

Editors Comments

The above symbols on the inside cover of the Peewit Patrol Log symbolise the date 8th of January 1943. The origin of these symbols has not yet been tracked down, but they were still being used during the 1960s.

PEEWIT

LOG

This book contains accounts of meetings, camps and parades, in which the patrol has taken part-----

Editors Comments

For about three decades, the Peewit Patrol Log covering the period 1943-1945 lay in the Scouters room of the 70th's Madeira Street Scout HQ without anyone appreciating its significance. Indeed, it was generally believed that it had nothing to do with the Troop and was probably an old log book from the Finnart Guide Company. This is understandable as it is unlikely that anyone involved in the 70th from the 1950s onwards would have been aware that a Peewit Patrol had existed in the 70th during the war years. Indeed, the Peewit Patrol only existed for three years (1942-1945). It was originally formed in February 1942 when Wilson Hill (Scout Master at the time) decided on a Patrol reorganisation aimed at grouping the Scouts into peer groups. The Peewit Patrol was originally formed to include Scouts who were mainly from the Cardwell Bay area and who had joined the 70th at much the same time. Its first Patrol Leader was Stewart Tosh, the middle brother of three Tosh brothers who all joined the Troop. Stewart's Second was Alan Jubber, and the other members of the Patrol were John Ellis, Roy Farling, Jim Macintyre, Eric Duncan and Duncan Kerr. Stewart Tosh resigned as PL in January 1943 and was replaced by Alan Jubber with Roy Farling as his Second. At that point, the Patrol also contained Tony Treadwell, John Ellis, Ronald Fraser and Maurice Offord. John Ellis resigned in February 1943 and Norman Tosh (the youngest of the three Tosh brother) joined in March 1943. Alan Jubber and Roy Farling probably remained as PL and SPL for the next two years until the Peewit Patrol was finally disbanded in June 1945 when another Patrol reorganisation was carried out to form three Patrols (1 Senior Patrol and one Junior Patrol).

An interview with Alan Jubber revealed that the surviving log book was given its cloth and woollen cover by Alan's mother. The Peewit Patrol emblem was created using red wool and is the same design and colour as the emblem that would have been used in the Patrol Flag of the time. The wording on the front uses green and white wool which represents the patrol colours of green and white. The Scouts would have worn green and white shoulder flashes to signify that they were members of the Peewit Patrol. Alan also revealed that Maurice Offord was the Patrol Scribe and used green ink throughout, such that each page represented the patrol colours of green and white.



Editorial comments

The above examples of Scouting Awards were clearly cut out from a publication and glued into the log book. It is possible that the source publication was "The Scout", a weekly publication for Scouts at the time. All these awards still exist. The Cornwall Scout Badge is a gallantry Award which is awarded for 'pre-eminently high character and devotion to duty, together with great courage and endurance'. It was named in honour of Jack Cornwall who was a 16 Year old Scout and Boy Seaman First Class on the Royal Navy light Cruiser HMS Chester. During the Battle of Jutland, he was mortally wounded but stood alone at his post until relieved. Cornwall himself posthumously received the Bronze Cross from the Boy Scout Association – Scouting's highest award for. The first Boy Scout to receive the Cornwall Scout Badge was Patrol Leader Arthur Shepherd for his action in carrying messages during attempts to save lives from shipwreck at Whitby in October 1914. The Silver Cross is awarded for acts of bravery in the face of danger where life has been at considerable risk. The Silver Wolf is the highest award in Scouting "for services of the most exceptional character". It was initially awarded to King's Scouts who performed an act of bravery, endurance or self sacrifice, but in 1922, it became an award for Adult volunteers.

8th January 1943¹

Finnart Church Hall. Meeting commencing at 6.45 p.m. Numbers present were S.P.L. Alan Jubber², Roy Farling³, Tony Treadwell⁴, Maurice Offord⁵.

Flag was taken by Orderly Patrol Leader⁶. Some of the patrol were reprimanded for not having garter tabs in the inspection which was taken by Mr. Chalmers⁷. Games which followed did not show the patrol up⁸.

Patrols then went to their corners⁹ to discuss badge work on the idea of having one patrol for first aid, another for cyclists, and another for woodcraft and so on. We decided on woodcraft as our choice of badgework. Some Second Class¹⁰ first aid¹¹ was gone through by Mr. Chalmers.

Dismissal.¹²

Editorial comments for 8th January 1943.

1. This was the first Troop Meeting of 1943 (See Troop Log).
2. 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 70th. He joined the 70th 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 2nd 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.
3. 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 2nd Class Badge as he was working towards his 1st 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 59th 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.
4. 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 11th 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 2nd Class Badge as the Peewit Patrol Log records him working on his 1st Class Badge. He left the Troop on the 11th October 1944 because his family were moving back to Portsmouth.
5. Maurice Offord joined the Troop on the 13th 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.

6. Mr. Chalmers preferred to describe the 'Duty Patrol' as the 'Orderly Patrol', and 'Scouters' as 'Officers'. This military-style terminology was certainly used in some Scouting circles prior to the war, but it does not seem to have gained much of a footing withing within the 70th. Mr. Chalmers is believed to have a background in Edinburgh Scouting, suggesting that the terminology was more common the east of the country.

7. Ronald Chalmers was first mentioned in the Troop Log on the 8th September 1942. Not a great deal is known about him. 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 8th 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 70th was also approved in April 1943. It is not known why Ronald Chalmers eventually left the Troop or whether he joined another Troop. It is noticeable that Ronald Chalmers was always referred to as Mr. Chalmers by the Scouts, whereas the other Scouters addressed by their Christian names.

8. Presumably this implies that that the Peewit Patrol gave a good account of themselves.

9. The origins of Patrol Corners can be traced back to September 1936 when Ian Dunlop modified the programme to place a greater emphasis on the Patrol System (see COH minutes for 2nd September 1936). As part of that strategy, Patrol Leaders were to be responsible for all training and instruction when it came to the Scouts in their Patrols. The idea of patrols having a specific time during the programme for such training probably originates from December 1937 when it was decided that the patrols should have a separate room for training. This was initially termed as Patrol 'work' (see COH minutes for 3rd December 1937.) The first mention of 'corners' in the available records was at the troop meeting on the 20th October 1939, namely 'Patrols working in corners'. This presumably involved each Patrol choosing a corner of the Hall in order to focus on Scout training. Later, the term 'Patrol Corners' was used, even when there were more Patrols than corners in the hall. At that point, each Patrol just found a space where they could work apart from the other patrols.

10. The 2nd Class Badge was the second Badge in the progressive Scout Training Scheme, which involved gaining the Tenderfoot, 2nd Class, 1st Class and King's Scout Badges. The various tests involved in the 2nd Class Badge covered First Aid, Rules of Health, Semaphore or Morse, Tracking or Kim's Game, Completing a mile at Scout's Pace, Firelighting, Cooking, Thrift, and Points of the compass.

11. The Ambulance test for the 2nd Class Badge included basic First Aid such as treating cuts and scratches, sprains, burns and scalds, nose bleeds, stings and bites, and sunburn. It also involved cleaning and dressing a wound, and using a triangular bandage to make an arm sling, as well as making knee, head and foot bandages.

12. The Patrol Scribe was not identified.

15th January 1943. Finnart Church Hall.

Meeting commencing at 6.45 p.m. Members present were P.L. Stuart Tosh¹ for last time, S.P.L. Alan Jubber², Roy Farling³, Tony Treadwell⁴, John Ellis⁵, Ronald Fraser⁶, Maurice Offord⁷.

The flag was taken by the Orderly Patrol Leader⁸. Inspection was taken by S.M. Hill⁹ and A.S.M. Chalmers¹⁰. The games which followed were of the "Genteel" type that our refined A.S.M. likes so much¹¹. During one of the games, John Ellis was hit in the eye by another of the patrol who wore heavy shoes. Later, having taken advantage of his eye, John was found amusing himself with S.M. Hill's oscillator¹² which caused much interest. Tony Treadwell later tried to pass his Second Class Morse¹³ on this apparatus but was unsuccessful.

A discussion was supposed to be held in patrol corners¹⁴ but nothing of importance was discussed by our patrol.

Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 15th January 1943.

- 1. Stewart Tosh was born in Port Glasgow during 1928 and was the younger brother of Jim and Norman Tosh who had been previous members of the Troop. Stewart joined the Troop in September 1941 and was placed in the Wolf Patrol. He was invested in October 1941, and was rapidly promoted to PL of a new Peewit Patrol in February 1942. As such, he was one of very few Scouts to be promoted to PL without being promoted to Second beforehand. He gained his 2nd Class badge and participated in various outdoor activities before leaving the Troop during January 1943. After leaving school he went into the merchant navy and rose through the ranks to become Master of a Canadian ship called the John Cabot.*
- 2. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Alan Jubber who was aged 14/15 in 1943.*
- 3. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Roy Farling.*
- 4. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.*
- 5. John Ellis was born in Greenock during 1929 and was in the same class as Alan Jubber at Greenock Academy. He lived in Fort Matilda Place and had red hair. He moved up to the troop in September 1941 and joined the Wolf Patrol. Later, he was placed in the Peewit Patrol. He took part in several outdoor activities and may well have gained his 2nd Class Badge before leaving the troop in February 1943. After school, he joined the merchant navy, then Caledonian MacBrayne as a Captain of one of the ferries.*
- 6. Ronald Fraser joined the Troop from the Wolf Cubs on 27th 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 2nd 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.*
- 7. See note 5 for the 8th January regarding Maurice Offord.*

8. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the use of 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.
9. Wilson Hill was crucial to the survival of the 70th during the war years. Wilson was born in 1920 and lived at 28 Forsyth Street. There is sufficient evidence to indicate that Wilson joined the Troop from its very start. In June 1935, he was promoted to Second of the Curlew Patrol under Eoin Steel, before becoming PL of the Curlew Patrol in November 1936. Wilson gained his Second All Round Cords in November 1937 and it is highly likely that he was one of the three 70th Scouts to gain his King's Scout Badge during the 1930s. In terms of camping, Wilson was probably a member of the 70th team that won the Shannon Cup in 1935. Curiously, though, there is no evidence of Wilson attending any of the summer camps held during the 1930s. He was promoted to Troop Leader in December 1937, but resigned to join the Rovers in February 1938. Nevertheless, it is clear that he was helping out at both the Pack and the Troop before he applied for an A.S.M's warrant in September 1938. At the beginning of 1940, Wilson was aged 19 and the only warranted leader remaining in the troop following the call up of other leaders; Wilson was in a reserved occupation as he was working in the research department of the Torpedo Factory. Throughout the war, Wilson played a pivotal role as Scout Master in keeping the 70th afloat. However, by 1943 it is clear that he was unable to commit the same amount of time to the Troop as he had up to the summer of 1942. As a result, he relied a lot more on temporary leaders to take troop meetings although he remained as Scout Master. This may have been due to the pressures of work or study. After the war, Wilson moved into teaching and became a technical teacher at Dunoon Grammar.
10. See note 7 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Acting ASM Ronald Chalmers.
11. It's possible that the scribe was being ironic and that the opposite was the case, especially considering the resulting accident..
12. It is known that Wilson Hill invested in a 'Morse Key' in 1941, so this may well have been the said instrument (see the Court of Honour Minutes for the 3rd May 1941).
13. In order to pass the Signalling Test for the 2nd Class Badge, a Scout had to know the semaphore or morse sign for every letter in the alphabet and for numerals. In addition, he had to be able to send and read a simple message, as well as understand the use of the 'calling up' sign and its answer, the general answer, the 'end of message' sign and its answer, and the 'erase' signal.
14. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.

22nd January 1943. Finnart Church Hall.

Meeting commencing at 6.45 pm. Members present were SPL Alan Jubber¹, Roy Farling², Tony Treadwell³, John Ellis⁴, Ronald Fraser⁵, Maurice Offord⁶. Flag was taken by our Orderly⁷ Patrol Leader⁸ as it was our turn for Orderly Duties. The meeting was a joint one with the 1st Gourock⁹ so the inspection was taken by the senior officers⁷ of both troops. The games which followed were very successful and included such games as British Bulldog¹⁰, Cat and Mouse¹¹ etc. Two members of the patrol shirked their duties before and after the meeting.

The evenings proceedings ended up with a campfire.¹² Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 22nd January 1943.

- 1. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Alan Jubber who was aged 14/15 in 1943.*
- 2. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Roy Farling.*
- 3. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.*
- 4. See note 5 for the 15th January 1943 regarding John Ellis.*
- 5. See note 6 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Ronald Fraser.*
- 6. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.*
- 7. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the use of 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.*
- 8. This must have been Alan Jubber as Stewart Tosh had resigned and was not present. At this point, Alan had not yet been promoted to PL of the Peewit Patrol.*
- 9. A joint meeting with the 1st Gourock (6th Renfrewshire) had previously been held on the 20th November 1942 at their HQ. This time the 70th were playing hosts.*
- 10. The only time that British Bulldog appears to have been played by the 70th during the period covered in the Troop Log (1939-May 1943) was when there was a joint meeting with the 1st Gourock. British Bulldog proved far more popular in later decades. The game involved 1 or 2 Scouts being chosen for the middle to act as captors. The rest of the troop would then stand at one end of the hall. At the start signal, everyone would run to the other end of the hall. If anyone was caught, they had to be lifted off the floor for the amount of time needed to declare "British Bulldog, 1,2,3". Anyone thus captured then joined the captors. The winner was the last Scout to be caught. The game has now been banned by the Scout Association (presumably because it is now considered too rough), but apparently 'young people' still play it in school playgrounds.*
- 11. 'Cat and Mice' might be another name for the game identified as 'Maze' in 'The Book of Cub Scout Games' edited by V.C. Barclay which was first published in 1919 with at least 6 subsequent editions. One Scout is assigned as 'cat' and the other as 'mouse'. All the other Scouts form a series of lines, with the Scouts in each line holding hands to form corridors. The 'cat' then has to chase the 'mouse' through the corridors in an effort to tag him. When the instruction 'Change' is given the Scouts involved in forming the corridors let go of their neighbours and do a right turn. They then join hands with their new neighbours to form new corridors that are at right angles to the previous one. As a result, this complicates the chase between the cat and the mouse.*
- 12. Indoor campfires consisted of sitting in a circle around an artificial campfire. Songs and yells were usually involved but, occasionally, Patrols or individuals performed a stunt or display.*

29th January 1943. Finnart Church Hall.

Meeting commencing at 6.45 p.m. Members present were S.P.L. Alan Jubber¹, Roy Farling², Tony Treadwell³, Maurice Offord⁴. The flag was taken by the Orderly⁵ Patrol Leader.

A novel inspection was taken after. Each patrol was given a number of marks (10 for each patrol?) and another P.L. or S.P.L. inspected the patrol and deducted marks for such things as no garter tabs, dirty neckerchiefs etc.

Arrangements were made during the evening for a wide game to be played in the spring. A challenge to a game of hand-ball with 10th Greenock?⁶ was read. As a result, handball took up part of the evening's sport.

The meeting ended with a campfire⁷, at the end of which, a notice was read asking for volunteers for the N.F.S. Messenger Service⁸.

Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 29th January 1943.

1. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Alan Jubber who was aged 14/15 in 1943.
2. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Roy Farling.
3. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.
4. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
5. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the use of 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.
6. The writing is unclear here and it might not have been the 10th.
7. See note 12 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding indoor campfires.
8. The National Fire Service (NFS) was established in August 1941 in order to coordinate the work of local fire services during the war and lasted until 1948. A nationwide appeal for boys to act as messengers appears to have been made in 1943. It is likely that this was aimed at boys aged 17 and that they were supplied with motor bikes to carry messages as required. (See WW2 People War – Experiences of an NFS messenger boy 1943/44, Paul Hurst. Also 'A Bermondsey Boys War Part 6 – A National Fire Service Messenger by kenyanines'.)

5th February 1943.

No meeting was held. A few members of the Troop were taken to see an NFS film at the Town Hall¹.

Editorial comments for 5th February 1943.

1. This may have been related to the National Fire Service (NFS) seeking volunteer messengers (see also note 8 for the 29th January 1943).

12th February 1943.

Finnart Church Hall.

Meeting commencing at 6.45 p.m. Members present were P.L. Alan Jubber¹, S.P.L. Roy Farling², Tony Treadwell³, Maurice Offord⁴. John Ellis⁵ was reported to have left.

Flag was taken by Orderly⁶ Patrol Leader as usual. Mr. Chalmers⁷, as usual, took the inspection.

Games included a competition to erect a bridge with no tying materials⁸, also to erect a flagstaff with the patrol flag fixed to it. The flagstaff also had to be moderately straight. The meeting ended with a campfire⁹ at which P.L. Alan Jubber and S.P.L. Roy Farling received their promotions.

Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 12th February 1943.

1. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Alan Jubber who was aged 14/15 in 1943.

2. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Roy Farling.

3. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.

4. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.

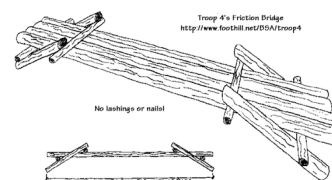
5. See note 5 for the 15th January 1943 regarding John Ellis.

6. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the use of 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.

7. See note 7 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Acting ASM Ronald Chalmers.

8. This was probably a self supporting bridge such as the one shown here.

9. See note 12 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding indoor campfires.



19th February 1943.

