell was such an invitee due to his popularity within the UK.

At a dinner Baden Powell explained his idea for Scouting. At the table also was Percy Everett, his chief editor. After the dinner Arthur Pearson decided to help develop and support the idea of Scouting.

Arthur was involved in many charity projects - he supported homes for disabled young people and also had a deep interest and funded the 'Fresh Air Fund' which transported over 6 million young people out of cities into the fresh air for a day. He also had an interest in blind people and the provision of braille books.

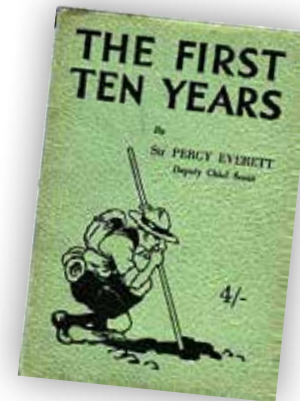
Baden Powell confided to Percy Everett some years later that Arthur Pearson was the 'first public figure he had spoken to about his idea'

Arthur Pearson provided some early funding to Baden Powell to tour the UK to promote the idea and opened doors to his many contacts to promote the idea of Scouting.

While supportive of the general idea of Scouting Pearson was a business man and has his sights on the bigger publishing prize - a weekly magazine.



Arthur Pearson



Sir Percy Everett



Sir Percy Everett

Percy Everett was assigned to Baden Powell to assist him and be Pearson's link with him. He visited the Brownsea camp and assisted in the development and editing of Scouting for Boys.

He was Baden Powell's right hand man and also attended the Humshaugh and Beaulieu camps.

He was appointed as one of the five Chief Scout Commissioners. He was involved in the opening of Gilwell Park and the design and development of the first Leader training programme.

Baden-Powell himself wore six woodbadge beads. But B-P also awarded a set of six beads to Sir Percy Everett to acknowledge the tremendous debt that he owed to Sir Percy. He became the Commissioner for Training and eventually the Deputy Chief Scout.

He also assisted in the development and organisation of the World Jamboree in Arrowe Park.

He was knighted Sir Percy Everett in 1930 for his services to the development of Scouting and Guiding.

The Scouting Journey



Brownsea Island

Brownsea Island, in Poole Harbour, Dorset in England was the location of the first Scout Camp. The camp was an elaborate experiment to test of the idea of Scouting, before he set about writing 'Scouting for Boys'.

Earlier in May 1907, Baden Powell was holidaying in Ireland at Knocklofty, outside Clonmel, when he met Mr and Mrs Charles van Raalte, the owners of Brownsea island and now that he hatched the idea of the camp he sought their permission to use it.

Camping on an island would certainly appeal to the imagination of any young boy. Now that the site was secured he needed some boys to try out his scouting idea. He chose 20 boys, some from public schools such as Eton and Harrow and other working class lads from the local Boys Brigades in East London.

They boys were formed into four Patrols, Wolves, Bulls, Curlews and Ravens. During the camp he tested his ideas with a programme of Scouting activities - camping skills, observation, woodcraft, life-saving and games – which was an outstanding success.

As well as the skills required for outdoor living Baden Powell was also interested in how young people would work and interact together in small groups, particularly boys from different backgrounds.



Baden Powell with boys waiting for ferry boat to Brownsea Island



Kudu Horn used by Baden Powell to rally Patrols on Brownsea Camp



1905

1906

1907

1908

1909



Brownsea Island 2

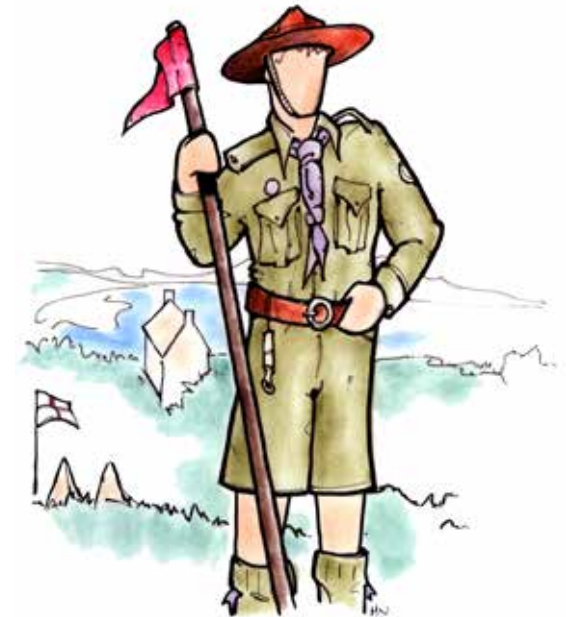
Scout Patrol

B-P's Patrol concept built on the natural desire of young people to form into "gangs" in their neighbourhoods and schools. Working in small groups or Patrols of 6 to 8 boys challenged them to plan and carry out their own activities, with minimal adult intervention.

A good Patrol has a real 'Patrol Spirit' – an indefinable quality like personality, character or leadership – but recognisable in practice. It is the fun, friendship, identity and loyalty that holds the Patrol together, and makes it more important than the individual members. Responsibility & leadership was delegated to the young people themselves. One of them became the Patrol Leader who is the key person responsible for progress and discipline, drawing on the diverse talents of the Scouts in the Patrol.

B-P's Scout Method

- Learning achieved through doing rather than listening. What I learn I forget; what I see I remember; what I do I know.
- Working in small groups.
- Emphasis on outdoors.
- Award scheme for individual and group achievements – Merit or Proficiency Badges.
- Unique mix of adventure, challenge, friendship and fun.



The Scouting Journey



Brownsea Island 3



The Scouting Journey

Scouting for Boys

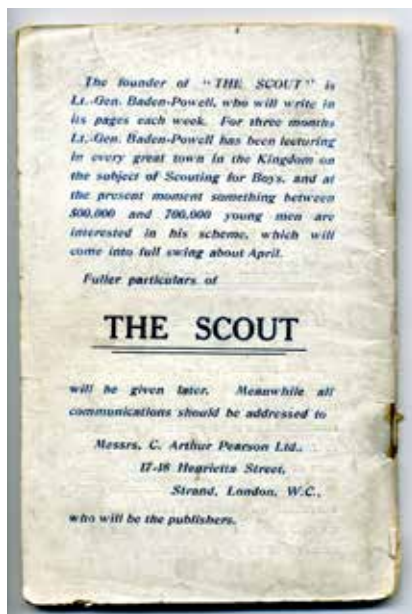
Scouting for Boys was the spark that ignited the Scout Movement. It was published in January 1908 in six parts. The publication of the handbook in six parts had already been promoted by large gatherings and meetings attended by Baden Powell in 1907.

Immediately, Scout patrols began to be formed around the UK but also the wider reaches of the British Empire.

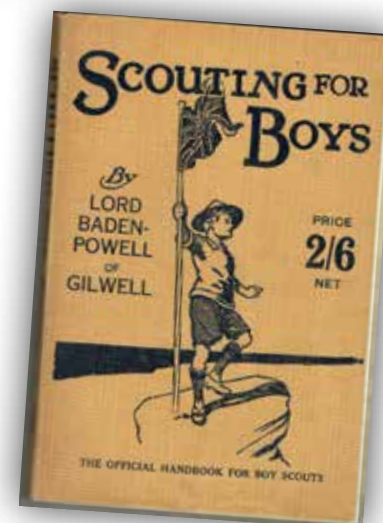
The first Scouts in Ireland been formed in February 1908.

The publishing of Scouting for Boys was a new publishing initiative supported by Arthur Pearson and leads the way to the publishing of the weekly 'Scout' magazine and other magazine titles for his company.

After the initial publication, all the parts were compiled into a handbook which continues to be sold to this day. Scouting for Boys has remained in the top ten listings of the most influential boys of all time.



The text on the back of Issue 3 outlines the initial interest in Scouting created by the publication of Scouting for Boys.



1906

1907

1908

1909

1910



Scout Promise and Law



Scout Sign

The five stars represent the 10 parts of the original Scout Law



Colour scheme
White represents purity. Purple represents leadership and service

The Fleur-de-Lys represents the import principles of Duty to God, Service to others and the Scout Law

The encircling rope symbolises the unity of the World Scout Movement

The Scout Badge

B-P was asked what he had to say about this warlike interpretation of his badge. Critics often accused Scouting of being a military organisation in its early days, doing nothing more than training boys to become 'cannonfodder', and so he had his answer ready.

"The crest is a lily, the emblem of peace and purity.

The actual meaning to be read from the Fleur-de-Lys is that it points in the right direction (and upward).

The stars on the two side arms may also be read to mean that the way is blocked and wrong, though they actually stand for the two eyes of the Wolf Cub having been opened before he became a scout.

Furthermore, the three points of the Fleur-de-Lys reminds the Scout of the three points of the Scout's Promise."



1908

1909

1920's



Handshake and Motto

In creating the scouting idea many factors were considered including the tales of Knights, the practices of the Native American Indians, the Zulu Tribes of Africa and the adventures of Cú Chulainn and the Red Branch Knights in Ireland. He was particularly interested in the process of young people becoming warriors in their tribes. He provided romance, even down to the smallest detail. Nothing belonged to the realm of the mundane. Everything had meaning.

The Scout membership badge, and the First Class badge, as soon as they were woven in cloth, the surround was given a Zulu shield shape. The five pointed stars introduced into the petals of the fleur-de-lis to produce an unique version so as to ensure its registration as a trade mark became no accident. The Law and Promise, originated from the Knights of old. Each Wolf Cub acted out Kipling's Jungle Book. Rover Scouts were involved in Knightly Quests and were Invested after serving a squireship.

Explanation of the use of the left hand shake provided by Olave Baden-Powell

"The left handshake, common to Scouts and Guides everywhere, and peculiar to them, has a romantic reason underlying it.

The Founder, in explaining it, used to tell the story of two tribes in Africa that were constantly at war with one another, until suddenly one day the leader of one of them had a change of heart. He came to the border of his own territory and, when the chief of the opposing tribe appeared, flung down his shield and held out his left hand in friendship, saying that here was the proof as he had come unarmed and in a new spirit. The other chief responded at once and this giving of the left hand came to be regarded as a sign of love and trust for those who live by a common Law and Promise".



In Scouting for Boys, Baden-Powell wrote that to 'Be Prepared' means "you are always in a state of readiness in mind and body to do your duty."

More than a century later, preparedness is still a cornerstone of Scouting. Through its fun, values-based programme, Scouting prepares young people for life.

His idea was that Scouts should prepare themselves to become productive citizens and strong leaders and to bring joy to other people. He wanted each Scout to be ready in mind and body and to meet with a strong heart whatever challenges await him.



The Scouting Journey

The uniform



Practical device used for protecting the shape of a Scout Hat

'A Scout does not use a showy uniform, because it would attract attention; but Scouts in a Patrol should as far as possible dress alike',

Baden-Powell, 'Scouting for Boys Part 1' 1908

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Hat | Khaki colour, flat brim, strap round crown and chin strap. |
| Neckerchief | Of one colour for the Troop worn loosely knotted at the throat and also at the ends. |
| Shirt | Blue, khaki, green or grey two patch pockets (buttoned), shoulder straps or a jersey or sweater of the same colour, if preferred. |
| Shorts | Blue or khaki. |
| Belt | Brown leather; swivels, coat straps, pouch optional; buckles of a dull metal; approved design of a belt is obtainable from Headquarters. |
| Stockings | Dark colour or khaki, coloured tops optional, green garters with tabs showing outside of leg. Stockings are worn turned down below the knee. |
| Shoes | Black or brown. |
| Staff | Marked in feet and inches. |

'For the boy a uniform is a big attraction, and when it is a dress such as backwoodsmen wear it takes him in imagination to be directly linked up with those frontiersmen who are heroes to him. The uniform also makes for Brotherhood, since when universally adopted it covers up all differences of class and country.'

Baden Powell, 'Lessons from the Varsity of Life', 1933

Scout Uniforms were not readily available when Scouting began, and most of the early uniform shirts were hand-me-down old military shirts from older brothers or relatives in the army. 'Official' Scout shirts only became available in 1909 with the opening of the Scout Supply Shop in London. Often parents would make shirts from sketches in 'Scouting for Boys' Handbook or via articles in the weekly 'Scout' magazine.

Functional

All parts of the Scout uniform were functional and practical from the Scout Stave to the neckerchief each item could be employed in the pursuit of exploration and adventure.



1906

1907

1908

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1910

Neckerchiefs, and the Woggle

The Scout Scarf

The Scout Scarf /neckerchief is perhaps its most recognisable feature. Originally, all scout scarves were forest green as suggested in Scouting for Boys. However, the first patrols and troops started to create multi coloured scarves as an identify feature. Today, each group has its own distinctive combination of colours. The design can be half and half, single coloured, coloured borders of any kind or elaborate multi – coloured designs. The neckerchief has many practical uses apart from as a part of uniform. It can be used for first aid, signalling and a wide range of carrying functions. Traditionally, a neckerchief is held together using a 'woggle' or a knot tied in its ends.



The Woggle

In the early days of the Scout Movement, the Scout scarf/ neckerchief was tied using a loose knot at the neck and naturally became very creased. However, it was known that the Americans Scouts were experimenting by using a ring made from bone, rope or wood to keep their scarves together. Bill Shankley, a Scout in London, found out about the American rings and decided to try and go one better. After various attempts with different materials he finally made a Turks Head knot - adopted in the days of sailing ships when seamen developed decorative forms of rope work as a hobby – making it from thin sewing machine leather belting. He submitted this idea for approval from the Chief Scout Baden Powell and had it accepted.

The American rings were called 'Boon Doggles', most probably because they were made of bone, and the name was a skit on 'dog bones'. To rhyme with 'Boon Doggle', Shankley called his creation a 'Woggle'.



YOUR Neckerchief.. HOW TO WEAR AND USE
by BERT LUNN

YOUR NECKERCHIEF IS A MIGHTY HANDY PART OF YOUR SCOUT UNIFORM. IT IS COLORFUL AND IDENTIFIES YOU AS A MEMBER OF A GREAT AND HONORABLE ORGANIZATION. IT CAN BE USED AS A SIGNAL FLAG, A BELT, A DUST AND SMOKE PROTECTOR, A HAND BAG AND FOR FIRST AID.

HOW TO WEAR THE NECKERCHIEF
THERE ARE FOUR STAGES

- ROLL LONG EDGE OF NECKERCHIEF OVER UPON ITSELF IN SEVERAL FLAT FOLDS ABOUT HALF WAY FROM THE TIP.
- PLACE AROUND BACK OF NECK (SHIRT OR OVER COLLAR OF OFFICIAL LONG SLEEVED SHIRT) (THIS COLLAR MUST BE TURNED UNDER WHEN WEARING NECKERCHIEF).
- DRAW NECKERCHIEF SLIDE ONE END AND ADJUST TO FIT SNUGLY.
- TIE END IN A SLIP KNOT FOR FINAL SMART APPEARANCE.

THE QUESTION OF WEARING THE SHIRT COLLAR BUTTED OR FOLDED UNDER IS ONE THAT SHOULD BE VOTED ON BY THE PACK OR TROOP.

