

**TROOP LOG ENTRY FOR THE SPRING HOLIDAY EASTER CAMP TO  
EDINBURGH (1943)**

The following is an extract from the Troop Log covering 1939-1943. Any modifications to the text are in italics. Red superscript numbers indicate Editorial Comments added at the end.

## **10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> April 1943. Spring Holiday Camp<sup>1</sup> to Edinburgh<sup>2</sup>.**

The following Scouts under the charge of Mr. Chalmers<sup>3</sup> went to Spylaw Scout Hostel<sup>4</sup>, Colinton, Edinburgh from 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> April 1943.

Patrol Leaders: Alan Jubber<sup>5</sup> and Andrew MacMillan<sup>6</sup>

Second PLs: Ian Conn<sup>7</sup>, Roy Farling<sup>8</sup>, Jim Morton<sup>9</sup> and Alan Mackay<sup>10</sup>

Scouts: *Michael Close<sup>11</sup>, Campbell Conn<sup>12</sup>, Austin Craigie<sup>13</sup>, Eric Duncan<sup>14</sup>, Ronald Fraser<sup>15</sup>, Gordon Graham<sup>16</sup>, Jock Kerr<sup>17</sup>, Alasdair Maclaine<sup>18</sup>, Fraser Millar<sup>19</sup>, Paul Pryce<sup>20</sup>, Maurice Offord<sup>21</sup>, Edward Pearce<sup>22</sup>, Eric Phillips<sup>23</sup>, Neil Robertson<sup>24</sup>, William Smyth<sup>25</sup>, Tony Treadwell<sup>26</sup>, Andrew Webster<sup>27</sup>.*

Transport:- By train from Greenock Central to Glasgow Central and then to Edinburgh Princes Street Station. From the West End to the Hostel by tram (No. 9810).<sup>28</sup>

For convenience, the troop was divided into seven Orderly Parties<sup>29</sup> – each being given one meal to prepare.

### Orderlies<sup>29</sup>

#### *Saturday*

Tea R.Farling, M.Close, T.Treadwell  
Supper A.Jubber, J.Kerr, E.Pearce

#### *Sunday*

Breakfast J.Morton, R.Fraser, M.Offord  
Lunch A.Macmillan, P.Pryce, A.Webster  
Tea F.Millar, A.Maclaine, W.Smyth  
Supper I.Conn, N.Robertson, E.Duncan

#### *Monday*

Breakfast A.Mackay, E.Phillips, C.Conn

### Personal Orderlies<sup>30</sup>

G.Graham and A.Craigie

### Menu

#### *Saturday*

Tea: Bread and butter etc,  
Scones  
Cake  
Tea  
Supper: Bread and butter etc. Cocoa.

#### *Sunday*

Breakfast Porridge and milk  
Fried sausage and potatoes  
Bread, tea.  
Lunch Pack – Bread and meat/fish paste sandwiches  
Tea Soup and Bread

	Sliced sausage hash
	Custard pudding (burned)
Supper	Bread and Cocoa, or coffee
Monday	
Breakfast	Porridge and milk Fried bacon and Eggs Bread etc. Tea.
Lunch	Lunch was consumed in the West End British Restaurant. Soup Ham and Egg Pie Syrup Pudding.

## General Report

### ***Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> April 1943***

On arrival at the Hostel, the troop was given the 'Session Room'<sup>31</sup> as its dormitory. Mattresses were then issued and positions allocated.

While the Orderlies made the tea – some stores having been sent to the hostel, the troop sallied forth to Colinton to collect the rest of the stores.

After tea, the troop took the car<sup>32</sup> to the G.P.O.<sup>33</sup> and by way of the North Bridge and High Street arrived in the forecourt of the Palace of Holyrood House.<sup>34</sup>

The Troop then moved into Kings Park and climbed up the north face of Arthur's Seat (827 feet) which took 20 minutes. After a breather at the top, the troop descended by the south side, and, rounding the hill on the east side, arrived back at the starting point.

The troop then travelled by way of Easter Road<sup>35</sup>, Royal Terrace, *Calton* Hill, Regent Street<sup>36</sup>, and Waterloo Place back to the G.P.O., where the troop boarded a tram<sup>37</sup> for the Hostel for supper and bed.

### ***Sunday 11<sup>th</sup> April 1943***

Sunday morning. Cooks up at 7.30 A.M., rest of troop at 8.00 A.M.

After breakfast, a pack lunch was made, and after inspection, the troop went to the zoo.<sup>38</sup> Lunch was consumed at the top of the Hill<sup>39</sup>.

Tea, which was really dinner, was made when the troop returned to the hostel, and was dished up about 6.00 pm. After tea, the troop lay doggo for one hour and then played in the Park<sup>40</sup> till supper – 9.30 p.m. – and so to bed.

