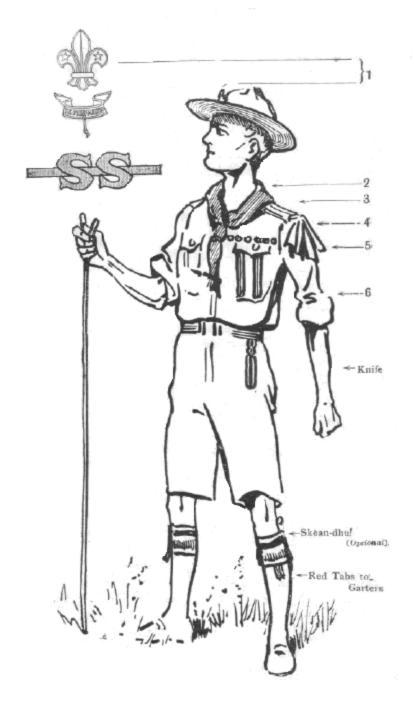


1918

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A ROVER MATE.

Rover-Mate's Hat Badge	1
Troop Colour Neckerchief	2
Green Shoulder Straps with ROVERS	
-in Yellow	3
Shoulder Knot	4
Service Stars-Cubs-Scouts-Rovers	5
Mate's Stripes (red)	6

"ROVERS"

- 1. Wolf Cubs.
- 2. Scouts. SeaScouts
- 3. Land Rover-Scouts Rover Sea-Scouts

FOREWORD.

- "ROVERS are the natural corollary of Wolf Cubs, and,
- " as in the latter case, remain part of the Troop. The
- " necessity for them arises in the need for extended and
- " separate training for the older boy, in order that he may
- "find fresh activities, such as will retain him, in the Move-
- " ment. While assisting the Scout in training him for his
- " life work, it forms at the same time a preparatory training
- " ground for future Scoutmasters, the Rover being in the
- " meanwhile utilised as an Instructor in his selected subjects.
- "The voluntary classes thus formed should be of value to the
- " Education Authorities, under the new Education Bill. and
- " invaluable to the older Scout for the new conditions of life
- " after the War."

(THE CHIEF SCOUT)

ROVERS should run in close touch with the SCOUTS FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

"Scouting for Boys" Is the foundation of all that follows: and the ROVER RULES are intended to suggest extensions of the meaning of that book, applicable more particularly to adolescents and young men, rather than to boys.

1. WHY A SENIOR DIVISION IS WANTED.

It is obvious that just as the boy of 8-11 is constitutionally different and requires different training from the boy of 11-15, so the older lad, developing into manhood, requires a separate education and treatment of his own. The loss from the Scout Movement of many of these lads. just as they become of most use and enter a critical age is due, not to their having become tired of Scouting, but to the constant repetition, without novelty, of the old Tests and games. The older lads want to do bigger things, to do things as men do them, and to have more vigorous

Scouting work than that which is applicable to the lower mental and physical capacity of the younger boys.

Older Patrol Leaders, whose business hours and attendances at Evening Schools make it very difficult for them to devote all the time that is necessary to the regular training of their younger Scouts, can be helped and retained in the Scout Brotherhood without loss of rank by joining a Rover Patrol. They can there be given definite opportunities of service, as the S. M. may consider best.

2. REASONS FOR STARTING:

To help the Scoutmaster, where he desires to use the scheme: for the following purposes:-

- (a) To give a helping hand to Scouts approaching manhood, and to retain them under good influences at the critical time of their lives.
- (b) To get back to the Movement Scouts who have left, including Sailors and Soldiers who have been released from Service.
- (c) To rope in the boy of 15 or over ~ho has never been a Scout before.
- (d) To give the older boy a higher standard to aim at and to open to him a series of tests which will help him in his career.

3. RANK AND TITLE.

"ROVER SCOUTS" IS THE NAME OF THE SENIOR BRANCH OF THE MOVEMENT ENROLLED UNDER RULE 8. Rovers will be formed into Patrols as in the case of the Scouts. Such Patrols may be lettered or named after heroes of history.