EXPEDIENTS AND AIR EXPEDIENTS ONLY WEAR THE NECKERCHIEF WITH THE V NECK SHIRT. SEA EXPEDIENTS WEAR THEIR NECKERCHIEFS FOLDED CONTOURLY DIAGONALLY TO FORM A CRavat ABOUT 3-INCHES WIDE. IT IS THEN PLACED AROUND THE NECK UNDER THE COLLAR OF THE SEA EXPLORER BLOUSE AND TIED WITH A SLAT SQUARE KNOT LEAVING THE ENDS FROM 4 TO 6 INCHES LONG. THE KNOT TO BE EXACTLY UNDER THE NECK OPENING OF THE BLOUSE.

FIRST AID USES
THE NECKERCHIEF HAS MANY EMERGENCY FIRST AID USES. ONE OF ITS IMPORTANT DISCOMMITMENTS IS THAT IT'S ALWAYS WITH YOU - READY FOR INSTANT USE.

- RESTRICTING BANDAGE FOR SNAIL INFE.
- FOR "WISMAN'S DEAG"
- AS A HEAD BANDAGE
- AS A HAND BANDAGE

AS AN ARM SLING

- AS ELBOW OR FORE ARM BANDING
- THE ENDS
- THE ENDS
- PIN TO BLOUSE

OTHER USES

- FOR PROTECTION FROM SMOKE AND DUST
- FOR GAMES (BLINDFOLDED AND 3-LEGGED RACES)
- AS A SIGNAL FLAG
- AS AN EMERGENCY BELT
- AS A STAFF LIGHTING
- AS A TUNAP... HAND BAG
- BRICK TRUNGS USING TWO
- AS A SHIRT BAND AND TO KEEP HAIR OUT OF EYES.

Reprinted from **BOYS' LIFE** for all boys

The Scout Stave

The staff was adopted by Baden-Powell, because of its usefulness as an outdoor tool. It can be used while hiking for wading streams and providing support. It can also be used in a variety of creative ways to make shelters, stretchers, for signalling or as a flag pole.

Markings on a stave

Each Scout marked out their stave with inches and feet measurements to aid in 'estimating' work. It also formed a record of their Scout life, recording camps and hikes. Patrol totems were also carved on some scout staves.

Scout staves were traditionally 5 foot in height. The Patrol Leader had a stave 5ft 6" in height to allow the Patrol Flag to be fixed to the stave without affecting the markings on the stave.

As the Scout Stave was also used in Parades and displays as part of the uniform a number of formal drill actions and commands were developed to provide a spectacle at parades.



The Scouting Journey

Service to Others - the Daily Good Deed

Service to others and the daily good deed principle was quickly adopted by all Scouts. Individual Scouts and Patrols often surveyed their local community to discover good deeds to undertake.

The body of Scouting membership can be seen in many large events - acting as stewards, helping with food distribution, providing first aid. During the first and second world wars Scouts provide home front service and coast watch duties.

Acts of kindness and good deeds are an essential character building activity - Baden Powell recognised its extreme value in the development of value based ethics as portrayed in the Scout promise and Law.



Scouting in America

A Very Good Deed - How Scouting Reached America

In thick London smog in 1909, an American visitor, William D Boyce, asked a boy for directions. The boy took the time to lead him to his destination, but when the visitor offered him a tip for his service, the boy declined saying that he was a Scout doing his Good Deed for the day.

The American had heard about the new Scouts Movement, but was so impressed by the Scouts action that he wanted find out more, and made it his business to meet B-P while in London, and this led to the start of Scouting in the USA in 1910.

1906

1907

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The Patrol

The Patrol Idea

The principles of the Patrol System were first introduced by the Founder, Baden-Powell, when he was with the British Army in India. The system he devised enabled soldiers to operate in small groups and use their own initiative within the overall plan of a campaign.

To advance the idea within the Army B-P wrote a small book *Aids to Scouting*. It was so novel and at the same time practical that many members of the teaching profession adapted these principles to teaching. When the *Movement* was founded and *Scouting For Boys* was published, the Patrol System became one of the basic elements of Scouting.

Patrols

The use of Patrols of young people not only gave a real adventure aspect to the programme and responsibility to the Scouts themselves, but it also blended perfectly with the natural desire in young people to form into gangs in their neighborhoods and schools. It was these very gangs which met in the streets who spontaneously formed themselves into Patrols and started Scouting.



Early Irish Patrols from South Dublin and Wicklow



1906

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1910

The Scouting Journey



Growth of Movement

The phenomenal growth of the Movement was attributed to a combination of the appeal of real adventure offered by the programme, coupled with the challenge it offered to the "Gang" to plan its own activities and to be responsible to itself for discipline, without interference from adults.

The Patrol System

The Patrol System allows young people to form themselves into self-selected gangs and allows members of the Patrol to choose their own leader. The Patrol and the Patrol Leader carry a responsibility to plan and conduct the activities and to take care of discipline within the Patrol. The Patrol must know the fun of planning and executing its own adventures, also it must make its own decisions and learn by its own mistakes.

The Patrol Leader

The Patrol Leader is the key person in the Patrol. He/she should have absolute belief in the Patrol in spite of occasional disappointments. The good Patrol Leader will work towards having a self-controlled Patrol—every Scout in the Patrol doing the right thing because he/she wants to do it, not because the Patrol Leader makes them do it.

In a Patrol of eight, the Patrol Leader, must always remember that it is comprised of eight different human beings, some of whom will be very good at some things and not very good at others, and even with quite young Scouts you will find that some, for example, show particular ability in cooking, pioneering, sailing, or woodcraft. Some will be more observant, others will have their senses more acutely developed.

The job of a Patrol Leader is to use the talents of your individual Scouts to help the gang as a whole.



Campfire in Powerscourt



1st Wicklow Scout Troop

1906

1907

1908

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1910

The Scouting Journey



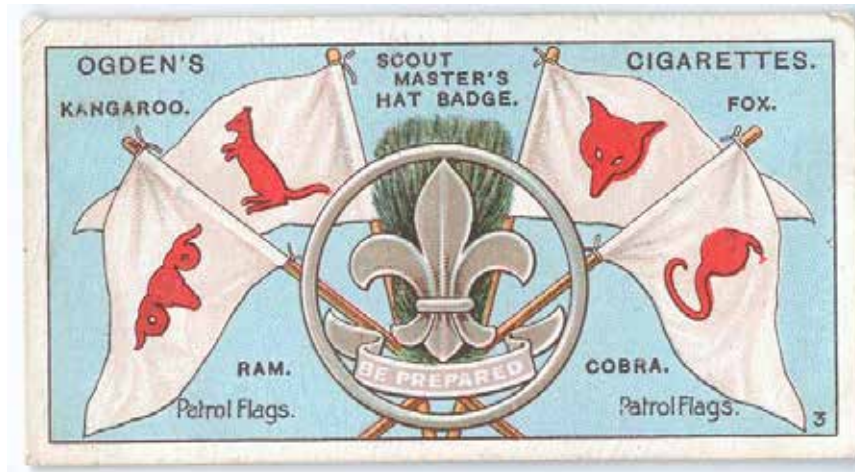
Patrol Names and logos



The Scouting Journey



Patrol Flags



1906

1907

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The Scouting Journey



Early Patrols and Troops

First Irish Scouts

Ireland was one of the first countries to have Scouts, and the first recorded meeting took place at the home of Mr. Richard P. Fortune, 3 Dame Street, Dublin on 15th February 1908 where four boys were enrolled in the Wolf Patrol of the 1st Dublin Troop. Mr. Fortune, a retired merchant seaman, became the Scoutmaster. His house (now demolished) was close to the City Hall, where a plaque in the adjoining Barnardo Square now marks the location.

The 2nd Dublin formed the following week at 5 Upper Camden Street.

Details of the formation of early Scout Patrols and Troops are sketchy, as initially there was no administration to keep such records. However it is known that other Scout Troops formed in Dublin, Bray, Greystones, Dundalk and Belfast in the early months of 1908. By 1913 it was estimated that there were over 20,000 Scouts throughout Ireland.



Photograph taken in Belfast including Captain Fortune who founded the 1st Port of Dublin Sea Scouts. In 1915 he was Sub-Lieutenant Fortune in the RNVR. Also in the picture are Messrs Noble, Roberts, Robertson, English, Marshal and Curran.



No 3 Dame Street - location of Ging's shop before it was demolished in the 1970's



Dame Street street scene in early 1900's

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
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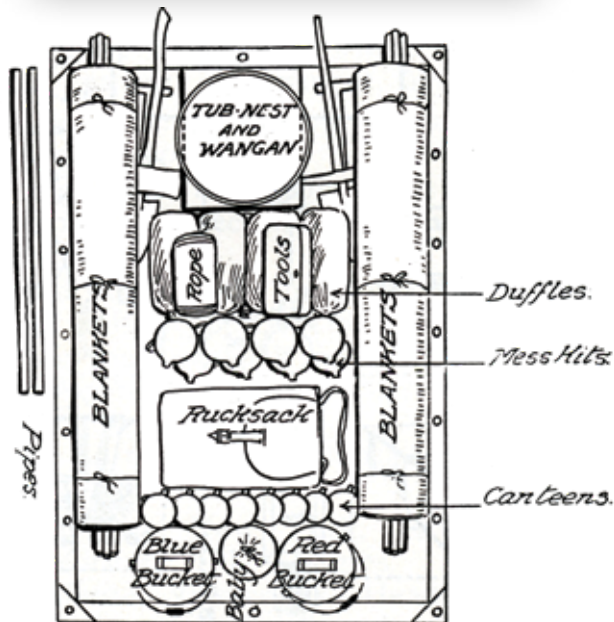
The Trek Cart

The humble Scout trek cart started life, as much as Scouting did, like uniform, traditions and equipment, in Baden Powell's military past. The trek cart was widely used by the military around the 1st World War and beyond, to carry munitions and equipment to the battlefield.

From the start of Scouting in 1907 to as late as the 1950's Scouts adopted the trek cart for more peaceful uses, that of seeing them to camp, loaded with tents and equipment. The cart will accommodate all of the ordinary equipment of a Scout patrol, or excess equipment of several patrols. The cart was pulled by two Scouts on the main pulling bar, with two or three more on each side pulling at the ropes hitched to the wheels.

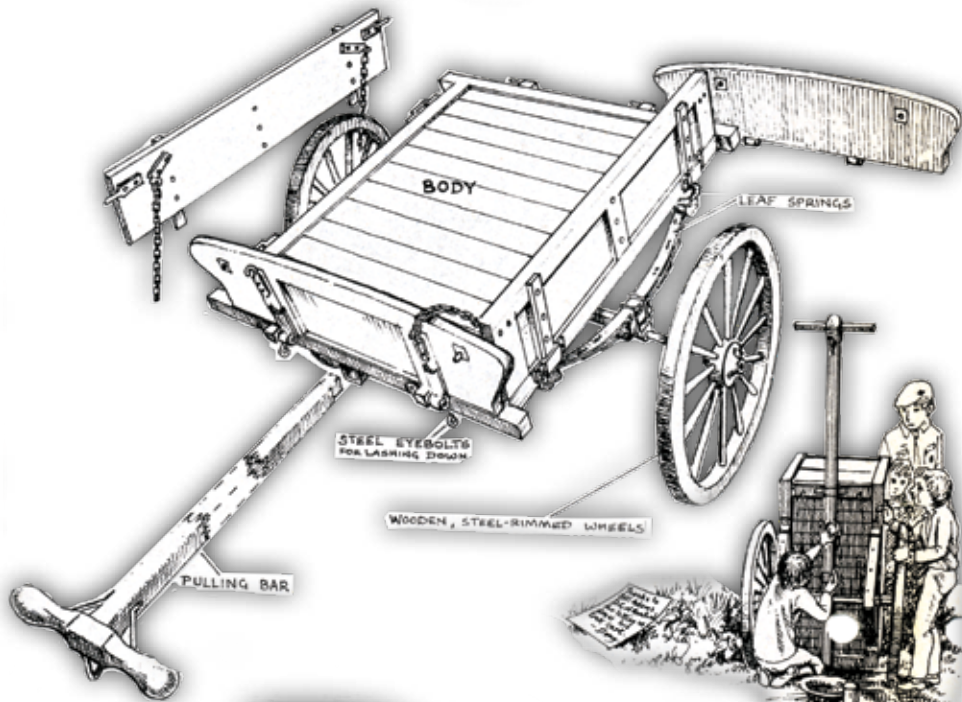


British Scouts circa 1913 on their way to camp with trek cart



American Scouts circa 1920 use the trek cart as a camp tool often as a camp kitchen following the idea of the chuck wagon.

The Scouting Journey



Irish Scouts circa 1911 on a Troop hike with trek cart location South Dublin



GAMAGES COMPLETE SCOUT OUTFITTERS.

THE "GAMAGE" TRANSPORT WAGGON
 Can be dismantled and reassembled in a few minutes. Excellent for displays.

The "Gamage" Waggon is as light as possible and extremely strong, and can be easily handled, the heaviest part—body and springs—weighing 73½ lb, requires only four Scouts to lift it over any obstruction.

Constructed of the Best Materials throughout by Expert Craftsmen in our own Factories.

24-inch Wheels, Iron Tyres, Wheels bored for 2-inch Axles, Two 3-plate Springs and Scroll Irons, Clips and Couplings, Track Body made of 1½-inch and 2-inch Ash, strongly framed together and covered with 1 tongue and grooved boarding. Sides of 1-inch whitewood with clamped ends. Detachable ends fold over side. Pitch-pine pole. Painted three coats, any colour. Will carry 3 to 6 cwt. Complete with Drag and Ropes. With Springs, £6 6s. Without Springs, £5 15s. Carriage Extra.