### ***Monday 12<sup>th</sup> April 1943***

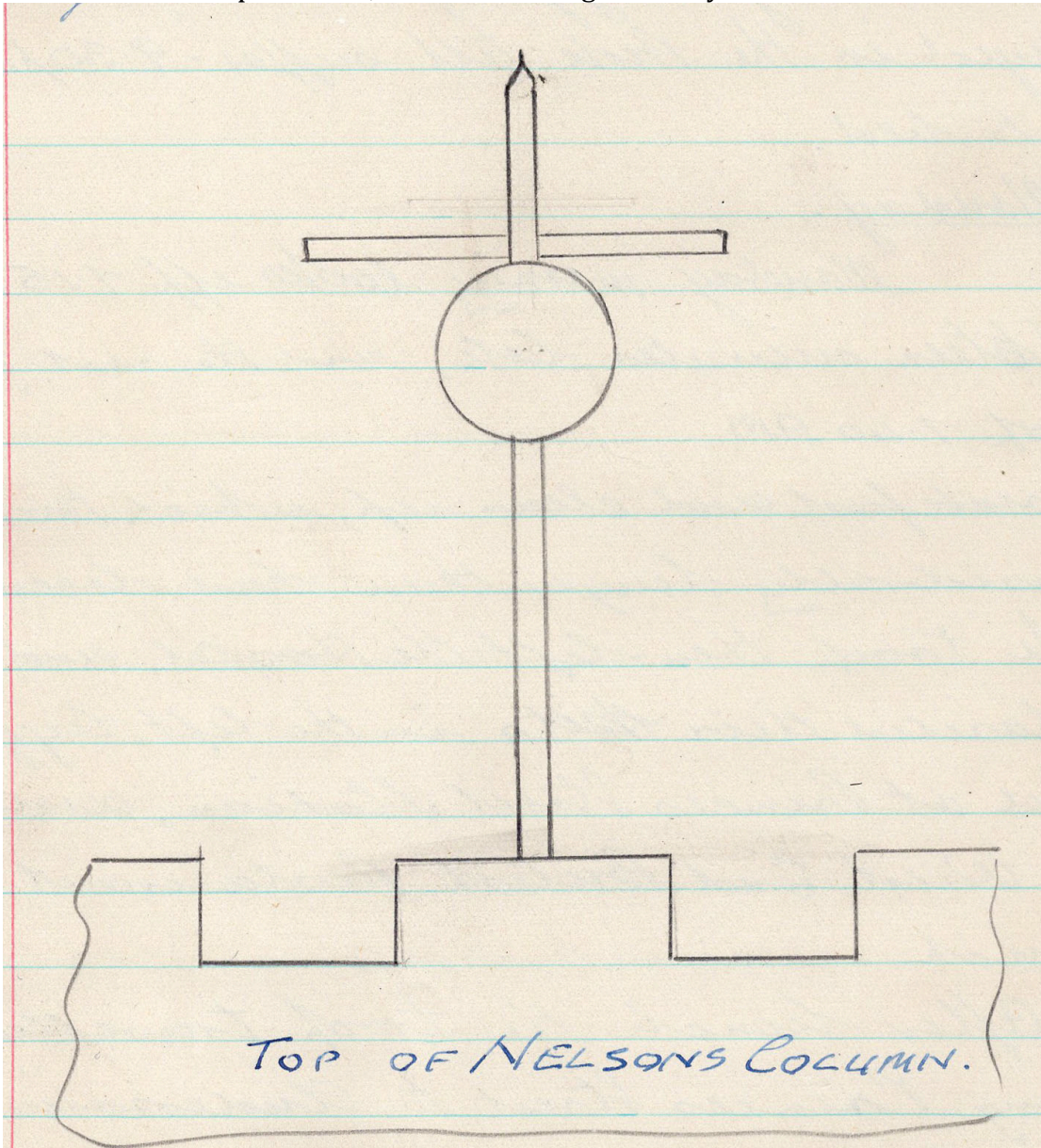
Monday morning cooks up at 7.15 AM – fifteen minutes late - and the rest of the troop at 7.40 A.M.

Breakfast and clean up, which took considerably longer than had been expected. The troop then left the Hostel, and having deposited their kits in the left luggage office at Princes Street Station<sup>41</sup>, arrived at the West End British Restaurant<sup>42</sup> for lunch.

After lunch, the troop travelled east along Princes Street to Anderson's Arcade<sup>43</sup>. On leaving Anderson's, an American soldier asked if he could have a photo of the troop. Consequently, the troop went into the Gardens<sup>44</sup> and had 'its photy took'. Then east again along the Gardens past the Floral Clock, which was being planted and was not worth looking at (!!!), and up the mound<sup>45</sup>. It was here that the troop watched the ball at the top of Nelsons Column<sup>46</sup> drop.

Note:-

Nelsons Column being situated at the top of Calton Hill is visible to all shipping on the Firth. Thus, at one p.m. G.M.T., the ball at the top drops and any ship can set its chronometers. In peacetime, the one o'clock gun was synchronized with the ball.



Then up to the High Street again and turning to the left, passed the Heart of Midlothian<sup>47</sup>, St. Giles Cathedral<sup>48</sup>, the Mercat Cross<sup>49</sup>, and the Cenotaph<sup>50</sup>. Then to Cockburn Street Arcade.<sup>51</sup>

From there to the Scout Shop in Forrest Road and then back to the station for the 4.45 pm train.

At Glasgow, the Troop managed to catch the 6.10 pm train, all except Austin Craigie who got strayed. He arrived all right, two trains later.

Here ends the recital of events, but I should like to add my own reflections on the camp.

The standard of camping was low, but since it was, for most of them, their first attempt at Hostelling under Scouting rules, it may be a natural reaction.

R.H. Chalmers.<sup>3</sup> (Acting ASM)

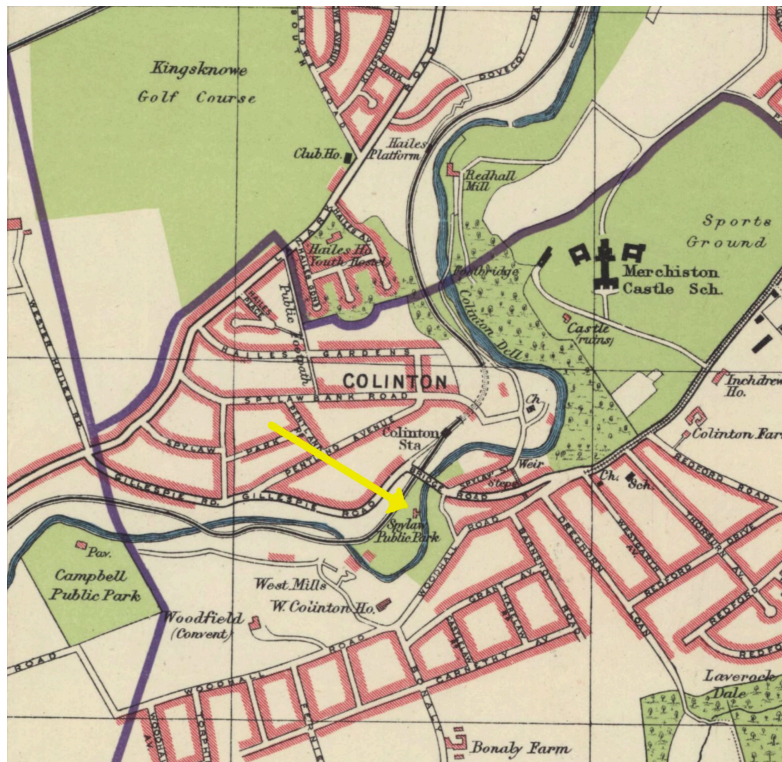
### **Editorial comments for 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> April 1943**

1. The Spring Holiday Weekend 'camp' to Edinburgh (10<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> April, 1943) may have been the first Easter 'Camp' undertaken by the 70<sup>th</sup>. However, one cannot say for certain as the Troop Log Books covering the 1930s are missing. In truth, the 'camp' of 1943 was hostelling rather than camping. Nevertheless, this event was the first recorded example of the Troop organizing a multi-day activity during Easter.