The "Patrol leader" will be called the "MATE."

A Rover Scout, after being duly registered and enrolled takes rank with a P.L. of Scouts.

4. THE MATE.

The Mate of the Rover Patrol will act as its "Captain in games", club arrangements, athletics, public activities, studies, etc. He will be elected to that position by the Patrol, subject to the Scoutmaster's approval.

5. SECOND MATE.

A Second may be appointed by a Mate of the Rovers as his assistant.

6. HOW TO START.

It is most desirable that a Rover Patrol, or Troop, should be run *in close connection* with the Scout Troop, just as is the Wolf Cub Pack. It is best to start in a small way, with one Patrol.

If existing Patrol leaders are of the right age and standard they may be formed at once into a Rover Patrol, and need not thereby give up their position as Patrol leader in their old Patrols; but it is a good thing to open the way for efficient Seconds to promotion to Patrol leader, while the old Patrol leader (now a Rover) can act as a "big brother" to the younger one, and help him to master his job.

The Rover Patrol must have its own "meeting night": this at first may prove a difficulty; but a solution can be found in the "Rovers" meeting after the Scout Troop has finished their evening's work.

To an already overworked Scoutmaster it might sound impossible to find more time for the training of Rovers; but if a definite share is given to each Rover in the work of the Troop or Pack, the Scoutmaster will quickly realise of what an amount of work he will find himself relieved.

Unless the Scoutmaster definitely appoints a Rover to some office in the Troop or to instruct a Patrol, he will have no executive power in the Scout Troop.

7. ACTION OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

A Sub-Committee of the L.A. should be appointed to deal with all affairs connected with Rovers.

8. ENROLMENT.

Conditions: A Rover MUST BE over 15 years of age, preferably 15 ½, and must have obtained the rank of Second Class Scout. Promotion and Enrolment are in the hands of the Scoutmaster. *Care should be taken not to enrol* as *Rovers any Scouts* who are not *sufficiently developed physically* to join in the advanced instruction and companionship in games of *young men*. Hence no boy under 15 years should ever be admitted to the Senior Division: it can be only rarely desirable to admit at 15; and a Scoutmaster may (if he thinks it best) fix a higher age for his own Troop, or for individual lads.

A lad who has not heretofore been a Scout may be accepted as a Rover, but he *must first pass* the Tenderfoot and 2nd Class Tests. After passing the Tenderfoot Tests he may wear Rovers' uniform, but not the Rovers' <u>badges</u>, until he attains 2nd Class.

The enrolment should be conducted with impressive ceremony on the lines laid down in "Scouting for Boys": and all so enrolled should repeat the Scouts Promise.

9. PATROL SYSTEM.

The Patrol System should be rigidly adhered to. A Rover Patrol may consist of from 4 to 8.

10. LONE ROVERS.

Where there are not at the moment enough lads to form a Patrol, the Scoutmaster can register a "Lone Rover", who should be attached to the nearest Rover Patrol and join in their activities, until such time as a full Rover Patrol is formed in his own Troop.

11. UNIFORM.

Land Rovers. – The uniform of a Rover is as described in the sketch. He will wear green shoulder straps with the word ROVERS worked thereon in Yellow; a special shoulder knot and a special Hat Badge, consisting of the S.S. Bar, worn on the front of the hat strap; and red garter tabs. A rough "thumb" stick or alpenstock (4 ft. 6 in. or 5 ft. in length) can be carried in place of the staff, and these can be made by the Rovers themselves, as described in 'The Scout '.

Sea Rovers. – The uniform is that of the Sea Scout, as described in the <u>Scouts</u> Rule 23, together with the special Sea Rover Badge consisting of an Anchor in Scarlet worked on blue cloth and worn on the right breast: or <u>alternatively</u> the green shoulder straps described above.

The Rover Mate wears Rover Uniform as described above, with the addition of the full Patrol leader's Badge, and the S.S. Bar on the Hat; and two red vertical stripes on the left pocket.