A. W. GAMAGE LTD., LONDON, E.C.



The Scout Magazine

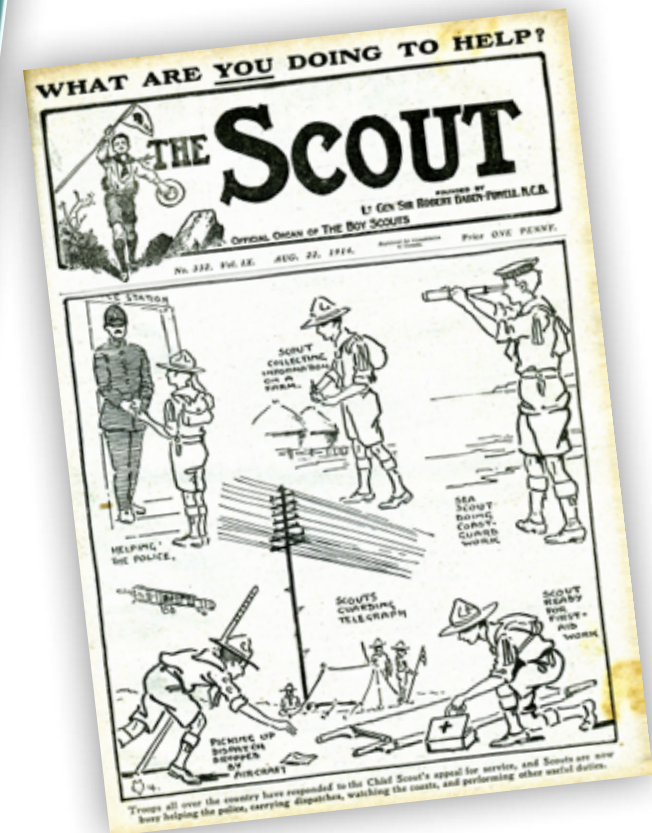
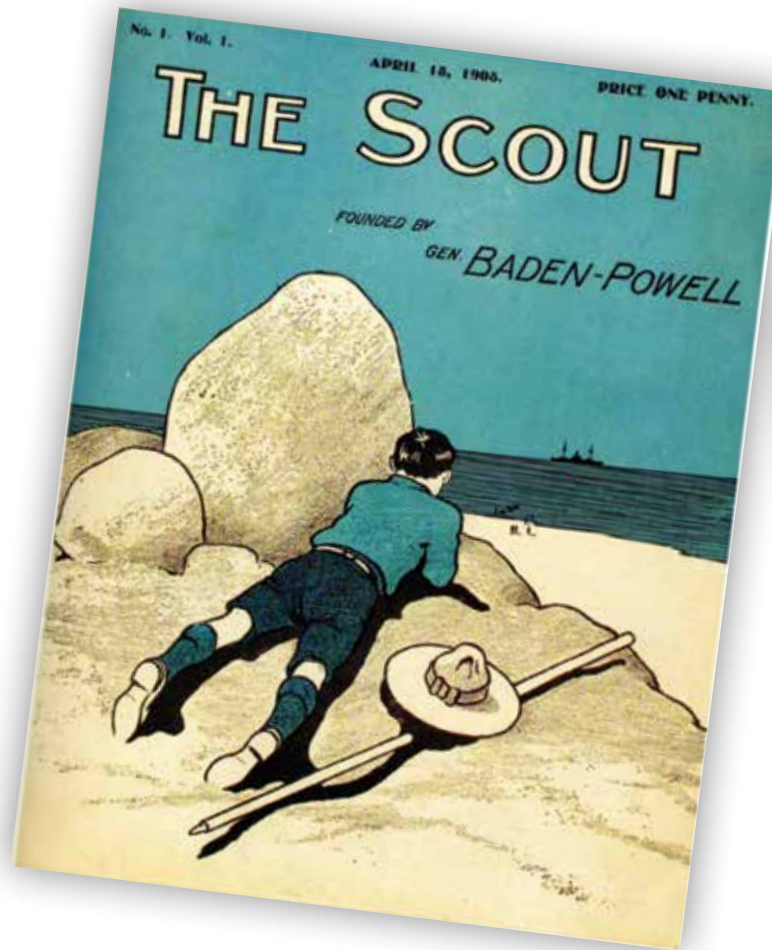
The Scout Magazine commenced publication some weeks after the publication of Scouting for Boys, on the 14 April 1908. The Scout Magazine was an important element in the promotion and development of Scouting. The Scout Magazine was published weekly and within its 24 pages - 8 pages would be devoted to Scouting with articles from Baden Powell - a feature in each issue. Adventure stories and features which reflected other comic type magazine available for young people at the time. As Scouting grew in numbers so did the sales of the The Scout.

While Scouting for Boys presented the core idea of scouting through the pages of the Scout Magazine Baden Powell could explain and elaborate on ideas.

How to form Troops, how to organise programme, explaining the scout Law and Promise - each article reacting to the expanding organisation.

The excitement of the expanding organisation was also captured through the news of scouting's expansion across the world. Baden Powell reported on his travels, and many Scouts worldwide sent letters to the magazine telling of their adventures.

Baden Powell continued writing his weekly article for the magazine till shortly before his death in 1941



1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

The Scouting Journey



Scout Badges



Brownsea Island Scout Badge (1st. Scout Badge before the Scout Movement starts), as close to what was believed to be used at the Experimental Camp in 1907...

It is said that the boys tossed them over board when they returned on the ferry home, non are known to exist!



Scout Belt buckle

Badges and insignia are a key feature of Scouting uniforms, the initial idea taken directly from military uniforms, and introduced by Baden Powell in his military career in Ireland to denote rank and skill. Merit and proficiency badges are awarded for expertise is over 90 subjects and are worn on the uniform shirt arm. Scouts also display proficiency badges that indicate the level of general scouting skills knowledge a Scout has attained.

A Scout indicates the Patrol they belong to by the display of Patrol colours. These have been displayed as shoulder ribbons until recent times and currently as logo based badges.

Rank badges such as Patrol Leader and assistant Patrol Leader or Sixers in the Cub Scout section are denoted by 'strip' badges.

Participation at events are usually signified by more elaborate event badges.

County and Group badges are designed by local groups and show where a Scout is from.

Hat badges are also used to denote rank or attainment and the basic hat badge, as used on the 'BP Mountie' type scout hat can also be adorned with coloured plumes.

The collecting and swapping of badges of all kinds is a popular hobby of Scouts and can be seen at large Scout events and jamboree worldwide. Badge swapping and trading is done through a straight swap for swap transaction. The buying and selling of badges is not undertaken by young people.



Evolution of Scout Badge

First Class Badge



Patrol Leader and Senior Patrol Leader badges



Patrol Ribbons



Group Name tags



Group Badges



The Scouting Journey



Merit Badges

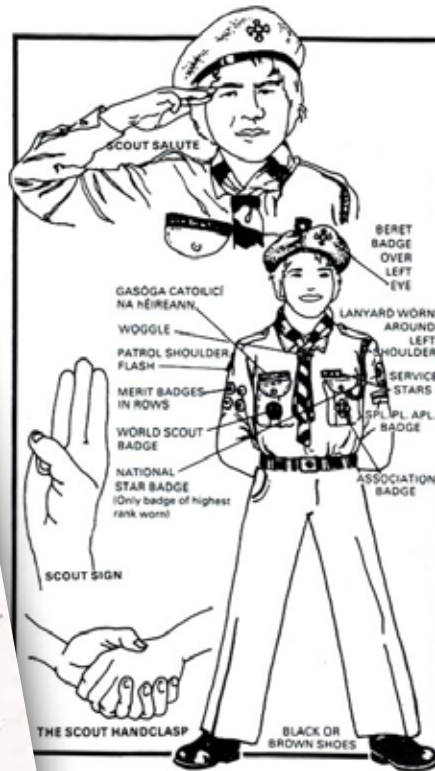
Merit badges exist to encourage Scouts to explore areas that interest them and to teach them valuable skills in Scoutcraft. The pursuit of merit badges, sometimes leading to career choices and lifelong hobbies. Scouts earn a merit badge by satisfying specified criteria; and are awarded by their peers in recognition of their achievement.

The subjects covered are wide and varied and reflect the social norms or interest of generations. Camping and outdoor skills have always been popular whereas the introduction of Computer or technology based merit badge subjects are recent innovations.

The Farmer Merit badge, once popular, is now awarded very rarely reflecting the current urban lifestyle of our members.



Merit badges 1930 - 1960



Scout Merit badges



Cub Scout Proficiency Badges





Scout Equipment

In the early days of Scouting there was not an official scout shop as exists today and Scout equipment was obtained from store who provided the equipment on a franchised basis. Switzers - a large department store in Dublin held this franchise as you will see from the advertisement. The adverts pictured here provide examples of the type and cost of equipment at that time.

GROSE'S

BOY SCOUT SHOP

<p>Grose's "SPUR" MILITARY SHAPE WATER BOTTLE. Enamelled inside and out. Covered. Khaki Felt, 9d. each. Web straps, 8d. extra.</p>		<p>KIT BAGS. Black and Brown. Very strong Government Flax. 26 by 18in. Each 2/6. Slightly soiled, each 1/3.</p>		
<p>21/9 WHITE "Spur" SCOUT TENT. No. 1.—White Canvas Rainproof 21/9. No. 2.—Green Canvas Rainproof 25/6.</p>	<p>28/6 WHITE "Spur" Improved TENT. No. 3.—White Canvas Rainproof 28/6. No. 4.—Green Canvas Rainproof 32/-.</p>	<p>CAMP EQUIPMENT. Blankets, size 66 by 90, each 3/9. Ditto, superior quality, 60 by 90, each 4/6. Ditto, Brown ... each 5/- Serviceable Ground Sheet Caps, each 2/6. Ground Sheets, new, size 66, by 3ft. each 5/6. Ditto, new ... each 5/6. Ditto, soiled ... each 3/6. Mess Tins, new, each 6d.; 4/6 doz. Ditto, soiled, each 3d.; 2/6 doz. Kit Bags, Heavy Flax, 25 by 16ins. each 2/6. Ditto, Strong Thick, slightly soiled (second-hand) each 1/2.</p>	<p>42/6 WHITE "Spur" Patrol Tent. No. 5.—White Canvas Rainproof 42/6. No. 6.—Green Canvas Rainproof 47/6. With Walls 2 ft. deep, and overhanging eaves. Fitted with Jointed Poles, Pegs, Lines, Mallets and Bags. Size—6 ft. 6 in. long, 6 ft. wide, 5 ft. 9 in. high. Weight—Approximately 35 lb. Will easily hold two Camp Beds. Also ideal for Motorists, Cyclists, etc.</p>	<p>49/- 59/- Grose's "SPUR" Army Bell Tents SPECIAL OFFER. 45 ft. Second-hand Army Bell Tents (complete) Selected ... £2 9s. 0d. Specially selected ... £2 15s. 0d. We have an exceptional line of Full Size New Cotton Bell Tents with 3 ft. Walls. Slightly dust-soiled. Complete with Jointed Poles, Cleft Pegs, Mallet and Bag. 36 ft. circumference. £4 9s. 0d.</p>

Rudge-Whitworth

Britain's Best Bicycle

London Depots:
230, Tottenham
Court Road, W.
(Oxford-St. end),
23, Holborn
Viaduct, E.C.

Points the way

to that bicycle service that's just the thing for the Scout. Wet or fine your Rudge-Whitworth makes the day's doings so much better. No fog—no worry—no trudging, because Rudge-Whitworths run so easily. Get a Rudge-Whitworth all-weather full roadster and "Never mind the weather." The 1913 Catalogue with over 30 models described and illustrated is free. Just send a postcard. Easy payments from 8/4 per month. **RUDGE-WHITWORTH, Ltd. (Dept. 354) Coventry**

(R243)

CAMP OUT

The cheapest, healthiest, happiest holiday is possible with one of our

SECOND-HAND BELL TENTS.

Thoroughly overhauled and guaranteed waterproof. Strong and roomy, 45ft. circum., 10ft. high, 27in. wall, overhanging eaves. Complete in bag with pole, ropes, All pegs and mallet, ready to put up. Carriage **BETTER SELECTIONS, 70/-, 80/- Paid. 60/-**

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

The Army & General Stores, Ltd. (Dept. S), Carrington St. Bridge, NOTTINGHAM.

GAMAGES

<p>BOY SCOUTS' STEEL WATER BOTTLE. Firm brass, soft crown, leather, band, and white strap. 1.-1.6. 2.-2.6 each. Postage 3d.</p> <p>SCOUTMASTERS' HATS. Very strong. 4.6 to 6.6 each. Post free.</p> <p>BELTS. 1.-1.3. 1.6. Postage 3d.</p> <p>TIN WATER BOTTLE. 6d., 10d. Khaki cloth covered 1.6. Postage 3d.</p> <p>The Scout's Handbook of Scoutcrafts.</p> <p>The best, most practical and useful book dealing with Scoutcraft ever published. 26 fully illustrated pages. Price 10d.</p>	<p>SCOUTS' KNIVES. Stout Bone Handle Knives, with special tool for splitting ropes. Essential for camp life. Price 10d. Superior quality ditto, chapped handle. Price 1.0. Postage 3d. Best quality stag handle, extra large size. Price 2.0. Khaki Lanyards for above, 1yd. each. Extra stout white do., 2s. each.</p> <p>SCOUTMASTERS' SUPERIOR KNIVES. Back handle. Fitted with screwdriver, cork-screw, martinspike, tin opener, large and small blades. Price 2.0. Superior quality, chapped handle. Price 2.9. Postage 5d.</p>	<p>Do Yourself 'a Good Turn' by Getting Your Scouting Requisites at GAMAGES.</p>
<h2 style="margin: 0;">A. W. GAMAGE Ltd., HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.</h2>		

Sea Scouting

As a boy B-P had enjoyed boating. In 1872, when aged only 15, he and his brothers paddled a collapsible canoe up to the source of the Thames, and portaged the watershed to paddle down the Avon, and up the Severn estuary and Wye into Wales, camping en route. Later they had many holidays sailing the south coast of England. They were led by his older brother Warrington, who served in the Merchant Navy.

Boating had featured in the original 'Scouting for Boys', and some Scouts included it in their programme from the beginning, as did Mr. Fortune's who formed 1st Dublin Troop, who received training from the coastguards at Ringsend.

In August 1909, following from the success of the Humshaugh Camp, a second national 'competition' camp with a nautical theme was held for 100 Scouts on board TS Mercury and at Beaulieu in Hampshire, and this event was the genesis of Sea Scouts.

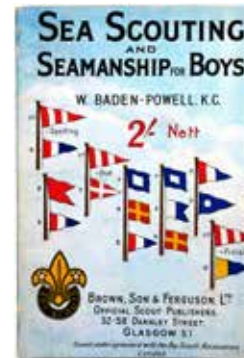
The lucky 100 boys were divided into two groups with one spending one week on land and then swapping with the boys who had been on the ship for the week. So began the branch of Scouting on the water which attracted boys from inner cities as well as the coast as long as they had access to water be it sea, canal or river.

The first national Sea Scout event was a display on Edgebaston Reservoir staged during the Birmingham Rally of 1913. It was attended by B-P and Lord Beresford. During the display a Sea Scout found an injured man and was able to summon a doctor by standing on his boat and signalling with flags. Sea Scouts from Ireland also attended this event

By 1910 Sea Scouts were established in Britain for those who wished activity afloat to be a major part of their programme. At B-P's request, his brother Warrington published Sea Scouting and Seamanship for Boys in 1912.



TS Mercury





Baden Powell Visits Irish Scouts

In 1910 B-P inspected Dublin Scouts at Portobello (now Cathal Brugha) Barracks in Rathmines, and visited Cork and Belfast. He returned in 1911 to review Scouts in Dublin and Belfast.

B-P also inspected Scouts in the Iveagh Gardens and Ringsend in Dublin, Dundalk, Cliftonville in Belfast and other Troops across the north as far as Strabane in 1915.

In 1928 B-P visited Ireland again and attended reviews in Lansdowne Road, Dublin and Cork. He also saw some 500 Scouts in camp at Powerscourt Demesne in Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow.



Lord Baden-Powell on his historic visit to Dundalk in 1915 with the 1st Dundalk Scout Troop at Rodens Demesne now Demesne Road.





Girl Guides

Scouting For Girls?

