

= Wood Badge =

Wood Badge is a Scouting leadership programme and the related award for adult leaders in the programmes of Scout associations throughout the world . Wood Badge courses aim to make Scouters better leaders by teaching advanced leadership skills , and by creating a bond and commitment to the Scout movement . Courses generally have a combined classroom and practical outdoors @-@ based phase followed by a Wood Badge ticket , also known as the project phase . By " working the ticket " , participants put their newly gained experience into practice to attain ticket goals aiding the Scouting movement . The first Wood Badge training was organized by Francis " Skipper " Gidney and lectured at by Robert Baden @-@ Powell and others at Gilwell Park ( United Kingdom ) in September 1919 . Wood Badge training has since spread across the world with international variations .

On completion of the course , participants are awarded the Wood Badge beads to recognize significant achievement in leadership and direct service to young people . The pair of small wooden beads , one on each end of a leather thong ( string ) , is worn around the neck as part of the Scout uniform . The beads are presented together with a taupe neckerchief bearing a tartan patch of the Maclaren clan , honoring William de Bois Maclaren , who donated the £ 7000 to purchase Gilwell Park in 1919 plus an additional £ 3000 for improvements to the house that was on the estate . The neckerchief with the braided leather woggle ( neckerchief slide ) denotes the membership of the 1st Gilwell Scout Group or Gilwell Troop 1 . Recipients of the Wood Badge are known as Wood Badgers or Gilwellians .

= = Scout leader training course = =

= = = History = = =

Soon after founding the Scout movement , Robert Baden @-@ Powell saw the need for leader training . Early Scoutmaster training camps were held in London and Yorkshire . Baden @-@ Powell wanted practical training in the outdoors in campsites . World War I delayed the development of leader training , so the first formal Wood Badge course was not offered until 1919 . Gilwell Park , just outside London , was purchased specifically to provide a venue for the course and the Opening Ceremonies were held on July 26 , 1919 . Francis Gidney , the first Camp Chief at Gilwell Park , conducted the first Wood Badge course there from September 8 ? 19 , 1919 . It was produced by Percy Everett , the Commissioner of Training , and Baden @-@ Powell himself gave lectures . The course was attended by 18 participants , and other lecturers . After this first course , Wood Badge training continued at Gilwell Park , and it became the home of leadership training in the Scout movement .

= = = Modern curriculum = = =

The main goals of a Wood Badge course are to :

Recognize the contemporary leadership concepts utilized in the corporate world and leading governmental organizations that are relevant to Scouting 's values .

Apply the skills one learns from participating as a member of a successful working team .

View Scouting globally , as a family of interrelated , values @-@ based programmes that provide age @-@ appropriate activities for youth .

Revitalize the leader 's commitment by sharing in an inspirational experience that helps provide Scouting with the leadership it needs to accomplish its mission .

Generally , a Wood Badge course consists of classroom work , a series of self @-@ study modules , outdoor training , and the Wood Badge " ticket " or " project " . Classroom and outdoor training are often combined and taught together , and occur over one or more weeks or weekends . As part of completing this portion of the course , participants must write their tickets .

The exact curriculum varies from country to country , but the training generally includes both theoretical and experiential learning . All course participants are introduced to the 1st Gilwell Scout group or Gilwell Scout Troop 1 ( the latter name is used in the Boy Scouts of America and some other countries ) . In the Boy Scouts of America , they are also assigned to one of the traditional Wood Badge " critter " patrols . Instructors deliver training designed to strengthen the patrols . One @-@ on @-@ one work with an assigned troop guide helps each participant to reflect on what he has learned , so that he can better prepare an individualized " ticket " . This part of the training program gives the adult Scouter the opportunity to assume the role of a Scout joining the original " model " troop , to learn firsthand how a troop ideally operates . The locale of all initial training is referred to as Gilwell Field , no matter its geographical location .

= = = Ticket = = =

The phrase ' working your ticket ' comes from a story attributed in Scouting legend to Baden @-@ Powell : Upon completion of a British soldier 's service in India , he had to pay the cost of his ticket home . The most affordable way for a soldier to return was to engineer a progression of assignments that were successively closer to home .

Part of the transformative power of the Wood Badge experience is the effective use of metaphor and tradition to reach both heart and mind . In most Scout associations , " working your ticket " is the culmination of Wood Badge training . Participants apply themselves and their new knowledge and skills to the completion of items designed to strengthen the individual 's leadership and the home unit 's organizational resilience in a project or " ticket " . The ticket consists of specific goals that must be accomplished within a specified time , often 18 months due to the large amount of work involved . Effective tickets require much planning and are approved by the Wood Badge course staff before the course phase ends . Upon completion of the ticket , a participant is said to have earned his way back to Gilwell .