The Second Mate wears Rover Uniform with a single <u>red</u> vertical stripe on the right side of the pleat on the left Pocket.

A Rover who is also a Patrol Leader of Scouts wears the full Patrol leader's Badge with S.S. bar and two white stripes.

A Rover who is a Second of Scouts wears one white stripe.

Dress Generally. – The importance of smartness and correctness in dress should not be overlooked when training young men, – as tending to increase their own self-respect and the Scout "Esprit-de-Corps".

Scottish Rover Scouts may wear the kilt and sporran in place of shorts.

Scarves of the Troop Colours may be worn.

The Shoulder Knot will be of Red, Yellow and Green. 6 inches in length. and two ribbons of each colour.

12. OFFICERS.

Where a Patrol or Troop of Rovers is attached to a Scout Troop the Scoutmaster is in supreme command over the whole, but he should appoint his Assistant Scoutmasters to take charge as he may deem fit.

13. BADGES.

No Scout Badges except Ambulance, 1st Class, King's Scout Badge and Cornwell Badge – service stars, war service badges, and medals – may be worn. When Rovers have qualified as 1st Class Scouts they will be in a position to earn and wear further appropriate Badges of an advanced standard.

All round cords should be worn if these have been earned: but if the corresponding badges are not worn under this rule, it may be desirable that the. Rover Scout should be in possession of a Certificate showing the Badges for which he has earned his decoration, for production to an Inspecting Commissioner.

The Service Star for Rover Scouts is backed with red cloth. A buttonhole badge with enamelled R. S. is worn when not in uniform. In addition to the Ambulance Badge (mentioned above) the following are of great importance to Rover Scouts and (when passed on a higher standard than applies to the ordinary examinations for Boy Scouts) may be worn by them, namely:

Handyman, Camper, Healthyman (or alternatively Public Health man) and Horseman.

14. "ASSOCIATION" ROVER TROOPS, OR PATROLS.

If in view of the larger number of the older lads available in some areas, it should be desired to start "Association Rover Troops" or "Association Rover Patrols", the concurrence of the Local Association and that of the District Commissioner must be obtained. (Even if an Association Troop is formed, it will always be possible for any Scoutmaster to form a Rover Troop or Patrol in connection with his own Scout Troop, if he so desires.)

If an Association Troop is to be formed every Scoutmaster in the Association who does not propose to form a Rover Troop or Patrol in connection with his own Scout Troop should be invited to give in the names of Scouts over 15 who may have left his Troop.

15. REGISTRATION AND SUPPLY OF BADGES.

Rovers should be registered with the Local Association (on Form S. Rovers) and Badges should be obtained in the same manner exactly as in the case of a Scout Troop. Scoutmasters are, however, invited to inform the Commissioner for Rover-Scouts at Headquarters of the formation of their Rover Troop or Patrol; reports as to their progress will always be welcomed and the Commissioner will be glad to supply any information or advice which Scoutmasters may desire.

Forms in use: - Form R. Nominal Roll.

S. Registration.

16. AMBULANCE BADGE.

The Order of St. John has agreed that Rovers and Scouts under certain conditions, <u>may enter for the examination</u> for the Adult Certificate of that Association at the age of 15; that is, a year younger than the usual standard laid down.

Scoutmasters should submit a list of the names of their Scouts between 15 and 16 who may desire to enter for this examination to The Commissioner for Rover Scouts at Imperial Headquarters, who will communicate with the Secretary of the Order of St. John. It will save trouble to the S. M. if this rule is carefully adhered to.

17. EDUCATION.

Local Associations are strongly recommended to help in the educational side of the training of Rovers by arranging for combined Classes in conjunction with Local Education Authorities. They should also co-operate with Local Employment Bureaux, and keep in touch with Local Employers of Labour.

18. ROVER DENS.

It is very important that special Club Rooms called "Rover Dens" should be provided for Rovers only; these Dens should be under their own management, and should be open every evening.

19. ROVER COURT OF HONOUR.

A special Court of Honour for a Troop of Rovers should be established on the lines prescribed in "Scouting for Boys".