2. It is believed that Ronald Chalmers was originally from Edinburgh and so he would be familiar with all the landmarks, transport within the city, and possibly the Hostel.

3. Not a great deal is known about Ronald Chalmers. Bill Smyth thought that he came to Greenock from Edinburgh during the war, while Alan Jubber thought that he might have been a draughtsman at Scotts Shipyard. Both Bill and Alan thought that he was rather lonely and that he often visited parents without any warning. Ronald Chalmers took over the role of Acting Scout Master from Wilson Hill who was no longer able to attend Friday night Troop meetings on a regular basis. Ronald continued in that role from the 8<sup>th</sup> September until July 1943 and during that time organized a long weekend in Edinburgh during the Spring of 1943, a visit to Renfrew Swimming Pool, and a couple of camps. His application for an ASM's warrant for the 70<sup>th</sup> was also approved in April 1943. It is not known why Ronald Chalmers eventually left the Troop or whether he joined another Troop.

4. The Spylaw Scout Hostel was located in Spylaw House, situated in Spylaw Park, Bridge Road, Colinton, Edinburgh. Spylaw House was originally built in 1773 by James Gillespie - an Edinburgh tobacco merchant who owned several snuff mills. The house largely replaced a previous house built about 1650, but retained its rear wing (Sources: Canmore, National Record of the Historic Environment; also Historic Environment Scotland). Spylaw Park was bought by Edinburgh City Council in 1911. Spylaw House was taken over by the Boy Scouts Association in 1940 and was used as a youth hostel. It's not known how long the Scout Association owned it, but it was eventually split up into private flats.



Location of Spylaw Hostel.

5. Alan Jubber was born in England during 1928 and moved to Gourock in 1936 when his father took on a position as a designer at the Royal Navy Torpedo Factory. Alan was a pupil at Greenock Academy, and he lived in Park Avenue when he was with the 70<sup>th</sup>. He joined the 70<sup>th</sup> Wolf Cub Pack, then moved up to the Troop in September 1941 to join the Woodpigeon Patrol. He was promoted to Second of a newly formed Peewit Patrol in February 1942, and gained his 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Badge not long after that. In February 1943, he became PL of the Peewit Patrol and remained PL until the summer of 1945, at which point he resigned to focus on his Highers. On leaving school, he joined the RAF, then worked for IBM. Alan's mother embroidered the cover of the Peewit Patrol Log which still survives.

6. Andrew MacMillan was more commonly known as Drew and was in the same class at school as Alan Jubber and Bill Smyth. Andrew did well at school both at sports and academic work. He joined the Troop on the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1942 at the age of 13 or 14 and had previously been a Wolf Cub with the 70<sup>th</sup>. He is actually present in the Group photograph taken in 1937. Andrew was placed in the Curlew Patrol after he joined and was soon involved in most of the Troop's outdoor activities such as hikes to Everton the Right of Way during Spring 1942. He was also present for the Troop photograph taken in April 1942. He gained his 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Badge in the summer of 1942 and was also promoted to Second. In October 1942 he was promoted to PL which was remarkable progress. He also impressed the Scoutmaster of the 1<sup>st</sup> Gourock Troop during a joint meeting between the 70<sup>th</sup> and the 1<sup>st</sup>. Andrew was one of the Scouts present at the Edinburgh hostelling weekend during Easter 1943, but as the Troop Log stops at May 1943, further information is sketchy. However, the Peewit Patrol indicates that was still with the Troop in May 1944. Other than that, it is not known when he left the Troop or whether he gained his 1<sup>st</sup> Class and King's Scout Badges. After school Andrew got married and ran a couple of shops in Millport before going to University. On qualifying, he became a teacher before studying medicine at Aberdeen University. Eventually, he became the medical officer for Hull University. Those that knew him state that Andrew's life was an inspiration as he had gained an injury playing school rugby that meant he had to use two walking sticks for the rest of his life

7. Ian Conn joined the Troop on the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1942 when he was aged 13. He was in the same class at school as Andrew MacMillan and Eric Phillips. On joining the 70<sup>th</sup>, he was placed in the Curlew Patrol and participated in various hikes and camps over the next few months. He is also in the Troop photograph taken in April 1942. In May 1942, he was one of the finalists for the GSMs Cup which focused on First Aid skills – possibly a sign of things to come as he was to make medicine his career. By April 1943, he had been promoted to Second and was one of the Scouts visiting Edinburgh during Easter 1943. Ian was said to be a very keen Scout and it seems highly likely that he ended up as a Patrol Leader. Unfortunately, the lack of troop records between 1943 and 1949 makes it impossible to be certain. After qualifying in medicine, Ian became a GP in Johnstone, and also held government posts dealing with medical matters.

8. Roy Farling was born in England and his family moved from Portsmouth to the local area during the war. His father was an Admiralty Inspector, possibly at Scotts Shipyards. Roy must have joined the Wolf Cub Pack before moving up to the Scout Troop in September 1941, when he was allocated to the Curlew Patrol. In February 1942, he joined a newly formed Peewit Patrol and participated in a large number of outdoor activities. It is assumed that he gained his 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Badge as he was working towards his 1<sup>st</sup> Class Badge in 1944. He was still with the Troop in 1945 and may even have been present when the Troop temporarily amalgamated with the 59<sup>th</sup> in 1946 or 1947. The family eventually moved back to Portsmouth after the war. It is believed that Roy joined the Fire Service in Northern Ireland once he left school.