We were Orderly Patrol.¹ A rough inspection, four people with message not present, rest of troop's job to find them. Search started for the four scouts who had the message. They all got in one after the other. One was disguised as a man wearing a bowler hat, a man's raincoat and with a doctor's case.²

After that, we had a few "GENTIL" games³ and a campfire⁴.

Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 19th February 1943.

1. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the use of 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.
2. Unfortunately, the description of this activity was rather sketchy. One possibility is that the Scouts with a message had to reach the Church Hall without being intercepted by the rest of the troop.
3. It is likely that the games were the opposite of 'gentil'.
4. See note 12 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding indoor campfires.

Sunday 21st February 1943 The following entry was provided in the Peewit Patrol Log but was wrongly identified as taking place in May.

A parade commencing at 3 p.m. We went to the town hall to hear the Chief Guide of Poland (speaker).

Editorial comments for 21st February 1943

The Troop Log states that Robin MacDougall, Andrew MacMillan, Roy Farling and Alan Jubber made up the colour party that led a District Scout and Guide Scout Parade to the Town Hall in order to hear a talk from the Chief Guide of Poland. This was one of a series of events during the 20th-28th February that marked a 'Week of World Friendship' – a project that was proposed by the Rev. Renton Brown at a District Scout Executive Meeting held on 28th December 1942. On Saturday 20th February, two pigeons bearing goodwill messages to the Chief Guide were released by Miss Paton of the Girl Guides. The Provost then opened an exhibition of Scout and Guide photographs and about 600 people attended the exhibition during the afternoon. On Sunday 28th February, the Protestant Scouts and Guides paraded to the Wellpark West Church while the Catholic Scouts and Guides paraded to St. Mary's RC Church. Once the week was over, the films that were shown to the Scouts and Guides during the week were then shown to Scouters and Guiders. The proceeds from the exhibition, film shows and other events were sent to the "Boy Scouts Fund for War Distressed Scouts". This amounted to £6.18.0, which had the equivalent value of £400 today (as of 2024).

Tuesday 23rd February 1943 The following entry was provided in the Peewit Patrol Log but was wrongly identified as taking place in May.

International troop meeting at the 5th's HQ. Usual time.

Editorial comments for 23rd February 1943

The Troop Log states that the 1st Gourock, 5th Renfrewshire and 70th Renfrewshire Scouts met in the hall of the West Kirk for a joint International Meeting that included a Guest of Honour from Poland. The programme included games of an international character and finished off with a campfire and prayers (see also the above comments for the 21st February 1943).

Wednesday 24th February 1943 The following entry was provided in the Peewit Patrol Log but was wrongly identified as taking place in May.

7.15 p.m. sing song at the "E.U. church", Nelson St.

Editorial comments for 24th February 1943

The Troop Log states that a 'sing song' was held in Nelson Street E.U. Church Hall and included a couple of speakers, namely Jack Stewart (International Commissioner for Scotland) and Hugh Bright (one of four King's Scouts who had spent 9 months on a speaking tour covering Canada, the USA and the UK to relate their experiences of the Blitz. See also the above comments for the 21st February 1943, and the relevant entries in the Troop Log covering the 'Week of International Friendship'.

Thursday 25th February 1943 The following entry was provided in the Peewit Patrol Log but was wrongly identified as taking place in May.

7 p.m. International film show at Wellpark Church Hall (West). Silver collection.

Editorial comments for 25th February 1943

The Troop Log states that on this date, international films were shown at Wellpark West Church Hall with many of the Scouts from the 70th attending. See also the above comments for the 21st February 1943, and the relevant entries in the Troop Log covering the 'Week of International Friendship'.

26th February 1943.

Flag break, inspection¹. In the rest of the evening, Tony² passed his 2nd Class First Aid³, and Signalling Morse^{4,5} The troop then played at 'Robbing the Blind Man.'⁶

We then had one or two other games, then we had a sing song⁷.

Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 26th February 1943.

1. Wilson Hill was in charge of the Troop Meeting. A 'sub- lieutenant' was also helping out but was not named. He ran the latter half of the meeting (Troop log entry for 26th Feb 1943).

2. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.

3. See Note 11 for the 8th January 1943 covering the 2nd Class Test on Ambulance/First Aid.

4. See Note 13 for the 15th January 1943 covering the 2nd Class Test on Signalling (Morse).

5. Eric Phillips also passed the 2nd Class Tests on First Aid and Morse (Troop Log, 26th Feb 1943)

6. The game 'Robbing the Blind Man' probably involved a blindfolded Scout sitting in the centre of the hall, with a hat placed on the floor in front of him. It is likely one or more coins were placed in the hat. The rest of the Scouts sat round the walls of the Hall and kept totally quiet. A Leader would point to one of the waiting Scouts and that Scout who would then attempt to move stealthily forward in an attempt to take a coin from the hat without being detected. If the blind man heard a noise and correctly pointed at the approaching Scout, then that Scout had to return to the wall and another Scout would be chosen. Variations of this game

have been played over the decades, one of which involved arming the blindfolded Scout with a water pistol so that he could squirt any Scout who gave away their position.

7. See note 12 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding indoor campfires.

Sunday 28th February 1943 The following entry was provided in the Peewit Patrol Log but was wrongly identified as taking place in May.

3 p.m. Combined Scout and Guide parade to Wellpark Church.

Editorial comments for 28th February 1943

The Troop Log states that the service was taken by th the Rev. Renton Brown who was also an ADC in Greenock. See also the above comments for the 21st February 1943, and the relevant entries in the Troop Log covering the 'Week of International Friendship'.

5th March 1943

Nobody turned up to take the meeting.¹ P.L.s and Seconds had a meeting to decide what to do about it. Pooh² brought a naval officer³ who took over for the night. Flag break, then a rough inspection. After that, we had a variety of games. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 5th March 1943.

1. Curiously, the Troop Log has no entry for the 5th March 1943. It is not known why a leader did not turn up.
2. This is the only reference to 'Pooh' in the Peewit Patrol Log and there is no reference to him in the Troop Log. Presumably 'Pooh' was a nickname but it is not known whether it referred to a Scout, Rover Scout or even the Rev. D.H. Stewart.
3. The identity of the 'naval officer' is not known.

12th March 1943.

Mr Chalmers¹ was there to the meeting. After the flag break, we had our inspection, then we had some drill outside². After that, we went into patrol corners³. We cleared up map on blackboard⁴, then we had some games including handball⁵. Dismissal.⁶

Editorial comments for 12th March 1943.

1. See note 7 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Acting ASM Ronald Chalmers. The Troop Log also indicated that another Scouter was present that night but does not state who that was.
2. In 1943, traffic was very light especially in the evening, so there would have been no problem practicing drill on Madeira Street itself.
3. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.
4. Presumably some form of portable blackboard was available on which map symbols could be drawn as part of the training involved in learning mapping skills.
5. Handball was mentioned on the 29th January 1943 when the 70th was challenged to a game of Handball by another Troop. The game played on the 12th March might have been practice for the said challenge.

6. According to the Troop Log, the meeting was very noisy and a number of complaints were received (presumably from neighbours). Hugh Campbell and Norman Tosh also joined the Troop at this meeting and Norman might have joined the Peewit Patrol as a 'Norman' is mentioned in the Patrol Log on 19th March. Finally, Mr. Stewart (the minister) paid a visit. This might have been inspired by the mix up the previous week.

19th March 1943

We were Orderly Patrol¹. Wilson² and Mr Chalmers³ were present and Norman⁴ was there for *the* first time. Flag break and inspection, some more drill outside⁵, same as last week.

Then we went into patrol corners⁶. Mr Chalmers gave us a lesson on 1st Class First Aid⁷, and showed us how to lift an unconscious person using Maurice⁸.

We then had some games. We then dismissed as there was a Court of Honour⁹, but some stayed during the court.¹⁰

Editorial comments for 19th March 1943.

1. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the use of 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.
2. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
3. See note 7 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Acting ASM Ronald Chalmers.
4. This was probably Norman Tosh who had joined the Troop the previous week. If so, the comment might imply that Norman had joined the Peewit patrol. Norman was the youngest of the three Tosh brothers, all of whom were 70th Scouts. He was born in 1932 and was aged about 11 when he joined the Troop. He had previously been in the Wolf Cubs. He was invested in May 1943, but the lack of Troop records after the summer of 1943 means that very little is known about Norman's progress through the Troop. However, it is known that he was a keen gymnast and eventually left the Troop to join the 1st Greenock BB as gymnastics was part of their programme. It is not known what he did after leaving school.
5. In 1943, traffic was very light especially in the evening, so there would have been no problem practicing drill on Madeira Street itself.
6. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'. On this occasion, it seems as if Ronald Chalmers may have been instructing the Peewit Patrol during Patrol Corners. Presumably Wilson Hill was instructing another Patrol in some other Scouting skill.
7. The Ambulance (or First Aid) test for the 1st Class Badge involved knowing the positions of the main arteries and how to stop bleeding, the signs, systems and treatment of fractures to the arm, forearm, and collar bone. The test also included knowing how to deal with emergencies such as fire, drowning, fainting, ice breaking, electric shock, grit in the eye, and fits.
8. See note 5 for the 8th January regarding Maurice Offord.
9. During the war years, the Court of Honour was attended by PLs, SPLs and Scouters and was responsible for overseeing all aspects involved in the running of the Scout Troop, such as membership, attendance, discipline, promotions, activities, training, finance, equipment etc. Decisions made by the PLs and SPLs were subject to the Scout Master's approval, but a wise Scout Master would aim to persuade and influence the direction of the court, rather than veto any decision made. The Court of Honour also had a set constitution and an Annual General Meeting where office bearers were appointed (see the COH minutes for the 8th November 1935).
10. According to the Troop Log, this meeting was originally intended to be an 'outside meeting' but this did not occur due to bad weather. An indoor campfire also took place.

20th March 1943 Walk to Everton

Editorial comment for 20th March 1943

Eight Scouts led by Wilson Hall walked to Everton via Loch Thom and the Kelly Cut. However, none of the Scouts present belonged to the Peewit Patrol, which probably explains why it was not mentioned in the Peewit Patrol Log.

26th March 1943.

Troop went to Finnart Church to discuss the camp¹. Next went down to the 1st Gourock² where the evening was spent in a Wide Game. Our Peewit flag³ was planted as a standard, and the 1st Gourock were to capture the flag.⁴ They succeeded and we afterwards tried to get at Tarbet St⁵ without being caught. Some succeeded, others did not. We did not wait for dismissal, but we saw an owl in the moonlight when we were going home.

Editorial comments for 26th March 1943.

1. This relates to a hostelling weekend that was held at Spylaw Scout Hostel in Edinburgh on the 10th-12th April, 1943. The meeting lasted from 7.00-7.30pm (Troop log). It is likely that Ronald Chalmers left at 7.30pm in order to take up firewatch duties and that the Scouts made their own way down to meet with the 1st Gourock Scouts.

2. There had been a previous joint meeting with the 1st Gourock on the 20th November 1942 at the 1st Gourock Scouts HQ.

3. Patrol flags were triangular pennants that could be attached to the top of a Scout Staff. The pennants were white with a red emblem representing the bird or animal.



4. Presumably, the wide game was played in Darroch Park.

5. This might suggest that the HQ used by the Gourock Scouts was located in Tarbert Street. There was certainly a small Scout hut located at the end of a small dog-legged lane leading off Tarbert Street, which was used by the Cloch Venture Scout during the 1970s, but it would have been far too small for Scout meetings. Another possibility is that the hut was used by the Scouts as a meeting point on the 26th March, but that the Gourock Scout HQ was elsewhere.

2nd April 1943 Gang Show – No Troop Meeting

Editorial comment for 2nd April 1943

There is no entry in the Peewit Patrol Log for the 2nd April 1943. According to the Troop Log, the Troop was acting as 'Stewards etc' at the District Gang Show held in Lady Alice School Hall.

9th April 1943.

Flag break, then discussion on camp. Dismissal.

Editorial comment for 9th April 1943

The meeting on the 9th April was of 'short duration' and involved 23 Scouts and Ronald Chalmers. It focused on arrangements for the imminent hostelling weekend in Edinburgh on the 10th-12th April, 1943 (Troop Log).

Edinburgh Camp

10th April 1943

Arrived at Edinburgh in the middle of the afternoon, then we went out to Spylaw¹. After tea, we climbed King Arthur's seat (822.9 feet high) then returned the longest way home and had supper.²

Editorial comments for 10th April 1943. (see also the Troop Log and the website).

1. A train was taken from Greenock Central to Glasgow Central, then another train was taken to Princes Street Station in Edinburgh. From the station, a number 9810 tram was taken south to Spylaw Hostel in Colinton. The Hostel used to be a private house but was owned by the Scout Association in 1943. 23 Scouts were present on the 'camp' with Ronald Chalmers in charge. As far as the Peewit Patrol was concerned, Alan Jubber, Roy Farling, Ronald Fraser, Maurice Offord and Tony Treadwell were all present.

2. A tram car was taken back into the centre of Edinburgh to the General Post Office (G.P.O.) on Princes Street. From there, they walked down Holyrood House via North Bridge and Grey Street, then into Kings Park to climb Arthur's Seat from the north. The descent was round the east side of Arthur's Seat then they walked back to the G.P.O. via Royal Terrace and Calton Hill. Another tram was taken to get back to the hostel.

11th April 1943

After breakfast, we had an inspection of kit then we went to the zoo¹. When we had had dinner at the viewpoint², we saw a baby wallaby in its mothers pouch. After we had tea, we went into the park³ and played a few games until supper and bed.

Editorial comments for 11th April 1943 (see also the Troop Log and the website).

1. It is likely that they caught the tram car from Colinton to Princes Street Station, then probably caught a different tram car in order to get to the zoo in Corstorphine.

2. A packed lunch was eaten at the viewpoint. It is assumed that this was the view point at the northeast part of the zoo.

3. Tea was eaten back at Spylaw Hostel. It is assumed that trams cars were taken to get back there from the zoo. In the evening, the games that were played were almost certainly played in Spylaw Park which use to be the estate surrounding Spylaw House. By 1943, Spylaw Park was a public park.

12th April 1943

After breakfast, we cleared up the dormitory ready for leaving. We then went into town to dump our kit in the left luggage office¹ then had dinner in the British restaurant² then we strolled round the town. In doing so, we met an American soldier who was a Scout. He asked Mr Chalmers to take a photo of him and the troop, then a photo was taken of him and Mr Chalmers³. We then passed St Giles Cathedral on our way to the Scout Shop⁴. After that, we boarded the train for Glasgow.⁵

Editorial comments for 12th April 1943 (see also the Troop Log and the website).

1. The troop would have taken a tram car back from Colinton to Princes Street Station and deposited their luggage at the left luggage office at the station.

2. *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.*

3. *The photographs were taken in Princes Street Gardens.*

4. *The Scout Shop was in Forrest Road.*

5. *The train back to Glasgow was taken at Princes Street Station. At Glasgow Central, a train was caught back to Greenock. However, this might have been a close-run thing as Austin Craigie ended up being left behind. He caught a subsequent train.*



Spylaw Scout Hostel, Colinton, Edinburgh.

16th April 1943.

Flag break¹, then the patrols were spaced out round the block for the purposes of taking a message from man to man to see what it finally *ended* up like. After that, we went tracking² for the rest of the night, then a summary of the camp was given.³

Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 16th April 1943

- 1. It is highly unlikely that flagbreak was at the start of the meeting as the Troop was unable to gain access to the hall – Mr. Chalmers had forgotten the key. Scouts were sent to various houses to see if a key could be found but with no avail, so outdoor activities were organized until The Rev Stewart arrived with a key (Troop Log).*
- 2. There was a choice in what a Scout could do for the observation test in the 2nd Class Badge. One option was to do tracking, which involved following a trail lasting half a mile in 25 minutes. The trail was marked with signs made out of natural materials that had to be observable to the tracker, but not obvious to anybody else. The second option was to remember 16 out of 24 objects after observing them for 1 minute. In addition, the requirements set out in 1939 required a Scout to describe the contents of 1 shop window out of 4 that had been observed for 1 minute each, and also perform the Scout's Pace efficiently (alternate 50 paces walking and 50 paces running over a set distance).*
- 3. Presumably Mr. Chalmers summed up the Troop's hostelling trip to Edinburgh from the 10th-12th April.*

Thursday 22nd April 1943

23/4/43 No Scouts¹. Instead:- Thursday 22/4/43. Went out tracking² but before we got very far, it was cancelled as there was too hot an opposition³. Drew⁴ got out his plane⁵ and most of the troop went to watch him fly it, but a few stayed with Mr. Chalmers⁶. The troop went home in penny numbers⁷.

Editorial comments for 22nd April 1943

- 1. There was no meeting on Friday 23rd April as it was Good Friday and the Church Hall was being otherwise used.*
- 2. See note 2 for the 16th April 1943 regarding tracking.*
- 3. This suggests that many of the Scouts did not wish to do tracking and preferred to go off with Andrew MacMillan instead. One wonders whether Ronald Chalmers was starting to lose control of the troop by this point.*
- 4. 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 20th of March 1942 at the age of 13 or 14 and had previously been a Wolf Cub with the 70th. 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 2nd Class Badge in the summer of 1942 and was also promoted to Second. In October 1942 he was promoted to PL of the Curlew Patrol which was remarkable progress. He also impressed the Scoutmaster of the 1st Gourrock Troop during a joint meeting between the 70th and the 1st. 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 1st 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.