20. ACTIVITIES.

Service is the keynote of Scouting for Rovers. All Rovers should be encouraged to help in every possible way in the running of their own (or other) Troops, or Wolf Cub Packs; thus gaining the practical experience in training Scouts, which helps to fit them for becoming Scoutmasters, in the future; ,they should also be given responsibility in helping their Scoutmaster in Secretarial or other work.

Activities naturally fall under two heads: -

(A) Efficient Public Service to the Community, outside their own Troops.

Patrols can be formed and trained as "Local Aid Detachments" for service, such as the following: –

Provisional Rules For Rover Scouts

Accident First Aiders (for dealing with accidents of every kind, crowds, in raids, etc.).
Assistant Welfare
Officers.

Coast Watchers.

Defence Signallers.
Firemen.
Rocket Apparatus Men.
Special Constables,
Scouts Defence Corps.
Sea Scouts.

When a Rover Patrol becomes efficient to the satisfaction of the Police or other Authority concerned, a Certificate (to be obtained from Headquarters) of such corporate efficiency, will be supplied on the application of the District Commissioner and kept by the Rover Mate, to stand so long as the Patrol remains efficient.

(B) Service in their own Troops.

It is important that Sports and outdoor Games should be encouraged to the utmost (and appropriate work and rest for Sundays should not be lost sight of). The following are examples: –

TEAM RECREATIONS (Corporate, Physical and Moral Health)

Outdoors: -

Athletics. Camping.

Walking Tours. Cruises on Canals and

Coasting Voyages. Rivers. Football. Hockey.

Cycling. Hare and Hounds.

Scouting. Swimming.

Baseball. Nature and History Gymnastic displays. Rambles,

Boating. Etc.

Indoors: - Mutual Improvement, such as -

Lectures by Experts.

Choral Society.

Dancing.

Debating Society

Dramatic Troupe.

Orchestral Society.

Scouts' Own.

Sing-songs.

Social Evenings.

Sketching Club.

Indoor Games. Study Circles (for 'Badges

as below).

21. ARMLETS

A Rover's Armlet, consisting of a braid of a Colour indicating the Series under which the study has been taken up (see Badge Subjects), may be awarded to a Rover under conditions named below. The Armlet will be sewn on all round the right sleeve, just below the shoulder seam of the shirt.

The object of the Armlet is to show that the Rover has satisfied his Instructor in progressive training; that he has shown –

- (a) A definite desire to learn.
- (b) Has made a promising start.

The Award can be gained in anyone subject, and can be made to a Rover who has been trained either in his Troop or in a workshop, in the field or class, or individually, for a certain defined period, as follows: —

Blue Armlet}
Red' Armlet... ...}
Green Armlet... ...}
Yellow Armlet... ...}
After 6 months.

After 12 months.

22, TESTS AND EXAMINATION.

<u>Practical</u> experience in all technical subjects, in addition to <u>theoretical</u> knowledge, will be absolutely essential for all four Armlets: and the Examiners will require that a Rover should give evidence of some acquaintance with English Literature and Historical Geography. Questions as to the Candidates' views on the meaning of "The British Empire" – "A Commonwealth of Nations" – "Oversea Trade", are constantly addressed to applicants for important jobs. A Rover's taste and intelligence should be further widened by some acquaintance with English Classics and General History.

(Hints will be found in the "H.Q. Gazette" from time to time, on this subject. Rovers should be encouraged to read the "Gazette.")

The examination for the <u>blue</u>, <u>red</u> and <u>green</u> Armlets will be made by expert local or other Examiners approved by Headquarters, who will take the necessary steps on receipt of an application from the Scout Officer who desires to have his Rovers tested.

The Examination for the <u>yellow</u> Armlet will be made by the Local Education Authorities, if they are willing to act, on the invitation of the County Scout Council.

23. CERTIFICATES.

A Certificate indicating the subjects of any such examination held, signed by the Chief Scout and countersigned by the Examiners, will be issued by Headquarters, to be given to every Rover who passes the Examination. The object of the Certificate is to enhance the value of the training, and test in the eyes of Employers, as well as of the Rover.