9. James Morton was born in 1928 or 1929, and his father was a tax inspector. Jim joined the troop in October 1940 and was placed in the Wolf Patrol. He was promoted to SPL of Woodpigeon Patrol in February 1942 and probably gained his 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Badge. He remained in the Troop until at least April 1943 when he participated in a Troop Easter 'Camp' to Edinburgh. Unfortunately, records are lacking after that so it is not known whether he was promoted to PL or when he left the troop. It is not known what he did on leaving school.

10. Alan Forsyth MacKay was nicknamed 'Stourie' when he was in the 70<sup>th</sup>. He was born during 1930 in Broughty Ferry where his father was a minister. The family moved to Greenock when the Rev. MacKay became minister of St. Columba's Gaelic Church, which no longer exists. The family lived at 39 Fox Street. Alan was the youngest of four brothers and he joined the Troop in October 1940, just as his

older brother Ronald departed. Alan was placed in the Curlew Patrol, and was then transferred to the Woodpigeon patrol in February 1942. In May 1942, he was promoted to SPL of the Fox Patrol, and it seems likely that he gained his 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Badge. He remained in the Troop until at least April 1943 when he participated in a Troop Easter 'Camp' to Edinburgh. Unfortunately, records are lacking after that so it is not known whether he was promoted to PL or when he left the troop. It is believed that he was employed by the Forestry Commission on leaving school.

11. Michael Close (nicknamed Pussy) joined the Troop on 20<sup>th</sup> February 1942. His family had moved to Greenock from England during the war and his father worked at the torpedo factory. Michael joined the Fox Patrol and it is likely that he had previous Scout experience. He participated in the cycling expedition to Glen Masson in April 1942 and attended the Troop's Easter Camp to Edinburgh in 1943. In February 1944, he lit a bag of sulphur during a troop meeting and caused the hall to be evacuated. It is not known whether he got promoted or when he left the troop.

12. Campbell Conn joined the Troop on the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1942. He was in the same school year as Gordon Graham, Alan Jubber and Bill Smyth and would have been aged 13 or 14 when he joined the 70<sup>th</sup>. He was placed in the Fox patrol after joining and participated in several outdoor activities such as hikes to Everton and along the 'Right of Way' as well as cycle trips. He is also present in the troop photo taken in April 1942. Campbell attended the Troop's Easter 'camp' to Edinburgh in May 1943 and also participated in another Right of Way hike in May 1943. It is thought that he left the Troop later in 1943, however. On leaving school, Campbell did his National Service in Palestine with the Royal Artillery. After that, he was employed at Scotts Engineering Works and Lamonts, before becoming a partner of a firm called Rapid Road Transports.

13. Austin Craigie was not present in the troop roll reported for October 1941 and must have joined the Troop towards the end of 1941 or the beginning of 1942. He is first mentioned in the troop Log attending the Annual Party held on 16<sup>th</sup> January 1942. Following the reorganization of Patrols in February 1942, Austin was last Scout in the Wood Pigeon Patrol with Robin MacDougall as his PL. Austin passed his Tenderfoot Badge in February 1942 and only took 3 months to gain his 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Badge in May 1942. He also regularly attended hikes and other activities, and it is clear that he was a very able and enthusiastic Scout. Indeed, he gained the G.S.M.'s Cup for First Aid during May 1942. During 1943, he took part in the District Scout Gang Show and attended the Easter 'Camp' held in Edinburgh. During the journey back from Edinburgh, Austin got separated from the others at Glasgow Central and was left behind. However, he caught the next train. Unfortunately, the Troop Log stopped at the end of May 1943 and so it is not known whether Austin got promoted or not. It is also not known when he left the Troop.

14. James Eric Duncan was born in Greenock during 1929 and joined the Troop in February 1941, ending up in the Woodpigeon Patrol. It is believed that he lived in the Cardwell Bay area as he moved to the Peewit Patrol in February 1942; this Patrol that had been set up specifically to include Scouts from the Cardwell Bay area. Eric took part in most of the Troop's outdoor activities that were organized between 1941 and 1943 and was a finalist for the G.S.M.'s Cup held in May 1942. Unfortunately, the Troop Log covering the last two years of the war has not been tracked down, and so it is not known whether Eric was promoted or how long he stayed with the Troop.

15. Ronald Fraser joined the Troop from the Wolf Cubs on 27<sup>th</sup> February 1942 and was invested about a month later, at the same time as Edward Pearce, Alan Nicol, Maurice Offord, Paul Pryce, Campbell Conn and Ian Conn. He was placed in the Peewit Patrol and attended the Troop camp at Everton in June 1942. He was also present at the Easter Camp held in Edinburgh in 1943. He made good progress through his 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Badge and it seems likely that he would have completed it. Unfortunately, there is no troop log covering the period after May 1943 and so it has not been possible to discover how far through the training scheme he got. It is also not known whether Ronald was promoted or when he left the Troop.

16. Gordon Graham joined the 70<sup>th</sup> on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 1942 when he was aged 12 or 13. He was in the same school year as Alan Jubber and Campbell Conn. He was placed in the Fox Patrol and participated in the 'Right of Way' Hike in April 1942. He was also in the Troop photograph taken that month. He was still very active in 1943 and participated in hikes to Everton and the "The Right of Way", as well as

the Edinburgh visit held in Easter 1943. The lack of Troop records after 1943 means that it is not known how long he stayed with the Troop or whether he got promoted.

17. John (Jock) Kerr was in the same school year as Alan Jubber. He may have joined the 70<sup>th</sup>'s Wolf Cub Pack in 1936 and was present in the Group photograph taken in 1937. He joined the Troop on 15<sup>th</sup> May 1942 and it is not known whether he left Scouting or joined another group before joining the Troop. After joining, he participated in a couple of camps held at Everton held during the summer of 1942, and was also present on a hike to Everton in March 1943, the Troop's visit to Edinburgh during Easter 1943, a hike on the Right of Way in May 1943, and an Everton camp held the same month. Unfortunately, there is a lack of Troop records after the summer of 1944 and so it is not known how long he remained with the Troop or whether he got promoted or not.