Not in the early days!! However in response to the huge demand for girls to join the Boy Scouts, B-P established a sister organisation, the Girl Guides, in 1910. In some countries (such as the USA) they are known as Girl Scouts. In later times many Scout Associations have opened their membership to girls.



Patrol Leader - Irish Girl Guide



Girl Guide from Greystones



4th Dublin Girl Guides Company Registration Certificate 1910

Acknowledgment - A hundred Years a growing - A history of Irish Guiding by Gillian Finan

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

The Scouting Journey



The Paintings

Ernest Stafford Carlos (1883-1917) was an establish artist in the 1900's and had displayed his work at the Royal Academy in London.

He had a deep social interest in the plight of young people in the slums of London and was quick to embrace Scouting. He founded the 107th London Scout Troop.

Carlos work depicted a range of different scenes of early Scouting activity. His passion and deep interest in Scouting enabled him to accurately reflect the movement, its ethos and endeavours, particularly those in the East End of London. His paintings were very important in the promotion of Scouting in its formation period.



If I were a boy again 1910



Raw Material 1914



Be prepared 1912



The Pathfinder 1910



Good service in London slums 1912

A number of these artworks are on display in The White House, Gilwell Park, London headquarters of the Scout Association UK.

Acknowledgment - Scout Association UK.

1909

1910

1911

1912

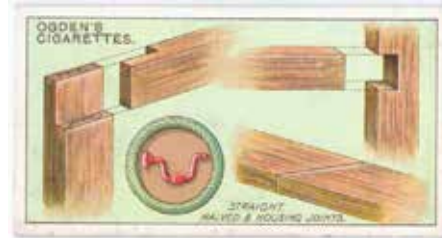
1913

The Scouting Journey



Cigarette Cards

Card collecting was a popular activity of the time and Scouts featured on many sets. The cards were contained in packets of cigarettes. So, often parents and older brothers and sisters would give these cards to the Scouts. How times have changed... this type of connection between a youth association and a cigarette manufacturer would not be allowed today.





Sea Scout Troops

The first Irish Sea Scout Troops were not registered until 1912. These were the 1st Bray, 1st City of Dublin (which evolved from the 1st Dublin Troop in Dame St. under Mr. Fortune and later based at Ringsend), and 2nd City of Dublin (based in Gardiner St. and later at Dollymount). In 1913 Sea Scouts from 1st Dublin attended a Scout Rally in Birmingham and won a prize for Seamanship



In 1913 Sea Scouts from 1st Dublin attended a Scout Rally in Birmingham and won a prize for Seamanship



1st Bray Troop

Oldest Continuous Scout Event

From 1914 the Dublin Sea Scouts held an annual regatta and competed in the premier senior rowing race for the Wood-Latimer Trophy, a large silver rose-bowl. This event has been held, without interruption, every year since, making it the longest running Scout event in our history.



From 1915 to 1948 the Port of Dublin Sea Scouts came under a separate local association, giving rise to the additional "Port of Dublin" Troop numbers, which survive to the present.

In 1918 the Port of Dublin Sea Scouts first competed for the Sir William Fry Cup. This prestigious competition also continues to the present day, and the Trophy is still awarded annually to the team of six Sea Scouts displaying the best seamanship skills.



Baden Powell visits Ringsend Sea Scouts



The Smythe Cup and Sea Scout Trophies

The Smythe Cup

In 1916 Mr. Alfred Smythe JP, President of the Co. Dublin Boy Scout Association, presented a trophy for annual competition based on Tenderfoot and Second Class Scout tests. The inaugural event was held on 30 June 1917, and subjects examined included written tests on the Scout Law and Flag, a compass exercise, knots, and a firelighting and water boiling competition. The first winners were 10th Dublin (Adelaide Road).

Phoenix Trophy

Since the creation of Scouting Ireland in 2004, the spirit of the Smythe and Melvin competitions have been carried forward through the Phoenix Trophy which is competed for annually by Patrols of Scouts countrywide.

Wood-Latimer Trophy 1913

(Oldest continuous Irish Scout event)

This silver rose-bowl, mounted on ebony, was presented in 1913 by the Chairman of the Sea Scout Sub-Committee, Mr. J. T. Wood-Latimer, and awarded to the winners of the senior rowing race at the annual Dublin Sea Scout Regatta. This event has been run continuously ever since. Unfortunately, due to its delicate condition, the Trophy was retired in 2000, but the annual event continues.

Sir William Fry Cup 1918

This handsome silver cup was presented by Major-General Sir William Fry in 1918 for annual competition in seamanship subjects. This competition run continuously ever since, and will next be held on Saturday 18th October 2008.

Bass Shield 1919

This Challenge Shield was presented by Lieutenant R. T. Bass, District Commissioner (Sea Scouts) in 1919 for an annual swimming race over 100 yards. This event also continues to the present day.



Smythe Cup



Wood-Latimer Trophy



Sir William Fry Cup

Cub Scouts

Wolf Cubs For Younger Brothers - it was simply a question of demand and supply. The demand came in the shrill, persistent voices of the boys who were told they were too young to be Scouts.

The minimum age for Boy Scouts was 11, but demand for a junior section led B-P to launch the Wolf Cubs on an experimental basis in January 1914. The age range was 9 to 12, with the option of transferring to Scouts at 11.

The first record in Dublin is 1st County Dublin Wolf Cub Pack registered in February 1915 in connection with the Royal Hibernian Marine School Scout Troop.

The official launch was in December 1916, with the publication of the Wolf Cub's Handbook. This used Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Books as the imaginative setting for the section, with Mowgli and the animal characters as the basis for stories and jungle 'dances'. The adult leaders were given animal names such as Akela the wolf, Bagheera the panther, and Baloo the bear.

In his introduction B-P wrote:

"Every boy, like every young Wolf, has a hearty appetite. This book is a meal offered by an old Wolf to the young Cubs. There is juicy meat in it to be eaten, and there are tough bones to be gnawed. But if every Cub who devours it will tackle the bone as well as the meat, and will eat up the fat with the lean, I hope that he will get good strength, as well as some enjoyment, out of every bite."



1914

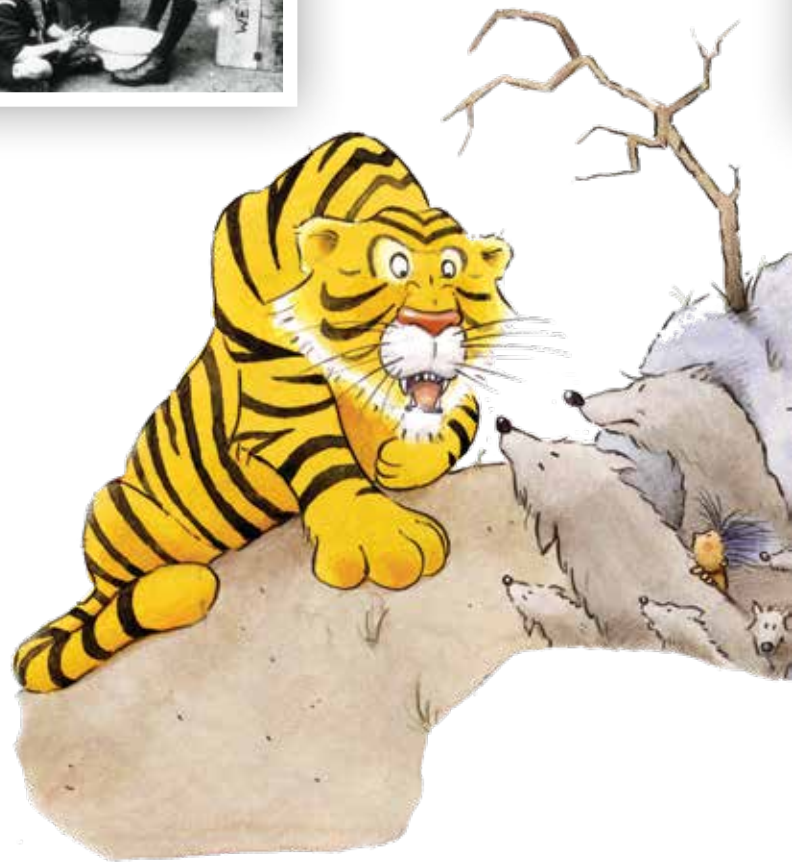
1915

1916

1917

1918

The Scouting Journey





DYBs and DOBs – THE GRAND HOWL

Wolf Cubs began and ended their meetings with the Grand Howl. Akela, or Old Wolf, stood in the centre of the Pack, squatted in a circle, who yelled in unison :-

Pack: “AH - KAY - LA - We'll - do - our - BEST!”

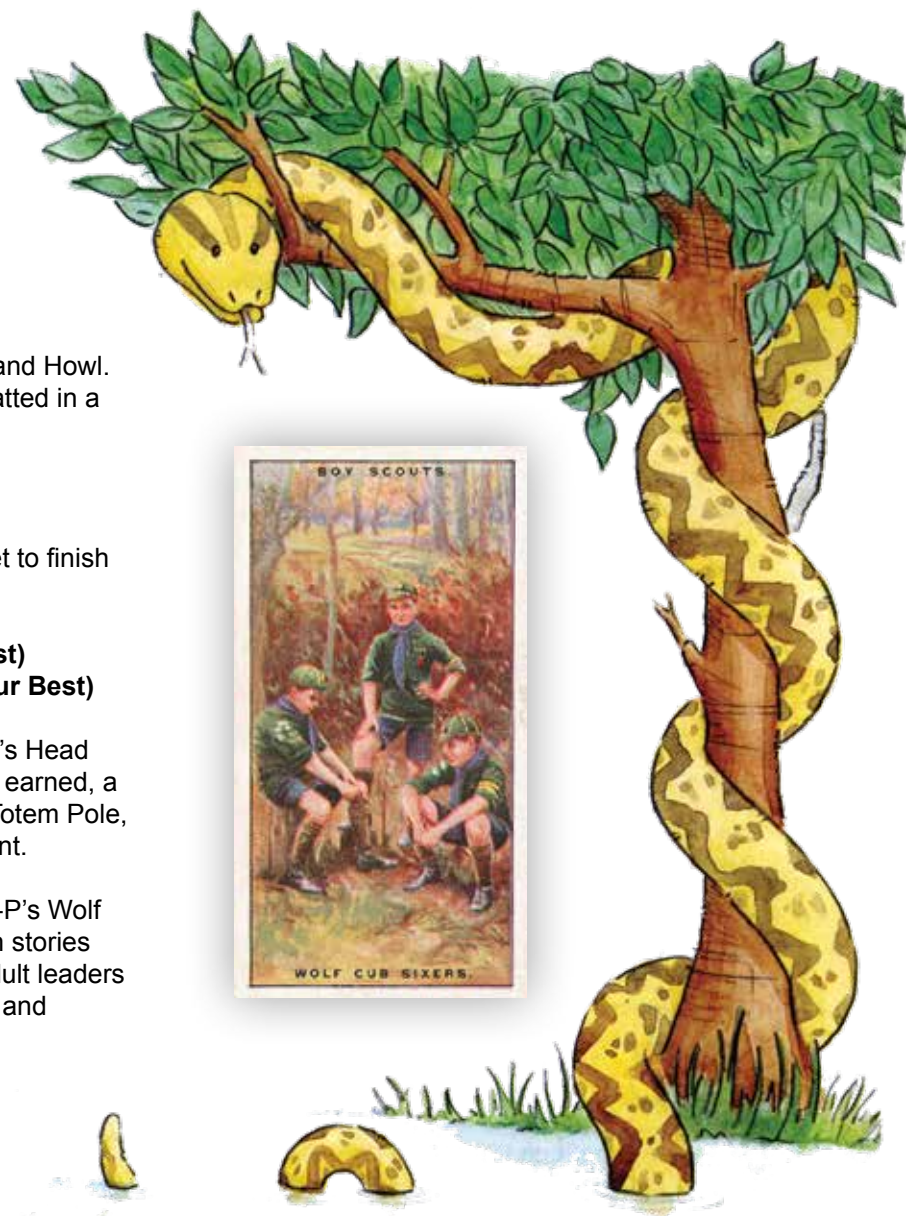
On the word “Best” the circle of Cubs sprang to their feet to finish their Howl :-

Senior Sixer: “Dyb - dyb - dyb - dyb!” (Do Your Best)

Pack: “We'll dob - dob - dob - dob!” (Do Our Best)

Cub Packs often had a Totem Pole in the form of a Wolf's Head mounted on a staff. Each time a proficiency badge was earned, a ribbon with the Cub's name on a tag was added to the Totem Pole, making a colourful display to recognise their achievement.

CBSI added the Macaoimh section in 1934, similar to B-P's Wolf Cubs, but many used the 'Fiannaiocht' system based on stories from Celtic mythology as the programme theme. The adult leaders were given names such as Fionn, Oisín, Oscar, Deirdre and Grainne.



The Scouting Journey

Rover Scouts

For those over 17, a senior section known as Rover Scouts was added in 1919.

Young people continue to grow and early Scouts soon reached the ages of 15 plus. Many early troop experienced older scouts leaving the movement.

The official school leaving age was raised to 14 years of age plus with the onset of the first World War many Scout Leaders were signing up for war service.

The UK government introduced a law that stated that all young people over the age of sixteen should join a 'Friendly Society' pay a weekly contribution so that in the case of illness they could receive a 'dole' type payment if they could not work.

The prevailing situation needed a response and a Scout Friendly Society was formed and later a senior Scout section was proposed. The term Senior Scouts did not sit well with those involved and the term Rover Scouts was formed making it more attractive to older Scouts returning from war service.

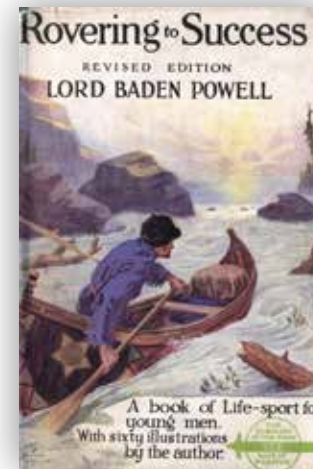
B-P quoted in the August 1918 edition of Headquarters Gazette.

"Our pamphlet for Senior Scouts (or Rovers as they apparently desire to be called) is in the press, and will, I hope, be helpful to Scoutmasters and their older boys."

"But you can't hold a lad without giving him some definite objectives and activities. So we offer Service."

"Rover Scouts are a Brotherhood of the Open Air and Service. They are hikers on the Open Road and Campers of the Woods, able to shift for themselves, but equally ready to be of some service to others."B-P

Acknowledgment to Scouting Milestones by Colin Walker
<http://www.history.scoutingradio.net>



'Rovering to Success' is a life-guide book for Rovers written and illustrated by Robert Baden-Powell published in June 1922. 'Rovering to Success' sets out a philosophy for living in the adult world rather than being an instructional handbook. It is written in the style of advice from a father or wise uncle



A gathering of Rovers from different areas or countries, was a Moot – an Anglo-Saxon term for an assembly

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919



Woodbadge

When Gilwell Park in London was purchased for the Scout Movement in 1919 and formal Leader Training introduced, Baden-Powell felt that 'Scout Officers' (as they were then called) who completed a training course, should receive some form of recognition. Originally he envisaged that those who passed through Gilwell should wear an ornamental tassel on their Scout hats but instead the alternative of two small beads attached to lacing on the hat or to a coat button-hole was instituted and designated the Wood Badge. Very soon the wearing of beads on the hat was discontinued and instead they were strung on a leather thong or bootlace around the neck, a tradition that continues to this day.

