Reorganizing the Local Boy Scouts Associations in the Northern Province of the Gold Coast Colony

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Imperialist Robert Baden-Powell’s Boy Scouts Association started in the Gold Coast Colony during the First World War and schooled boys for nationality during the 1920s. This paper uses archival documents to discuss how Chief Scout Governor Gordon Guggisberg, who was brigadier general during the First World War, reorganized the Boy Scouts Association in the Northern Province of the Northern Territories Protectorate. The scout officers at the Local Boy Scouts Associations had the power to fashion desire but were not supposed to have consequences on political power. As government officers and scout officers they had warrants to work at the government schools at Gambaga, Wa, and Lawra to attain money locally for kits to instruct and invent the identity, customs and nationalist categories of schoolboys performing the British Empire.

Keywords: reorganizing the Northern Province Local Boy Scouts Association, the Northern Territories Protectorate of the Gold Coast Colony, Governor Gordon Guggisberg, imperialist Robert Baden-Powell

Introduction

Imperialist Robert Baden-Powell, after seizing Mafeking when fighting the Boer War in southern Africa for the British Empire, founded the Boy Scouts Association in England in 1907. Boys in the Boy Scouts in Great Britain were militaristic, tolerable, and patriotic working class civilians who aimed for an effective imperial policy. The Boy Scouts with the British administration were communities that invented British identity, customs, and categories of British colonizers (Johnston, 2014; 2015). In 1911, Great Britain aimed to merge youth groups as cadets (Johnston, 2014). By the end of the First World War, the Boy Scouts boosted up cadets in schooling boys for nationality. Scouting was Baden-Powell’s “pre-cadet programme” that clashed with soldiers who did not fight as army cadets. The Boy Scouts did not thwart cadets. Baden-Powell was a conservative and the Boy Scouts was a middle-class, inward-looking, and international fraternity. The Boy Scouts was self-sufficient at performing empire and adapted to internationalism instead of cadet. Baden-Powell was against German challengers and his plan for international education was for the youth to end war (Johnston, 2015; Block & Proctor, 2009). In 1914, when the First World War started, Frank Collyer, a European bank cashier and scoutmaster instituted the Boy Scouts Association in the Gold Coast Colony (ADM 56/1/317). In 1918, the Boy Scouts Association initiated the militaristic rover, and in 1920, fashioned an international bureau that went along the resolutions of the League of Nations (Johnston, 2015). This paper uses archival documents to discuss how Chief Scout Governor Gordon Guggisberg, who was brigadier general during the First World War

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1 Public Records and Archives Administration Department, Accra, ADM 56/1/317 Boy Scouts Local Association—NT.
War, reorganized and nationalized the international Boy Scouts Association in the Gold Coast Colony (ADM 56/1/338²). The question asked is: How did the Boy Scouts Association reorganize the Local Boy Scouts Associations and troops in the Northern Province of the Northern Territories Protectorate?

As centuries of the trans-Saharan trade ended in the 1890s, Europeans conscripted soldiers from the Western Sudan north of the Asante Empire to fight and colonize West Africa. Britain colonized the Gold Coast, the Ashanti Colony and the Northern Territories Protectorate as the Gold Coast Colony (Wilks, 1989).

When the Great War ended, the Boy Scouts Association had the effect of a postmodernist association that was the basis of theatrical games. In the modern era of nationalist empire, the Boy Scouts Association had the power to fashion desire but was not supposed to have consequences on the political power of the colonial government and an anxious public. Since postmodernists predict that modernism is not complete, Habermas weighs up that the answer to a culture that is falling apart is to change the course of the aesthetic experiences that have not sustained reason and taste (Lyotard, 2011). During the 1920s, the Boy Scouts officers in the Gold Coast Colony and the British Empire spoke and wrote and were intertextual. Like Habermas, they responded in the Northern Territories Protectorate to the culture of direct rule that fell apart as the 1920s ended (Lyotard, 2011; Wilks, 1989; ADM 56/1/317; ADM 56/1/331³; ADM 56/1/338).