18. Alasdair (or Alastair) Maclaine was in Bill Smyth's year at Greenock Academy, and lived either in Finnart Street or the corner of Brougham Street and Margaret Street. His father was an official in the local authority and may have been a Justice of the Poor. Alastair had two brothers and one sister. He joined the troop in October 1940 and was placed in the Curlew Patrol, then moved to the Woodpigeon Patrol in February 1942. Alasdair participated in many of the Troop's outdoor activities during the war and remained with the Troop until at least May 1943. Unfortunately, records are lacking after that and it is not known whether he got promoted or when he eventually resigned from the Troop. On leaving school, he obtained a degree in engineering and may have been responsible for designing some of Greenock's lighting standards.

19. Fraser Miller (Fifi) joined the 70<sup>th</sup> on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 1942 at the age of 13 or 14. He was in the same school year as Alan Jubber. He was placed in the Fox Patrol and immediately got involved in outdoor activities by attending the Troop's outing to Everton the following day. In April he hiked the 'Right of Way' and is present in the Troop photograph taken that month. By May, he had obtained his 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Badge, only 2 months after joining. This suggests that he might have had previous Scout experience. In May he participated in the Troop's cycling trip to the Gryffe Reservoir and attended a Patrol Camp at Everton during the Summer. In August, he represented the 70<sup>th</sup> at the Scout swimming competition held at Gourock Pier and came third in the diving. In 1943, he attended the Troop's Easter weekend in Edinburgh, as well as the 'Right of Way' hike soon afterwards. He was clearly an enthusiastic Scout and was promoted to Patrol Leader in May 1943. Unfortunately, it is not recorded what Patrol he led and there is a lack of records following May 1943, so it is not known when he left the Troop or whether he gained his 1<sup>st</sup> Class badge. Fraser was rather slightly built in the Troop photograph taken in 1942, but he developed into quite a burly fellow and ended up playing for the Greenock Academy 1<sup>st</sup> XV. It is believed that he became a water engineer in England after leaving school.

20. Paul Pryce joined the Troop on the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1942 and was in the same class at school as Maurice Offord. He was placed in the Curlew Patrol and was present for the Troop Photograph taken in April 1942. He also took part in the cycle trip to Glen Masson that month and attended a hike to Everton in March 1943. As the Troop Log stops at May 1943, it is not possible to identify how far through the Scout training scheme he got or whether he was ever promoted. It is also not known when he left the Troop.

21. Maurice Offord joined the Troop on the 13<sup>th</sup> March 1942 when he was aged 12 or 13. He was born in Portsmouth and it is likely that the family moved to Greenock during the war as his father worked as an inspector at the Torpedo factory. It is not stated which patrol he joined, but it seems likely that it was the Peewit Patrol as he wrote up the Patrol Log between 1943 and 1945 in green ink (the patrol colours). Maurice is present in the Troop photo taken in 1942 and he participated in several Troop activities such as the cycling expedition to Duchal Castle and the Easter 'Camp' during 1943. It is known that Maurice remained in the Peewit Patrol until the summer of 1945 when the Patrol was disbanded, and there is oral evidence that he remained with the troop beyond that and reached the rank of Patrol Leader. There is circumstantial evidence that he was the final Patrol Leader of the Peewit Patrol and then took over a different Patrol. There is an outside possibility that Maurice was still with the Troop when it was temporarily suspended in 1946 or 1947. When Maurice left school, he became a quantity surveyor.



22. Edward Pearce had a pronounced English accent and it is highly likely that his family moved to Greenock during the war. He joined the Troop on 27<sup>th</sup> February 1942 and was in the Fox Patrol by the end of March 1942. He took part in the Right of Way hike in April 1942, the cycling trip to Duchal Castle in May 1942 and an Everton camp in July 1942. He also attended the Easter 'Camp' in Edinburgh during 1943. There are no Troop records covering the period from May 1943 to 1949, so it is not possible to state how far he progressed. However, oral evidence from Matt Neilson suggests that he was still in the Troop in 1944 and might have ended up as a Patrol Leader.

23. Eric Phillips probably joined the 70<sup>th</sup> Troop on the 11<sup>th</sup> September 1942. He had been in the 70<sup>th</sup> Wolf Cub Pack during the 1930s and is present in the Group Photograph taken in 1937. He presumably left the Wolf Cub Pack in 1939, but there is no evidence of him joining the Troop at that time, possibly as the Troop had as many Scouts as it could accommodate at the time. By the time he joined the Troop three years later, he was aged 14. Curiously, Eric himself stated that he moved directly from the Cubs to the Scouts. One possibility is that he joined another Scout Troop then switched to the 70<sup>th</sup>, but this seems highly unlikely as he would have gained his Tenderfoot Badge before joining the 70<sup>th</sup>. The other possibility is that he remained in the Wolf Cub pack as a helper. After joining the 70<sup>th</sup> Troop, Eric attended the hostelling weekend in Edinburgh during 1943. However, the lack of Troop records after 1943 means that there is no information regarding him after the summer of 1943. Eric himself remembered gaining the 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Badge but not the 1<sup>st</sup> Class Badge. He was also promoted to Patrol Leader, possibly in 1943. Eric also recalls that the Troop undertook various cycling expeditions including one trip that went to St. Catherines and back.

24. Neil Robertson was in the same year at Greenock Academy as Alan Jubber, indicating that he was born in 1928. Neil joined the troop in December 1940 and by September 1941, he was in the Wolf Patrol. In February 1943, he was transferred to the Woodpigeon Patrol. Neil was a regular attender and participated in most of the Troop's outdoor activities. He was still with the troop in May 1943, but a lack of records after that means that it is not possible to state when he left the troop, or whether he got promoted.

25. William (Bill) Smyth joined the 70<sup>th</sup> on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 1942 when he was aged 12 or 13. He was in the same year at school as Alan Jubber. Bill initially joined the 70<sup>th</sup>'s Wolf Cub Pack and is present in the Group photograph taken in 1937. It seems unlikely that he remained in the Wolf Cub Pack until 1942, in which case he may have left Scouting briefly. On joining, he was placed in the Curlew Patrol. He immediately became involved in outdoor activities and was involved in the hike over the Right of Way and the Cycling trip to Glen Masson, both held in April 1942. In May 1942, he was on the cycle trip to Duchal Castle and during the Easter of 1943, he attended the troop's visit to Edinburgh. The lack of Troop records after May 1943 means that further detail of Bill's time in the troop are not known. Bill himself thought he left the Troop in 1945 and that he was not promoted.

