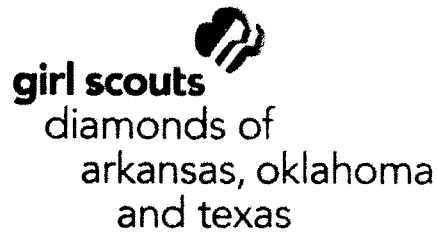


Juliette's Legacy History Trunk



Girl Scouts - Diamonds of
Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas



Juliette's Legacy

100th Anniversary Activity Trunk



Thank you to Girl Scouts of Citrus Council, Inc. and our other collaborators as listed.

Note: Please copy any pages you need from this guidebook and return the originals to the trunk so the next troop/group will have the written material to use.

Juliette's Legacy Guidebook

A Historical Patch Project



Girl Scouts of Citrus Council, Inc.
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www.citrus-gs.org

Some of the *Juliette's Legacy Guidebook* material was borrowed in part from the following Girl Scout Councils: Arizona Cactus-Pine, Chesapeake Bay, San Francisco Bay Area, Tejas, and Virginia Skyline. We appreciate their generosity in sharing the material with the Girl Scouts of Citrus Council.

The GSCC Archives Team, also known as the "Golden Girls" have worked many hours researching the material for this guidebook and putting the "traveling trunks" together. Our hope is that other Girl Scouts will use this information to learn more about Juliette's Legacy and learn to appreciate and find the history of Girl Scouting as fascinating as we do. Thank you to this special dedicated team of women that volunteer their time each week to preserve the history of Girl Scouting.

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Leader's Guide to Juliette's Legacy

Time required for completing activities: 2-3 meetings

Activities may be done by the whole troop, an interest group, or an individual.

Objectives:

- For Brownies, Juniors and older Girl Scouts to develop an appreciation of the history of the national Girl Scout movement as well as their local Girl Scout Council's history.
- To celebrate the 95th anniversary of Girl Scouts through songs, games and activities that are part of the Girl Scout tradition and history.
- Discuss the changes in uniforms and handbooks through the years and why they occurred.
- Experience activities that were popular during Juliette's childhood and through the years.

Recommended format:

1. Recommend the Leader preview the DVD, "The Golden Eaglet". This is an early recruitment film that was developed by GSUSA. Many of the activities in the trunk tie into it (signaling, bedrolls, first aid, handbooks, etc.). [20 minutes]
2. Show "The Golden Eaglet" to the troop/group. Discuss how early Girl Scouting differs from today (saluting, marching, ways of camping, signaling). [30 minutes]
3. Help the girls choose activities that are age appropriate. You may want to do these over several meetings depending on how many girls you have in your troop. [approximately 20 minutes per activity]
4. This guidebook provides activities as well as information about Juliette Low that you will find interesting.

Note:

Please copy any pages you want from this guidebook and return the originals so the next troop/group will have the written material to use.

Juliette's Legacy Patch Requirements

All age levels should complete six (6) requirements: two (2) starred activities from section one plus one from each of the other sections. The final (sixth) requirement can be from any section. We strongly encourage older girls to include a service project. They may use one of the service projects shown in the three sections or they may create their own. All page numbers indicated refer to the Legacy guidebook.

Section I – Juliette's Legacy: Choose at least two (2) activities from this section. One must be a starred activity.

1. Read and play the story/game of Juliette Low on page 12.
- ★ 2. The first Girl Scout handbook "How Girls Can Help Their Country" is included in your trunk. Using the handbook complete the activity found on page 13 in the Legacy guidebook.
- ★ 3. Do the activities to earn the Tenderfoot Rank like Girl Scouts did in 1913 (qualification for the three grades of Girl Scouts). The requirements are on page 14. The knot instructions are on page 64.
4. Play Kim's Game from page 16. Plan ahead to provide specific items for this game.
5. Plan and conduct one of the Founder's Day ceremonies found on pages 19-24.
- ★ 6. Handbook Activity: Using the books in your trunk, your current handbook and pages 25-27 from this guidebook, compare the promise, law, membership pins and trefoil pins. How have they changed? Why were the changes made? Look at the cooking badge in each of the books you have available. How have the requirements changed? What has stayed the same? If you would like, do one of the activities from one of the older books.
7. Locate an older adult that was a Girl Scout and do the Oral History Activity found on page 29.
- ★ 8. Uniform Activity: using the uniforms in your trunk, discuss the questions found on page 31.