5. Several model kits of aircraft were available during the 1930s and 1940s that were made of balsa wood. Most of these did not fly. However, it is possible that Andrew Macmillan's plane might have been a glider design or a plane where a propellor was powered by elastic bands. Radio controlled planes were probably not available at the time.

6. See note 7 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Acting ASM Ronald Chalmers

7. They drifted off in ones and twos.

30th April 1943.

The troop waited for a considerable time outside for Mr Chalmers¹ to turn up. When eventually he did arrive, it was quite late. When flag break was over, there came inspection (Whole patrol present²) and announcements³, then at 8 p.m. the troop went for drill at D.H.Q. Greenock⁴ for the "Wings for Victory Parade"^{5,6}. Meanwhile, Norman⁷ was passing his tenderfoot^{8,9}.

Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 30th April 1943

1. See note 7 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Acting ASM Ronald Chalmers

2. The Peewit Patrol at this point probably consisted of P.L. Alan Jubber, Second Roy Farland, Tony Treadwell, Ronald Fraser, Maurice Offord and Norman Tosh.

3. The Troop Log entry states that a pioneering project was also carried out which involved building a flagpole four staves long.

4. It is not known whether this was the District Scout Headquarters or not. According to the Troop Log the Scouts went to Ardgowan Square. However District Scout HQ was in Robertson Street.

5. The 'Wings for Victory' Parade in 1943 started at 3.00 pm on the Esplanade and ended at the Wellpark. It involved 4000 marchers and 8 bands and included representatives from the Royal Marines, Allied Naval Forces, Sea Cadets, Wrens, ATS, Home Guard, Army Cadets, RAF, WAAF, ATC, Womens Land Army, Civil Defence Units, Police, National Fire Service, WVS, Girls Guildry, Boy Scouts, War Service Scouts, Boys Brigade, Girl Guides, Special Constabulary Messengers, and the Junior Air Corps. A huge crowd came out to watch the parade – the biggest crowd since the one that had come out to watch the Queen Mary sailing from the Clude in the 1930s. The route taken was up Forsyth Street, then along Brougham Street, Grey Place, West Blackhall Street, and Hamilton Street to the municipal buildings where the salute was taken by Sir Guy Shaw Stewart. The parade then continued along Cathcart Square, Cathcart Street, Terrace Road and Regent Street into the Wellpark.

6. The Parade was part of a national 'Wings for Victory' week (1st-8th May 1943) aimed at raising money towards the purchase of new military aircraft for the RAF. During that week, individuals, companies and organizations were encouraged to invest money into National Savings – a scheme that had been set up in

November 1939 such that money could be 'lent' to the Government to fund the war effort. Investments into the scheme could be made at any time, but special events were held throughout the war to boost those investments. For example, there had been a 'War Weapons Week' in 1941 and a 'Warship Week' in 1942. The total sum invested by West Renfrewshire during the 'War Weapons Week' of 1943 amounted to £1,341,000 - the equivalent of about £78 million pounds today (as of 2024). Across the country, the campaign raised £617 million pounds - the equivalent of 35 billion pounds today (as of 2024). It should be noted that the nation was spending £15 million pounds per day on the war at this time (the equivalent of £857 million today).

7. See note 4 for the 19th March 1943 regarding Norman Tosh.

8. The Tenderfoot Badge was the first Badge in the progressive Scout Training Scheme which involved gaining the Tenderfoot, 2nd Class, 1st Class and King's Scout Badges. The various tests involved in the Tenderfoot Badge included knowing and understanding the Scout Promise and the 10 Scout laws; knowing Scout Signs and Salutes; knowing the composition and history of the Union Jack and how to fly it; knowing uses for a Scout Staff; and knowing how to tie a reef knot, sheet bend, clove hitch, bowline, round turn and two half hitches, and a sheephank.

9. According to the Troop Log, Hugh Campbell was also passing Tenderfoot tests that night.

1st May 1943.

"Wings for Victory" parade¹ from the Esplanade to Bank Street via the road that comes along by the back entrance to Central Station.²

Editorial comments for 1st May 1943

1. The 70th had 19 'members of the troop' taking part in the parade, and had the honour of being the Colour Party - presumably for the Scout section of the parade (Troop Log).

2. See also notes 5 and 6 for the 30th April 1943.

2nd May 1943

Scout Parade. No Peewits present.

Editorial comments for 2nd May 1943

The Minutes of the District Scout Executive identified this as the St. George's Day Parade to the East Congregational Church (Minister, Rev G. Renton Brown). The Troop Log stated that the 70th were represented by 12 Scouts and 2 Scouters (presumably Ronald Chalmers and Wilson Hill). The Parade assembled at the Wellpark at 2.50pm and returned there after the service, which was described as a 'memorial service to B.P' and an opportunity for 'personal rededication'.

7th May 1943.

We were orderly patrol¹. Wilson² was present. The county flag inspector was expected but he did not come!³ Same usual routine (All there but Ronnie⁴) with a campfire⁵.

Dismissal.⁶

Editorial comments for 7th May 1943

1. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the terms 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.

2. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.

3. The 70th had entered the County Flag Competition in 1943 for the first time since 1936. The County Flag Competition involved a number of stages. To begin with, Troops within each District decided whether they wished to compete or not. In 1943, the 5th, 6th, 45th and 70th all declared that they wished to participate. The next stage was for a neutral adjudicator (in this case James Canavan of Paisley) to visit each Troop to witness a Troop Meeting in operation. Marks were awarded for that and presumably the winning Troop from each District then progressed to the final competition held over a weekend camp. It is not known how well the 70th performed in 1943 or whether they progressed to the final stage

4. It is thought that the full Peewit Patrol at this point was made up of P.L. Alan Jubber, Second Roy Farland, Tony Treadwell, Ronald Fraser, Maurice Offord and Norman Tosh. Therefore, only Ronald Fisher was absent on the 7th May.

5. See note 12 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding indoor campfires.

6. The full programme for the night consisted of Flag Break; Inspection; Patrol games (Over-under; Throw the Shoe); Patrol Corners (Wood Pigeon on First Aid; Curlew and Peewit on Pioneering); Kim's Game; Drill (Forming into Threes); Camp Fire and Prayers. The Fox Patrol left at some point before Patrol Corners as they were on duty at the "Wings for Victory" exhibition in Roxburgh St.

14th May 1943

Same routine. Inspection, patrol work, games. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 14th May 1943

The Troop Log indicates that Ronald Chalmers was the only Scouter present. The same programme was followed as the previous week in case the County Examiner (Mr. Canavan) should arrive. However, he did not appear. Eric Phillips passed 2nd Class Observation.

Saturday, 15th May 1943

Editorial comments for 15th May 1943

There was no entry for the 15th May in the Peewit Patrol Log. The Troop Log states that the trek-cart was scraped and painted by Scouts Eric Phillips and Hugh Campbell.

Sunday 16th May 1943. Right of Way Hike.

Editorial comments for 16th May 1943

There was no entry for the 16th May in the Peewit Patrol Log. The Troop Log states that 6 Scouts and 2 Scouters walked over the Right of Way, departing from the cemetery gates. None of the Scouts present were from the Peewit Patrol.

Friday, 21st May, 1943. Troop Meeting

Editorial comments for 21st May 1943

There was no entry in the Peewit Patrol Log for the troop meeting held on the 21st May. According to the Troop Log, Mr. Canavan (the District Examiner) finally visited the Troop for a short period. The programme was very similar to the previous two meetings. Norman Tosh and Hugh Campbell were invested, and Fraser Millar was promoted to Patrol Leader (possibly replacing Robin MacDougall who turned 17 on the 23rd May). The Peewit Patrol Log has entries relating to the International Week of Friendship which are wrongly dated from the 21st to 28th May. However, the Week of Friendship was held during the 20th-28th February 1943.

Friday, 28th May, 1943. Troop Meeting

Editorial comments for 28th May 1943

There was no entry in the Peewit Patrol Log for the troop meeting held on the 28th May. According to the Troop Log, 14 Scouts and Ronald Chalmers turned up and the meeting was devoted to 'Spring Cleaning' and preparations for camp. The Peewit Patrol Log has entries relating to the International Week of Friendship which are wrongly dated from the 21st to 28th May. However, the Week of Friendship was held during the 20th-28th February 1943.

29th-30th May, 1943. Camp at Everton

Editorial comments for 29th-30th May 1943

There was no entry in the Peewit Patrol Log for the Everton Camp held during the 29th-30th May. Details of this camp are provided in the Troop Log. Four of the Peewit Patrol Scouts were present for at least part of the camp, namely Alan Jubber, Roy Farling, Tony Treadwell and Maurice Offord. The Peewit Patrol Log has entries relating to the International Week of Friendship which are wrongly dated from the 21st to 28th May. However, the Week of Friendship was held during the 20th-28th February 1943.

International Week of Friendship.

Editorial comments

Brief entries were provided here relating to the International Week of Friendship. However, these entries were wrongly identified as occurring in May, when they actually took place in February. In this transcript, the entries have been shifted to the correct dates.

4th June 1943.

After flag break and inspection, we had much the same routine as other nights.

Dismissal.

11th June 1943.

We were orderly patrol¹. Wilson² was present to tell Mr. Chalmers³ off about one thing and another⁴. Flag break, inspection. Robin⁵ took us for a short time. He gave us games mostly like British Bulldog⁶ etc. We then had a campfire⁷. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 11th June 1943

- 1. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the terms 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.*
- 2. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.*
- 3. See note 7 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Acting ASM Ronald Chalmers*
- 4. It is not known what this was all about, but this incident seems to suggest that there might have been some kind of issue between Wilson Hill and Ronald Chalmers. There were certainly a number of incidents in the past that might have precipitated the 'telling off', such as the Troop Meeting on the 5th March when no Scouters turned up, the rowdy troop meeting on the 12th March that caused complaints, the journey back from Edinburgh in April when Austin Craigie was left behind at Glasgow Central, the troop meeting on the 22nd April when most of the Scouts seemed to 'mutiny', and the Troop meeting on the 30th April when Ronald Chalmers was late. There is also something odd about Ronald Chalmers being constantly identified as Mr. Chalmers when other leaders were usually identified by their Christian names. Perhaps significantly, Ronald*

Chalmers left the 70th about 3 weeks after this 'telling off'. The Scribe for the Peewit Patrol stated that the 3rd July marked 'Mr. Chalmers last acquaintance with the troop'.

5. Robin McDougall was born in May 1926 and lived at 25 Denholm Terrace when he was in the Scouts. Robin was a pupil at Greenock Academy and a close friend of George Brown. He initially joined the 23rd Sea Scouts, but transferred to the 70th in October 1939 at the same time as his brother Neil. By November 1940, he was in the Woodpigeon Patrol, and by May 1940, he had gained his 2nd Class Badge. He was promoted to S.P.L of the Woodpigeon Patrol in June 1941, then, three months later, he was promoted to PL of the Wolf Patrol. During November 1941, he and the other PLs ran the Troop as Wilson Hill was ill. In February 1942, Robin took over the Woodpigeon Patrol. Robin probably resigned as PL during May 1943 when he turned 17, but he remained with the Troop as an ASM until at least April 1945. During 1945, Robin joined the army, but the war ended before he finished training. After the war he served in the Black Watch in India and eventually left the forces in 1948. He then studied medicine and became a GP.

6. See note 10 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding British Bulldog.

7. See note 12 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding indoor campfires.

18th June 1943.

After flag break, came the announcements. Certain people were sent home for Subscriptions and library¹ fines! While they were away, we had a few games. The troop was dismissed after that because of a wedding. (All there except Norman)^{2,3}

Editorial comments for 18th June 1943

1. The Troop had a small library of Scouting Books, most of which were related to Tenderfoot, 2nd Class, 1st Class and Proficiency Badges.

2. It is thought that the full Peewit Patrol at this point was made up of P.L. Alan Jubber, Second Roy Farland, Tony Treadwell, Ronald Fraser, Maurice Offord and Norman Tosh. Therefore, only Norman Tosh was absent on the 18th June.

3. There is no evidence of Ronald Chalmers being present at this meeting

Monday 22nd June 1943.

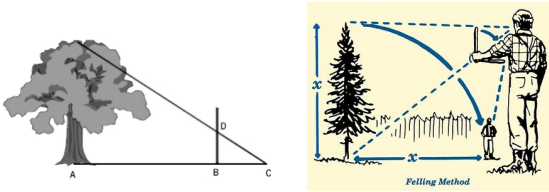
Wilson¹ brought an army man² along. After flag break and inspection, we had some games. Next on the programme was patrol corners where we practised 1st Class Estimation³. We then had a few more games then a campfire⁴. Dismissal.⁵

Editorial comments for 22nd June 1943

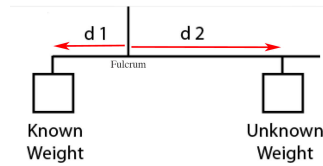
1. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.

2. The identify of the army man has not been established.

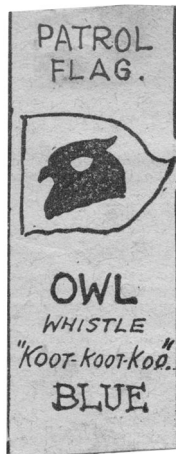
3. Estimation was part of the 1st Class Badge. Between 1911 and 1946, the test required Scouts to estimate numbers, distances heights and weights. Heights and distances could be estimated with the aid of a Scout staff, using the basics of trigonometry and equivalent triangles as shown in the first diagram below for estimating the height of a tree. An alternative method was to stand some distance from the tree such that hold a finger up matched the height of the tree. If the finger was turned horizontal, one could estimate where the top of the tree would end up if it fell over. A Scout could be positioned at that point and then the height could be estimated by pacing the distance from the Scout to the base of the tree.



Estimating a weight involved using a Scout staff as a balance beam with a known weight at one end, and the unknown weight at the other end. The fulcrum was then identified – the point at which the staff could be suspended such that the two weights balanced each other out. The distance between the fulcrum and the known weight (d_1) and the distance between the fulcrum and the unknown weight (d_2) could then be measured. The unknown weight could then be calculated as equal to the known weight $\times d_1/d_2$.



4. See note 12 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding indoor campfires.
5. There is no evidence of Ronald Chalmers being present at this meeting.



Editorial comment

The above image is a cutting which was possibly taken from a "Scout" magazine – a weekly publication aimed specifically at Scouts. The page on which this was stuck shows evidence that other such cuttings were probably pasted in. However, these have been lost over time.

The Summer Camp.

Friday 26th June – Friday 3rd July 1943.¹

At the beginning, things went a bit bumpy. On the Sunday, about four people went down with sunstroke through the excessive heat. After this, things began to have more fun. We tried to catch some rabbits with snares. Our only success was a baby one which had been spoiled by a weasel or stoat.

We had some lovely wide games in the woods behind the campsite. One particular laugh we had were Mr Dally's² "Red Tins"³ which we pinched, and he, with the help of "Wee Bertie"⁴, tried to regain them but they were unsuccessful.

We were lucky for our camp as we had the hottest week of the year. This was Mr Chalmer's⁵ last acquaintance with the troop.⁶

Editorial comments for summer camp 1943

1. The Summer Camp held in 1943 was the first substantial summer camp lasting a week or more since 1937. In 1938 and 1939, there were no summer camps organised due to the threat of war. During 1940, camping proved impractical due to wartime restrictions. Camping started up again after 1940 but any camps held during 1941 and 1942 were restricted to camps at Everton over a weekend or long weekend.

2. Mr. Dally was probably a leader from another Scout Group who might have been camping at Everton at the same time.

3. It is not known what this refers to.

4. This might have been Bertie Morrison who was a long serving Camp Skipper of Everton. However, he was not Camp Skipper at the time of this camp.

5. See note 7 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Acting ASM Ronald Chalmers

6. This entry suggests that he was present during the camp and may even have been leading it

FLAURA ET FAUNA

COMPETITION

BASED ON NATURALIST, FORESTER AND OTHER BADGES.

DATE OF COMPETITION~~16~~ April to ~~30~~ September

RULES

DESCRIPTION

The competition consists of ten parts, of which six are to be attempted- Three from Section "A", and three from Section "B".

SUBMISSION.

When each part is completed, it should be handed to **Mr. Chalmers** with the following particulars:-

- 1) Patrol Nom-de-Plume,
- 2) Number in Patrol,
- 3) Section,
- 4) Part Number.

Patrols may *make* one attempt only at each part.

MARKS.

Each part will be marked out of sixty (60), the total marks obtainable being five hundred (500).

RESULTS.

Final results will be announced on **15 October**. Results obtained in each part will be issued, from time to time, in the clubroom.

The ruling of **S.M. Hill** will be taken as final in the event of a dispute.

NOTE

The rules and or the parts of this competition are liable to addition and or modification without notice.

SECTION A

Part N°.

- ✓ 1. Make a collection of 30 different species of wild flowers, ferns, &/or grasses, dried and mounted, giving all information.

- 2. Make a collection of leaves of 30 different species of trees, dried and mounted, giving all information.

- ✓ 3. Make a collection of photographic impressions, or carbon expressions, or sketches of leaves of 15 different species of trees. Giving all information.

- ✓ 4. Make a collection of bark or twigs of 15 different species of trees, preserved and mounted, giving all information¹.

- 5. Collection of fruit, herbs, mosses etc. required by the government for war work².