The first Wood Badges were made from beads taken from a necklace that had belonged to a Zulu chief named Dinizulu, which B-P had found during his time in the Zululand in 1888. On state occasions, Dinizulu would wear a necklace 12 feet long, containing, approximately 1,000 beads made from South African Acacia yellow wood. This wood has a soft central pith, which makes it easy for a rawhide lace to be threaded through from end to end and this is how the 1,000 beads were arranged. The beads themselves in size from tiny emblems to others 4 inches in length. The necklace was considered sacred, being the badge conferred on royalty and outstanding warriors.

When B-P was looking for some token to award to people who went through the Gilwell training course he remembered the Dinizulu necklace

and the leather thong given to him by an elderly African at Mafeking. He took two of the smaller beads, drilled them through the centre, threaded them onto the thong and called it the Wood Badge.

The first sets of beads issued were all from the original necklace but the supply soon ran short. So one exercise on the early courses was to be given one original Acacia bead and be told to carve the other from hornbeam or beech. Baden-Powell himself wore six beads. But B-P did also award a set of six beads to Sir Percy Everett. Sir Percy had been a friend of B-P since the original camp on Brownsea Island in 1907.





HOW I OBTAINED THE NECKLACE OF DENIZULU as told by the Chief Scout Baden Powell

'In 1879 the British under Lord Wolseley broke up the Zulu kingdom, under Cetchwayo, which had been a constant menace with its raids on both Boer and British territory, and divided the nation into eight tribes, each under a separate Chief.

One of these tribes was under Dinizulu, the son of Cetchwayo.

'In 1888 Dinizulu raised a rebellion among the tribes against the British. Two of the tribes however elected to side with us. General Sir Henry Smyth took out a force against Dinizulu. I acted as Military Secretary and Intelligence Officer.

'Dinizulu after a few small engagements took refuge in a mountain stronghold called the Ceza Bush, just on the border of the Transvaal. I reconnoitred the place with a few Scouts and our forces were brought into position to take it from three sides. Just before attacking I went into position with my Scouts at early dawn and found that the enemy had just hurriedly evacuated it, leaving most of their food and kit behind, and had crossed the border into the Transvaal, where of course we could not follow them.

'In the hut which had been put up for Dinizulu to live in, I found among other things his necklace of wooden beads. I had in my possession a photograph of him taken a few months beforehand in which he was shown wearing this necklace round his neck and one shoulder.



The Gilwell Woggle

The origins of the woggle. The woggle was first created in the early 1920s by Bill Shankley, a member of the Gilwell staff. He produced a two-strand Turk's head slide which was adopted as the official woggle.

In 1943, John Thurman, the Camp Chief, wanted some form of recognition of the completion of each stage of the Leader Training programme and it seemed logical to present some part of the Wood Badge insignia on the completion of what was then called Basic Training. So from 1943 until 1989 the Gilwell woggle was awarded on the completion of Basic Training and the Gilwell scarf and the Wood Badge beads on the completion of Advanced Training.

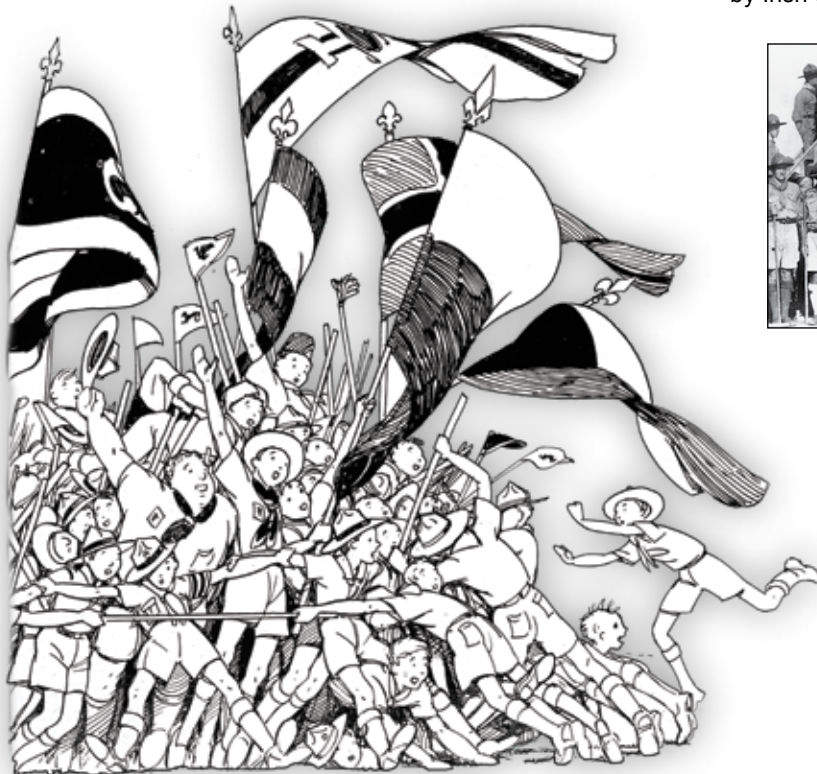
The First Jamboree's

Overseas travel was a rare experience for young people in the early days, and Scouting offered them a first-time opportunity to camp abroad, and meet Scouts from many other countries.

When B-P was asked why he used the word Jamboree for a large Scout camp or gathering, he replied,

“What else could you call it?”

It may be derived from the Swahili word Jambo meaning ‘hello’.



The 1st World Scout Jamboree was held at Olympia in London in 1920. This was really an indoor exhibition and display, with the Scouts camping in Richmond. Some 500 Irish Scouts participated, including 29 Sea Scouts from 1st Dublin. On the last day of this Jamboree B-P was acclaimed “Chief Scout of the World” – a unique title never to be conferred on anyone else.

In 1924 some 400 Irish Scouts attended the Imperial Jamboree at Wembley, London, and 16 took part in the 2nd World Jamboree at Copenhagen, Denmark.

The International Scout Centre at Kandersteg in the Swiss Alps opened in 1925 and has always been well supported by Irish Scouts.



Over 30,000 Scouts from 65 countries attended the 3rd World Jamboree at Arrowe Park, Birkenhead in 1929 to celebrate 21 years of Scouting. 525 Scouts formed the Irish contingent. During the camp, B-P became Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell (Gilwell Park is the UK Leader Training Centre). The Scouts of the World presented Lord and Lady B-P with a Rolls Royce (nicknamed ‘Jam Roll’) and caravan (nicknamed ‘Eccles’).



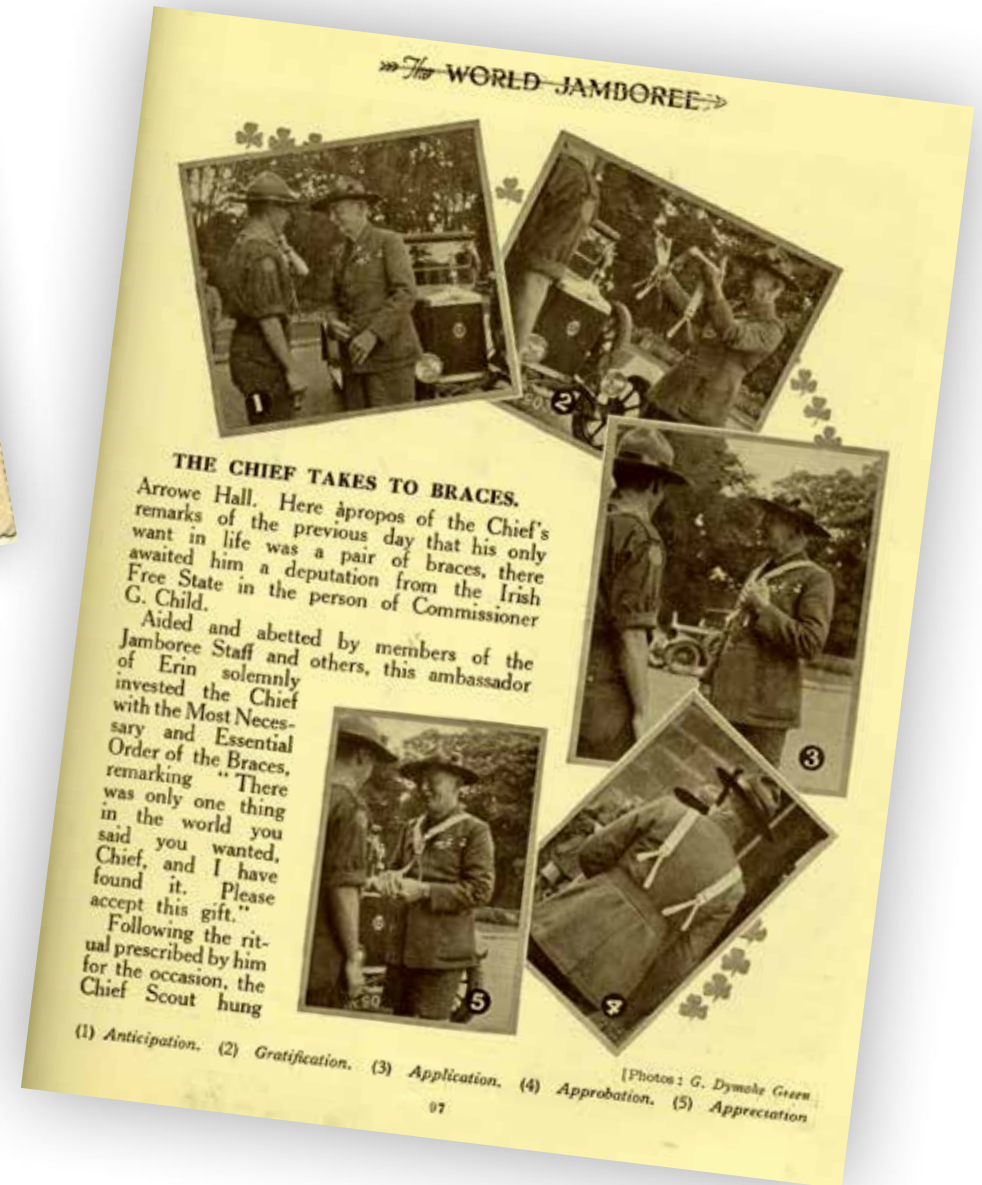
Order of the Braces

Irish Support For B-P!

When asked, prior to the presentation, what he wanted "most in the world", BP had confessed that he lacked nothing except a new pair of braces.

Assistant District Commissioner for Wicklow, George Childs, seeing an opportunity for fun, went into Birkenhead and bought an ugly pair of brown braces with yellow spots. George, with an Irish delegation, then solemnly invested B-P with the "Most Necessary and Essential Order of the Braces" - an event that was widely reported and enjoyed by all.

Irish Scouts have participated in every World Scout Jamboree to date.



The Scouting Journey



Jamboree Badges



Shackleton

Sir Ernest Shackleton was one of the foremost British Polar explorer of his day. In 1914 Shackleton took the *Endurance* to the Antarctic where the ship became locked in by pack ice and was crushed. The crew was forced to abandon the ship and was marooned on Elephant Island, enduring the hardships of the Antarctic winter. They were saved only by an heroic open boat journey of some 800 miles across the polar seas to South Georgia, once the pack ice had melted. The hero of the hour was undoubtedly 'the Boss', Shackleton.

The tale of the 'Endurance' is perhaps the ultimate survival story of the 20th century. "For scientific leadership, give me Scott, for swift and efficient travel give me Amundsen. But when you are in a hopeless situation, when you are seeing no way out, get down on your knees and pray for Shackleton." (Sir Raymond Priestley-a member of the 1907-09 Nimrod Expedition.)

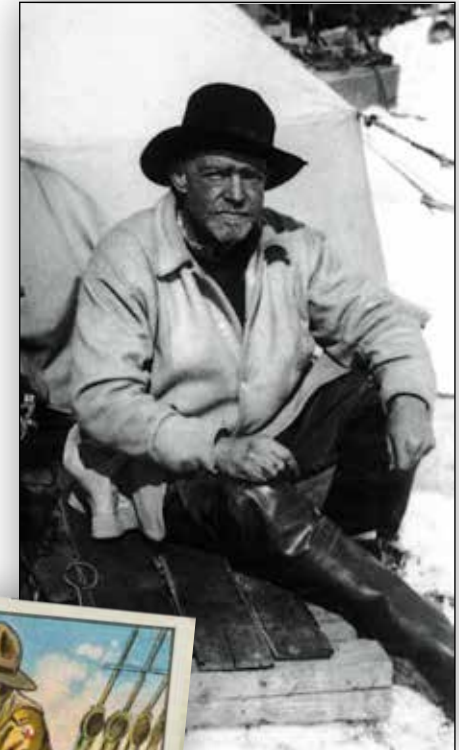
After the First World War, Shackleton planned another expedition to the Antarctic in the *Quest*. The aim of the expedition was to chart the little known boundaries of the Antarctic land mass and to try to discover the sunken 'lost' island of the Southern Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Right from its inception, this voyage was wrapped up in symbolism and expectation.

Shackleton believed that by choosing his crew from different nationalities he could demonstrate unity of purpose and break down barriers. He needed a cabin boy, and he knew where to look. On July 9th, 1921, he wrote: "For many years, I have been an admirer of the Boy Scout Movement, which I may say appeals to me particularly because it seems to give every boy a grounding in the practice of exploration."

Baden-Powell had often told stories to young people of explorer-heroes including Scott and Shackleton. B-P agreed to host a competition that would allow Shackleton to choose six boys from whom the explorer could choose the Scout to accompany the expedition. The winner of the competition - Patrol Leader James Marr was described as being, "a bluff, big-hearted fellow from Aberdeen". He held the Silver Cross

and the Humane Society's Medal for Life-Saving. He was 18 years old and on his Scout Uniform he wore his Scout National Service Badge earned during the First World War. He too had joined the Movement as a Wolf Cub and had nine years service with the 1st Aberdeen Troop. "Imagine how my heart leapt when the news was told! Oh yes, it was good to be young, and ambitious, and chosen."

In 2009 the 'One Programme' created the Scout Programme based on the Shackleton and Tom Crean story on the *Endurance*.



Sir Ernest Shackleton



The Scouting Journey



Sir Ernest Shackleton, Sir Percy Everett (Deputy Chief Scout at the time) and Major Wade, plus the other scouts up for selection along with James Marr and Norman Mooney, 1921



Early Scout Campsites

From the outset Scouting enjoyed support from the Anglo-Irish gentry. In 1911 the 3rd North Dublin became "Lord Holmpatrick's Own" and was given camping facilities in his estate at Abbotstown, Castleknock. The following year 8th Dublin "Earl of Pembroke's Own" was given access to Powerscourt Demesne in Enniskerry, and Viscount Powerscourt had become Commissioner for Leinster. Powerscourt became one of the most popular sites for Dublin, Wicklow and visiting Troops, and was also the location for much of the early Leader Training. The estate, now owned by the Slazenger family, continues to be enjoyed by Scouts today.