Section II – Social Graces: Choose at least one activity from this section. All of these activities will require materials not found in the trunk.

1. Prepare a Tea: pages 51-53 give you recipes and instructions. You could prepare this just for your troop or invite some guests.
2. Make Tussie Mussies, Calling Cards (page 50) or Cornucopias (page 56).
3. Learn to fold napkins three (3) different ways - pages 58-59. Try using cloth and paper napkins, see which one gives you the best results.

Section III – Outdoor Fun: Choose at least one activity from this section.

1. Neckerchief Activity page 61 — Use the muslin neckerchief in your trunk. If you would like to have a neckerchief for each girl, you will need a one (1) square yard piece of fabric for each neckerchief. Plain muslin is very inexpensive.
2. Make a Miser's Bag - See page 62 for supplies and instructions.
3. Learn to tie the different knots as shown on page 63. Each girl will need a length of rope.

5. Practice the Semaphore Flag Activity on pages 66-68. A set of semaphore flags is included in the trunk for your use.

Section IV — S'More Fun: Choose at least one activity from this section.

1. Complete a craft or coloring project from this section. (Make as many copies of these pages as you need.)
2. Do an online activity—visit three (3) of the following sites:
 - Visit the GSUSA website: <http://www.girlscouts.org/> .
 - Read the Juliette Low biography, about her birthplace and try the trivia quiz:
http://www.girlscouts.org/who_we_are/history/low_biography/
http://www.girlscouts.org/who_we_are/birthplace/
http://www.girlscouts.org/who_we_are/history/low_biography/quiz.asp
 - Learn about the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund:
http://www.girlscouts.org/who_we_are/global/juliette_low_fund.asp
 - The following is a Vintage Girl Scout Museum website that you may find interesting:
<http://www.vintagegirlscout.com/>
 - The following website is for girls only and is full of useful and timely information:
<http://www.gogirlsonly.org/>
3. Look through the *Girl Scout Pocket Songbook* and learn two songs that are new to you. Are the songs in this book different from the songs you sing today? If so, what are the differences?
4. Review the “Collecting Guidelines” on page 90 and start your own Girl Scout Collection.

Section I

Juliette's Legacy

JULIETTE LOW

THE ECCENTRIC WHO FOUNDED THE GIRL SCOUTS

By: Nancy Lyon



She drove on the right side of the road in England and on the left in America, studied palm reading; she wore real vegetables in her hats. Some people excused her unconventional attitudes about women as being those of an eccentric. But, fortunately for women, Juliette Gordon Low, the founder of the Girl Scouts, prided herself on her eccentricity and her stubbornness (which often got her into trouble) and used these qualities to show Victorian women that their lives could be whatever they dared to make them.

Juliette Low wanted young women to think big – to feel entitled to an education, career, *and* family if they wanted. Her conviction that girls should think of themselves as capable of becoming doctors, architects, or pilots, able to survive in the wild, and to know how to “secure a burglar with eight inches of cord” took thousands of girls out of their homes into the outdoors and on to professional careers. She gave to many, the beginnings of self-determination.

The activities of the Girl Scouts were considered radical in 1912 when the organization was founded: the girls dared to wear bloomers, go on two-week camping trips, and be concerned about ecology and natural foods. They worked to earn (win) badges in electrical work, farming, interpreting, and telegraphy. The requirements of which ranged from learning to fly an airplane to killing and dressing poultry. And they followed a no-nonsense handbook filled with practical information on gardening, knot-tying, astronomy, direction-finding, and career opportunities.

Born on Halloween (appropriately, it was thought by some) in 1860, Juliette “Daisy” Gordon was the second of six children of a Savannah, Georgia, society family whose heritage reached back to the settling of the country. Her mother’s family, the Kinzies, settles in the Midwest when it is still Indian Territory, and her paternal grandfather, William Washington Gordon, Sr., built the Central Railroad of Georgia. Her father had been a captain in the Confederate Army before he went into the cotton trade and her mother was a high-spirited Yankee who slid down banisters and swore till the day she died. Juliette grew up in a warm and playful family atmosphere.

She was a rascal, a young tomboy who was always getting into trouble for pulling what her mother called “Daisy’s stunts,” like consenting to have her hair braided with taffy, or accidentally cementing her fingers to a soap dish. She was a clever mimic, acted well: loved to write poems and plays,

to draw and sew. She had many playmates with which she wrote, directed, and acted in theatricals, formed neighborhood clubs, and played roughly outdoors.