Governor Guggisberg enacted “the Northern Territories Administration Fifth Further Amendment Ordinance, 1921”, which amended the Northern Territories Administration Ordinance of 1902 (ADM 56/1/146⁴; Wilks, 1989). The Gold Coast colonial government in 1902 divided the Northern Territories Protectorate into the Eastern and Western Provinces to progress with the farming tradition. In May 1921, government officers knowledgeable about the tribes of the Northern Territories Protectorate, such as Major Arthur Henry Chamberlain Walker Leigh, Louis Castellain and A. W. Cardinall spoke for the Northern Territories Protectorate to be divided into the Southern and Northern Provinces. Lord Milner supported but did not implement the officers’ interests (ADM 56/1/146). Governor Guggisberg wrote to Winston Churchill to sanction the officers’ administrative and economic interests in the Northern Territories Protectorate. The Gold Coast colonial government met the demands of a staff total of 27 educated officers, comprising the chief commissioner and his deputy chief, two provincial commissioners and their two deputies, eight district commissioners and their eight assistants, and five reliefs. The Local Boy Scouts Associations in the Northern Province were at Gambaga, Wa, and Lawra-Tumu districts (ADM 56/1/146; ADM 56/1/338). In 1900, the mud buildings at the Gambaga Government School were the head office, that is, the 2nd battalion of the Gold Coast Regiment (ADM 56/1/323⁵; MacGaffey, 2006). The Dagartis, Walas, Sisalas, and Lobis populated the Wa and Lawra-Tumu districts. The communication network of the Northern Province improved as the government constructed a road from Lawra to Bawku and was constructing a road from Wa to Tamale and Yendi in the Southern Province (ADM 56/1/146; ADM 56/1/338).

The secretary for the Council for Boy Scouts Hy. Blackmore who was the acting provincial inspector of schools corresponded with the chief commissioner of the Northern Territories Protectorate that Chief Scout Governor Guggisberg had an objective that the Boy Scouts ordinance pertained in the Northern Territories

² Public Records and Archives Administration Department, Accra, ADM 56/1/338 Boy Scouts Local Association Tamale N.T. 9/3/22-4/9/24.
³ Public Records and Archives Administration Department, Accra, ADM 56/1/331 Boy Scouts 3/2/22-6/10/29.
⁴ Public Records and Archives Administration Department, Accra, ADM 56/1/146 Northern Territories.
⁵ Public Records and Archives Administration Department, Accra, ADM 56/1/323 Gov’t Sch-Education Correspondence 27/8/19-24/6/30.
Protectorate. From January to May 1922, the organizers of the Boy Scouts Association appointed the staff of the Local Boy Scouts Associations in the Northern Territories Protectorate (ADM 56/1/338; ADM 56/1/317).

Meeting to Reorganize and Appoint Scout Officers

The headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association in London approved that the Boy Scouts in the Gold Coast Colony, which was a Local Boy Scouts Association in the British Empire, reorganize to have a council. Governor Guggisberg the chief scout put in a good word for the schoolboys’ patrol system (ADM 56/1/317). On 4th March, the Supreme Council had the first meeting of the new scouts’ colony council. The new colony council was reorganized as the Council for the Northern Territories and the Eastern, Central, and Western Provincial Councils. The commissioner as the chairman worked with a European and African in the scouts’ Council for the Northern Territories. The Executive Committee members were from the Supreme Council, the Ashanti Council and the Council for the Northern Territories. Blackmore was the secretary and Sam Wood was his assistant. Chief Scout Governor Guggisberg gave a rough draft of the history of the Boy Scouts in the Gold Coast and his aim to boost the Local Boy Scouts Associations. The Supreme Council made decisions about scout officers, Boy Scouts uniforms, books, and training. The Supreme Council decided that boys had to pass the Tenderfoot Tests to wear a uniform. Boys registered and in uniform when the Supreme Council had the meeting had to pass the Tenderfoot Tests by 30th June, 1922. Boys who failed were disqualified and could not be in patrols. All boys had to pass the Second Class Tests by 31st December or be dismissed. Boy Scouts who were patrol leaders were obliged to pass the First Class Tests by 31st December or yield their role as patrol leaders. A boy who signed up to become a Boy Scout had three months to pass the Tenderfoot Tests to wear the Boy Scouts uniform. Boy Scouts passed the First Class Tests to advance to patrol leaders. A boy who signed up to become a Boy Scout had three months to pass the Tenderfoot Tests to wear the Boy Scouts uniform. Boy Scouts passed the First Class Tests to advance to patrol leaders. Governor Guggisberg as the chief scout would select chief scout’s commissioners in the Gold Coast, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories Protectorate. They would recommend individuals as assistant commissioners. Local associations trained officers as scoutmasters, and military drill would be added to physical drill (ADM 56/1/338; ADM 56/1/317).