Ironing a uniform on camp



The Earl of Meath provided campsites at Kilruddery in Bray, and he himself held prominent roles in Irish and British Scouting. In later times Lord Talbot allowed camping at Malahide Castle, and Sir Stanley Cochrane at Woodbrook near Bray.

This type of access to country estates was common nationwide, and probably obviated the need for Scouting to seek to own campsites for many years.



1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

The Scouting Journey

Scouting spreads worldwide



Scouting quickly spread to other countries – Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Malta and South Africa in 1908, Chile, Sierra Leone, Guyana, Zimbabwe, India, Belgium, Denmark and Russia in 1909. By 1910 over 100,000 Scouts were registered in Britain alone.

By 1928 there were over two million Scouts in forty-two countries. In recent decades, with the fall of the Iron Curtain, Scouting has again flourished in Eastern Europe where it had been suppressed under Communist regimes, and expansion has continued worldwide.

Today there are more than 50 million Scouts, in every country in the world except six - Andorra, China, Cuba, North Korea, Laos and Myanmar (Burma).

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

The Scouting Journey

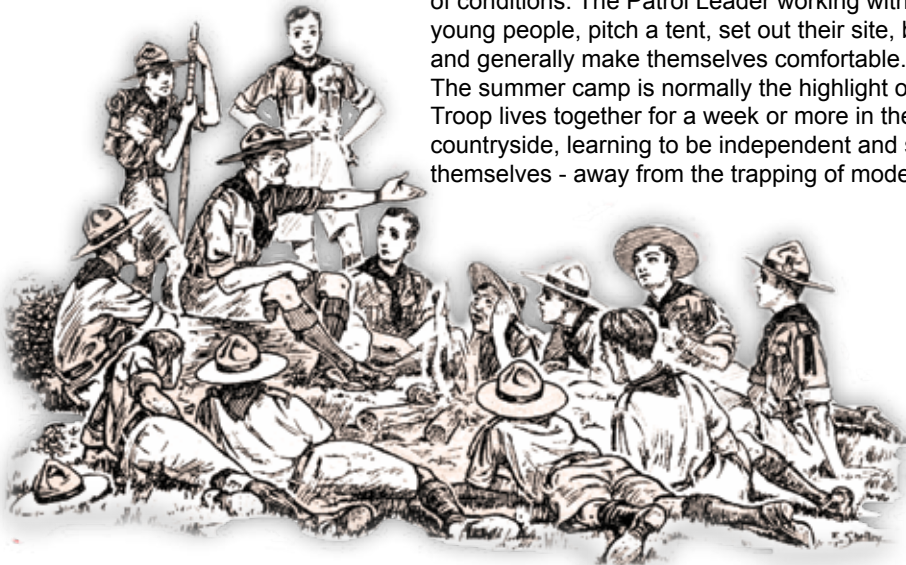


Camping

Camping, it has been said, is by far the most important Scout activity, not because, in a way, camping is the essence of Scouting, but because it is one of the very best ways of teaching young people how to live together.

In camp situations they learn to work, play and get on with and care for each other. Here too, we will see the Patrol in action, at its best, under all sorts of conditions. The Patrol Leader working with his/her patrol of six or eight young people, pitch a tent, set out their site, build fires and cook their meals, and generally make themselves comfortable.

The summer camp is normally the highlight of a Scouts year, when the Troop lives together for a week or more in the open air, learning about the countryside, learning to be independent and self-reliant, able to look after themselves - away from the trapping of modern life.



1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

The Scouting Journey



Irish Free State

With the formation of the Irish Free State many British based institutions and associations began to be reformed to have an Irish cultural focus. Scouting in Ireland, since its conception, had been closely linked to the British Scout Association. The value of Scouting was recognised by the main religious creeds and many Scout groups developed worldwide under religious sponsorship. Catholic sponsored Scout Associations in Belgium and France became the model for the development of the Catholic Boy Scouts of Ireland.

Catholic Boy Scout of Ireland

During the 1920's some of those with aspirations for the 'New Ireland' felt increasingly uncomfortable with the focus of the existing Scout Association, which tended to have a pro-British and Protestant image. Fr. Tom Farrell and his brother Fr. Ernest Farrell considered the possibility of establishing an association with a Catholic ethos. Some ad-hoc Catholic Troops were already operating.

In 1925, Fr. Ernest wrote a series of articles in Our Boys magazine, under the nom-de-plume "Sagart", advocating the formation of an Irish Catholic Scout association.

A Constitution, inspired by that of the Boy Scouts of America, was drawn up and approved by the Catholic Hierarchy in November 1926, and Fr. Tom founded the Catholic Boy Scouts of Ireland in 1927. The first Troops included Fr. Ernest's experimental group in Greystones, 1st Dublin ("Archbishop's Own", Fairview), "Headquarters Troop" at the University Church, St. Stephen's Green and 2nd Dublin (St. Teresa's, Clarendon Street).

Identity

The CBSI badge was a Greek cross superimposed with a Shamrock.

The new CBSI, an all-Ireland Association that combined B-P's Scout programme with Catholic social teaching, spread to parishes throughout the country. While similar to the Irish Free State Scout Council (often popularly referred to as the "B-P Scouts"), it had a distinctly Catholic character and was subject to the Hierarchy. During the 1930's, 40's and 50's CBSI engaged in the full spectrum of Scout activities, and became the largest Scout Association in Ireland.



Fr. Tom Farrell



The Scouts are wearing the CBSI uniform style of 1930.



Boy Scouts of Ireland (BSI)

The Irish Free State Scout Council had become the Éire Scout Council in 1937 in line with the new Irish Constitution. When the Republic of Ireland was declared in 1949, a new independent national association, the Boy Scouts of Ireland, replaced the Council.



1925

1926

1927

1928

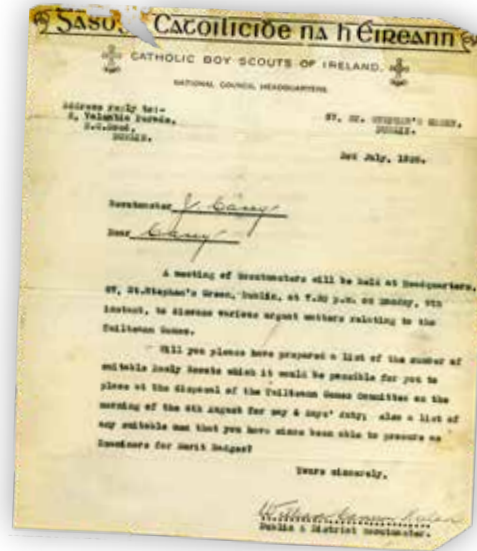
1929

Parades and National Service

Parades, rallies and processions were a common feature of Irish life and Scouting was quick to realise their potential to raise awareness of a growing movement.

The formation of pipe bands and display teams were common. Apart from local parish parades and processions Scout Troops also took part in National Parades, such as St. Patrick's Day Parades, and assisted in large scale gatherings such as the Tainteann Games, and Catholic Emancipation Ceremony in 1929,

The first CBSI Scout pilgrimage to Lourdes in 1930 and a high profile of Scouting during the Eucharistic Congress in 1932 where key association building events.



Non religious based rallies, displays and Scout shows added to the social element of Scouting within communities and provided entertainment for young people and adults. They also enabled young people with a flair for entertainment and the arts to flourish. Many entertainers both in Ireland and the U.K. attribute their entry into the world of entertainment and theatre through participation in Scout Shows



Sea Scouting in CBSI

The Catholic Boy Scouts of Ireland introduced Sea Scouts in 1932 based on the American Scout model. This was a senior branch, aged 15 to 19, which reached a total of 13 Ships (local units) in Dublin, Cork, Galway, Waterford and Wexford. By the 1950's all these Units had closed due to lack of leaders, brought about as a result of high emigration in the post war era.

The Boy Scouts of Ireland Sea Scouts also reached a low point in the 1950's but revived in the following decades to a peak of 38 Troops in 1978.

The Catholic Boy Scouts of Ireland revived its water activity programme with the purchase and establishment of a National Water Activities Centre at Killaloe, on the Shannon.

The Scout Association of Ireland held two International Sea Scout Camps:

Lough Dan '82 Sea Scout 70th Anniversary, Roundwood, Co. Wicklow
Lough Erne '96 Share Centre, Lough Erne, Lisnaskea, Co. Fermanagh



Wood - Latimore trophy



1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

Lancastria

To Rome On The SS Lancastria

To mark the Holy Year in 1934 the CBSI chartered the cruise liner SS Lancastria to carry over 2000 pilgrims, including 600 CBSI members, to Rome. The highlight was an audience with Pope Pius XI. This pilgrimage led to two other important Scout developments, the Melvin Trophy and Larch Hill. Used as a troopship in World War II, it was sunk off St Nazaire in June 1940 with the loss of an estimated 4,000 lives. This tragedy is commemorated with a memorial at Larch Hill.



The Story of a Young Scout Leader

"1934 started with the excitement... going to Rome on a pilgrimage for a fifteen-day cruise with 15 Scouts of the 35th Dublin, Donore Avenue taking part and Willie Reel S.M. and myself as A.S.M. The date arrived for the cruise ship *Lancastria* to dock at the North Wall and receive her excited passengers..."

"We headed out and set sail for Naples where we were to use the *Lancastria* as our hotel during our stay in Naples. After breakfast each morning we left for Rome and visited the different main churches of Rome including St. Peter's and of course the Sistine Chapel. a visit to the ruins of Pompeii and Mount Vesuvius..... we had our audience with His Holiness Pope Pius XI in the Vatican. The Scouts... were up front with the troop flags lined up at the sides and back of the Room which made for a very colourful sight. The Pope finally came in, raised high on his chair..."

"The Throne Room burst into cheering and clapping by the scouts. His Holiness looked startled for a moment as Irish scouts can really make it like the Croke Park roar on such an occasion. But the Pope's expression quickly turned into a smile and waved his hands as he was borne on to the throne. He spoke in English of the ties between Ireland and the Vatican"

"We left Naples the next day, homeward bound, but on the way we first put in to Cuta, a Spanish Moroccan port for a day's sightseeing ... next stop was Gibraltar for some more sight seeing and shopping, then on to Dublin Port and home."

continued next page

5



Melvin Trophy



Winning team 1957

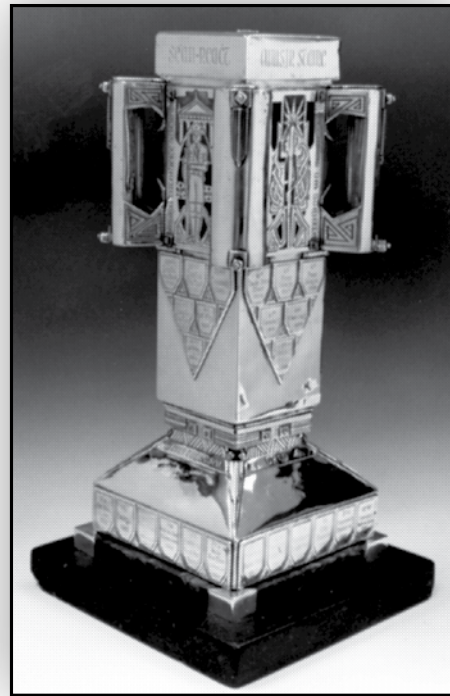


Winning team 1979



Sir Martin Melvin

Sir Martin Melvin, then proprietor of The Universe Catholic newspaper, took a great interest in the national pilgrimage to Rome in 1934, which he accompanied. He had decided to present a costly trophy to C.B.S.I. for inter-troop competition and had commissioned the leading silversmith of the time Miss Mia Cranwell to produce it.



The Melvin Trophy



Presentation of the Melvin Trophy on the SS Lancastria 1934

The Melvin Trophy

The trophy, designed and made by Miss Mia Cranwill commissioned by Sir Martin J. Melvin. It is the conception and execution of an Irishwoman, its subject and its inscriptions are Irish.

There are two features not usually found upon trophies of this kind; one is that the square cup, and the second feature is that the shields for the names of the successive winners of the trophy are on the cup itself, incorporated as part of the rhythm of the design, instead of being, in the usual manner, affixed to the plinth as required.

On the top of the lid is affixed a small silver Scout badge which the Rev. Father Farrell, one of the founders of CBSI took from his own button hole and gave to Mia Cranwill.



Miss Mia Cranwill

The Scouting Journey

Larch Hill

The CBSI had been seeking a location for a national campsite. Larch Hill in Tibbradden, on the slopes of the Dublin Mountains, was purchased using €3,000 generated from the fares of the non-Scout participants on the 1934 pilgrimage to Rome. It was officially opened on Whit Sunday, 4th June 1938. Larch Hill has been the National Campsite ever since, and is now also the headquarters of Scouting Ireland.



The War years - the emergency

Scouting during the war year

Across Europe, Scouts responded to the need for service resulting from the outbreak of war. Members of both associations in Ireland volunteered at home for Air Raid Protection (ARP) duties, assistance with Blood Transfusion Service and education in the use of gas masks. Others were involved in the auxiliary defense, first-aid and fire services, or enlisted in the Irish and British forces.

Scouts in occupied countries

Throughout the world many stories of bravery can be contributed to Scouts.

In Denmark, Scouting went underground during the Nazi occupation, although the Movement was officially banned until 1944. Scouts acted in Resistance groups and were instrumental in smuggling out of Denmark more than 90% of its Jewish population.

France

The French Resistance owed a great debt to Scouting and was acknowledged officially after the war. 10,000 Scout Leaders had joined the forces and many Rover Scouts and patrol leaders carried on Scout troops in secret.

Greece

When first Mussolini and then Hitler attacked the country, Scouts appeared from every corner to help, acting as first aiders, messengers, blood donors and stretcher bearers. Their main focus became the survival of other children in the period of widespread starvation during the winter of 1941-2.

Germany

German Scouting flourished until 1934-35, when nearly all associations were closed and their members were forced to join the Hitler Youth. Some Scouts didn't join the Hitler Youth - which adapted the methods and outfit of Scouting but had absolutely different goals! These Scouts worked underground until 1945 and helped to re-establish Scouting after the war.