When Juliette went to boarding school in Virginia at 14, she was still irrepressible. To the chagrin of her mother, she wrote: "Mama, I can't keep all the rules. I'm too much like you...I'll keep clear of the big scrapes, but little ones I can't avoid."

Even coming out in Savannah society didn't tame her. She was a charming but brash and stubborn debutante who either delighted or exasperated people. Throughout her life, her obstinacy was helpful in getting her what she wanted, but at least once it led to personal disaster. She consulted a doctor for an earache she was having, but instead of letting him treat her according to conventional medical knowledge, she insisted that he use silver nitrate because she had heard about it as a new treatment. Tragically, the potent solution rendered her partially deaf in one ear for life. And, freakishly, at her wedding, a grain of rice lodged in her other ear: after its removal, she was completely deaf in that ear.

As an adult, her stunts and quirks endeared her to many. She went trout fishing with Rudyard Kipling, wearing a full evening dress, and once stood on her head at a board meeting of the Girl Scouts to exhibit the newly designed Girl Scout shoe she was wearing. She would attend to her business matters in bed, filing bills in four separate envelopes labeled "This Year", "Next Year", "Sometime", and "Never".

At 26, she married William Mackay Low, a charming, wealthy young Edwardian playboy who looked like a Greek god – and expected to be treated like one. After mov-

ing to England with him, her life was a whirl of travel and entertaining, fox hunts, and horse races with the upper crust of society and royalty. In the hours away from her busy husband, she learned to sculpt wood-carve, blacksmith, and forge. She once designed and wrought a pair of ornamental iron gates with her own set of tools.

As the years passed, her marriage became more a social bond than an emotional one. "Willie" was taking trips abroad to hunt in exotic places and Juliette felt estranged from him. Finally, "Willie", while away taking a cure for his chronic bad health, made it known that he was having an affair with another woman.

Divorce hung in the air for years because Willie refused to reveal in court the name of his mistress, and in England, divorce was granted only on grounds of adultery, cruelty, or desertion. Meanwhile, Willie was drinking himself into oblivion, and in June, 1905, he suddenly died, leaving the divorce unsettled. The final result was still to come; he left nearly all his estate to his mistress. Against the advice of friends, Juliette contested the will and regained for herself \$500,000, which she later used to found the Girl Scouts of America.

Juliette spent the next seven years shuttling aimlessly between Savannah, England, and Scotland, feeling that she had wasted her best years. Then one day in 1911, at the age of 50, she was introduced to a man who was to change her life: General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, a British military hero. (During the Boer War, her set up a corps of boy messengers who drilled regularly, carried messages, and thus relieved the men for more important duties. It was this corps of enthusiastic and efficient boys and Baden-Powell's little book, *Aids to Scouting*, written at the time that planted

the seeds for the Scouting movement).

Low and Baden-Powell were impressed with each other and carried on a light flirtation for years. Once, Juliette confided to a close friend that Sir Robert had asked her to marry him. Despite her strong attraction to him, she declined, reasoning that she was 51 and could not give him children, but they remained inseparable friends.

When Baden-Powell organized the Boy Scouts, 6,000 girls registered as well. To meet the needs of these girls, Baden-Powell's sister, Agnes, founded the Girl Guides. Juliette had taken an interest in the Boy Scouts from the beginning, but it wasn't until 1911 that she took an active part in the Girl Guides.

She had rented an estate in Scotland that summer called Lochs, and began by inviting all seven girls from a nearby village to the estate to hear about scouting. Every Saturday afternoon after that, the girls walked to Lochs, some from miles away, where Juliette or a local expert taught them semaphore signaling, knot-tying, knitting, cooking, first aid, and hygiene. For these girls, all from impoverished families, these outings were seen as a frivolity that took them away from their duties of helping their families earn a living. When she saw that the fate of these girls was to leave home at an early age in order to make a living in the grime of big city factories, Low put her mind to finding ways for the girls to make a living at home. She hit upon the idea of teaching them to raise chickens for the rich people who came to the hunting lodges in the area; the project was a success. Encouraged by this, she learned how to card and spin wool, then taught the girls and found a market for their product in London.

During the fall and winter of 1912, she started two "troops" of Guides in London, and then decided to go to America for six months to set up a Girl Guides program in Savannah. Desperate to find a suitable person to take charge of the project, she called upon a woman she hardly knew. The woman, certain she didn't have the qualifications for the job, declined it. Juliette, however, using her deafness to pretend not to hear the woman's refusals, said cheerfully, "Then that's settled. I have told my girls you will take the meeting next Thursday." The woman took the job without another word.