NOTES

- 1. Different from Part N° 2.

- 2. When submitting, collection to authorities, enclose S.A.E. and ask that weight received be stated, and posted to you. This should be handed in, in lieu of article or collection.

SECTION B

Part No.

1. Collection of articles, useful and/or ornamental, made² by the Patrol from natural media¹.
- ✓ 2. Two collection of “gadgets” suitable for camp or club room, made² by the patrol from natural media¹.
3. Twigcraft.^{1,2}
- ✓ 4. Collection of plaster casts of 15 different species of birds &/or animals, giving all information.
- ✓ 5. Make a fire board and a light from natural media²

NOTES

1. One article per member of patrol. Each article to be different.
2. The only tool allowed is Scout knife. The use of twine for lashings and paintings is permitted. Glue is not.

Editorial Comment

The above is a document that was enclosed within the Peewit Patrol Log and appears to be a project that Mr. Chalmers set the Patrols to tackle over the summer of 1943. There are 6 ticks on this document which suggest that the Peewit Patrol carried out those tasks. However, there is no evidence of the competition being judged and marked. The work carried out by the patrols was meant to be handed in to Mr. Chalmers by the 30th September, but as he had left the troop on the 3rd July, it would have had to be handed in to Wilson Hill, who may well have been too busy to judge it. Some of the wording in the document appears rather too formal. This might reflect Mr. Chalmers approach to leadership in general. However, that is a highly speculative conclusion to make.

SCOUT SESSION 1943-1944

10th September 1943

The meeting was short as it was Robin's¹ first night as A.S.M.² After flag break, we went into our patrol corners while Robin interviewed the separate patrols one by one, then we played British Bulldog³ and several other games. Dismissal.⁴

Editorial comments for 10th September 1943

1. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall.
2. Robin McDougall was approved as an ASM by the District Scout Executive in August 1943, but his name was wrongly identified as Colin D. MacDougall. William J.C. Young was also approved as a 70th A.S.M.
3. See note 10 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding British Bulldog.
4. It is likely that both Norman Tosh and Ronald Fraser had left the Troop by this point as they are no longer mentioned in the Patrol Log. If so, the Peewit Patrol at this stage may have been down to four Scouts (Alan Jubber, Roy Farling, Tony Treadwell and Maurice Offord).

17th September 1943.

We were orderly¹ patrol. Robin² and John³ there to take the meeting. When the flag was broken, we had much the same programme as last week. After dismissal, there was a 'Court of Honour'⁴.

Editorial comments for 17th September 1943

1. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the terms 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.
2. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall
3. It is likely that this was William J.C. Young who was in the same year of school as Robin MacDougall and was approved as a 70th ASM at the same time as Robin. Nothing else is known about him and he was not a past member of the 70th.
4. See note 9 for the 19th March 1943 regarding the 'Court of Honour'.

24th September 1943.

The meeting began with rammy-cum-discussion of the wide game. After flag break, the teams were detailed and given instructions which were to find a nugget¹ in the Gourock Woods² and bring it safely back to the hall. This was accomplished by Robin³ and Tony Treadwell⁴ with the result of everyone getting wet feet. The drying of everyone's socks gave an abominable smell. An R.A.F. man⁵ give us some "Variations on the original theme" of Stone Age Football⁶ and British Bulldog⁷ both played with the feet tied together. We did not wait for dismissal.⁸

Editorial comments for 24th September 1943

1. It is not known what was meant by 'nugget'.
2. The woods concerned might have been in the vicinity of the Cove Reservoirs.
3. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall

4. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.
5. The identity of the RAF man was not revealed. One possibility is that it was Mr. Autin – an RAF man who ran 70th meetings at a later date.
6. Stone Age Football has been described in the publication 'Games for Scouts' by A.W.N. MacKenzie, first published in 1929 and which had reached a third edition by 1962. The game involved the troop being divided into two teams, each team defending opposite walls of the hall. A whistle was blown and a piece of chalk was thrown into the middle of the hall. A 'goal' was scored if a team could place a chalk mark on their opponent's wall. During the 1960s, the 70th played this game slightly differently where each side defended a chalk circle at their end of the hall. A goal was scored if a chalk cross could be drawn in the opponent's circle. It is not known when the 70th started playing the game in this way or which version of the game was played in 1943.
7. See note 10 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding British Bulldog.
8. This implies that Scouts left for home before they were meant to, which is rather unusual.



Editorial Comment: The above were cuttings (probably taken from "The Scout" magazine) showing various Scout Badges.

1st October 1943.

After flag break, we had a rough inspection then unfortunately Robin¹ had to go to the doctor² and left John³ in charge. We had nothing but games and more games. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 1st October 1943

1. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall
2. This suggests that Robin McDougall might have been injured during the Troop Meeting.
3. See note 3 of the 17th September 1943 regarding ASM William J.C. Young.

8th October 1943.

After flag break *and* inspection, we did quite a bit of work,¹ then games and open air drill². Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 8th October 1943

1. 'Work' usually meant 'Patrol Corners' or 'Training and Testing' in the various Scouting skills required to pass the 2nd and 1st Class Badges.
2. It was not uncommon for the 70th to practice drill outside the front of the Church. It may also have been feasible to do so on Madeira Street itself given the relative light traffic on the roads.

15th October 1943

Wilson¹ present, also an R.A.F. man whose name is Mr. Autin². When we had had break flag break *and* inspection, we had some drill then we set into proper work³. We had 1st Class Morse^{4.5}. We also had some new games. Wilson then read announcements. We then fell in for Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 15th October 1943

1. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
2. Mr. H. 'Autin' was an RAF Corporal who helped out at the troop from October 1943 to May 1944 and ran Troop meetings on four occasions. The spelling of his name has varied (Autin, Auton, Auten and Hautton). It is likely that he worked at the Catalina Flying Boat base at the Battery Park and he is mentioned several times in the Minutes of the Greenock Scout Executive. As well as working with the 70th, he also worked with the 4th and the 80th, as well as being involved in the organization of the Gang Show of 1943. He departed the district on the 7th November 1944 due to a transfer.
3. 'Work' usually meant 'Patrol Corners' or 'Training and Testing' in the various Scouting skills required to pass the 2nd and 1st Class Badges.
4. The 1st Class Signalling test involved either Morse or semaphore. A Scout had to send and receive a message in semaphore at 20 letters per minute, or in morse at 15 letters per minute. He also had to know that alphabetical check for numerals.
5. It is noticeable that there was a focus on 1st Class tests during the Scout year 1943/44, which suggests that most Scouts in the Troop had gained their 2nd Class Badge.

22nd October 1943.

John¹, Robin² and a naval man³ there. Flag break, inspection. We then had some games. Hard work then followed (1st Class)⁴, then more games. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 22nd October 1943

1. See note 3 of the 17th September 1943 regarding ASM William J.C. Young.
2. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall.
3. It is not known who the 'naval man' was.
4. It is noticeable that there was a focus on 1st Class tests during the Scout year 1943/44, which suggests that most Scouts in the Troop had gained their 2nd Class Badge.

29th October 1943.

Wilson¹, John², Robin³ and three naval men⁴ were present. After flag break and inspection, we went into patrol corners⁵ where one of the naval men took us (Curlews had gone with the wind⁶) for 1st Class Morse⁷. We were at this all evening. We ended with British Bulldog⁸. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 29th October 1943

1. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
2. See note 3 of the 17th September 1943 regarding ASM William J.C. Young
3. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall.
4. It is not known who the 'naval men' were.
5. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.
6. The significance of this statement is unclear. Perhaps the Curlew were off on some patrol activity of their own devising. The 'gone to the wind' phrase might relate to the Movie 'Gone with the Wind' which was released in 1939.
7. See note 4 for the 15th October 1943 regarding 1st Class Morse.
8. See note 10 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding British Bulldog.

5th November 1943.

Mr. Autin¹ took the meeting and, strange to relate, we had more work² than games. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 5th November 1943

1. See note 2 for the 15th October 1943 regarding Corporal Autin of the RAF.
2. 'Work' usually meant 'Patrol Corners' or 'Training and Testing' in the various Scouting skills required to pass the 2nd and 1st Class Badges.

12 November 1943

After flag break and inspection, we had the same routine as last week¹. Wilson² is up north³ recuperating from his recent illness⁴. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 12th November 1943

1. Presumably Mr. Autin was again in charge.
2. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
3. It's not known what was meant by being 'up north'.
4. Wilson's health was not 'top notch'. He had suffered tuberculosis in the past and it is likely that he suffered relapses each year that saw him out of action for a week or two.

19th November 1943.

After flag break and inspection, we had several games then our patrol were passing our 1st Class Pioneering^{1,2}. Dismissal.³

Editorial comments for 19th November 1943

1. Pioneering involved building structures with wooden spars, tied together with rope using lashings. The 1st Class Pioneering Test involved completing a sheer lashing, back and eye splices, the Fireman's Chair knot, and the man harness knot.
2. It is noticeable that there was a focus on 1st Class tests during the Scout year 1943/44, which suggests that most Scouts in the Troop had gained their 2nd Class Badge.
3. Possibly Mr. Autin was again in charge.

26th November 1943

Mr. Autin¹, John² present. After flag break and inspection, we had a game or two then we went into our patrol corners³ where we worked at 1st Class tests^{4,5}. We next had some more games and then prepared for dismissal.

Editorial comments for 26th November 1943

1. See note 2 for the 15th October 1943 regarding Corporal Autin of the RAF. Presumably Mr. Autin was again in charge
2. See note 3 of the 17th September 1943 regarding ASM William J.C. Young
3. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.
4. The 1st Class Badge was the third badge in the Progressive Scout Training Scheme (Tenderfoot, 2nd Class, 1st Class and King's Scout Badges). This normally took at least a couple of years to obtain.
5. It is noticeable that there was a focus on 1st Class tests during the Scout year 1943/44, which suggests that most Scouts in the Troop had gained their 2nd Class Badge.

3rd December 1943.

We were orderly patrol¹. Of the leaders only John² turned up. After flag break and inspection, we had much the same old games. When it was time for patrol corners³, there was a general “Ramie”⁴ instead of work⁵, then had more games and dismissal.

Editorial comments for 3rd December 1943

1. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the terms ‘Orderly’ and ‘Officer’.
2. See note 3 of the 17th September 1943 regarding ASM William J.C. Young
3. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding ‘Patrol Corners’.
4. Best described as some form of chaos. struggle, disagreement or argument.
5. ‘Work’ usually meant ‘Patrol Corners’ or ‘Training and Testing’ in the various Scouting skills required to pass the 2nd and 1st Class Badges.

10th December 1943.

Alan¹ and Roy² put their names in for the Signallers Badge³. Could not find out any more information.

Editorial comments for 10th December 1943

1. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 14/15 in 1943.
2. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Roy Farling.
3. The Signaller’s Badge was a Proficiency Badge involving morse or semaphore. To gain the badge a Scout had to send and receive a message of not less than 80 letters at a rate of 30 letters per minute using semaphore or 25 letters per minutes by morse using a buzzer, or 20 letters per minute by morse using a light. To pass the badge, messages had to be sent and received with at least 80% accuracy.



17th December 1943.

Maurice¹ was only Peewit who turned up. There was a very small turn out as the rain was coming down in buckets. We played several games and then did some work². Then we were dismissed.

Editorial comments for 17th December 1943

1. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
2. ‘Work’ usually meant ‘Patrol Corners’ or ‘Training and Testing’ in the various Scouting skills required to pass the 2nd and 1st Class Badges.

24th December 1943.

No Scouts because of school dance.

Editorial comments for 24th December 1943

Most of the Scouts in the 70th attended Greenock Academy which was situated at the corner of Finnart Street and Nelson Street. The school organised an annual dance for each year that involved Scottish Country dancing and other traditional dances.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING
PATRON OF THE BOY SCOUTS



By kind permission of "Pathe Gazette."
LORD SOMERS, Chief Scout.

Please look on the bottom as well as the top of this cutting

7th January 1944

After flag break and inspection, we went into patrol corners¹ to discuss our stunts² for the party³, then we had some games. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 7th January 1944

1. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.
2. Each Patrol rehearsed a different stunt or display.
3. The annual Xmas party was held on the 14th January 1944 this year.

14th January 1944.

This was the night of the party¹. Food streamed in and when everyone was there, we fell in for flag break and then, while the Woodpigeons were preparing their stunt, we were given pencils and paper and were told to write down what certain advertisements were². Their stunt was an invasion of Britain³. We then did ours which was 'Guy Fawkes'⁴. The Curlews did a shadowgraf "Hot News"⁵. Then the Foxes had theirs which was the usual phantom etc⁵. Then we tucked in for the grub which was piled sky high but was nearly raised to the ground⁶. The last item was the cinematograph⁵. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 14th January 1944

1. The annual Xmas party was a 70th tradition.
2. This was also done at the part held the previous year. Advertisements were cut from newspapers and magazines and the name of the product on each was removed or obscured. Contestants had to identify what was being advertised.
3. The Woodpigeon patrol performed this stunt. However, it is not known what it involved.
4. The Peewit patrol performed this stunt. However, it is not known what it involved.
5. It is not known what this involved.
6. Considering the fact that rationing was in place, this was impressive.

21st January 1944.

It was raining cats and dogs and Robin¹ was in charge. No one wanted indoor games and patrol corners, so we had a wide game². The defending party hid the prize in Glen Park³ and the net result was that everyone went mudlarking and got thoroughly soaked. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 21st January 1944

1. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall.
2. This seems a strange decision on the part of the Scouts.

3. Glen Park is the Greenock cricket ground which was certainly close to Finnart Church. However, it seems odd that the Scouts could gain access to it.



Editorial comment

These cuttings were possibly taken from an edition of the "The Scout" magazine. They show various hat badges. During the war, Scouts and Scouters still wore the traditional Scout hat, commonly called the 'Lemon Squeezer'. The Patrol Leaders Hat Badge was metal and was pinned to the front of the hat. The other badges were for Scouters and were commonly referred to as 'plumes'. They were attached to the side of the hat.

28th January 1944

We did some really hard work¹. Cheesy² took 1st Class ambulance³, Wilson⁴ 1st Class Morse⁵, and Mr. Autin⁶ took 1st Class Estimation⁷. This is what we did the whole evening.⁸ Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 28th January 1944

- 1. 'Work' usually meant 'Patrol Corners' or 'Training and Testing' in the various Scouting skills required to pass the 2nd and 1st Class Badges.*
- 2. It is assumed that 'Cheesy' was the nickname for one of the leaders present that night. However, it is not known if it referred to William J.C. Young or one of the servicemen that attended during this period.*
- 3. See note 7 for the 19th March 1943 regarding the 1st Class Ambulance/First Aid test.*
- 4. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.*
- 5. See note 4 for the 15th October 1943 regarding 1st Class Morse.*
- 6. See note 2 for the 15th October 1943 regarding Corporal Autin of the RAF.*
- 7. See note 32 for the 22nd June 1943 regarding 1st Class Estimation.*
- 8. It is noticeable that there was a focus on 1st Class tests during the Scout year 1943/44, which suggests that most Scouts in the Troop had gained their 2nd Class Badge.*

4th February 1944.

Only six people turned up¹ and as Robin² was going to a girl's house and no other officers³ came, we put on the radiator, pulled up chairs and spinned yarns all evening.

Editorial comments for 4th February 1944

- 1. This is a very low turn out which suggests that there was not meant to be a meeting that night, especially considering the lack of leaders. Alternatively, perhaps there was a joint meeting with the 5th Scouts at their meeting place and the Scouts turning up at Finnart Church were unaware of the fact. (see entry for 18th February 1944).*
- 2. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall.*
- 3. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the terms 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.*

11th February 1944

After flag break and inspection, we went into patrol corners¹ to find out if we could get another recruit but were unsuccessful². We then went with Wilson³ for 1st Class estimation⁴, which included weighing, finding heights and finding the breadth of a river. Wilson then gave us some 1st Class morse⁵. Then we had to pack up because "Pussy Close"⁶ had set light to a bag of sulphur in the hall, so we had to get the chairs and things in⁷ with handkerchiefs over our mouths and noses. When this was done, we went into

the session room⁸ for announcements and points. Any points the Woodpigeons may have had were scored out because of the sulphur. We were then -----Dismissed.

Editorial comments for 11th February 1944

1. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'. On this occasion, the session was purely a discussion than on training and testing.
2. Presumably, the discussion focussed on identifying any friends that might be interested in joining the Scouts.
3. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
4. See note 32 for the 22nd June 1943 regarding 1st Class Estimation.
5. See note 4 for the 15th October 1943 regarding 1st Class Morse.
6. Michael Close (nicknamed Pussy) joined the Troop on 20th 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. By that time he was in the Woodpigeon Patrol. It is not known whether he got promoted or when he left the troop.
7. The Duty Patrol for the night was usually tasked with taking the chairs out of the hall before the meeting and replacing them at the end of the meeting.
8. The Session Room was used as a Scouters Room during Troop Nights. It was also the venue for 'Courts of Honour' involving PLs, Seconds and Scouters.

18th February 1944.