26. Anthony (Tony) Treadwell moved up from Portsmouth to Greenock during the war, presumably because his father worked at the torpedo factory. It is likely that he joined the Peewit Patrol on the 11<sup>th</sup> September 1942 in which case he was placed in the Peewit Patrol, suggesting that he lived in the Cardwell Bay area. He attended a couple of outdoor activities during 1943 where he was photographed and it is likely that he gained his 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Badge as the Peewit Patrol Log records him working on his 1<sup>st</sup> Class Badge. He left the Troop on the 11<sup>th</sup> October 1944 because his family were moving back to Portsmouth.

27. Andrew Webster was born in 1929 and lived in Newton Street when he was in the Troop. His father owned a garage at the corner of Union Street and Forsyth Street. Andrew attended Greenock Academy and joined the troop in September 1940. His nickname was 'Webfoot'. By November 1940, he was in the Wolf Patrol. He was promoted to S.P.L. of the Curlew Patrol in September 1941, then moved to the Curlew Patrol in February 1942. He gained his 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Badge in March 1942 and was a constant presence at various Scouting activities, gaining a reputation as being a bit 'harum scarum'. It is not known when Andrew left the troop, but he did National Service after the war with the REME. He trained in engineering and eventually joined the family business (Webster Motors).

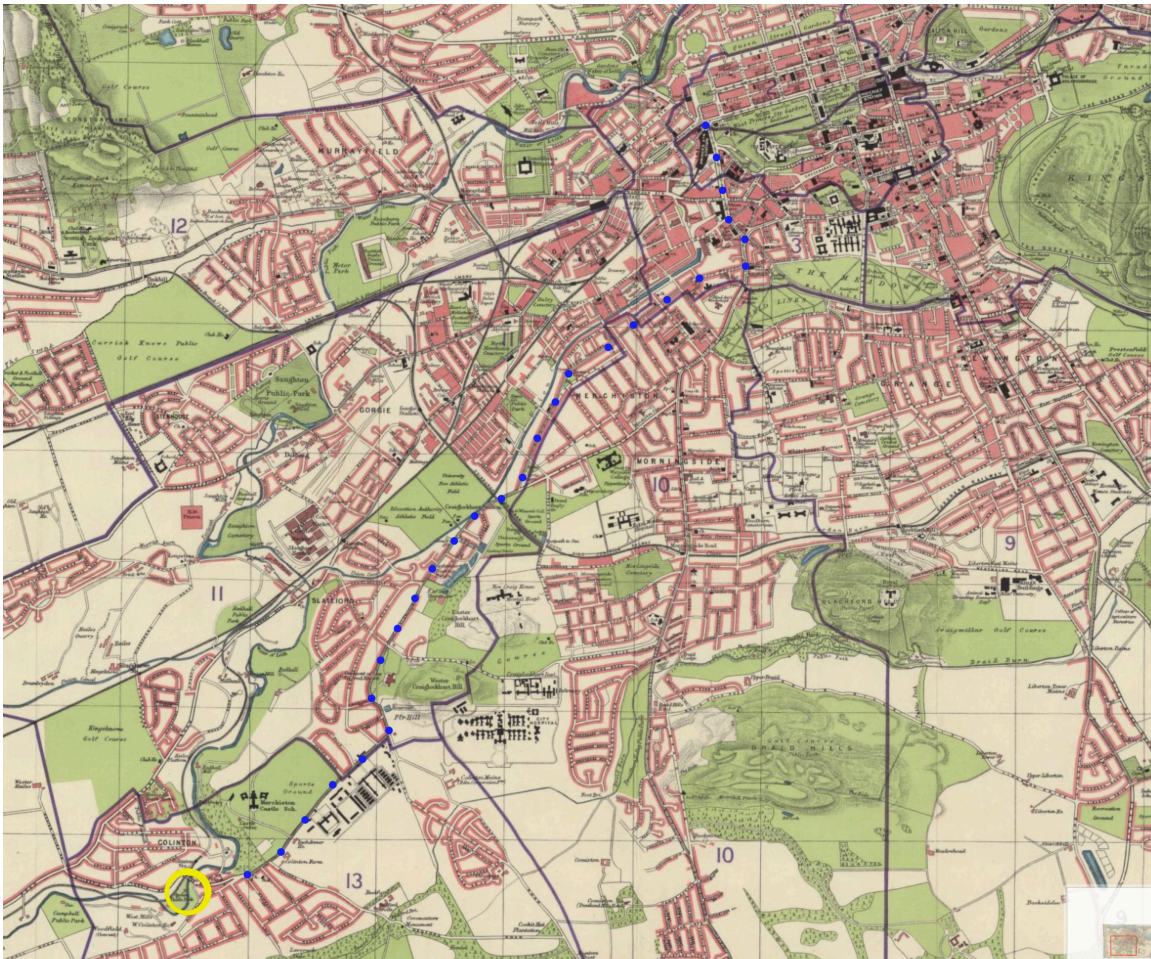


Figure Likely tram route from Princes Street Station on Saturday (Blue dots). Spylaw house circled in yellow.

28. A Bartholomew's pocket plan of Edinburgh dated 1941 suggests that the tram from Princes Street Station would have travelled south down Lothian Road, then followed a route that included Earl Grey Street, Gilmore Place, Granville Street, Polwarth, and Colinton Road to eventually reach a terminus at Westgarth Avenue due south of Merchiston Castle School. The Spylaw Hostel was situated Spylaw Public Park due west of the terminus.

29. Ronald Chalmers preferred a terminology that certainly existed at the time but which was gradually disappearing. Thus, he identified 'Scouters' as 'Officers' and 'Duty Patrols' as 'Orderly Parties'.

30. It's not clear what the tasks of Personal Orderlies were.

31. Spylaw House used to be a private mansion so it is not clear what was meant by the 'Session Room' unless the Church of Scotland owned the property prior to 1940.

32. Presumably a tram car. The most likely route would have been to take the tram at the Westgarth Avenue terminus back to Princes Street Station then continue along Princes Street to the G.P.O.