The Scouting Journey

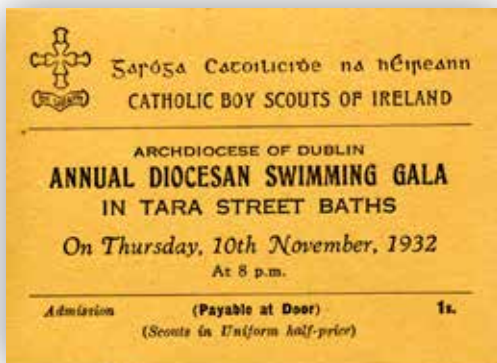


Competitions

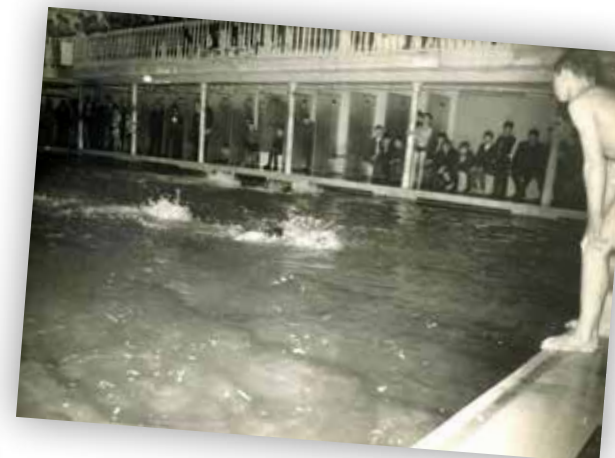
Competitions of various kinds have been popular in various cities and counties over the years. Swimming galas were organised from the 1930's to the 1960. Boxing tournaments were also run in some areas.

Football leagues existed in mainly city areas but tended to be less attractive for Scouts.

Traditional Scouting competitions such as camping skills, first aid, campfire and athletics also took place. The Melvin Trophy and Smythe Cup - now incorporated as the Phoenix trophy plus the various sea scout competitions are forever popular.



Iveagh Street baths Swimming Gala



Tara Street Baths Swimming Gala

Practicing for the boxing tournament



Bass Shield 1919

This Challenge Shield was presented by Lieutenant R. T. Bass, District Commissioner (Sea Scouts) in 1919 for an annual swimming race over 100 yards. This event also continues to the present day.



The Scouting Journey



Scout Shows

Scout Shows and displays of talent have always been popular in Scouting. Some Troops and groups specialised in presenting shows annually as part of their fundraising efforts. National Shows were also popular events.

In recent times the Star Scout Show provides an experience for Scouts interested in the performing arts.





Stoves

Portable stoves such as the Primus and later the gas stove have enabled Scouts to camp out in wild countryside and away from base camping, which is more suited to open fire cooking.

The Primus stove was very popular and very efficient, however, as it was a single burner, one pot cooking methods were needed.

The Portable Gas Stove

The portable gas stove was lighter than the Primus and as a result was easier to carry. The gas stove used disposable gas cartridges, and could be lit with a match or spark. It was not as sturdy as the Primus or as efficient, and tended to be a popular choice for day hiking rather than expeditions.

The Trangia stove

The Trangia Stove was introduced in the late 1970's from Sweden and has been popular with Scouts since. The design combines stove, wind shield and cooking pots. It is slightly less efficient than other stoves but it is stable, easy to use and works best in windy conditions.

MSR Stove

The modern day stove combines all the qualities of previous designs. It is light and easy to carry and is multi-fuelled and adaptable.



Primus Stove



Kelly storm Kettle



MSR micro multi fuel stove



Portage gas stove



Trangia Stove



The Campfire

A Scout's Campfire

It starts as a spark, carefully caught in the tinder. Slowly fed kindling, the spark grows into a flame. As the flame grows, it can handle twigs and small sticks. Carefully tended and fed, soon it is a fire where you can warm yourself.

You are welcome at my fire. Bask in its glow. Stare into the coals and reflect on the day's travel. Share the stories; Share lessons learned on the trail, lore passed from one camper to another. Stay just long enough to warm yourself, or stay the night. You are welcome.

A Scout's Campfire, the chance to reflect, recharge and relate.

A campfire is something special, something to remember when the other memories of camp are fading, a magical coming together at the end of the day. It is an opportunity to enjoy each other's company, to make music and laughter together, and to sit huddled up around the leaping flames which cast a warm glow over the circle of faces. A campfire keeps away the dark and mysterious noises of the night from the nearby trees



1950

1951

1952

1953

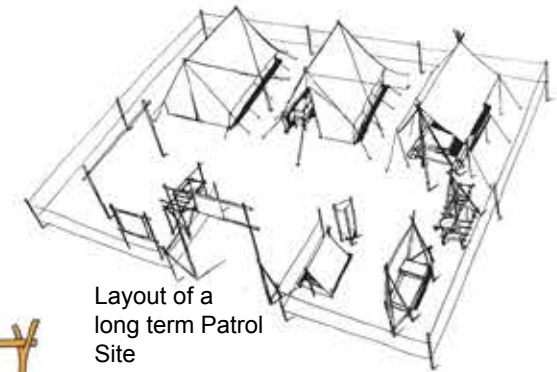
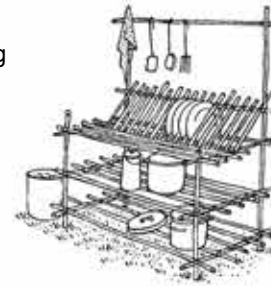
1954

Scout Camping

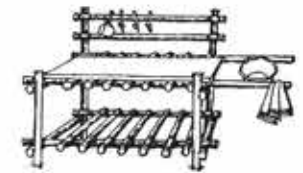
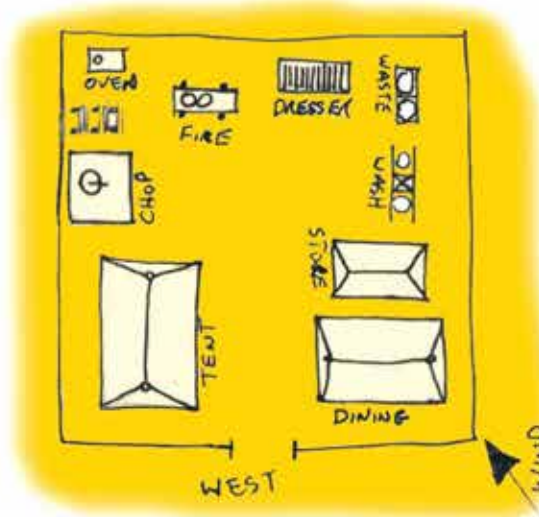
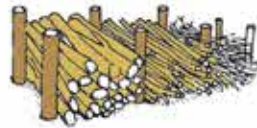
Scout Camping is an organised affair. For long stay camps Patrol create campsites that allow for long term 'civilised' living with their Patrol.



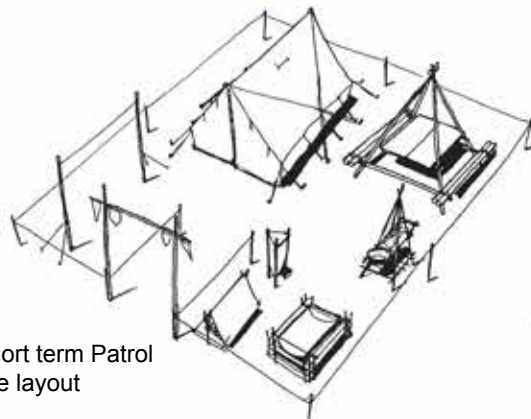
Kitchen area and cooking



Layout of a long term Patrol Site



Wash stands



Short term Patrol site layout



Icelandic - heavy duty tentage



Dining shelter

Radio Scouting

When Scouts want to meet young people from another country they usually think of attending a World Jamboree or another international gathering. But few people realise that each year some 400,000 Scouts and Guides “get together” over the airwaves for the annual Jamboree on the Air (JOTA). Modern communication technology offers Scouts the exciting opportunity to make friends in other countries without even leaving home.

JOTA is an annual event in which Scouts and Guides all over the world speak to each other by means of amateur radio contacts. Scouting experiences are exchanged and ideas are shared, via the radio waves. Since 1958 when the first jamboree-on-the-Air was held, thousands of Scouts and Guides have “met” each other through this event. Not only is it fun to talk to Scouts from other parts of the world but it also provides a chance to find out about other countries and about Scouting elsewhere. Many contacts made during JOTA have resulted in pen-pals and links between scout troops that have lasted for many years.

The Congo

In 1960 civil war broke out in the Congo, following independence from Belgium. A UN peace-keeping force was dispatched there, which included a contingent of Irish troops. The radio equipment supplied to the Irish army could not operate above 10 MHz. This restriction meant that, while contact could be made between local bases, contact with army headquarters back in Dublin was almost impossible.

Terry Tierney, an amateur radio operator, was in Uganda as an engineer on a hydro-electrical project at the time and kept in regular radio contact with Fr. Jim Stone. Jim was a Catholic priest in Killester, Dublin and a lifelong Scout and Chaplain to the 72nd Dublin (Killester) Troop. He also setup and ran JOTA for Irish Scouts for many years. Terry was able to pick up the

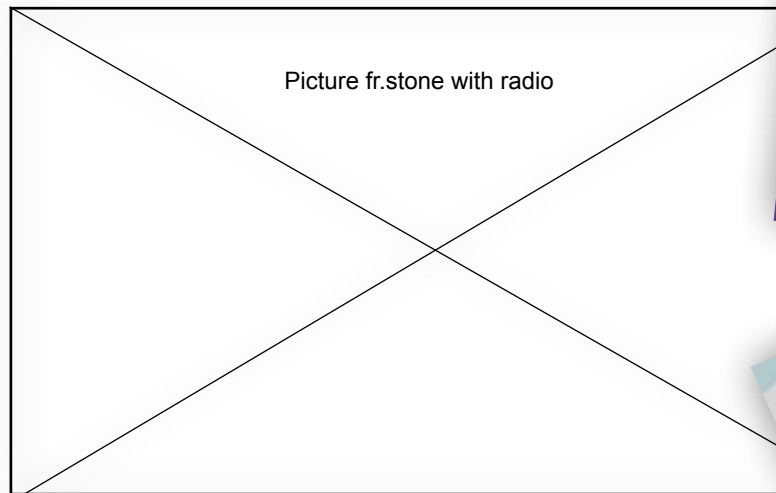


weak Irish signal and became a point of contact for the Irish army, over the airwaves and through him messages were passed back to Ireland from the Congo operation.

Niamba Ambush

During the operation a number of Irish soldiers were ambushed while repairing a bridge by local Baluba Tribesmen. The date of the ambush was 8 November 1960. Nine Irish soldiers were killed in the attack and two survived. News of the ambush was passed on to Terry who in turn conveyed the message to Fr. Jim Stone. The message was of such importance that Fr. Jim then had to run to a local telephone callbox to tell the Minister of Defence in Dublin of the deaths of the Irish soldiers in Congo.

Amateur radio had played its part in filling a telecommunications gap when it was most needed. This was due to the resourcefulness of Terry Tierney, and Fr. Jim Stone.



Picture fr.stone with radio



1958

1959

1960

1961

1962

The Scouting Journey

Bob - A - Job

As a voluntary movement Scouting has always been stretched to raise funds for its local, national and international projects. One of the most iconic schemes was the annual Bob-a-Job Week, started in Britain in 1949, and introduced to Ireland in 1951. Scouts toured their community and undertook small tasks for a fee of one shilling, or 'bob' as the coin was known, now equivalent to 5 cent. A bigger fee would be negotiated for larger tasks, and this became a major source of Scout income for many years. Decimalisation of the pound in 1971 forced a name change to "Scout Job Week", but eventually fears for children's safety led to the scheme being abandoned.

"It was tremendous fun. We would go round the old tenement blocks knocking on everyone's door asking if they had any jobs for us to do, and I have great memories of taking people's dogs for walks around the block and taking messages for old ladies to the local grocers. There would also be Scouts sweeping streets or helping out in shops in exchange for a shilling."

Later in the 1970's the 'Big Big Charity Walks' raised funds through local supervised sponsored walks, which aided both Scouting and several national children's charities. More recently the seasonal "Twelve Days of Christmas Draw" has become a major source of income, as has provision of bagpacking service at supermarket checkouts.



Some typical (and surprising) entries from Bob - a - Job' job cards from the 1960's:

'Rescuing a boys trousers from a stream by a Patrol of Sea Scouts'

'Unpacking 1,440 eggs for a grocer without breaking one by a Cub Scout'

'Looking after an old lady for 3 days by a Scout'



'Cleaning windows for a Commissioner'

'Slug Catching for 2 hours by a Cub Scout'

'Firewood chopping, washing dishes, and a whole lot of other household chores'



PLEASE MAKE A FAIR PAYMENT

Name	Address	Description of job	Date Completed	Amount Paid	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT				Total	3-50



1948

1949

1951

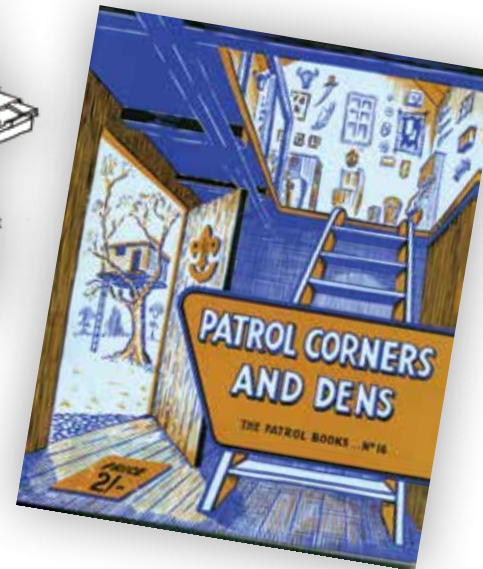
1952

1953

The Scouting Journey

The Patrol Den

The Patrol Den is a place where a Patrol of Scouts can meet, keep equipment and trophies, discuss burning issues of the day and plan future adventures. Most Patrols met in Patrol members homes in turn, but some had their own special place – The Patrol Den. Dens were created in disused garages, sheds, and abandoned railway carriages or canal barges, in fact anywhere that provided shelter and some home comforts away from adults. Tin can and barrel stoves were a necessary feature, providing both a heating and cooking source. The kettle was always on the boil and the alluring smell of frying bacon and sausages indicated that the Patrol were in residence.



1962

1963

1964

1965

1966



Federation of Irish Scout Associations



The Boy Scouts of Ireland (BSI) and the Catholic Boy Scouts of Ireland (CBSI) operated independently, and CBSI did not enjoy affiliation to World Scouting. Following lengthy negotiations, the Federation of Irish Scout Associations was established in 1965. This formalised the recognition of both associations as fully federated members of the World

From 1965 to 2003 FISA dealt with all international Scout affairs, arranging representation of Irish Scouting at World Jamborees, Conferences and Seminars, and hosting international events in Ireland.

Scout Association of Ireland (SAI) 1968

The BSI celebrated Irish Scouting's Diamond Jubilee with a Jamboree at Westport and a major review of the whole Association. This led to major changes to the youth programmes and structure, the most significant being the removal of the word "boy", and the admission of girls to the new senior Venture Scout section. The new constitution also facilitated the later introduction of co-education for all age groups.

The new Scout Association of Ireland replaced BSI in November 1968.

in 1977 CBSI celebrated its Golden Jubilee with a major camp Jamborora at Mt Melleray, Co. Waterford.

CBSI accepted girls as Venturers in 1983, and soon afterwards in all sections, mirroring co-educational developments in the school system.