Three of the 5th paid us a return visit¹. Our own troop was a very scanty one². After flag break and inspection, we had British Bulldog³ and Riders and Horses⁴. The trio from the 5th then gave us a new game. We next had the GSM's cup competition⁵ which was Kim's game⁶. After that, we went into patrol corners⁷, then announcements etc (James Caw⁸ of the Fox patrol won the cup). Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 18th February 1944

1. This implies that the 70th had visited the 5th on a previous week, but there is no mention of it in the Peewit Patrol log. Perhaps the visit to the 5th was on the 4th February. That might explain the low turn out at Finnart Church Hall that night if those attending had been unaware of a joint meeting elsewhere.
2. Indicative of a low attendance by 70th Scouts that night.
3. See note 10 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding British Bulldog.
4. 'Riders and Horses' may have been the same game as 'Horse Fighting' or 'Pic a Back (mentioned in the Troop Log of this era). Scouts paired up such that one Scout was the horse and the other the rider. One Scout then piggy backed the other. The object was to 'unseat' opposing horses and riders.
5. The G.S.M's Cup was gifted to the troop by Group Scout Master Ian Dunlop during the 1930s. It was awarded on an Annual basis to the Scout that performed best at a specific Scouting activity that was normally related to one of the tests involved in the 2nd Class or 1st Class Badge. Only non-promoted Scouts

could compete; PLs and SPLs were not allowed to take part. See also the Court of Honour Minutes for the 12th February 1937.

6. Kim's Game was one of the more common games played during the period 1939-1945, partly because it was part of the Observation Test in the Second Class Badge. The game involved showing the Scouts 24 objects for a minute. The objects were hidden and the Scouts had to write down all the objects they could remember. To pass the test, 16 objects had to be correctly remembered.

7. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.

8. James Caw was a fair-haired boy who was born in 1930. It is not known when he joined the Troop but it may have been after the summer of 1943. Very little is known about his progress through the Troop due to the lack of a Troop Log covering the period after the summer of 1943. However, there is evidence that he was transferred to the Peewit Patrol after the summer of 1944. James eventually became Head Boy at Greenock Academy in 1947, and he might have gone on to become a lawyer in Edinburgh.

25th February 1944

After the flag break and inspection we had a game or two and then proceeded to patrol corners¹. There was a general rush for the session room². Because of this, there was a small rammy³ all the evening. We played a few more games and then fell in for -----
---Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 25th February 1944

1. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.

2. The Session Room was used as a Scouters Room during Troop Nights. It was also the venue for 'Courts of Honour' involving PLs, Seconds and Scouters. Apparently, it could also be used for Patrol Corners, but there would only have been room for one patrol – hence the rush.

3. Best described as some form of chaos, struggle, disagreement or argument.

3rd March 1944.

No meeting because of snow, everyone was sledging.

Editorial comments for 3rd March 1944

Snow was a lot more prevalent in Greenock during the 1940s than it is now (as of 2024). Presumably, there was some system of communication that allowed last-minute messages to be spread round the Troop regarding any last minute changes of meeting etc. This may have involved Wilson Hill phoning up the PLs, who then phoned up the members of their own Patrol. Well organized Patrols may well have had a system where the PL phoned up the Second, who then phoned up the 1st Scout etc.

10th March 1944.

Wilson¹ informed us that through new rules², he could pass our 1st Class tests. We got our old position in the front again for last month's marks.³ We won 60 and the Fox's 59, so we only just got it. This gives us the use of the session room for the month⁴. After we

had inspection and flag break, we had a game and then went to patrol corners.⁵ We ended up with some more games. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 10th March 1944

1. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
2. This implies that up until this point 1st Class tests could only be assessed by external examiners or possibly Scout Masters from other Troops. The testing for Proficiency Badges remained in the remit of external examiners until 1966/1968.
3. During the 1930s and 1940s, the Troop lined up in the Hall in the same way as the Wolf Cub Pack. i.e. the Patrols formed lines or ranks across the hall, facing the Scouters and the flag at the East wall. This entry reveals that the Patrol which had won the previous Patrol of the Month Competition formed the front rank, with the other patrols lined up behind it. It is not known whether each Patrol Leader stood in line with his patrol or in front of it.
4. This privilege might have been a recent innovation, given the rush for the session room mentioned on the 25th February 1944.
5. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.

17th March 1944.

After flag break and inspection, we had nothing but games and more games because there were no officers¹ present. Dismissal.²

Editorial comments for 17th March 1944

1. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the terms 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.
2. During WW2, it was not uncommon for PLs to run Troop evenings due to the lack of available Scouters.

24th March 1944.

The programme was the same as last week¹ because Wilson² was at the CRP³ and John⁴ and Robin⁵ were swotting for their Highers. When everyone thought it was about 10 p.m.⁶, we fell in for dismissal.

Editorial comments for 24th March 1944

1. In other words, games were mostly played with the PLs in charge.
2. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
3. Wilson was a volunteer with the Clyde River Patrol (CRP) and was a crew member on a cabin cruiser called the Avilia – one of 16 Patrol boats that carried out had various duties such as searching for any mines that might have been dropped by enemy planes, identifying suspicious looking characters on the shore and chasing anglers away from sandbanks after dark to decrease the chances of lights being shown during the black out. A number of other 70th members and ex members were involved with the CRP, namely Sandy McKechnie, George Brown, John Menzies and Jim Tosh.

4. See note 3 of the 17th September 1943 regarding ASM William J.C. Young.

5. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall.

6. This suggests that none of the Scouts had a watch.

Tuesday 28th March 1944.

Alan¹ and Roy² went to Wilson's³ house⁴ to pass the 1st Class Mapping⁵ and they succeeded in passing the test.

Editorial comments for 28th March 1944

1. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 15/16 in 1944.

2. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Roy Farling.

3. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.

4. Wilson lived with his parents at 28 Forsyth Street.

5. Mapping was a test in the 1st Class Badge that also included compass work. In terms of mapping, a Scout had to use and interpret a 1" to the mile map, and also create a sketch map. In terms of compass work, he had to demonstrate that he could use a compass, and also determine directions by day and night without the aid of a compass.

31st March 1944

No meeting because of church service being held.

7th April 1944.

Again, there was a church service. Therefore, no Scouts.

Editorial comments for 7th April 1944

The 7th April 1944 was Good Friday.

14th April 1944.

Mr. Autin¹ came along tonight and there was a very scanty troop², and after flag break and inspection, we did some hard work³ and then ended up with a game or two. [Alan⁴, Roy⁵, Tony⁶, Maurice⁷ were all present]⁸.

Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 14th April 1944

1. See note 2 for the 15th October 1943 regarding Corporal Autin of the RAF.

2. The low attendance may have been due to the lack of meetings on the last two Fridays.

3. 'Work' usually meant 'Patrol Corners' or 'Training and Testing' in the various Scouting skills required to pass the 2nd and 1st Class Badges.
4. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 15/16 in 1944.
5. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Roy Farling.
6. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.
7. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
8. It is possible that this was the full patrol during the 1943-44 session.

21st April 1944.

We were orderly patrol¹ and had the flag up² and the chairs out³ before Wilson⁴ arrived. After flag break, we had a talk on first Class Ambulance⁵ while waiting for an Ordnance Survey map. We then split up into three groups. Wilson took Tony⁶ and Maurice⁷ and some others for first class mapping⁸. Tony and the others passed but Maurice did not. We then went out collecting tree leaves⁹. We next fell in for dismissal (same attendance as last week¹⁰).¹¹

Editorial comments for 21st April 1944

1. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the terms 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.
2. Putting up the flag meant folding it up in threes and rolling it up before securing it with the lanyard using a slip knot. The rolled up flag was then pulled up the flagpole ready for breaking. Once the Troop fell in, the Duty Patrol Leader marched over to the flag and tugged the lanyard, hoping fervently that it would release the slip knot and unfurl the flag. The troop would salute the flag then the Duty PL would perform an about turn and return to his patrol. At the end of the meeting, the Troop again fell in, then the Duty Patrol lowered the flag, making sure that it did not touch the ground.
3. The hall was normally filled with chairs. The duty patrol was responsible for taking all the chairs out before the start of the meeting and stacking them in the corridor. The Duty Patrol was also responsible for returning the chairs after Dismissal.
4. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
5. See note 7 for the 19th March 1943 regarding the 1st Class Ambulance/First Aid test.
6. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.
7. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
8. See note 5 for 28th March 1944 regarding 1st Class Mapping.
9. Recognising common trees from their leaves was tested in both the 2nd and 1st Class Badges. For the 2nd Class Badge, 6 common trees had to be identified. For the 1st Class Badge, a dozen common trees had to be identified.
10. Alan Jubber, Roy Farling, Tony Treadwell, and Maurice Offord.
11. The Duty Patrol also had to tidy up any other rooms that were used during the meeting and also sweep put the hall.

Friday 28th April 1944.

No entry in the Peewit Patrol Log.

7th May 1944

After flag break and inspection (Alan¹ and Maurice² there), we went into patrol corners³. Alan did some clerical work for the patrol while Mr. Autin⁴ took Maurice for mapping⁵, but again passed except for a few signs⁶. We then played the game the dandy 5th introduced⁷. We then had the announcements from Wilson⁸ including the announcement about May the 20th⁹ when everyone is to earn at least 1/- for the Scout Relief Fund¹⁰. When he suggested a weekly contribution, the Peewits (that's us if you didn't know) started the ball rolling. When it stopped, we had 1/6 1/2 towards the fund¹¹. We then dismissed.

Editorial comments for 7th May 1944

1. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 15/16 in 1944.
2. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
3. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.
4. See note 2 for the 15th October 1943 regarding Corporal Autin of the RAF.
5. See note 5 for 28th March 1944 regarding 1st Class Mapping.
6. This meant that he did not fully pass as he still did not know the conventional signs sufficiently well.
7. See the log book entry for the 18th February 1944.
8. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
9. On the 20th May 1944, Cubs and Scouts across the country were asked to carry out odd jobs for friends, relations and neighbours in exchange for contributions towards the Scout Relief Abroad Fund. Job Cards were issued to all Cubs and Scouts and the proceeds were handed in at Martyrs and North Church Hall. The Scout Day of Work proved a great success and brought in a total of £90.13.6 (District Executive Minutes 25th Oct 1944). This was the equivalent in value of over £5000 today (as of 2024). Nationwide, the fund raising effort raised £32000 (£12000 more than the initial target). The Government matched this sum to double the amount of money available. The success of this fund-raising venture may well have inspired the idea of Bob-a-Job Week after the war.
10. The Boy Scout Association Relief Abroad Fund was set up to fund various Scout relief teams who went out to work in countries affected by the war. The Scout Association funded 71 men and 26 women (all of Scouting background) to work on various projects in Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, France, Belgium and Germany. The teams worked mainly in refugee camps and hospitals and were eventually disbanded in 1946.
11. Presumably this money was also raised towards the Scout Relief Fund.

12th May 1944

As Alan¹ had the key, we got into the hall without a long wait². We waited about quarter of an hour. No officers³ turned up, so the rest said they would go to the fields⁴ but actually they played outside. Meanwhile, Alan and Maurice⁵ did some patrol work⁶.

Then Wilson⁷ and John⁸ came and brought in the troop with them. Alan, Roy⁹, Tony¹⁰ and Maurice were present¹¹ before the officers came, after which Tony went to the fields leaving Alan, Roy and Maurice there for the rest of the evening¹². After flag break and inspection, we decided to do some semaphore¹³ up the hill¹⁴, but were warned not to send messages *endangering* the war effort¹⁵. We were told of an instance where scouts of another troop were having signalling practice up the hill when the Warspite¹⁶ came in. The message the scouts sent was "Welcome Warspite" and there was a terrible lot of trouble about it afterwards.

When returning to HQ, we passed a baby dog which was very cute. Having got back by about 9 o'clock, we dismissed.

Editorial comments for 12th May 1944

1. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 15/16 in 1944.
2. This suggests that Wilson Hill had anticipated being late and had provided Alan with the hall key in advance.
3. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the terms 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.
4. The 'fields' probably refer to 'McAuley's Field' which used to exist at the top of Madeira Street on the other side of Newton Street. The field was owned by a Mr. McAuley and was occasionally used to graze cattle that were due to be sent to market. The field was a highly popular venue for children of all ages until it was sold for housing in the mid 1960s.
5. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
6. 'Work' usually meant 'Patrol Corners' or 'Training and Testing' in the various Scouting skills required to pass the 2nd and 1st Class Badges.
7. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
8. See note 3 of the 17th September 1943 regarding ASM William J.C. Young.
9. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Roy Farling.
10. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.
11. It is thought likely that the full Patrol during the 1943-44 session was Alan Jubber, Roy Farling, Tony Treadwell and Maurice Offord.
12. The wording is a bit confusing but it is presumed that Tony went to the fields to 'do his own thing' leaving the others at the Church Hall to continue with the Troop programme.
13. Semaphore was considered a core Scouting skill up until the mid 1960s. It was tested both in the 2nd Class Badge and 1st Class Badge. There was also a Signaller's Proficiency Badge.
14. It is assumed that this was Craig's Top or the flat field on the north side of the Lyle Road (about 100 yards downhill, east of Craig's Top).

15. During the war, there were frequent campaigns and posters warning the public that 'Careless Talk Costs Lives'. It was also forbidden to take photographs that might conceivably be useful to the enemy. Newspapers were also censored in terms of what war information could be published. Given that, there was heightened sensitivity regarding any kind of communications, even in terms of using semaphore flags. That sensitivity was particularly marked during May 1944 because of the preparations for D-Day in Normandy, a campaign in which Warspite would play a leading role when she left the Clyde in 1944.

16. HMS Warspite (nicknamed the Grand Old lady) was one of the Royal Navy's older British Battleships during World War II. It was launched in 1913 and was one of several Queen Elizabeth-class battleships having a top speed of 24 knots and an armament that included four twin 15 inch guns. She also had the capability to launch a seaplane from a catapult. The Warspite was present at the Battle of Jutland during the First World War but saw a lot more action during the Second World War. She was involved in the Norwegian campaign of 1940 (Battle of Narvik), the Mediterranean campaign during 1940 and 1941 (Battles of Calabria, Taranto, Matapan and Crete), the Indian Ocean in 1942, and the Italian campaign in 1943 (Invasions of Sicily and Italy). In March 1944, she returned to the UK for repairs which were carried out at Rosyth. She then sailed to Greenock and this was when she would have been spotted by the Scouts who greeted her by semaphore. On the 2nd June 1944, she sailed from Greenock to participate in the D-Day Landings and was the first ship to open fire on the German defenses at 5 am on the 6th June. She then continued to provide covering fire for ground troops for the next three months as Allied troops first consolidated in Normandy then advanced across France, Belgium and Holland. By this time, HMS Warspite was showing her age and she was decommissioned on the 1st February 1945. There was some talk of retaining her as a floating museum, but she was finally scrapped in 1947.



Saturday 13th May 1944

Roy¹ and Maurice² went to the 'Salute the Soldier Parade'³ using the same route as stated in the article⁴ dated 1/5/43.

Editorial comments for 13th May 1944

1. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Roy Farling.

2. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.

3. In 1943, the Troop was involved in a national "Wings for Victory" Week which aimed at encouraging investment in the National Savings Scheme by industry and individuals, so that more money could be raised for the R.A.F and the war effort (see notes 5 and 6 for the 30th April 1943, and the entry for 1st May 1943). The Salute the Soldier Week held during 13th-20th May 1944 was another initiative aimed this time at supporting the army which everyone knew was destined at some point to assault the 'citadel of Europe' to form the 'Second Front'. The grand parade on the 13th May started from the Esplanade at 3 pm and followed the same route as that followed by the Wings for Victory Parade in 1943. During the rest of the week there

were various events, exhibitions, performances, dances and sporting events to promote the fund raising effort including school competitions for posters and drawings that were put on public display. Maurice Offord won 1st prize for his age category (Junior Secondary). The target sum to be raised for West Renfrewshire was £650,000, which would be the sum required to equip an infantry brigade of the 51st Highland Division and a medical unit. By end of the week, £840,000 was raised. The total sum raised across Scotland was £62,883,247. That brought the total war time sum raised by Scotland for National Savings to £615,624,387 – the equivalent in value to about £34 billion today.

4. This refers to the entry made in the Peewit Patrol Log book for the 1st May 1943.

19th May 1944

We were orderly patrol¹ and those present were Alan² and Maurice³. After flag break, we had the announcements dished out. When inspection was over, Wilson⁴ took pioneering⁵ and John⁶ took signalling⁷. That is all that was done the whole evening. We then fell in for Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 19th May 1944

1. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the terms 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.
2. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 15/16 in 1944.
3. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
4. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
5. Pioneering involved building structures with wooden spars, tied together with rope lashings. Scouts had to know how to tie a square lashing and diagonal lashing for the 2nd Class Badge, and a Sheer lashing for the 1st Class Badge.
6. See note 3 of the 17th September 1943 regarding ASM William J.C. Young.
7. Signalling by semaphore or morse was considered a core Scouting skill up until the mid 1960s. It was tested both in the 2nd Class Badge and 1st Class Badge. There was also a Signaller's Proficiency Badge.

26th May 1944

Alan¹, Roy², Tony³, Maurice⁴ and a new member⁵ who has been put into our patrol⁶. He passed his Tenderfoot on 23/5/44 1944 at Wilsons^{7,8}. As Alan was the only PL there and no officers were there, he⁹ began to get the ball rolling with harnessing everyone to get chairs out¹⁰. Just as we were going to break the flag, in walked Drew MacMillan¹¹, and he was cheered and cheered, because, for once, he wasn't out with Miss -----!!¹² When the flag was broken, we were just going to play a game when in walks Robin¹³. He tried to organise an unprepared play but found it useless¹⁴. We then had a discussion of girls of all things!!!! We then fell in for dismissal and then, when that was over, the chairs had to be hauled in again¹⁰.