In November, Governor Guggisberg, the chief scout, sent a memorandum, which made requests about the scout officers on the provincial council, the number of registered Local Boy Scouts Associations and troops, the scout commissioners, whether boys who had not passed the Tenderfoot Tests and other tests were dismissed and that by January 1923, the decisions about passing tests would be in force. Governor Guggisberg asked whether the Boy Scouts Association should be limited to government schools and government assisted schools and whether to dispense with troops that were not in schools (places such as Lawra and Wa had messengers as Boy Scouts) (ADM 56/1/317; ADM 56/1/331). According to the scout rules, each provincial council had to manage itself, attain money from their province, buy scout uniforms and when uncertain seek the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council required a report from provincial councils. The Supreme Council discharged commissions and supplied badges when provincial Councils corresponded that the boys had passed tests.

Governor Guggisberg probed for an outline of a Christmas or New Year instructing for scout commissioners and said the Boy Scouts was “not an official one but is merely officially encouraged.” Governor Guggisberg delved into government officers’ roles as scout officers and said a scout officer was not distinguished because of his high position in government facilities. Scout officers corresponding with each other based on their level as government officers held back their work at a higher level in the Boy Scouts Association (ADM 56/1/317).
Duncan-Johnstone took off on leave with an aim that the next quarter would be on target. He was the district commissioner of Salaga, the scout commissioner of the Salaga Local Boy Scouts Association in the Southern Province, and the secretary of the Northern Territories Boy Scouts Council. However, when he returned, in January 1923, he had to manage the Ashanti Boy Scouts Association and check in with Chief Scout Governor Guggisberg. Duncan-Johnstone’s quick transfer knocked the Boy Scouts Association in the Northern Territories Protectorate and made Ashanti profit (ADM 56/1/317). The Supreme Council had to lay aside the Salaga Local Boy Scouts Association (ADM 56/1/338). Rake had worked with the Junior Trade School at Yendi and was made the commissioner of the Southern Province and secretary of the Northern Territories Boy Scouts Association. Philbrick the scout county commissioner became the president of the Northern Territories Council and Major Walker Leigh the deputy camp chief became the scout county commissioner (ADM 56/1/317).

The Local Boy Scouts Associations

On 9th March, 1922, the Local Boy Scouts Associations in Gambaga, Wa, and Lawra schools worked with the staff of officers chosen in January (ADM/56/1/317; ADM 56/1/331; ADM 56/1/338). In February, Major Walker Leigh the acting chief commissioner for the Northern Territories Protectorate had vouched for the chief commissioner and two provincial commissioners to work in the Northern Territories Council. He recommended that the Local Boy Scouts Associations at places where there were schools have the district commissioners as scout commissioners and native clerks as assistant scout commissioners. George Freeman the scout commissioner for the Gambaga Local Boy Scouts Association offered that local (African) schoolmasters have the role of assistant scout commissioners. Freeman said he had “little working knowledge” about Boy Scouts. In March, Castellain the commissioner of the Northern Province recommended that schoolmasters occupied with schoolboys work as assistant scout commissioners instead of district clerks (ADM 56/1/317). The Local Boy Scouts Associations had schoolmasters as assistant scout commissioners and had to train the scoutmasters (ADM 56/1/338; ADM 56/1/331; ADM 56/1/331).