33. The General Post Office (G.P.O.) was situated at 2-4 Waterloo Place between Waterloo Place and North Bridge. It closed in 1995 and the interior was renovated to house commercial offices.



34. It is assumed that the troop walked from the G.P.O to Holyrood House. There was no tram service to Holyrood House marked on the 1941 Edinburgh map.



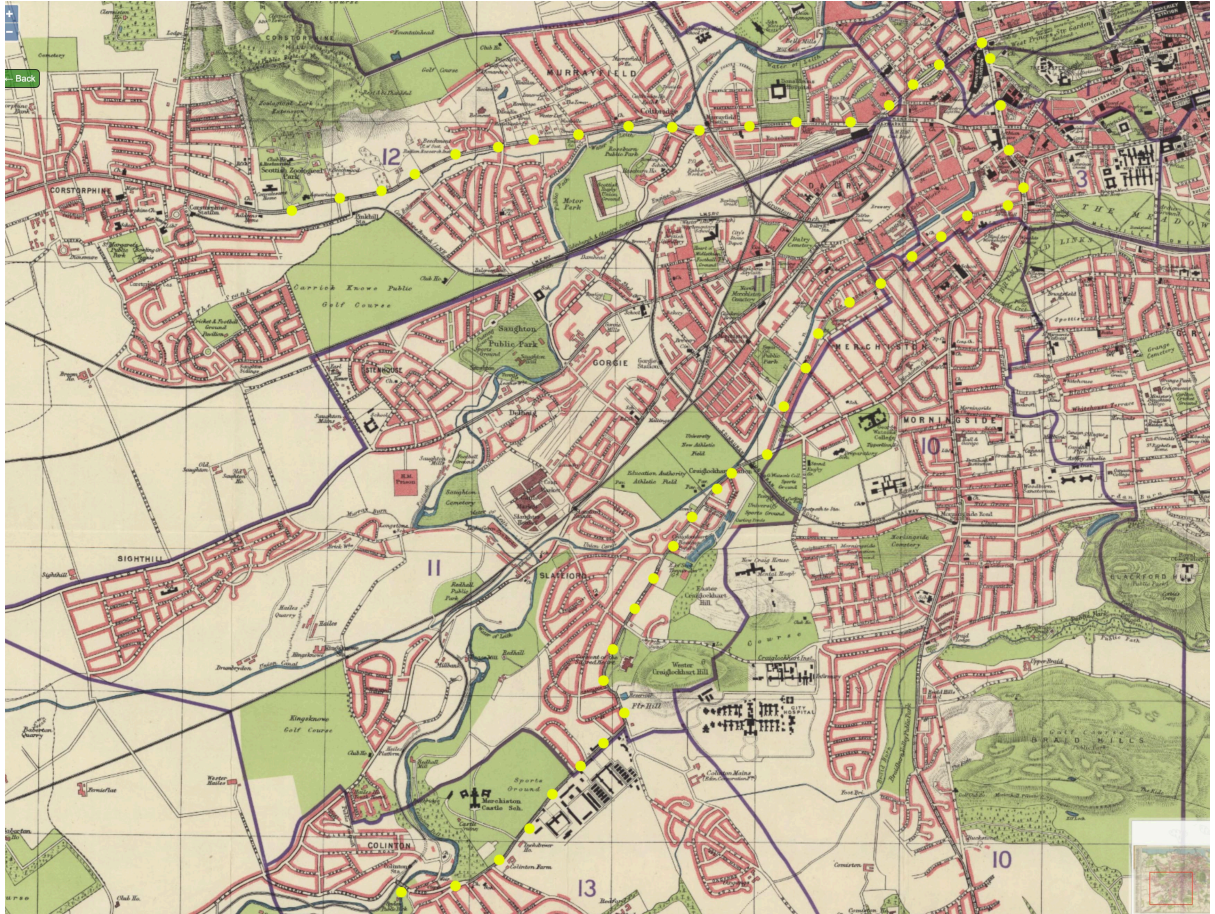
Likely route taken to Holyrood House and up Arthurs Seat (red dots). Route taken back to GPO (blue dots).

35. According to the 1941 map, they would have followed Abbeyhill and Abbey Mount (extensions of Easter Road) in order to reach Royal Terrace.

36. This was probably Regent Road rather than Regent Street.

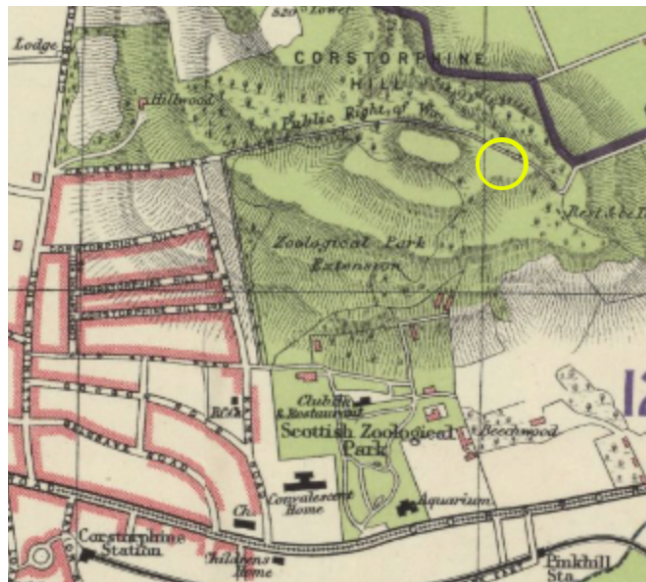
37. The same tram route would have been taken as in the morning, but in the reverse direction.

38. No details were provided on how they reached the zoo. The most likely route would have been to take the tram back to Princes Street Station, then take another tram west along Costorphine Road to the zoo.



Possible tram route taken to get from Spylaw House to the Zoo (yellow dots).