Editorial comments for 26th May 1944

1. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 15/16 in 1944.

2. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Roy Farling.
3. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.
4. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
5. This was Ian Wallace who was aged 10³/₄ at the time. See note for the 2nd June 1944.
6. It believed that the full patrol at this point consisted of PL Alan Jubber, Second Roy Farland, Tony Treadwell, Maurice Offord and Ian Wallace.
7. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
8. Wilson lived with his mother at 28 Forsyth Street.
9. Alan Jubber
10. The Church Hall was normally filled with chairs, so these had to be taken out and stacked in the corridors before the Troop Meeting could start. They then had to be returned to the hall at the end of the meeting.
11. See note 4 for the 22nd April 1943 regarding Andrew MacMillan (PL of the Curlew Patrol).
12. Not identified. However, Andrew married 'Nessie' after leaving school.
13. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall.
14. This was presumably some kind of play acting that would be suitable for performing at a campfire. However, it clearly proved a flop, possibly because nobody had tried it before.

2nd of June 1944

At first we were experimenting on the piano¹, then John² turned up. As the orderly PL came out³, Wilson⁴ arrived and took charge. After flag break, some stars⁵ and Maurice's Artists Badge⁶ were given out. The patrols were placed in order of merit for last month⁷. We were second.

After inspection [Alan⁸, Roy⁹, Tony¹⁰, Maurice¹¹ and Ian Wallace¹² (who is the new boy) were present] some took signalling¹³, pioneering¹⁴ and estimation¹⁵. This was all that was done all evening. Tony passed his 1st Class estimation and Ian passed his 2nd Class pioneering!¹⁶

We had a game or two and then fell in for Dismissal.¹⁷

Editorial comments for 2nd June 1944

1. A piano was situated at the NW corner of the hall and was protected with a dust sheet. Remarkably, it seemed to survive over 30 years worth of Troop Meetings.
2. See note 3 of the 17th September 1943 regarding ASM William J.C. Young.
3. Presumably the Duty Patrol PL was about to break the flag when Wilson Hill arrived.
4. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
5. Metal stars were awarded that marked the number of years served in the Scout Troop. Some stars included a number in the centre that identified the number of years served.



6. In order to gain the Artist Proficiency Badge, a Scout had to demonstrate an interest, practice and proficiency in some form of art. Maurice might have chosen poster design or drawing based on his success in the recent school competition relating to the 'Salute the Soldier' week (see note 3 for the 13th May 1944).



7. See note 3 for the 10th March 1944.

8. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 15/16 in 1944.

9. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Roy Farling.

10. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.

11. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.

12. Ian Wallace (nickname Ginger or Sausie) was born in August 1933 and was not yet 11 when he joined the 70th. He had previously been a Wolf Cub in the Trinity Group, then a Lifeboy at the Church in Patrick Street. He was a member of the Peewit Patrol until it was disbanded in June 1945. It is not known which Patrol he moved into at that point but it is likely that he was still in the 70th when the troop temporarily amalgamated with the 59th due to a lack of leaders. By that point, he may have been promoted to PL. He rejoined the 70th when it was restarted by Victor Clark in 1947 or 1948, but left fairly soon afterwards. However, Douglas Brown remembers Ian helping out at the 70th during the late 1940s. Ian did his National Service after the war in the RAF, then joined Fyfe, Gerard and Paton along with Maurice Offord. He then worked with a Glasgow Engineering firm before he retired in 1992 or 1993.

13. See note 7 for the 19th May 1944 regarding signalling.

14. See note 5 for the 19th May 1944 regarding pioneering.

15. See note 32 for the 22nd June 1943 regarding 1st Class Estimation.

16. The 2nd Class Pioneering test involved a Scout demonstrating that he could do a) square and diagonal lashings, and b) a timber hitch, rolling hitch and fisherman's knot.

17. The 2nd of June 1944 was the date when HMS Warspite left Greenock to take part in the D-Day Landings on the 6th June (see note 16 for the 12th May 1944).

9th June 1944

Today, it was a wholesale rammy between the other three patrols.¹ After flag break and inspection, we went to patrol corners² (Alan³, Roy⁴, Tony⁵, Maurice⁶ and Ian⁷ were present) where we stayed all evening. We did some morse⁸ and kept the hall quiet⁹ while the other three patrols had stirrup pumps¹⁰ out and had a battle¹¹. Then Mr. Stewart¹² came in and gave them the once over!¹³ We fell in for Dismissal.



Editorial comments for 9th June 1944

1. There is no mention of any Scouters being present, so the meeting might have been 'run' solely by the PLs. This might also explain the 'wholesale rammy' – an indication that the Fox, Curlew and Woodpigeon patrols battled with each other all night. For some reason, the Peewit Patrol did not participate in this but chose instead to work in Patrol Corners. The 'rammy' may have been inspired by the news of D-Day, three days previously.

2. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.
3. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 15/16 in 1944.
4. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Roy Farling.
5. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.
6. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
7. See note 12 for the 2nd June 1944 regarding Ian Wallace.
8. Signalling by semaphore or morse was considered a core Scouting skill up until the mid 1960s. It was tested both in the 2nd Class Badge and 1st Class Badge. There was also a Signaller's Proficiency Badge.

9. The scribe probably meant that the Peewits remained quiet in the hall. It does not seem likely that they were keeping the hall quiet given the 'rammy' that was going on.

10. Stirrup pumps were used during WW2 to extinguish small fires started by incendiary devices that might have been dropped by enemy bombers. They consisted of a metal hand-powered pump and a rubber hose. The pump was placed in a bucket of water and the hose was used to direct the water. Videos of stirrup pumps in action are not that impressive and one wonders why the bucket of water was not just thrown over the blaze. Stirrup pumps were probably on hand in Finnart Church and other public buildings throughout the war.



11. Presumably this took the form of a water fight.

12. Donald H. Stewart was born in Inverary in 1899 and his father was minister of the UF church there. Donald followed his father into the ministry and was minister at Kelso before taking over Finnart Church in 1937. He remained as Finnart Church minister until 1968 and was a strong supporter of the Troop. During the war, he took over the role of Group Scout Master to relieve the young Wilson Hill of much of the administration and red tape involved in running a Scout Troop. He also made frequent visits at Troop meetings. When he retired he moved to Edinburgh.

13. No doubt he read the riot act to all concerned.



CHIEF SCOUT DIES

14TH July

Lord Somers, the Chief Scout, died at his home at Eastnor Castle, Herefordshire, yesterday morning. He was aged 57 years.

1944

Lord Somers had an operation in January last, and had been ill since then. He was appointed Chief Scout on January 29, 1941, being nominated by Lord Baden-Powell as his successor. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

16th June¹ 1944

(Sideline). Alan² and Maurice³ did their good turn before going to scouts by helping to get a car out of a ditch!

After flag break and inspection (Alan, Maurice, and Ian⁴ there), we began weeding the front of the church⁵. Then we proceeded up the Lyle Road⁶ to do some signalling⁷, but were sent back by the presence of spots of rain. We continued signalling in hall. When we fell in, we were informed, due to the fewness in numbers, we are stopping until further notice (Worst luck). We were then dismissed.

Editorial comments for 16th June 1944

- 1. The entry in the Patrol Log is dated 16/9/44. However, this is almost certainly an error and it should have been 16/6/44*
- 2. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 15/16 in 1944.*
- 3. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.*
- 4. See note 12 for the 2nd June 1944 regarding Ian Wallace.*
- 5. Perhaps the Rev Stewart set the Scouts this task as retribution for the 'rammy' of the previous week (see entry for the 9th June 1944).*
- 6. The intention might have been to carry out the signalling at Craig's Top or in the field on the north side of the road just short of Craig's Top.*
- 7. See note 8 for the 9th June 1944 regarding signalling.*

SCOUTS OF MANY NATIONS

International Rally

The strangest Boy Scout jamboree ever is being held at Auchengillan, Glasgow Scouts' camping ground at the foot of the Campsie Hills. It is the first international camp of the war. The standards of seven Allied nations have been unfurled, and in the tents clustered around the flag-poles boys are gathered whose personal experiences make the adventure stories they read seem tame by comparison.

Except for Scots, English, and Welsh, all the 85 boys under canvas are exiles who fled from Norway, Holland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and France when Hitler overran their countries.

Among them are 13 Polish Scouts, who are establishing a reputation for enterprise and artistic talent. "Polska" (Poland) reads the sign, cut from bark, which they have strung between two trees.

For the next week the boys will help to construct a blueprint for the resumption of world youth co-operation after the war.

SERIOUS EXILES

The maturity of the young exiles is immediately noticeable as compared with their fellow Scouts from Glasgow, Newcastle, and the North of Wales. Yet, when they gathered around a Scout camp fire last night all differences seemed merged in their common enthusiasm to entertain and be entertained in return.

Mr Jack D. Stewart, International Scout Commissioner for Scotland, is in charge of the camp. "Some people thought international Scouting had ended at the outbreak of war," he told "The Glasgow Herald," "but it proved to be the opening of a new phase that we had never anticipated."

The Auchengillan camp is the first to be held since the international Rover moot at Crieff in 1939.

Monday 31st July
1944 this was cut
out.

Editorial Comment: This might be a newspaper cutting from the Greenock Telegraph. There is no record of any 70th Scout attending this rally and it is likely that Maurice Offord included the report in the Peewit logbook because he thought it was worth highlighting. It is of interest that Mr. Jack Stewart was in charge as he was the man who started the Blair Atholl Scout Jamborette in 1946. This International Rally probably played a significant role in inspiring Jack Stewart.

1944-1945.

22nd September 1944

This was the first official meeting for this period. We were split up into various groups for badge work. Chalmers^{1,2} turned up on a double crossbar bicycle to collect the rest of his gear³. Several games were played. We then made some resolutions about improving the troop. Wilson⁴ went away halfway through the meeting and Robin⁵ took charge afterwards. All were present⁶. Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 22nd September 1944

1. See note 7 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Acting ASM Ronald Chalmers
2. It might be significant that the Scribe (Maurice Offord) refers to Ronald Chalmers as 'Chalmers' rather than 'Ronald' or 'Mr. Chalmers'.
3. It is not known what that gear was. One possibility is that it was personal camping gear that had been stored at Everton Farm in the Troop's camping chest and/or the Troop's locker at Everton Campsite. The 70th kept such equipment at those locations during the camping season then transported it back to the church on the trek cart once the camping season was over. This might explain why Ronald collected his gear in September. On the other hand, one might ask why he had not collected it the previous September after the summer camp of 1943.
4. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
5. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall.
6. It is assumed that this referred to the members of the Peewit Patrol (PL Alan Jubber, Second Roy Farling, Tony Treadwell, Maurice Offord and Ian Wallace.) It is possible that James Caw had also joined the patrol at the start of the session (see entry for 4th October 1944).

27th September 1944.

Wilson¹ and Robin² were present. We were told that a man by the name of Mr Vaughan³ would be coming to take Wilson's place for the time being. The meeting was held in the usual manner.

Editorial comments for 27th September 1944

1. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
2. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall.
3. Mr. T. Vaughan first appeared at the troop on the 4th October 1944 to stand in for Wilson Hill as Scout Master. He had previously been a member of the 1st Throckley Scout Group in the Newcastle area, but it is not known whether he was a Rover Scout or Scouter. Nevertheless, he impressed the Peewit Patrol Scribe with his Scouting skills and ran most of the 70th Troop meetings from October 1944 until January 1945. It seems likely that he was a serviceman and was transferred to another location in January 1945. The District Executive Minutes reveal that he had been helping out in the District for some time and had done a lot of good work (possibly with several different troops). He was also on the editorial team for the District's Scout Magazine, called 'The Woodsmoke'. The 1st Throckley Scout Group no longer seems to be in existence.

4th October 1944

Wilson¹ was here and after flag break and inspection we went into patrol corners² where Maurice³ went on with his teaching James Caw^{4,5} his second class signalling⁶. During this, Mr Vaughan⁷ turned up. He belongs to the 1st Throckley⁸, Northumberland. He is a good scout and gave us a few games. We then fell in for dismissal.

Editorial comments for 4th October 1944

1. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
2. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.
3. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
4. The fact that Maurice was teaching James Caw signalling during Patrol Corners implies that James had recently joined the Peewit Patrol.
5. See note 8 for the 18th February 1944 regarding James Caw.
6. See Note 13 for the 15th January 1943 covering the 2nd Class Test on Signalling (Morse).
7. See note 3 for the 27th September 1944 regarding Mr. Vaughan.
8. The 1st Throckley Scout Group no longer seems to exist (as of 2024).

11th October 1944

This was Tony's¹ last night at scouts before going down to Portsmouth² for good. Mr Vaughan³ gave us some mapping⁴ first class* and had a few games. We felt that we had learned something afterwards. We then fell in for dismissal.⁵

*I omitted this for the previous week when he brought of prismatic compass⁶

Editorial comments for 11th October 1944

1. See note 4 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Tony Treadwell.
2. Tony Treadwell's father worked in the navy and may have been involved with the Torpedo Factory which had a base in Portsmouth.
3. See note 3 for the 27th September 1944 regarding Mr. Vaughan.
4. See note 5 for 28th March 1944 regarding 1st Class Mapping.
5. With the departure of Tony Treadwell, the Peewit Patrol probably now consisted of PL Alan Jubber, Second Roy Farling, Maurice Offord. James Caw and Ian Wallace.
6. Presumably Mr. Vaughan gave instruction on the use of a prismatic compass during the meeting held on the 4th October 1944

18th October 1944.

The patrol scribe¹ was ill and so is unable to put in a report. (Hurrah!!!!!!)

Editorial comments for 18th October 1944

1. *It is believed that Maurice Offord was the patrol scribe.*

25th October 1944

Mr. Vaughan¹ took the meeting and after patrol corners² where we did nothing much except a little second Class Ambulance³. We had games next then settled down to a campfire⁴. We then had the announcements and we were then dismissed.

Editorial comments for 25th October 1944

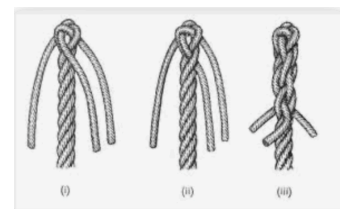
1. *See note 3 for the 27th September 1944 regarding Mr. Vaughan.*
2. *See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.*
3. *See Note 11 for the 8th January 1943 covering the 2nd Class Test on Ambulance/First Aid.*
4. *See note 12 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding indoor campfires.*

3rd November 1944

Mr. Vaughan¹ brought along with him a man by the name of Mr. Maloy². (I don't know correct way of spelling the name). After flag break and inspection had been completed, we had some games. Mr Malloy then took the troop for 1st class pioneering³. The piece he dealt with was the back splice⁴. We then had a campfire⁵ and we were then Dismissed.

Editorial comments 3rd November 1944

1. *See note 3 for the 27th September 1944 regarding Mr. Vaughan.*
2. *Mr. Maloy (or Malloy) visited the troop regularly for over a month, but there were no further references to him in the Peewit Patrol Log beyond the 16th December 1944. The AGM of the District Scout Executive in May 1945 refers to a Mr. Malloy being involved with the Fire Shield Competition, but it is not known whether this is the same person.*
3. *The 1st Class Pioneering Test involved completing a sheer lashing, back and eye splices, the Fireman's Chair knot, and the man harness knot.*
4. *The back splice was used to secure the end of a rope to stop it fraying. A crown knot was formed first, then the free rope strands were threaded back into the rope beneath the crown knot.*
5. *See note 12 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding indoor campfires.*



10th November 1944

Mr. Vaughan¹ brought Mr. Malloy² and a Canadian³ with him. When flag break and inspection were completed, we had some games. Then the troop was split up into

sections. Mr Maloy took us for 1st class pioneering⁴, the eye splice, man harness and fireman's chair being the ones we studied. We then had some games and then we were given a talk on scouting in Canada by the Canadian. We then fell in for Dismissal.

Editorial comments for 10th November 1944

1. See note 3 for the 27th September 1944 regarding Mr. Vaughan.
2. See note 2 for the 3rd November 1944 regarding Mr. Maloy (or Malloy).
3. It is not known who this was, although it is highly likely that he was a serviceman.
4. The 1st Class Pioneering Test involved completing a sheer lashing, back splice, eye splice, the Fireman's Chair knot, and the Man Harness knot.

17th November 1944

After flag break and inspection, the games turned up. This warmed us up. We went to patrol corners¹ where Maurice² practised 1st class pioneering³. Mr Maloy⁴ was not here. We then had some more games. (All there except Campbell^{5,6}). We had a campfire⁷ at the end where raffle tickets were given out in aid of the post-war fund. We hold a mock trial next week as in Scouting for Boys⁸. Parts were given out. Alan⁹ was a defender; Roy¹⁰ the copper, Maurice² the clerk, Ian¹¹ one of the jury. We then dismissed.