= = = On completion = = =

After completion of the Wood Badge course , participants are awarded the insignia in a Wood Badge bead ceremony . They receive automatic membership in 1st Gilwell Park Scout Group or Gilwell Troop 1 . These leaders are henceforth called Gilwellians or Wood Badgers . It is estimated that worldwide over 100 @,@ 000 Scouters have completed their Wood Badge training . The 1st Gilwell Scout Group meets annually during the first weekend in September at Gilwell Park for the Gilwell Reunion . Gilwell Reunions are also held in other places , often on that same weekend .

= = Insignia = =

Scout leaders who complete the Wood Badge program are recognized with insignia consisting of the Wood Badge beads , 1st Gilwell Group neckerchief and woggle .

= = = Woggle = = =

The Gilwell woggle is a two @-@ strand version of a Turk 's head knot , which has no beginning and no end , and symbolizes the commitment of a Wood Badger to Scouting . In some countries , Wood Badge training is divided into more than one part and the Gilwell woggle is given for completion of Wood Badge Part I.

= = = Beads = = =

The beads were first presented at the initial leadership course in September 1919 at Gilwell Park . The origins of Wood Badge beads can be traced back to 1888 , when Baden @-@ Powell was on a military campaign in Zululand ( now part of South Africa ) . He pursued Dinuzulu , son of Cetshwayo

, a Zulu king , for some time , but never managed to catch up with him . Dinuzulu was said to have had a 12 @-@ foot ( 4 m ) -long necklace with more than a thousand acacia beads . Baden @-@ Powell is claimed to have found the necklace when he came to Dinuzulu 's deserted mountain stronghold . Such necklaces were known as iziQu in Zulu and were presented to brave warrior leaders . Other sources suggest that what Baden @-@ Powell actually found were a Zulu girl 's marriage dowry beads .

Much later , Baden @-@ Powell sought a distinctive award for the participants in the first Gilwell course . He constructed the first award using two beads from the necklace he had recovered , and threaded them onto a leather thong given by an elderly South African in Mafeking , calling it the Wood Badge .

While no official knot exists for tying the two ends of the thong together , the decorative diamond knot has become the most common . When produced , the thong is joined by a simple overhand knot and various region specific traditions have arisen around tying the diamond knot , including : having a fellow course member tie it ; having a mentor or course leader tie it ; and having the recipient tie it after completing some additional activity that shows he or she has mastered the skills taught to him or her during training .

= = = Significance of additional beads = = =

Additional beads are awarded to Wood Badgers who serve as part of a Wood Badge training team . One additional bead is awarded to each Assistant Leader Trainer ( Wood Badge staff ) and two additional beads are awarded to each Leader Trainer ( Wood Badge course directors ) , for a total of four .

As part of a tradition , five beads may be worn by the " Deputy Camp Chiefs of Gilwell " . The Deputy Camp Chiefs are usually the personnel of National Scout Associations in charge of Wood Badge training . The fifth bead symbolizes the Camp Chief 's position as an official representative of Gilwell Park , and his or her function in maintaining the global integrity of Wood Badge training . William Hillcourt is one person who wore five beads .

The founder of the Scouting movement , Robert Baden @-@ Powell , wore six beads , as did Sir Percy Everett , then Deputy Chief Scout and the Chief 's right hand . Baden @-@ Powell 's beads are on display at Baden @-@ Powell House in London . Everett endowed his six beads to be worn by the Camp Chief of Gilwell as a badge of office . Since that time the wearer of the sixth bead has generally been the director of leader training at Gilwell Park .

= = = 1st Gilwell Scout Group neckerchief = = =

The neckerchief is a universal symbol of Scouting and its Maclaren tartan represents Wood Badge 's ties to Gilwell Park . The neckerchief , called a " necker " in British and some Commonwealth Scouting associations , is a standard triangular scarf made of cotton or wool twill with a taupe face and red back ; a patch of Clan MacLaren tartan is affixed near the point . The pattern was adopted in honor of a British Scout commissioner who , as a descendant of the Scottish MacLaren clan , donated money for the Gilwell Park property on which the first Wood Badge program was held .

Originally , the neckerchief was made entirely of triangular pieces of the tartan , but its expense forced the adoption of the current design . The neckerchief is often worn with the Gilwell woggle .

= = = Axe and Log = = =

The axe and log logo was conceived by the first Camp Chief , Francis Gidney , in the early 1920s to distinguish Gilwell Park from the Scout Headquarters . Gidney wanted to associate Gilwell Park with the outdoors and Scoutcraft rather than the business or administrative Headquarters offices . Scouters present at the original Wood Badge courses regularly saw axe blades masked for safety by being buried in a log . Seeing this , Gidney chose the axe and log as the totem of Gilwell Park .