39. This was probably the Hilltop Viewpoint at the north east corner of the zoo, and not Corstorphine Hill itself.

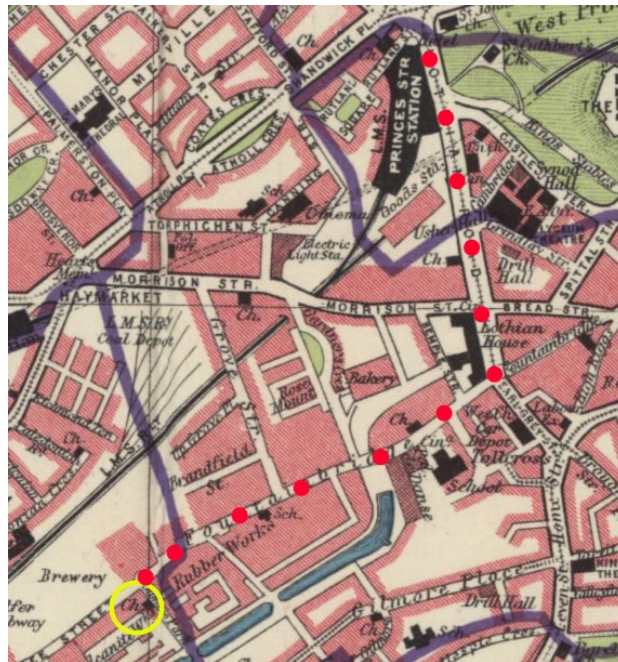


Approximate location of the Hilltop viewpoint at the zoo (yellow circle)

40. The Park would have been Spylaw Park which was a public park by this time. Originally, it was part of the private estate surrounding Spylaw House.

41. Almost certainly, they took the tram from the terminus at Westgarth Avenue to get to Prince Street Station.

42. British Restaurants were communal kitchens that were initially created in 1940 and which served cheap meals (9d for a 3-course meal) on a non profit making basis. In 1943, there were 2160 British Restaurants across the country serving 600000 meals per day. They were disbanded in 1947. In Edinburgh, there was a British Restaurant in a converted church opposite the Fountainbridge Brewery on Dundee Street, south west of Princes Street Station. This was probably where the Scouts had their lunch.



Proposed location of the British Restaurant and route taken from Princes Street Station.

43. No information has been discovered regarding Anderson's Arcade. It might have been a shopping centre. The 1941 map shows a 'Market' at the junction between Princes Street and Waverley Bridge.

44. Princes Street Gardens.

45. The Mound is a road that climbs south from Princes Street and links the New Town to the Old Town.

46. This is more commonly called Nelson's Monument and is situated on Calton Hill. It was built between 1807 and 1816 in honour of Horatio Nelson and mimics an upturned telescope. It is 105 feet high and at the top there is a 'time ball' which was installed in 1853. The ball is wooden with a zinc covering and weighs about 90 kg. It is raised just before 1pm then dropped exactly on the hour.



47. The Heart of Midlothian is a stone image laid into the road outside St. Giles Cathedral and marks the site of the Old TolBooth which used to be an important municipal building, Public executions used to be carried out there.



48. St. Giles Cathedral was founded in 1124 by King David I and has stood for almost 900 years. It was the centre for the Reformation in Scotland and was John Knox's Parish Church.

49. The Mercat Cross is Scots for 'Market Cross' and marks the spot for historical markets and fairs. The Mercat Cross in Edinburgh is on Edinburgh's Royal Mile

50. The Cenotaph was probably at the City Chambers on the Royal Mile

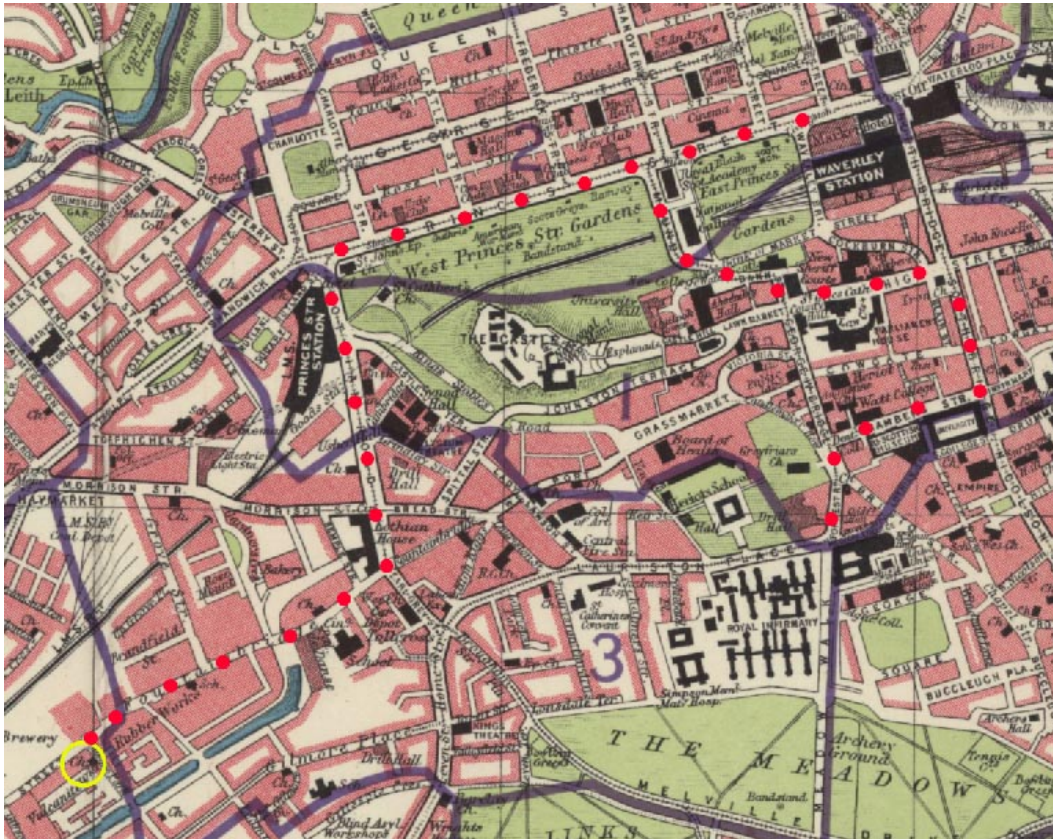
51. The Cockburn Street Arcade presumably refers to shops on Cockburn Street.



*St. Giles Cathedral*



*Mercat Cross*



Likely route taken by the Scouts after lunch on the Monday (not including route back to Princes Street Station).