Editorial comments for 17th November 1944

1. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.
2. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
3. The 1st Class Pioneering Test involved completing a sheer lashing, back splice, eye splice, the Fireman's Chair knot, and the Man Harness knot.
4. See note 2 for the 3rd November 1944 regarding Mr. Maloy (or Malloy).
5. This may well be Campbell Conn, in which case he may have been transferred to the Peewit Patrol as a result of Tony Treadwell's departure.
6. Campbell Conn joined the Troop on the 20th 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 70th. He was placed in the Fox patrol 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. He may well have been transferred from the Fox Patrol to the Peewit Patrol in October 1944. A boy with the Christian name 'Campbell' was certainly in the Patrol at that point. 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.
7. See note 12 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding indoor campfires.
8. Holding a mock trial was one of BP's ideas as an alternative to holding a debate. A Scouter or Patrol leader acts as the judge and then other roles are allocated to the Scouts (prisoner, police constable, witnesses, counsel for prisoner, counsel for prosecution, foreman and jury. The story in Scouting for Boys called "Winter's Stob" or the "Elsdon Murder" (Scout Yarn No. 2) was recommended as a good subject for a

trial. Alternatively, one of the Stories from the 'Scout' – a weekly publication for Scouts at the time – could be used.

9. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 15/16 in 1944.

10. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Roy Farling.

11. See note 12 for the 2nd June 1944 regarding Ian Wallace.

24th November 1944

Mr. Maloy¹ came tonight. After the usual opening ceremonies, we had some games. Then patrol corners². The second class³ scouts round Mr Maloy. He showed the short splice⁴ as a novelty. Maurice⁵ passed part of 1st Class pioneering⁶ - only back splice⁷ and sheer lashing⁸ to do next week. We then held the court⁹, which turned out to be a flop as the exams held everyone's attention¹⁰. We decided to try again in 14 days time. Roy¹¹ and Campbell¹² absent¹³. Dismissal.

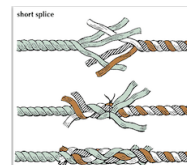
Editorial comments for 24th November 1944

1. See note 2 for the 3rd November 1944 regarding Mr. Maloy (or Malloy).

2. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'.

3. The 2nd Class Badge was the second badge in the progressive Scout Training Scheme which involved gaining the tenderfoot, 2nd Class, 1st Class and King's Scout Badges. Normally Scouts could gain the 2nd Class Badge in about a year or two.

4. The short splice was one of the simpler splices and involved splicing the ends of two separate ropes together.

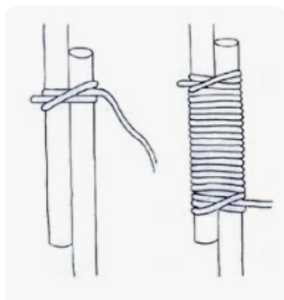


5. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.

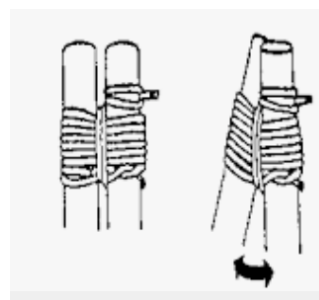
6. The 1st Class Pioneering Test involved completing a sheer lashing, back splice, eye splice, the Fireman's Chair knot, and the Man Harness knot.

7. See note 4 for the 3rd November 1944 regarding a back splice.

8. A sheer lashing was used to lash two parallel poles together. There were two types of sheer lashing. If the poles were to be kept parallel to each other (as in a flagpole), no frapping turns were added. If the poles were to be 'swivelled' to form the top of an A frame, frapping turns were added.



Sheer lashing without frapping



Sheer lashing with frapping

9. See note 8 for the 17th November 1944 regarding the 'Mock Trial' or 'Court'.

10. Presumably this means that everyone was focusing on exams over the last week and had no time to prepare for the mock trial.
11. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Roy Farling.
12. See note 6 for the 17th November 1944 regarding Campbell Conn.
13. This implies that Alan Jubber, Maurice Offord and Ian Wallace were present from the Peewit Patrol.

1st December 1944

Alan¹ and Maurice² brought books and some toys which they have been making for the post war fund sale³ which is to be held on the 9th. When the flag had been broken and inspection held, we had some games. We then went into patrol corners⁴. The second class⁵ scouts went with Mr. Maloy⁶ for pioneering⁷. We did some fancy knots. Maurice passed 1st Class pioneering⁸ tonight. We then fell in for dismissal. Everyone was present except Campbell^{9,10}

Editorial comments for 1st December 1944

1. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 15/16 in 1944.
2. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
3. This was a Sale of Work that was organized by the District to take place at Finnart School at 2.30 pm on the 9th December. It was the first fund-raising event aimed at raising funds for the District's 'Three Year Plan' – a scheme that had been initiated by Acting DC James Swan to rejuvenate and expand Grenock Scouting after the war. About £200 was raised at the Sale of Work. The Three-Year Plan began in September 1947, by which time a sum of over £1000 had been raised (equivalent in value to £56,000 today - as of 2024)
4. See note 9 for the 8th January 1943 regarding 'Patrol Corners'
5. See note 3 for the 24th November 1944 regarding the 2nd Class badge.
6. See note 2 for the 3rd November 1944 regarding Mr. Maloy (or Malloy).
7. The 2nd Class Pioneering test involved a Scout demonstrating that he could do a) square and diagonal lashings, and b) a timber hitch, rolling hitch and fisherman's knot.
8. The 1st Class Pioneering Test involved completing a sheer lashing, back splice, eye splice, the Fireman's Chair knot, and the Man Harness knot.
9. See note 6 for the 17th November 1944 regarding Campbell Conn.
10. In other words, those attending from the Peewit Patrol were Alan Jubber, Roy Farling, Maurice Offord and Ian Wallace.

9th December 1944.

After flag break and inspection, we had a few games. Mr. Maloy¹ then took us for 1st class pioneering². We are learning more than the 1st class requirements. We then had some more games. Mr Vaughan³ led us in prayer⁴ and we were dismissed.

Editorial comments for 9th December 1944

1. See note 2 for the 3rd November 1944 regarding Mr. Maloy (or Malloy).
2. The 1st Class Pioneering Test involved completing a sheer lashing, back splice, eye splice, the Fireman's Chair knot, and the Man Harness knot.
3. See note 3 for the 27th September 1944 regarding Mr. Vaughan.
4. This appears to be one of very few occasions when a prayer was said at the end of the meeting.

16th December 1944

Much the same as last week with Mr. Maloy¹ present to continue our course in knotting with him. Mr Vaughan² intimated no Scouts for next two weeks. Party³ on 5th January. We were then dismissed.

Editorial comments for 16th December 1944

1. See note 2 for the 3rd November 1944 regarding Mr. Maloy (or Malloy).
2. See note 3 for the 27th September 1944 regarding Mr. Vaughan.
3. The 70th traditionally held a Xmas party in December or January.

22nd of December 1944

No Scouts

27th of December 1944

No Scouts.

1945

5th January 1945 The Party!!!¹

After flag break and inspection, we had games to get rid of any fat, ready for the feed. After exhausting ourselves with games, we filled ourselves to overflowing with food.²

The patrols then acted their patrol stunts³. They then had a campfire⁴ and were dismissed.

Editorial comments for 5th January 1945

- 1. It was traditional for the 70th to hold a party close to Xmas. Previous ones had been held on the 15th December 1939, 20th December 1940, 16th January 1942, 23rd December 1942 and 7th January 1944.*
- 2. Considering that war-time rationing was still in place, it would have been interesting to know what was available for the feast. Presumably, all items of the feast were contributed by the families of Scouts attending.*
- 3. These were not defined, but were probably similar if not identical to what was performed in previous parties.*
- 4. See note 12 for the 22nd January 1943 regarding indoor campfires.*

12th January 1945

“Scribe”¹ was not present.

Editorial comments for 12th January 1945

- 1. The Patrol Scribe for the Peewit Patrol was almost certainly Maurice Offord.*

19th of January 1945

After waiting for the key, we decided to have a wide game¹ while waiting. The snow was on the ground, which made it all the more exciting. We then had indoor games for the rest of the night. This was Mr. Vaughan’s² last night³. We were then dismissed.

Editorial comments for 19th January 1945

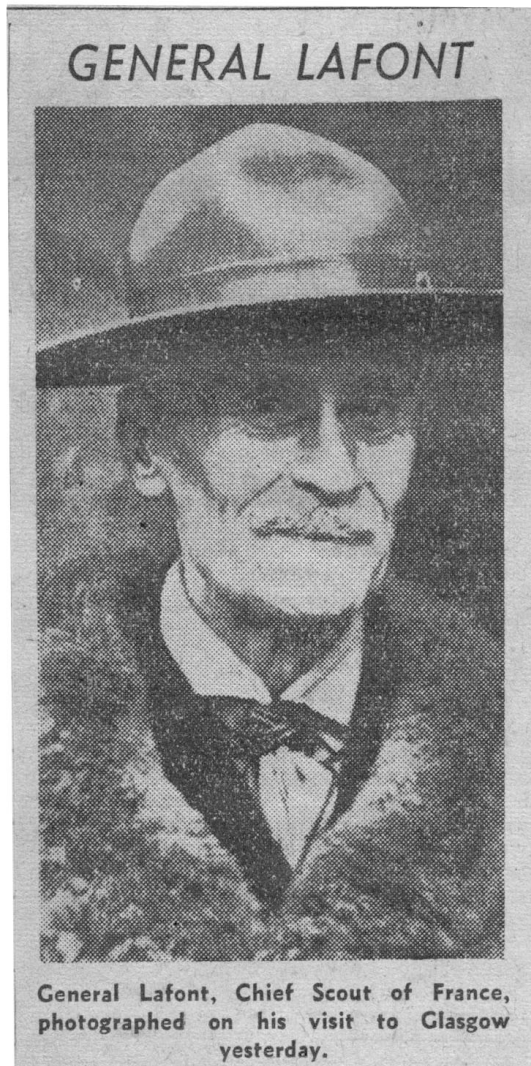
- 1. Wide games were usually rather boisterous and provided excuses for the proverbial ‘rammy’.*
- 2. See note 3 for the 27th September 1944 regarding Mr. Vaughan.*
- 3. Mr. Vaughan clearly made a very good impression on the Scouts during his short period with the 70th and his departure was probably much regretted. It is believed that he was a serviceman who left because he was transferred to another location.*

26th January 1945

No Scouts. Everyone sledging.

Editorial comments for 26th January 1945

January 1945 was a very cold month with cold northerly winds blowing over the country from the 4th January to the 16th January, accompanied by snow and frost. A severe gale hit the country during the 18th and 19th January and this was followed by a period of very cold temperatures between the 19th and 30th January. The temperature at Dalwhinnie on the 25th January was -19°C.



SCOUTS' JAMBOREE

**France's Enthusiasm Over
Paris Event**

French Boy Scouts are enthusiastically making plans for the sixth World Jamboree, which, it is hoped, will be held at Senlis, near Paris, in July or August next year, if the war in Europe has come to an end six months before that time.

General Lafont, Chief Scout of France, who visited Glasgow yesterday, told "The Glasgow Herald" that 20,000 Scouts of many nationalities are expected to attend this event, which but for the war would have been held in 1941. Two difficulties—food and transport—had confronted the organisers with serious problems, said General Lafont, but he announced yesterday that the French railways had now stated that they can take the traffic six months after the cessation of hostilities.

The General, who has been attending meetings in London recently with M. Pierre Delsuc, international Scout Commissioner of France, was received at the City Chambers, Glasgow, yesterday by Lord Provost James Welsh. He was the guest of honour at a luncheon of the French Society, at which Sir Patrick Dollan presided, and in the afternoon he visited the Franco-Scottish House. In the evening he addressed Scout and Girl Guide officers.

1 Feb 1941.

Editorial comment: The above cuttings were added by the Maurice Offord in 1st February 1941. The sixth World Jamboree in France actually took place in 1947 and was situated at Moisson to the west of Paris, rather than Senlis to the north of Paris.

Elected Chief 22 Feb 1945

Editorial comment: There is nothing below this comment, suggesting that a newspaper cutting was stuck underneath but fell out over the years.

1st March 1945

CHIEF SCOUT IN GREENOCK

Enthusiastic Welcome

"In the Scouts of the world there is more hope of bringing about understanding and peace in the future than in any other body of men or boys," said Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout, when he visited Greenock last night.

Lord Rowallan was making his first public appearance since becoming Chief Scout, and he got an enthusiastic welcome. The Chief arrived in Greenock at 6.30 by car from Ayrshire. At the Drill Hall, South Street, he was received with great cheering from several hundreds of Scouts and Cubs. The cheering continued for some moments until Mr Jas. J. Swan, district commissioner, made a sign for the young people to give their own yell of welcome. This was done, the lads giving full vent to their feelings.

Immediately the yell was ended a Wolf Cub presented Lord Rowallan with a model of a sailing ship.

TREMENDOUSLY IMPRESSED

Lord Rowallan, who was dressed in a kilt, remarked that he was tremendously impressed with the warmth of the reception accorded him. He fully recognised and appreciated the honour that the Scout Council had conferred on him making him Chief Scout in the wake of such splendid leaders as Lord Robert Baden Powell

and Lord Somers. It was also a tribute to Scotland that he should be given the high honour. He urged the boys to be loyal to their movement. They were all brothers in an organisation of 3½ million boys, and should do their best to keep Scouting on its high pedestal. It was a wonderful experience to be one of the brotherhood, but they would need to do their best to see the realisation of their ideals.

"With your help I am determined not to fail in my duty as your chief," said Lord Rowallan. "We will go forward together in this great game of Scouting and build it up in the post-war years into something bigger and better than it has ever been before. I only pray that God may match me to the task. I am following in the footsteps of leaders whom we all learned to love and respect as men of great achievements."

RECEPTION AT LORNE

The Chief's next call was at the Lorne, where he was met by representative of the Corporation, Girl Guides, Boys' Brigade, and Scout officials. Among those present were Bailie J. Reid Kerr, representing the Provost; ex-Provost Drummond, Boys' Brigade; Miss Duncan, Wolf Cubs; Mrs Willis, Inverkip, Girl Guides; Rev. J. M. Hamilton, Col. David Paterson, Rev. G. Renton Brown, and Mr Colin Finnie.

Rev. Douglas Troup, Acting County Commissioner, presided over the gathering of leaders, parents and others. Several weeks ago, said Mr Troup, Mr Swan suggested that Lord Rowallan should be invited to Greenock to give his views on post-war Scouting. They never thought that their guest would be coming among them as Chief Scout. It was an honour they all appreciated, and it was a great privilege for them to welcome him on his first public appearance as Chief Scout. The Scout Council had made a good choice in selecting a Scotsman for the post.

Bailie J. Reid Kerr welcomed Lord Rowallan on behalf of the community. Greenock felt proud, he said, at being the first town to welcome him as Chief of one of the greatest brotherhoods of boys ever formed.

Mr James J. Swan, who outlined post-war plans for Scouts in Greenock and Gourrock, expressed great pleasure in having Lord Rowallan with them. It was a memorable night for the movement, and they would remember it with great pleasure.

GREAT QUALITIES

Lord Rowallan, who was received with much cheering on rising to address the company of about 500, said he was tremendously touched with the welcome. Scouting provided a common ground for all races and all creeds to meet. Their job in Scouting was to bring nearer the ideal of their founder, Baden Powell—brotherhood and peace and good will among the nations of the world.

One of the great qualities of Scouting was its international aspect. When he was in France in 1941 he was struck with the number of Scouts engaged in doing good turns. When he made himself known as a Scout he was no longer a foreign soldier, but a brother to those lads who were putting their Scouting into practice. Scouting, he said, was a boys' game, but a man's job.

Col. David Paterson, president of Greenock Scout Association, proposed votes of thanks to various speakers.

Editorial comment: Maurice Offord and Arthur Blake were among the Scouts welcoming the Chief Scout at the drill hall in South Street.

2nd February 1945

Nothing but another wide game. We are getting a bit sick of wide games.

Editorial comments for 2nd February 1945

This represents rather an abrupt change of attitude compared with the 19th January 1945.

9th February 1945

No scouts because hall is being used by choir of the church.

Editorial comments for 9th February 1945

It would appear that the Troop was 'drifting' during January and February. This might indicate a lack of available leaders for troop nights.

16th February 1945

While the rest of the Troop were playing another wide game¹, I helped Arthur^{2,3} with his Tenderfoot⁴. We then played some indoor games. We were then dismissed.⁵

Editorial comments for 16th February 1945

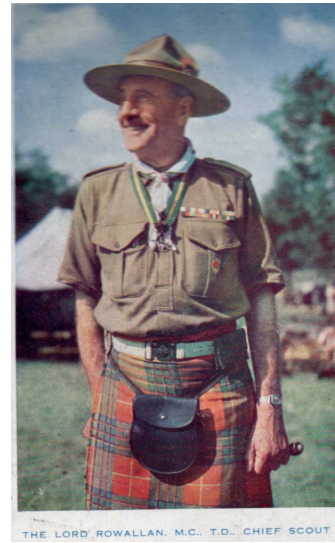
- 1. Considering previous entries, this was probably written with a sigh of resignation.*
- 2. This is the first mention of 'Arthur'. The fact that he was on his Tenderfoot indicates that he may well have joined the Troop (and the Peewit Patrol), if not on that evening, within the last week or two. It is believed that 'Arthur' was Arthur Blake (see note 3 below).*
- 3. Arthur Blake (Jock) was born in 1933 and lived at 119 Newark Street, so he was aged 11/12 in 1945. He passed his Tenderfoot on 1st June 1945 and attended the Chief Scouts visit to Greenock on 1st March 1945. Unfortunately, there is very little else in the troop records covering his Scouting experiences. Arthur himself recalled Alan Jubber being his PL while Alan Jubber remembered giving Arthur lifts home on the cross bar of his bike until a policeman intervened. Arthur also recalled Maurice Offord taking over as PL of the Peewit Patrol and teaching him how to tie knots blindfold and behind his back. Arthur spent about a year in the 70th but had to leave the Scouts as he went to Gordonstoun Boarding School for four years. He then trained and qualified as a dentist (following in his father's footsteps). He had a dental practice in Greenock then Dunoon, where Wilson Hill was one of his patients. When he eventually returned, he moved to Normandy, France.*
- 4. The Tenderfoot Badge was the first Badge in the progressive Scout Training Scheme which involved gaining the Tenderfoot, 2nd Class, 1st Class and King's Scout Badges. The various tests involved in the Tenderfoot Badge included knowing and understanding the Scout Promise and the 10 Scout laws; knowing Scout Signs and Salutes; knowing the composition and history of the Union Jack and how to fly it; knowing uses for a Scout Staff; and knowing how to tie a reef knot, sheet bend, clove hitch, bowline, round turn and two half hitches, and a sheephank.*
- 5. The Peewit Patrol at this stage probably consisted of PL Alan Jubber, Second Eric Farling, Maurice Offord, Campbell Conn, Ian Wallace and Arthur Blake.*

22nd February 1945

Lord Rowallan elected new Chief Scout.