The Gambaga Local Boy Scouts Association

Baden-Powell discussed that scouts should exhibit patriotism. In 1929, Lieutenant Colonel Percival Frederick Whittall the commissioner of the Northern Province and his wife visited Gambaga and had an objective to offer the Boy Scouts a troop flag and in the evening have a camp fire. When he knew Gambaga had a Local Boy Scouts Association, as a colonial government officer, he asked the district commissioner of Southern Mamprusi at Gambaga several questions. 1. Did the Gambaga Boy Scouts Association have the Supreme Council’s minutes printed in March 1922? 2. Who examined the schoolboys’ Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests? 3. Did the patrol leaders have their marks for the First Class Tests? Lieutenant Colonel Whittall said that as the commissioner his aim was to boost the Boy Scouts (ADM 56/1/331). The answers to the commissioner’s questions are available from how the Boy Scouts at Gambaga and in the Northern Province reorganized.

Possibly, George Freeman the scout commissioner and treasurer had the Supreme Council’s minutes to reorganize the Gambaga Local Boy Scouts Association. Quansah the native schoolmaster was the assistant scout commissioner instead of Kue-Hela the district commissioner’s native clerk, Mahamer the native teacher was assistant scoutmaster, Geoffrey Parker the assistant district commissioner was a troop officer and Kue-Hela
was the secretary and assistant treasurer. The native Garden Overseer Dambah requested to become a scout instructor. Freeman put in an application for warrants for scoutmasters and assistant scoutmasters and asked if Dambah could have the work of a scout instructor and become a troop leader. The schoolboys were to have a Boy Scout Farm to sell food for money for Boy Scouts who dispatched messages to travel with food and money. A schoolboy, Atabugum, suggested that the Boy Scouts labored for the district commissioner. Freeman would assign the Boy Scouts private work. Freeman demanded pay from public accounts for the Boy Scouts who did public work as Atabugum proposed.

The scout officers and the schoolchildren chose the troop colour and patrol emblems. The Local Boy Scouts Associations registered colours, such as old gold, old gold and black, red, and red and white. A patrol leader had the emblems of the patrol, such as dog, cat, or wolf on a flag (ADM 56/1/338). The scout officers at Gambaga Local Boy Scouts Association requested for the colours red and black. The schoolboys at Gambaga might have had patrols wolf, cow, and dog but when reorganized as the Gambaga Local Boys Association chose the lion and the stallion as patrol emblems. The scout officers chose the bush cow, roan, and warthog as patrol emblems if other Local Boy Scouts Associations’ patrol emblems were the animals the Gambaga schoolboys chose. In July, Yakubu in wolf patrol, Arongo in cow patrol, and Atabugum in dog patrol were transferred to the Junior Trade School at Yendi.

Freeman had his warrant. The documents do not say who examined the 21 boys who passed the Tenderfoot Tests and if the Boy Scouts had Second Class Tests and First Class Tests (ADM 56/1/317; ADM 56/1/331). Freeman, as the scout commissioner and treasurer worked at the aims of the Gambaga Local Boy Scouts Association to register, have two shillings as subscriptions, mail books for the library, and instruct boys in the Wolf-Cub Pack. Freeman went on leave to England on 3rd October and the school went on vacation on 7th November. The Gambaga Local Boy Scouts Association and troop had started but had no literature or tutoring until Freeman returned (ADM 56/1/317).

The Wa Local Boy Scouts Association

Lieutenant Colonel Percival Frederick Whittall as the scout commissioner at Wa recommended African schoolmaster Mafo Adjarry, who trained the 1st Wa Troop, to be assigned scoutmaster. The Wa Local Boy Scouts Association comprised Major Jones the district commissioner, Mafo Adjarry and Blankson Asare the district commissioner’s African clerk as the assistant scoutmaster (ADM 56/1/317; ADM 56/1/331; ADM 56/1/338). The 1st Wa Troop had red scarves as the colour of the Wa Local Boy Scouts Association. The schoolboys chose the horse, snake, lion, and hyena as patrol emblems. Probably, they could not have had the hyena, which was on their mind since the hyena patrol won among the patrols of the Tamale Local Boy Scouts Association in the Southern Province (ADM 56/1/317). In 1923, Lieutenant Colonel Whittall with a supportive schoolmaster made a first rate Wa troop of four patrols of schoolboys on the Wa Government School boarding compound. The patrol leaders operated as school monitors, had four seconds and led two boys. Twenty-four boys became Boy Scouts and the four patrol leaders had Second Class badges. A patrol concentrating on sanitation and First Aid received instructions in telegraph and signaling. Lieutenant Colonel Whittall had a surplus in the Wa Boy Scouts Troop Fund after buying uniforms and equipment. The remainder of about £40 of the Troop Fund bought sports paraphernalia.