== Other symbols ==

The kudu horn is another Wood Badge symbol . Baden @-@ Powell first encountered the kudu horn at the Battle of Shangani , where he discovered how the Matabele warriors used it to quickly spread a signal of alarm . He used the horn at the first Scout encampment at Brownsea Island in 1907 . It is used from the early Wood Badge courses to signal the beginning of the course or an activity , and to inspire Scouters to always do better .

The grass fields at the back of the White House at Gilwell Park are known as the Training Ground and The Orchard , and are where Wood Badge training was held from the early years onward . A large oak , known as the Gilwell Oak , separates the two fields . The Gilwell Oak symbol is associated with Wood Badge , although the beads for the Wood Badge have never been made of this oak .

Wolf Cub leaders briefly followed a separate training system beginning in 1922 , in which they were awarded the Akela Badge on completion . The badge was a single fang on a leather thong . Wolf Cub Leader Trainers wore two fangs . The Akela Badge was discontinued in 1925 , and all leaders were awarded the Wood Badge on completion of their training . Very few of the fangs issued as Akela Badges can now be found .

== International training centers and trainers ==

== Great Britain ==

The first Wood Badge training took place on Gilwell Park . The estate continues to provide the service in 2007 , for British Scouters of The Scout Association and international participants . Original trainers include Baden @-@ Powell and Gilwell Camp Chiefs Francis Gidney , John Wilson and , until the 1960s , John Thurman .

== Australia ==

Other sites providing Wood Badge training have taken the Gilwell name . The first Australian Wood Badge courses were held in 1920 after the return of two newly minted Deputy Camp Chiefs , Charles Hoadley and Mr. Russell at the home of Victorian Scouting , Gilwell Park , Gembrook . In 2003 , Scouts Australia established the Scouts Australia Institute of Training , a government @-@ registered National Vocational & Education Training ( VET ) provider . Under this registration , Scouts Australia awards a " Diploma of Leadership and Management " to those Adult Leaders who complete the Wood Badge training and additional competencies . The Diploma of Leadership and Management , like all Australian VET qualifications , is recognized throughout Australia by both government and private industry . This is an optional extra that Leaders and Rovers may undertake .

== Austria ==

The first Wood Badge training in Austria was held September 8 to 17 , 1922 , near Vienna ; it was led by Scoutmaster Miegler

== Finland ==

Alfons Åkerman gave the first eight Wood Badge courses and was from 1927 to 1935 the first Deputy Camp Chief . In lieu of Gilwell training , the Finnish Scouts have a " Kolmiapila @-@ Gilwell " ( Trefoil @-@ Gilwell ) , combining aspects of both girls ' and boys ' advanced leadership training .

== Canada ==

Scouts Canada holds numerous Woodbadge training courses on an annual basis throughout the country . In this NSO , all Scouters ( volunteers ) are required to complete a Woodbadge 1 Course , and are encouraged to complete a Woodbadge 2 Course . Upon completion of the Woodbadge 2 course a volunteer is conferred their " beads " and the Gilwell Necker .

= = = France = = =

The first Wood Badge training in France was held Easter 1923 by Père Sevin in Chamarande .

= = = The Netherlands = = =

The first Wood Badge training in the Netherlands was held in July 1923 by Scoutmaster Jan Schaap , on Gilwell Ada 's Hoeve , Ommen . At Gilwell Sint Walrick , Overasselt , the Catholic Scouts had their training . Since approximately 2000 , the Dutch Wood Badge training takes place on the Scout campsite Buitenzorg , Baarn , or outdoors in Belgium or Germany under the name ' Gilwell Training ' .

= = = Ireland = = =

Wood Badge training in Ireland goes back to the 1st Larch Hill of the Catholic Boy Scouts of Ireland , who conducted Wood Badge courses that emphasized the Catholic approach to Scouting . This emphasis is now disappeared since the formation of Scouting Ireland .

= = = Israel = = =

The first Wood Badge training in Israel was held in April 1963 by John Thurman and took place at the Israeli Scout Ranch , together with 20 participants , Jews , Arabs and Druze . Since the first training , every Wood Badge course run by the Israel Boy and Girl Scouts Federation is a mutual event for all different religions and organizations in Scouting .

= = = United States of America = = =

Wood Badge was introduced to America by Baden @-@ Powell and the first course was held in 1936 at the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation , the Boy Scouts of America national training center until 1979 . Despite this early first course , Wood Badge was not formally adopted in the United States until 1948 under the guidance of Bill Hillcourt who became national Deputy Camp Chief of the United States . Today the national training center of the Boy Scouts of America is the Philmont Training Center , which hosts a few camps each year . Nearly all Wood Badge courses are held throughout the country at local council camps under the auspices of each BSA region .