24. BADGE SUBJECTS.

A single Badge subject will qualify for the Armlet.

Pending the issue of a Book of Instruction on Tests for Rover Badges (which must await results gained by experience) the principles to be observed by Examiners are: –

- (1) That a Rover should show *sufficient knowledge of his subject* to qualify him to take up the work of his trade, and
- (2) That in every case an advanced standard of knowledge should be required of a Rover.

The special attention of Scoutmasters is called to the fact that the <u>first</u> object to be kept in view is the passing of the 1st Class Badge by Rovers.

(1) Blue Armlet. Sea Rovers.

(NOTE – That one or more of the following subjects can be taught by sailors, according to the branch in which they may have served afloat): –

In view of the greatly increased value to the nation of a strong Mercantile Marine after the War, and of the important prospects opening up to its members, every effort should be made to give our lads the opportunity for qualifying for such a career by forming Sea Scouts and Sea Rover Patrols.

Aviator. Ship's Armourer.

Marksman. Ship's Artificer.

Marine Engineer. Ship's Carpenter.

Naval Draughtsman. Ship's Cook.

Naval Electrician. Sick Bay Man.

Pilot. Signaller.

Sea Fisherman. Wireless Telegraphist.

2) Red Armlet. Land Rovers.

(NOTE – That any of the following subjects can be taught by men who may have served in the various Branches of the Army which are concerned with the occupations indicated herein: –

Accountant and Store- Horseman.

keeper. Hospital Attendant.

Armourer.

Aviator.

Baker.

Bootmaker.

Butcher.

Carpenter and Handyman.

Chemist.

Marksman.

Musician.

Motorman.

Pioneer.

Saddler.

Signaller

Tailor.

Cook (Camp).

Cyclist.

Tellegraphist.

Wheelwright.

Engineer. Wireless Telegraphy.

(3) Green Armlet – Land Rovers' Agricultural Services.

Farming in general; with opportunity for specialising in subjects such as any of the following: –

Farriery. Dairyman.
Nursery Gardener. Poultry Farmer.
Forester. Market Gardener.

Stockman. Seasonable Subjects, e.g.

Agricultural Mechanic. Hedging. Shepherd. Thatching.

The question of Agricultural training has been taken up by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the general scheme has received the approval of the President, who has already circularised all the County Councils, from whom have been received many sympathetic replies and offers of assistance in any practical scheme proposed.

The training of Scouts on selected farms is undertaken, as to which information can be obtained from Headquarters.

Classes might be arranged *for* special training in Agricultural subjects, such as Farming, Hedging, Thatching or Sheepshearing, and also for theoretical teaching, e.g., in the principles of Agriculture, the elements of Agricultural Botany and Chemistry. For such Classes as these the assistance of the County Councils might be invoked, both for supplying Instructors and *for* financing the Class. The Board of Education might also be asked to assist in the same way Classes outside, but allied to, Agricultural subjects, such as Carpentry, Blacksmithing. Wheelwright,

Provisional Rules For Rover Scouts

Harnessmaker, for which Instructors might be found in the Village Carpenter, Blacksmith, etc.

(4) Yellow Armlet – Land Rovers' Industrial, Professional and Commercial Services.

For general subjects, refer to the Technical Institutes Lists. Classes should be carried out under Education Authorities. Examples under "Industrial" may be cited:-

Engineer. Electrician. Plumber, Tinsmith. Carpenter. Blacksmith. Wheelwright, Turner, Fitter. Glazier, Brazier, Shipwright,

Rivetter. Etc.

25. HEALTH STUDY. (Personal and Physical.)

Lectures based on "Scouting for Boys," and conversations, should take place on the subject of: - How to keep fit. - Temperance and Continence. -Personal Cleanliness. - Attention to clothing. - Advantages of exercise, gymnastics, dancing. - Care of eyes, teeth and feet. - Moderation in eating, smoking and sleeping, - and the dangers of excess in any of these, or of neglecting to observe reasonable rules.

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