When the Wa Station planned for an event such as the Empire Day Celebrations, Captain Sumner the acting district commissioner had the Wa Local Boy Scouts for sports (ADM 56/1/331). In August, Castellain
the commissioner of the Northern Province at Navrongo congratulated Lieutenant Colonel Whittall and the scout instructors for training the Boy Scouts and gave the 1st Wa Troop a grant of £5 for disbursements and pledged to give them a drum. In November, he corresponded with the district commissioner at Wa that from 1st December until Christmas, he could be a representative Boundary Commissioner. The district commissioner should receive the drum, sticks, and strap for the chief commissioner to award to the 1st Wa Troop (ADM 56/1/317; NRG 8/1/8⁶). During the school holidays, the head-boy wore the Boy Scouts uniform, and in front of all the chiefs, accepted the drum from the chief commissioner.

The chiefs at Wa coordinated with the 1st Wa Troop to fit the Troop Fund into the School Fund for the Boy Scouts to pay seven shillings a month, that is £3.10 a year (ADM 56/1/317). In 1925, the pay for two cooks was £1.5 a month, totaling £2.10. The cost of food a month for a Boy Scout was three shillings and two pence from June to September and three shillings from January to May. Wa Government School bought food from the market, obtained yams from the school farm, sweet potatoes from three acres of land and tomatoes, tiger nuts, beans, groundnuts, and okro from a garden. The Wa Government School bought 15 shillings of fuel a month when school started and had logs and firewood from the race course in May. The Education Department gave £15 as “special” funding for fittings. Parents and guardians paid for clothes and mats.

Governor Guggisberg the chief scout aimed that the Education Department and Wa Government School allocated students per master 25:1. The infant classes 28:1 (49:1 in Class 1 and 6:1 in Class 2) would reduce and the standard classes I to III 19:1 and IV to VII 11:1 would increase. Scoutmaster Adjarry as the schoolmaster and his assistant teachers Brew and Palm would teach the students literary education to “speak, read, and understand English” and “not to promote but a very exceptional boy to a higher standard” (ADM 56/1/323).

**The Lawra Local Boy Scouts Association**

Michael Dassent the district commissioner of Lawra-Tumu worked as assistant scout commissioner of the Northern Province in July 1922. He used race to dispute the postmodern African’s position before an anxious public of Europeans and Africans. He represented the inter war English colonizer’s political power in a protectorate during direct rule. The government officers assisting Dasent in the district commission worked with him and a schoolmaster at the Lawra Local Boy Scouts Association. Dasent’s assistant district commissioner was Captain St. Eyre-Smith, Dasent’s clerk was Williams Yaw, and Chas Abu was the schoolmaster. On 11th August, Dasent enquired from the provincial commissioner whether the scout position was “an order and to be added to the somewhat numerous and diverse duties of a District Commissioner.” Dasent continued that if the Boy Scouts Association was making a request, his response was to reject the employment. The Africans were against their sons registering with an organization, such as the Boy Scouts Association that appreciated military training. The troop would be made up of Lawra Government School boys who were already learning physical training in school. Any boys in the district could form patrols in the troop only if the commissioner spent time training them at various places in the district. Dasent would not allow Africans to wear European clothes and “dead against” African boys wearing the Boy Scouts uniforms. He thought the Boy Scouts Association was a copious European organization that had progressed ahead of the civilization at Lawra-Tumu District. Dasent wrote that the Boy Scouts Association would not have a worthy