No sooner had Juliette arrived in Savannah than she called a distant cousin, the principal of a local girls' school. Low's historic message was: "I've got something for the girls of Savannah, and all America, and all the world, and we're going to start it tonight."

The first troop of Girl Guides in America evolved from a group of young women who were meeting regularly with a naturalist named Walter John Hoxie. The girls would take nature walks, cook meals over open campfires, and other such activities. Low made available the carriage house behind her home as a meeting place and converted a vacant lot she owned, into a basketball court with a huge canvas curtain strung around it to keep passersby from gaping at the bloomer clad girls. Soon after that, five other troops were organized, with from seven to 70 members each. Badges and khaki uniforms with middies and bloomers for camp were designed.

Then came the handbook. Written in 1913, the book is credited to Hoxie, but the voice that comes through is mostly that of Low. The vision the handbook gave of new roles for women did much to break down the

cultural restrictions placed on young girls living in the South. It contained practical information on first aid, domestic arts, gardening, astronomy, and other material that was progressive for its time on ecology, pollution control, and organic foods. But its greatest contribution was its advice and encouragement on careers. The book cites successful women doctors, scientists, astronomers, aviators, and balloonists: "The numbers of women who have taken up aviation prove that women's nerves are good enough for flying and now it is within the power of any girl with perseverance and close study to enter the medical profession, and even to rise up to distinction as a doctor and to honorable celebrity."

Juliette also regarded motherhood as a respectable status of its own. She implied that fatherhood was of secondary importance, and pointed out that "almost every man you read of in history, who has risen to a high position, has been helped by his mother. We have had many great and good men and they were made great and good by their mothers."

Though Juliette wanted young women to escape their confining roles, she still held to her view of Victorian morality. On modesty, Juliette wrote: "Don't let any man make love to you unless he wants to marry you and you are willing to do so... Don't be afraid to say you *won't* play at nasty, rude things. When mean girls want you to join in some low fun, when you think it's not right, ask yourself if Mother would like to see you doing it: be brave, and have the courage to say it isn't right."

America's entrance into World War I gave the Girl Scouts, as they were rechristened after 1913, a new respect and caused the movement to mushroom. A telegram was sent to President Wilson from Girl Scout

headquarters offering the Scouts' services in the war effort, and thereafter Scouts began assisting the Red Cross, acting as messengers, relieving overworked nurses, planting backyard vegetable gardens by the thousands (and raising beans on the Boston Common), and selling millions of Liberty Bonds.

As a result of the war work, Scouting became a nationwide institution, with troops in every state except Utah, and in the territory of Hawaii.

The last years of Juliette's life were spent fighting a secret battle with cancer. Juliette kept it secret from her family and closest friends until the end, and used her flagging energy to support the movement she started, oversee its organizational evolution, and then gracefully retire from her role as its leader. In these days, she was never seen out of her Girl Scout uniform or without her big campaign hat, whistle, and tin cup at her waist. She was a stocky, matronly, indomitable figure in her uniform; unconventional and touching.

In the summer of 1926, six months before her death, she returned to England to settle her affairs and say her good-byes. During the transatlantic crossing, she performed one of her last stunts: for a shipboard masquerade party she put a pillowcase over her head, draped herself in a sheet, strung empty bottles about her neck and waist, and went as "Departed Spirits". She was delighted to win a prize for her costume.

On the day in January, 1927, when Juliette Low was buried – in her Girl Scout uniform, 167,925 young American women were members of the Girl Scouts, and the movement had fulfilled Juliette's dream of bringing together wealthy, poor, racially varied, and handicapped girls to grow to-

gether into responsible womanhood. That number has grown to 2.5 million and the activities of the Scouts have expanded from the knot-tying and signaling to shooting rapids, participating in archaeological digs, and most recently, learning the sport of

hot-air ballooning. Today's Girl Scout, it appears, is exactly what Juliette Low would have wanted her to be – adventurous, capable, self-determined, and riding high as a kite.