= = = Philippines = = =

Wood Badge was introduced in the Philippines in 1953 with the first course held at Camp Gre @-@ Zar in Novaliches , Quezon City . Today , Wood Badge courses are held at the Philippine Scouting Center for the Asia @-@ Pacific Region , at the foothills of Mount Makiling , Los Baños , Laguna province .

= Æthelbert of York =

Æthelbert ( sometimes Æthelberht , Albert , Ælberht , Aethelberht , or Ælbert ; died 8 November 780 ) was an eighth century scholar , teacher , and Archbishop of York . Related to his predecessor

at York , he became a monk at an early age and was in charge of the cathedral 's library and school before becoming archbishop . He taught a number of missionaries and scholars , including Alcuin , at the school . While archbishop Æthelbert rebuilt the cathedral and sent missionaries to the Continent . Æthelbert retired before his death , and during his retirement built another church in York .

= = Early life = =

Æthelbert , was the teacher and intimate friend of Alcuin , whose poem on the saints and prelates of the Church of York , *Versus de Patribus Regibus et de Sanctis et Pontificibus Ecclesiæ Eboracensis* , is the principal source of information concerning Æthelbert 's life . He was a kinsman of his predecessor Ecgbert , who was brother to Eadberht , King of Northumbria . Æthelbert 's family placed him in a monastery as a young child , where he was a pupil in the school founded at York by Ecgbert . Ecgbert ordained Æthelbert as a priest put him in charge of the school .

Æthelbert was instrumental in forming a library at York , which was probably the largest contemporary collection of books to be found in Europe outside of Rome . Alcuin mentions several Latin and Greek classical authors , as well as the Fathers and other Christian writers that formed the 8th century canon . Æthelbert , in his search for books , travelled far , and we know that he visited Rome among other places . Alcuin 's poem *Versus* lists 41 different authors , including some who wrote in Hebrew . He taught both the trivium as well as the quadrivium , plus how to figure the dates of church festivals and natural science .

= = Archbishop = =

In 766 Æthelbert succeeded Ecgbert as archbishop ; he was consecrated 24 April 767 , the feast day of his predecessor Wilfrid . This may have been deliberate and a sign that Æthelbert wished to revive Wilfrid 's ambitions for the archiepiscopal see . Æthelbert received his pallium from Pope Adrian I in 773 . Alcuin was appointed head of the cathedral school after Æthelbert became archbishop . Much of Alcuin 's description of Æthelbert 's time as archbishop has the flavour of a panegyric , as Alcuin praised Æthelbert as a model bishop suitable for other bishops to use as a role model .

Æthelbert rebuilt York Minster , which had been destroyed by fire in 741 , giving Eanbald and Alcuin the job of overseeing the construction . Alcuin wrote that it had bright windows and ceilings and that the liturgical vessels and altars were decorated with precious metals and gems . The new building also had 30 altars as well as upper apartments . Æthelbert dedicated one of the altars to Saint Paul and it was located on the location where Edwin , the first Christian king of Northumbria , was baptized .

Æthelbert sent out missionaries to the pagans of Northern Europe , among them Alubert and Liudger , who went to northern Germany . Liudger had earlier been a pupil at the school in York , and went on to become the first Bishop of Munster . Æthelbert was the recipient of letters from one of the missionaries - Lull , the Archbishop of Mainz , assuming that Lull 's correspondent " Coena " , who is an archbishop and who was being asked for the works of Bede , is actually Æthelbert , as most historians seem convinced of . Books were sent to the missionaries from the York library .

In 774 , Æthelbert called a council which deposed Alhred the King of Northumbria and sent the ex @-@ king north into exile with the Picts . The cause of the deposition may have been related to missionary work . The historian D. P. Kirby feels that Æthelbert was not a supporter of Alhred prior to his deposition . Alhred was replaced with Æthelred , who was replaced in 778 by Ælfwald , the son of Oswulf . Kirby sees Æthelbert 's withdrawal of support as instrumental in the deposition of Æthelred , noting that Ælfwald was closely related to Æthelbert , unlike both Alhred and Æthelred . Kirby also notes that medieval chroniclers noted that Æthelbert is said to have not " spared evil kings " .

= = Retirement and death = =

Æthelbert retired some time before his death , consecrating Eanbald as his successor . The exact date this occurred is unclear . Alcuin gives a date corresponding to July 778 , but it could be 777 too . Eanbald 's position may have just been as an associate bishop , with Æthelbert remaining in office until his death while sharing the office with Eanbald . During his retirement , he had constructed a new church dedicated to Alma Sophia . He lived long enough to consecrate the new church , ten days before his death on 8 November .