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⁶ Public Records and Archives Administration Department, Accra, PRAAD NRG 8/1/8 Franco-British Boundary in Togoland.
function in the Lawra-Tumu District:

This letter is not in any way meant to be a criticism of the Scout movement, and is only intended to express humble opinion of mine which put shortly is that Europeanization of the Natives of this District in any form is not for the good of the Natives. (ADM 56/1/331; ADM 56/1/317)

Louis Castellain, the commissioner, wrote to Philbrick the chief commissioner and chief scout’s commissioner of the Northern Territories Protectorate that he thought the people of Lawra had not progressed and the schoolboys’ parents and guardians had not accepted the Local Boy Scouts Association. He wrote to Dasent that Dasent had the power to “decline” the employment as assistant scout commissioner. He thought the Boy Scouts Association was not “popular” and “too early to start”.

On 12th September, Philbrick wrote to the commissioner that the rationale of the Boy Scouts Association was to fashion troops where people demand. “The Scout movement is entirely a voluntary one, and it was only to check undisciplined exuberance that some Government control was found necessary.” The people in Lawra had to claim the Boy Scouts Association (ADM 56/1/317; ADM 56/1/331).

In April 1924, government workers at the Education Department at Lawra assigned the principal teacher at the Lawra Government School to instruct the schoolboys as Boy Scouts. Dasent wrote to the commissioner that in the past he had said his opinion about not starting a Local Boy Scouts Association at Lawra. Dasent wrote to the principal teacher, and made a copy for the commissioner, that the Boy Scouts Association did not have to be in the Lawra-Tumu District, therefore as the district commissioner, he would not lend a hand. The principal teacher should copy the district commissioner’s formal reply to the officers of the Education Department. If the Lawra Local Boy Scouts Association was not effective, he could refer to the letter from the district commissioner as proof of troubles. Cutfield, the acting commissioner, wrote to the chief commissioner and copied a minute about Dasent’s letter to the principal teacher at Lawra Government School to discern that “the Education Department is trying to force the movement…no beneficial result.” He wrote that the deputies of the Education Department at Lawra take back their decision to develop the Lawra Troop of Boy Scouts (ADM 56/1/331).

In 1925, Lawra Government School spent £6 on the schoolboys’ clothes when Governor Guggisberg made an official visit. The school fees parents, guardians or the village of a schoolboy at Lawra Government School paid was £1.5 a year (£1.10 prior to 1925). Parents and guardians paid for clothes and sleeping mats. The district commissioner bought food wholesale but could not develop the school farm that was four miles from the school. The cook’s wage was seventeen shillings and six pence a month. The School Fund (boarding fees) paid for saucepans, bowls, and buckets. On Saturdays, Lawra schoolboys collected firewood for the cook to prepare, “groundnuts in the morning and two hot meals a day.” Each month, they bought soap to sanitize.

In 1926, 43 schoolboys were at Lawra Government School. In 1927, six boys from Lawra and 17 boys from Tumu were at Lawra Government School. In October, the district commissioner of Lawra-Tumu corresponded with the commissioner of the Northern Territories Protectorate that the boys at Lawra did not go to Lawra Government School. Only the children of African officers were in school. The houses of the boys in the school were nearer Wa. The district commissioner of Lawra-Tumu concluded that the Lawra Government School had to close. In November, the Superintendent of Education of the Northern Territories Protectorate decided to close Lawra Government School since the staff were not competent. The boys could progress to trade school, or continue at Wa Government School with an additional teacher and all the inventory except the
fittings of Lawra Government School. The schoolboys from Lawra Government School could continue at Tamale Government Boarding School.