Scouting Ireland – SAI - In the mid 1990's the SAI adopted an updated image and logo, and a working title 'Scouting Ireland – SAI', which anticipated the future unification of the Irish associations.

In 1997 the CBSI changed its name to 'Scouting Ireland (CSI)'.

In 2003 a large majority in both associations voted in favour of proposals to come together and form a new body, Gasóga na hÉireann - Scouting Ireland on 1st January 2004.

Scouting Ireland is open to boys and girls, men and women, of all faiths and ethnic origins. There are some 43,000 members throughout the island of Ireland.



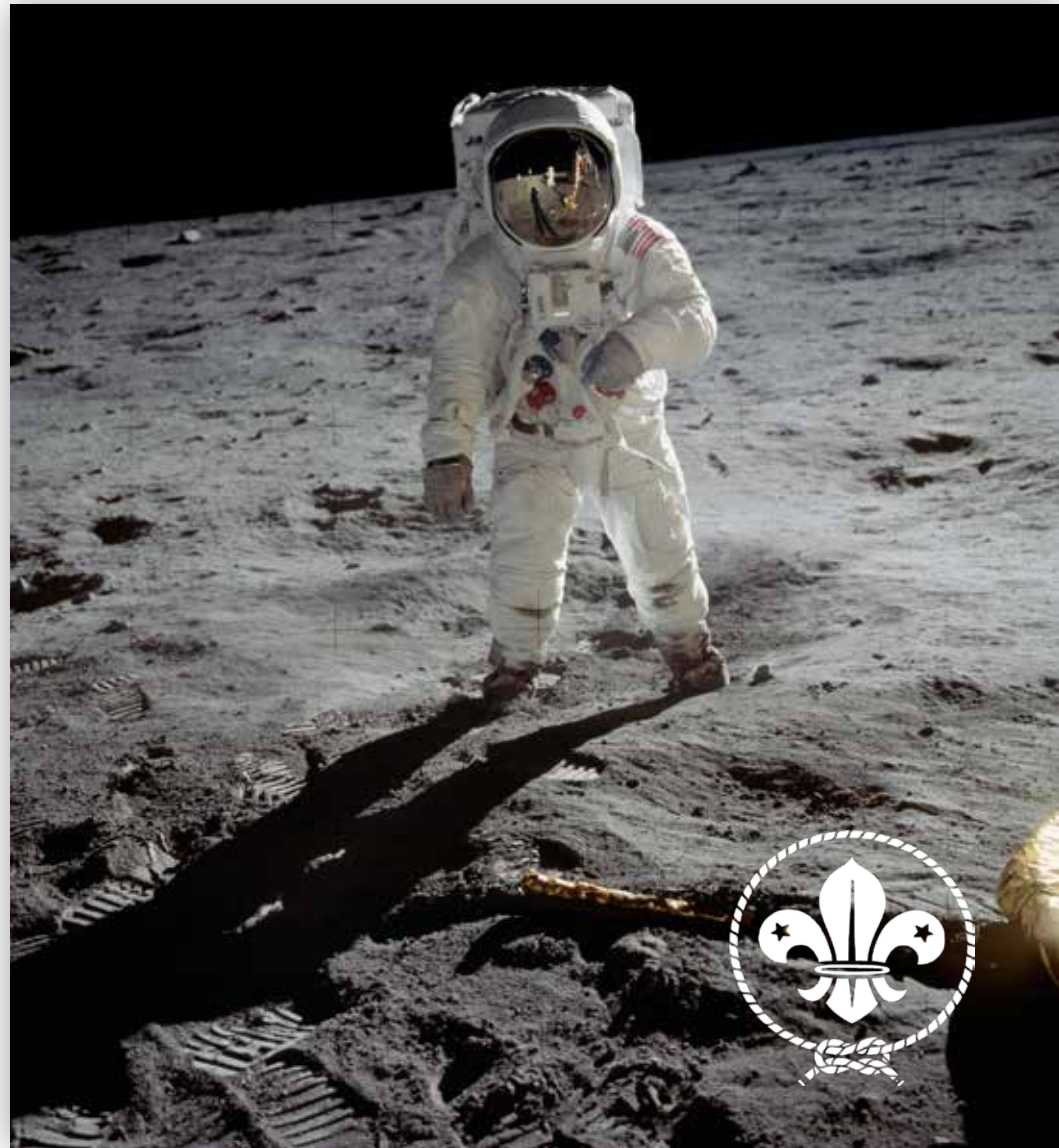
Scouts on the Moon

On 21 July 1969, Neil Armstrong uttered the famous words, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," as he placed his foot upon the soil of the moon, the first man ever to stand or walk on the moon.

These words, and the moon landing of the Apollo 11 mission, are perhaps some of the most memorable of the 20th century. Many people who witnessed the first moon landing in 1969 commented that it is one of the most impressive memories in the history of their lives.

Armstrong was the quintessential astronaut; sometimes overshadowing Buzz Aldrin, who also walked on the moon with Armstrong during that historic mission. Like Jim Lovell and several others who would serve in the NASA programme, Armstrong was an avid Scout, earning the rank of Eagle Scout. As well as being honoured by his country, he also received the Boy Scouts of America's highest honour: the Silver Buffalo Award.

What's more, Neil Armstrong also carried the World Scout Badge with him on his historic mission. Astonishingly, 11 of the 12 men to have walked on the moon were Scouts. Even more remarkably perhaps, two thirds of all the astronauts ever to have gone into space were involved in Scouting. When NASA began its astronaut selection process, they were looking for people who were not only fit and technically proficient, but who had an even temperament and above all, a thirst for adventure. It was no coincidence that the majority of those who were handed "tickets to the moon" were former Scouts.





The 'Albatross' - Sea Training Centre

In the mid 1970s the former lightship, "Albatross", was acquired as a Sea Training Centre. This was a great boost to training and was an activity centre where troops with little equipment could send Scouts for boating experience. Unfortunately, after about 12 years excellent work, it became too expensive to maintain the vessel to a reasonable standard and she was withdrawn from service and later sold.



1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

The Scouting Journey



Beaver Scouts

Beaver Scouts had existed unofficially in Northern Ireland and Canada since 1965 operating to meet demand from younger people and parents and as part of official pilot programmes. In 1974 the Beaver Scout Programme/Scheme for Canadian Scouting was officially launched in 1974. SAI (Scout Association of Ireland) started an experimental stage in 1974 and formally recognised Beaver Scouts in May 1976.

Beaver Scouts first started in the Scout Association of Ireland in May 1976, following a demand for a section for the pre-cub age. In 1979, six leaders from the SAI took part in the first Beaver Scout Leader's Training Advanced Course at Crawfordsburn,



The Scouting Journey



Co.Down run by the Northern Ireland Scout Council. Later in 1979, two SAI leaders went to Canada to explore Beaver Scouting and discover how their scheme worked. Following these meetings and interactions a great deal of help was given by the NISC in the foundation of Beaver Scouting in SAI.

CBSI commenced experimental Beavers in 1977, and gave the section full recognition in 1980. Great Britain followed Northern Ireland's lead by introducing Beaver Scouts as an informal pre-Cub section in 1982, and granted full recognition in April 1986.



Beavers make a much simpler Promise appropriate to their age group, and their motto is "Sharing, sharing, sharing".

1974

1975

1976

1977

1978

The Scouting Journey

Irish Jamboree's



1906

1907

1908

1909

1910



Jamborí 2018





Challenges and Adventures

Hiking, hillwalking and challenges of all kinds have always been a favourite activity of Scouts. In the late 1970's and early 1980's many international expeditions to the high peaks of the world by renowned mountaineers renewed the challenge of mountain adventures in the minds of Scouts. Improvements in lightweight equipment and tent design enabled backpacking adventures in mountain areas to become possible, without the need for 'pack mules'.



Sionnach Adventure

The hunger for adventure was met when the first Sionnach Adventure weekends were devised for older Scouts in 1983, by the SAI, to introduce them to the experience of hiking and camping in wild mountain areas. The Sionnach programme has been organised every year since and has enhanced the mountain skills of many Troops.



Mountain Pursuit Challenge

The Mountain Pursuit Challenge (MPC) was introduced by CBSI, this event challenges teams of one leader and four young people to complete a weekend mountain adventure. The event is run 4 times a year in mountain ranges in Munster, Leinster, Connacht and Ulster. This event has become so popular that it is booked up a year in advance.



The Explorer Belt

The Explorer Belt is a challenge for teams of two Venture Scouts. During an Explorer Belt event teams are dropped off in unknown locations in a foreign country with a limited budget and have 10 days to return to base camp - some 200 kms away on foot. During their adventure the teams need to interact with local people, find out about the culture of the country and undertake special tasks and challenges. On completion of the team assessment, after the event, participants are awarded a special leather belt and buckle. Since its introduction the Explorer Belt has visited all the European countries as well as America and Canada. It remains a serious achievement and challenge for Venture Scouts.

1978

1979

1980

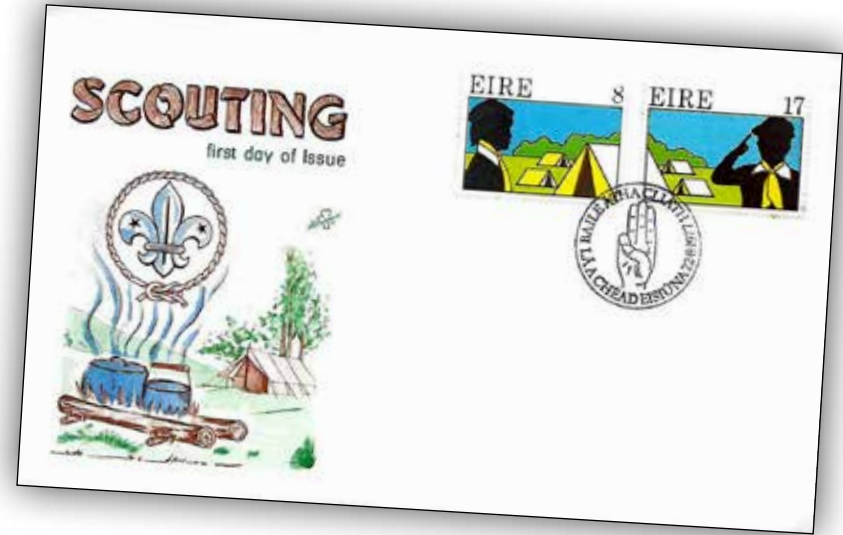
1981

1982

The Scouting Journey



Scout Stamps



The Scouting Journey

Better World - Scouting's Impact

Gifts for Peace

In 2006, Scouts around the world were challenged to devise projects that would enable Scouts to change the world. Each country devised its own projects, and over 120 countries worldwide have taken part to date. Each project enabled young people to take an active part in changing and creating a new world. Scouting Ireland was a fore runner in this worldwide event and chose to launch a number of initiatives. The first was a nationwide 'Good Deed' initiative which challenged Scouts to do regular good deeds and encourage others outside of the movement to do likewise. Throughout this event in excess of 1,000,000 simple good deeds were carried out.

The second initiative was called 'Leaders not followers' this national billboard poster campaign was run on prominent display sites around the country highlighting the work that Scouts are doing to help change the world. It showed to the public a different side of Scouting and its potential as a worldwide movement for peace.

The third initiative called 'Scout Link' encourages Scouts from both sides of the divide in Northern Ireland, through a programme of Peace Education, to become friends and work towards the breaking down of barriers and the creation of peace.





Larch Hill - National Office

Throughout our history there have been many National Office locations. As the association has grown in membership it has been necessary to move to new locations to expand the services provided. Scouting Ireland CSI secured grant funding in 2000 to enable the building of a permanent National Office in Larch Hill. With the formation of Scouting Ireland this office is now our official national administration and support centre.





One Programme



Social



Physical



Intellectual



Character



Emotional



Spiritual

In 2009 a total revision of programme was undertaken to merge two existing programme and also to create a new programme approach for the coming decades. New handbooks, badges and programme planning elements were introduced. SPICES became a key principle to encompass the educational objective, Social, Physical, Intellectual, Character, Emotional, Spiritual. 'Plan, Do, Review' was an equally important catch phrase.



Sections logos

The Scouting Journey



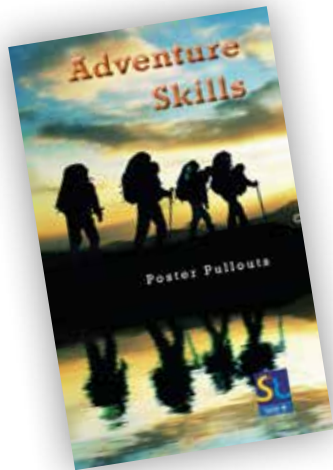
Progress Scheme

The ONE Programme also provided a new progress system that was interlinked through all Sections. It included stage badges in each section, adventure skills badges and special interest badges.

The Chief Scout Award was also introduced for all sections and at the Scout, Venture and Rover Scout levels it was aligned to Gaisce - The Presidents Award and Duke of Edinburgh Award.



Adventure Skills badges



Chief Scout Award for all sections



Cub Scout Chief Scout Award



Special Interest badges





Scouting Today

Scouting is built on and survives because of friendship. The Scout Patrol is a group of friends, a gang that work together and pursue challenge and adventure.

A Scout is a friend to all and a brother or sister to every other Scout.

This key feature of Scouting can best be seen in action at World Scout gatherings and Jamborees – young people from every corner of the globe having fun and making new friendships. Friendship and mutual understanding are essential elements in building peace. If the jamboree spirit is carried home then Scouts can truly change the world. Attendance at World Scout Jamborees and national jamborees continues to be a major highlight in the life of Irish Scouting.

The daily good turn continues to be a cornerstone of the Scouting method, as a practical expression of the Scout Promise and Law. Scouts in Ireland have been called to service on a national scale on many occasions – natural disasters, wartime service, religious celebrations, cultural festivals, and huge variety of events in modern times – the Papal Visit of John Paul II to Ireland in 1979, and the recent Special Olympics in 2001 for example. Young people today continue to be prepared to serve as the need arises and Scouting provides the catalyst for this to happen.

Scouting Ireland has travelled an interesting path up to its creation in 2004. The Scout Association of Ireland and its predecessors were always been open to all faiths. The Catholic Boys Scouts of Ireland was founded to provide Scouting to Catholic young men, through its history; it too evolved to accept within its ranks all religious beliefs.

**EVERYBODY
NEEDS A
BREAK
CLIMB A
MOUNTAIN
JUMP IN
A LAKE**



Scouting Ireland now welcomes all young people, and has a strong commitment to the spiritual development of young people through all the major world religions. It continues to assist young people on their journey through life as part of its commitment to the development of the social, physical, intellectual, character, emotional and spiritual aspects of their lives.

Scouts today continue to live the outdoor life and adventure of Scouting. As a movement it is constantly changing and evolving to meet the changing needs of young people. In recent years Scouting Ireland has begun a process of review and new programmes, initiatives and handbooks will enable today's Scouts to move forward into the next century of activity, with all its key elements proven and intact.

Scouting is open to all young people who are willing to take the Scout Promise and live the Scout Law. Come and join the adventure!