Editorial comments for 16th February 1945

Lord Rowallan KT, KBE, MC, TD was born Thomas Godfrey Poison Corbett in 1895. He served in the British Army at Gallipoli in 1915 and on the Western Front in 1918 where he earned the Military Cross. In 1939, he was part of the British Expeditionary Force sent to France and was evacuated from Cherbourg when the Germans overran France. In terms of Scouting, he was appointed District Commissioner for North-West Ayrshire in 1922, then Scottish Headquarters Commissioner for leader training in 1944. In 1945, he was appointed Chief Scout of the United Kingdom, British Commonwealth and Empire until 1959. At that point, he became Governor of Tasmania until 1963. He then retired to his family estate in Scotland and died at Rowallan Castle near Kilmarnock in 1977.



23rd February 1945

Maurice¹ and Roy² and Ginger³ present. After flag break and inspection, another wide game was played, during which Maurice got Ginger through his Kim's Game⁴ and Compass⁵. Ian Wallace or Ginger passed his Kim's Game and compass for his Second Class badge.

Editorial comments for 23rd February 1945

- 1. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.*
- 2. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Roy Farling.*
- 3. See note 12 for the 2nd June 1944 regarding Ian Wallace (Ginger).*
- 4. Kim's Game was one of the more common games played during the period 1939-1945, partly because it was part of the Observation Test in the Second Class Badge. The game involved showing the Scouts 24 objects for a minute. The objects were hidden and the Scouts had to write down all the objects they could remember. To pass the test, 16 objects had to be correctly remembered.*
- 5. The Compass test in the 2nd Class Badge required a Scout to identify the 16 principal points of the compass, and also demonstrate that he could use a compass to go in a particular direction.*

Thursday 1st March 1945

Maurice¹ and Arthur² went to see Lord Rowallan³, the new Chief Scout.

Editorial comments for 1st March 1945

- 1. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.*
- 2. See note 3 for the 16th February 1945 regarding Arthur Blake.*
- 3. See note 3 for the 22nd February 1945 regarding Lord Rowallan.*

4. Lord Rowallan had agreed in January 1945 to attend a meeting that was being held by Jim Swan at the Lorne on the 1st March 1945 regarding Greenock's post war 3-year plan. When his appointment as Chief Scout was announced on the 22nd February, it soon became clear that that his first appointment as Chief Scout would be to Greenock. This resulted in some rapid rearrangements for his visit. When the day came, Lord Rowallan arrived at 6.0pm at the drill hall in South Street to be greeted by several hundred Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs (including Maurice Offord and Arthur Blake. He received a loud cheer when he emerged from his car then the Wolf Cubs greeted him with a 'yell' (probably the Grand Howl). A Wolf Cub from the 7th then presented him with a model of a sailing ship. The Chief Scout gave a short address and stated that they were all brothers in a movement of 3.5 million boys and everyone was to do their best to keep Scouting on a high pedestal. After this, Lord Rowallan attended the previously scheduled meeting on the Three year Plan where and stated that Scouting was a 'boys game but a mans job.' At the later AGM held in May, Lord Rowallan's visit to Greenock on the 1st March was described as the highlight of the year.

2nd March 1945

After flag break and inspection, John¹ give us games, games and more games until we were dismissed.

Editorial comments for 2nd March 1945

1. See note 3 of the 17th September 1943 regarding ASM William J.C. Young.

9th March 1945

Scribe¹ not present.

Editorial comments for 9th March 1945

1. It is believed that Maurice Offord was Scribe of the Peewit Patrol Log.

16th March 1945

Nothing but games so most of us fell out and did work¹. I² helped Ginger³ with Second Class Signalling⁴. Alan⁵, Roy⁶ and Maurice⁷ had a trio with us⁸. It was not bad!! seeing that we weren't chased home!!

Editorial comments for 16th March 1945

1. This suggests that the Peewit Patrol was dissatisfied with a heavy emphasis on games and wide games since the start of the year and wanted to make progress in badgework.

2. It is believed that Maurice Offord was Scribe of the Peewit Patrol Log.

3. See note 12 for the 2nd June 1944 regarding Ian Wallace (Ginger).

4. In order to pass the Signalling Test for the 2nd Class Badge, a Scout had to know the semaphore or morse sign for every letter in the alphabet and for numerals. In addition, he had to be able to send and read a simple message, as well as understand the use of the 'calling up' sign and its answer, the general answer, the 'end of message' sign and its answer, and the 'erase' signal.

5. See note 2 for the 8th January 1943 regarding PL Alan Jubber who was aged 15/16 in 1944.
6. See note 3 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Second Roy Farling.
7. See note 5 for the 8th January 1943 regarding Maurice Offord.
8. It is not clear what is meant here. One possibility is that they performed something at Campfire.

23rd March 1945

Only Roy¹ and Maurice² present. Maurice with 3 other boys³ laid a track⁴ but nobody followed⁵. We then played the piano⁶ and played a few games. John Young⁷ then dismissed us.

30th March 1945.

No Scouts. Good Friday.

6th April 1945.

No Scouts. Gang Show.^{1,2}

Editorial comments for 6th April 1945

1. The Committee for the 1945 Gang Show was made up of Mr. Jim Swan, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Salmon, and Miss Tulloch. The event was held at the Lady Alice School Hall on the 5th, 6th and 7th April and was the last of a series of Gang Shows that started during the war. A profit of £32 was made on the 1945 Gang Show. (Source: Minutes of District Executive Meetings).
2. It is not known whether the Troop was playing a supporting role in this year's Gang Show (as they did on the 2nd April 1943) or whether they went en masse to watch the Gang Show.

13th April 1945.

No officers¹ present, so we had the characteristic games, rammies² etc. No work³ being done. PLs do their best to keep things going without much success.⁴

Editorial comments for 13th April 1945

1. See note 6 for the 8th January 1943 regarding the terms 'Orderly' and 'Officer'.
2. 'Rammies' usually involved physical struggles of some sort or other – British Bulldog being the classic example.
3. 'Work' usually meant 'Patrol Corners' or 'Training and Testing' in the various Scouting skills required to pass the 2nd and 1st Class Badges.
4. There is a note of foreboding in this entry, which probably reflects that the Troop had been struggling to find leaders prepared to run troop meetings since the start of the year. By the start of 1945, it was clear to

most people that the war was nearing its end and this was reflected by an ongoing exodus of workers and servicemen away from the District as they were transferred or redeployed. As a result, the supply of temporary leaders that had been so crucial in maintaining Greenock Scouting through the war years steadily dwindled. The years 1945-1947 were to prove more of a challenge to Greenock Scouting than the war years themselves as this represented a period when Scouters were in very short supply until ex-Scouters eventually returned from the Forces.

20th April 1945.

Still nobody in charge. Everything at the brink of destruction.¹ Some private instruction done by a few willing hands².

Editorial comment for 20th April 1945

1. See note 4 for the 13th April 1945 regarding the challenges facing Scouting at the end of the war.
2. Presumably this refers to some of the older Scouts (such as Maurice Offord himself) trying to train the younger Scouts.

27th April 1945

McDougall¹ looked in but cleared out again². Arthur³ making progress with his tenderfoot⁴. A bit slow though though. Still games, more games etc.⁵

Editorial comments for 27th April 1945

1. See note 5 for the 11th June 1943 regarding Robin MacDougall.
2. The way this is expressed suggests that the Scribe (Maurice) was pretty frustrated.
3. See note 3 for the 16th February 1945 regarding Arthur Blake.
4. See note 4 for the 16th February 1945 regarding the Tenderfoot Badge.
5. It is interesting to note that, popular though games have always been with Scouts, Scouts such as Maurice Offord clearly expected more from Scouting than that. There was a light at the end of the tunnel approaching though.

4th May 1945.

Wilson¹ brought along a naval officer to run the troop^{2,3}. He (Mr. Williams⁴) promptly began to get to know us *and* get some instruction done. He then spun several yarns.

Editorial comments for 4th May 1945

1. See Note 9 for the 15th January 1943 regarding Scout Master Wilson Hill.
2. This shows that Wilson was still serious about keeping the troop running despite being unable to attend troop meetings on a regular basis since the summer of 1942. It is believed that this was a result of being transferred to the Torpedo Factory establishment at Alexandria, which probably occurred in 1942. It is not known whether he stayed in Alexandria during the week and returned to Greenock at weekends or commuted on a daily basis. Either way, this would have clearly made it very difficult for him to attend Troop meetings.

3. The arrival of Mr. Williams was clearly a Godsend for the Troop and he had an immediate impact on the programme which must have done wonders for morale. Oral evidence indicates that he was very popular with the troop during his time as Acting Scout Master.

4. Lieutenant Anthony (Tony) Williams was a member of the Royal Navy Reserve and was serving on the aircraft carrier HMS Pretoria Castle - a converted liner that was stationed on the Clyde and was used to train navy pilots in carrier landings and take offs near Arran. Tony had written a letter to DC Jim Swan stating that he and other ex Scouters serving on the Pretoria Castle wished to volunteer their services to Greenock Troops for as long as they were stationed on the Clyde. Oral evidence from Matt Neilson (who was in the 70th at this time) reveals that Tony was in his twenties when he arrived at the 70th and had been a Scouter in a Sea Scout Troop based at Banstead, Surrey. He was extremely enthusiastic, especially when it came to water activities. He remained with the 70th until he was transferred or decommissioned, possibly in March 1946. He then returned to Banstead where his family ran a business and was registered as Scout Master of the 6th Banstead Scout group from March 1946 until April 1947. In the summer of 1946, he invited three Scouts from the 70th to camp with the Banstead Scouts at Corfe Castle near Weymouth. The invitation was repeated in 1947 and three 70th Scouts camped with the Banstead Scouts in the Isle of Wight. It is not known what happened to Tony Williams after 1947.



11th May 1945

Scribe absent.

18th May 1945

Patrol Scribe still absent.

Editorial comment for 11 and 18th May 1945

It is highly likely that the Patrol Scribe was Maurice Offord. It is possible that he was studying for school exams during this period.

25th May 1945

Patrol Scribe¹ present! After flag break, we had some games, then we got down to some real work² on 1st and 2nd Class and Tenderfoot³. We then had some more games. Then after a wee pep talk⁴, we were dismissed.

1st June 1945

After flag break, we played some games after which we did some serious work¹, during which time Arthur² passed his Tenderfoot^{3,4}. We then had another game, then more work then we fell in for dismissal.

Editorial comments for 1st June 1945

- 1. 'Work' usually meant 'Patrol Corners' or 'Training and Testing' in the various Scouting skills required to pass the 2nd and 1st Class Badges.*
- 2. See note 3 for the 16th February 1945 regarding Arthur Blake.*
- 3. See note 4 for the 16th February 1945 regarding the Tenderfoot Badge.*
- 4. It is believed that Arthur Blake joined in February 1945. Therefore, it took him four months to complete the Tenderfoot Badge. Typically, Scouts passed their Tenderfoot in under a month. The fact that Arthur took four months was almost certainly not his fault, but instead an indication of the lack of Scouters during the first half of the year. Only Scouters could pass the Scouts on their Tenderfoot and 2nd Class tests, so if they were infrequently present, the Scouts made little progress. It is perhaps no coincidence that Arthur completed his Tenderfoot once Tony Williams arrived on the scene.*

8th June 1945

After flag break and a game, we had a discussion¹ whether we should reorganise the troop or not, into one senior and two junior patrols^{2,3}. The Court of Honour⁴ then decided, during which time the rest played games. The motion was carried⁵ and we were dismissed. The Navy was out in force. Two officers and two ratings being present^{6,7}

Editorial comments for 8th June 1945

- 1. This was probably a discussion initiated by Tony Williams which initially involved all the Scouts and marked a determination on Tony's part to move forward with more confidence.*
- 2. The idea of having one senior and two junior patrols might have come from the Scouts themselves and might have been influenced by the Troop forming such patrols on the 13th February 1942. Indeed, this was when the Peewit Patrol was initially created to include Scouts of similar age from the Cardwell Bay area. Alan Jubber and Roy Farling were members of that Patrol when it was formed and may well have been supporters of a similar reorganisation in June 1945.*
- 3. The Troop still consisted of four patrols on the 9th June of 1944 and it seems likely that numbers remained steady until the end of the year. Numbers probably dropped during the first half of 1945 given the lack of*

Scouters during that period. Therefore, it is not surprising that three patrols were being considered rather than four. Nevertheless, it is perhaps impressive that numbers had not fallen more drastically and that there were still sufficient numbers for three patrols.

- 4. See note 9 for the 19th March 1943 regarding the 'Court of Honour'.*
- 5. Unfortunately no records survive to identify the new Patrols and the Scouts within them.*
- 6. It is highly likely that these were shipmates of Tony Williams.*
- 7. The weekly log entries stop at this point. As a result, it is not known whether the Peewit Patrol was disbanded as a result of the proposed changes to form three patrols. It is also not known who the PLs of those Patrols were. There is some evidence to suggest that Alan Jubber and Roy Farling may have resigned during the summer of 1945 and that Maurice Offord took over as Patrol Leader of one of the junior Patrols. Eric Phillips might also have been one of the PLs during the 1945-46 session.*

FLAURA ET FAUNA

COMPETITION

BASED ON NATURALIST, FORESTER AND OTHER BADGES.

DATE OF COMPETITION~~16~~ April to ~~30~~ September

RULES

DESCRIPTION

The competition consists of ten parts, of which six are to be attempted- Three from Section "A", and three from Section "B".

SUBMISSION.

When each part is completed, it should be handed to **Mr. Chalmers** with the following particulars:-

- 1) Patrol Nom-de-Plume,
- 2) Number in Patrol,
- 3) Section,
- 4) Part Number.

Patrols may *make* one attempt only at each part.

MARKS.

Each part will be marked out of sixty (60), the total marks obtainable being five hundred (500).

RESULTS.

Final results will be announced on **15 October**. Results obtained in each part will be issued, from time to time, in the clubroom.

The ruling of **S.M. Hill** will be taken as final in the event of a dispute.

NOTE

The rules and or the parts of this competition are liable to addition and or modification without notice.

SECTION A

Part N°.

- ✓ 1. Make a collection of 30 different species of wild flowers, ferns, &/or grasses, dried and mounted, giving all information.

- 2. Make a collection of leaves of 30 different species of trees, dried and mounted, giving all information.

- ✓ 3. Make a collection of photographic impressions, or carbon expressions, or sketches of leaves of 15 different species of trees. Giving all information.

- ✓ 4. Make a collection of bark or twigs of 15 different species of trees, preserved and mounted, giving all information¹.

- 5. Collection of fruit, herbs, mosses etc. required by the government for war work².

NOTES

- 1. Different from Part N° 2.

- 2. When submitting, collection to authorities, enclose S.A.E. and ask that weight received be stated, and posted to you. This should be handed in, in lieu of article or collection.

SECTION B

Part No.

1. Collection of articles, useful and/or ornamental, made² by the Patrol from natural media¹.
- ✓ 2. Two collection of “gadgets” suitable for camp or club room, made² by the patrol from natural media¹.
3. Twigcraft.^{1,2}
- ✓ 4. Collection of plaster casts of 15 different species of birds &/or animals, giving all information.
- ✓ 5. Make a fire board and a light from natural media²

NOTES

1. One article per member of patrol. Each article to be different.
2. The only tool allowed is Scout knife. The use of twine for lashings and paintings is permitted. Glue is not.

Editorial Comment

The above is a document that was enclosed within the Peewit Patrol Log and appears to be a project that Mr. Chalmers set the Patrols to tackle over the summer of 1943. There are 6 ticks on this document which suggest that the Peewit Patrol carried out those tasks. However, there is no evidence of the competition being judged and marked. The work carried out by the patrols was meant to be handed in to Mr. Chalmers by the 30th September, but as he had left the troop on the 3rd July, it would have had to be handed in to Wilson Hill, who may well have been too busy to judge it. Some of the wording in the document appears rather too formal. This might reflect Mr. Chalmers approach to leadership in general. However, that is a highly speculative conclusion to make.