In 1928, schoolchildren continued schooling at Lawra Government School, as the colonial government decided how the schoolboys would have teachers. Since the First World War, Governor Guggisberg the chief scout anticipated that the Anglican Church in the Gold Coast would work in the Northern Territories Protectorate and have men to work at Lawra. In 1928, the Anglican diocese could not have enough men and money at Accra, and could not send missionaries to the Northern Territories Protectorate. Only one mission, the French mission White Fathers were working in the Northern Territories Protectorate. Alec Fraser the principal at Achimota College in the Gold Coast decided White Father Bishop Morin at Navrongo could work in Lawra. Before the First World War, the Basel Mission that was powerful and appeared in many territories worked at Yendi in the Southern Province. In the 1920s, German teachers wrote qualifying examinations to teach in Cameroon. The Gold Coast colonial government could organize that the Basel Missionaries write examinations to teach in the Northern Territories Protectorate. The Scottish Mission that replaced the Basel Mission in the Gold Coast Colony did not have money in Scotland and could not aspire to work in the Northern Territories Protectorate. Cambridge Senior Locales could migrate to the Gold Coast to manage schools in the Northern Territories Protectorate (ADM 56/1/323; CSO 18/12/13).

Boy Scouts Uniform

As full time government officers, the scout officers of the reorganized Local Boy Scouts Associations in the Northern Province needed time to train and instruct the schoolboys and funds for books and uniforms. Since June 1921, the “Governor’s Memorandum” made the Education Department train schoolboys at the junior trade schools as Boy Scouts. Philbrick corresponded with Blackmore at the Education Department about the uniform and equipment of the Junior Trade School at Yendi to organize the Tamale Local Boy Scouts Association as a regular troop. He would make the Boy Scouts hat, shirt, shorts, and belt in the Gold Coast Colony and import the badges. He needed the inventory for the prices of the uniform. Blackmore advised Philbrick that he could make the regulation staff, lanyard, and the pieces of the uniform he planned; however, he could not make the hat in the Gold Coast Colony. The Supreme Council had resolved that a Boy Scout uniform comprised a hat, a khaki shirt, a neckerchief, shoulder ribbons, khaki shorts, a belt, white lanyard, and a staff. Martin the manager at the Scottish Mission Book Depot could import duty free the Boy Scout hat, neckerchief, shoulder ribbons and buckles, and rings for belts. In May 1925, Major Walker Leigh received via Sekondi Harbour Boy Scouts hats, scarves, shirts, stripes for troop leaders and seconds, shoulder badges, belts, and patrol flags (ADM 56/1/338).

Conclusion

The Boy Scouts Association aimed to reorganize and nationalize the Local Boy Scouts Association in the Northern Province of the Northern Territories Protectorate. The north was far from the coast, the location of the Chief Scout Guggisberg, and Supreme Council of the Boy Scouts Association. Boys in the north needed school education and a vocation. The schoolboys would have education and train for vocations, such as surveying, map-making, sanitation, etc. when training as boy scouts. In June and July 1922, and the Supreme Council of 7 Public Records and Archives Administration Department, Accra, CSO 18/12/13 Missionary Societies in the Northern Territories 1928-1929.
the Boy Scouts Association in Accra lacked books. Wood the acting secretary of the Supreme Council asked if Philbrick demanded four collections of books for the Scout Library in the Northern Territories Protectorate. Wood said funds were available for only one collection of books for the Council for the Northern Territories Protectorate. The book the scoutmaster bought from the Scottish Mission Book Depot in Accra was Policy, Organization, and Rules of the Boy Scouts (ADM 56/1/317; ADM 56/1/338).

The scout officers said often that they needed guidance in instruction and books to make a library for each Local Boy Scouts Association. In 1922, when on leave, Major Walker Leigh had training courses at Epping Forest in England. On his return to the Gold Coast Colony, he had over-all control of the Boy Scouts Association in the Northern Territories Protectorate. Major Walker Leigh instructed enthusiastic scoutmasters, such as Yarney, Osman, and Rake and would have more time to instruct when he was no longer at the chief commissioner’s workplace (ADM 56/1/317). In 1923, Kumawu in the Ashanti Colony started training courses for officers who represented every center in the Gold Coast Colony. By September 1924, the officers of the Boy Scouts Association in the Northern Territories Protectorate did not have proficiency from any training camp. The Boy Scouts Association in the Northern Territories Protectorate could have funding for training camps or release effective officers to apply to the Ashanti Training Camp (ADM 56/1/338).

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