The Story of Juliette Low

This is a story-game, based on the life of Juliette Low. On index cards, print each sound effect with the role's name and scrambled so each girl can play different roles each time or the leader can assign the roles. The narrator can be the leader if the Girl Scouts are too young. Each time the role is mentioned such as "Juliette Low", that person then "acts" the part out by curtsying and saying "Be my friend", etc.. This can be adapted for Daisy's through 6th grade Juniors. Divide the players or have them draw index cards with the roles on them. If you have more than eight Girl Scouts, assign more than one to each role.

Little girls.....Stand & shout "strong girls"
Juliette Low.....Curtsy and say "Be my friend"
Georgia (state).....Say "Hey, ye all!"
HorsesSay "Neeiiggghhhhhh"
Lord Baden-Powell... Bow formally and say "How do you do?"
London.....Sing phrase "London Bridge is falling down"
Girl ScoutsSing one line of "Girl Scouts Together"
Boy ScoutsStand up and say "Be prepared"

Once upon a time there was a little girl named Juliette Low who lived in Georgia and loved to ride horses. After she grew up, she went to London where she met Lord Baden Powell who founded the Boy Scouts. Juliette Low was fascinated by the work he was doing. She studied with him for awhile and decided to start a troop of Girl Scouts for her little girl friends who liked to ride horses in Georgia. So Juliette Low said good-bye to the Boy Scouts in London and came home with the idea that Lord Baden..Powell gave her. She formed a group of Girl Scouts and then loved it so much that the idea spread, and now there are troops all over the world.

Aren't you glad that . . .

a little girl named
Juliette Low, from
Georgia, who liked
Horses, went to
London, and met
Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the
Boy Scouts, and came home to start
The wonderful work of Girl Scouts?!!!

THE STORY OF JULIETTE LOW
(An Answer-Back Story)

Divide the girls and adults into four groups. Assign one of the following "sound effects" to each group. Have each group practice its part. As the story is read, each group gives its response whenever its word (or words) is said.

JULIETTE LOW "Girl Scouting is for all girls!
GIRL SCOUTS "Change the world!"
DAISY "I have an idea!"
WORLD stand up, spin around, and sit down.
EVERYBODY each group gives its response.

In 1912, 81 years ago, a woman named Juliette Low started the Girl Scouts in America. She had a dream that one day there would be Girl Scouts all over the world.

Her nickname was Daisy. When she was a girl, Daisy loved animals. She rode horses and had a parrot named Polly Poons. Once she wrapped a cow in blankets to keep the cow from getting cold. Her mother didn't like that because the cow walked all over the blankets.

Juliette Low loved to draw. She also made sculptures out of clay and made iron gates and other things out of metal.

Juliette Low married a man named William. They traveled to some other countries in the world, but they were not very happy together. Although they never had any children, Daisy liked children very much. She especially liked helping girls.

While she was living in Scotland, she met Lord Baden-Powell who had founded the Boy Scouts. She also met his sister, Agnes, who had started the Girl Guides. Juliette Low thought that an all girl organization for all girls was the best idea in the world so she started Girl Scouts in the United States.

Juliette Low's first Girl Scouts liked to play basketball, hike, sew, cook, and help other people. Today, Daisy's dream of Girl Scouts is a world-wide organization. EVERYBODY is glad!

"JULIETTE LOW AND GIRL SCOUTING"
(An Action Story)

(As the story is read, Players do as the following actions on the following words...practice the motions first so everyone understands.)

"Juliette Low" - Join hands with persons on right and left

"Scout or Scouting" - Smile and give salute

"World" - Stand up, spin around once and sit down again

In 1912, Juliette Low became interested in Scouting while visiting her friends, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, who lived in England and who started Boy Scouting and Girl Scouting in their part of the World.

When Juliette Low came back to America, she thought Scouting was so wonderful that she decided to start the first Girl Scout troop in her own home town of Savannah, Georgia. This she did on March 12, 1912 and this first little troop of eight girls was the first Girl Scout troop in this part of the world.

This first Girl Scout troop was so successful that Juliette Low wanted to see Scout troops all over the world because she knew that Scouting would help girls all over the World to become friends and to help build world peace and good will.

Girl Scouting grew and grew until now you are not only a member of your own little troop but also a member of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

Juliette Low died in 1927 and her friends wanted to pay her a great tribute. They knew that her greatest dream was of World friendship and World peace and that she hoped to accomplish this through Girl Scouting. So her friends started a memorial fund in her honor and called it the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund and each year all Scouts in the United States contribute to this Fund which helps Scouting all over the world.

Your contributions to this Fund will travel to all parts of the world and help Scouts in many ways; maybe it will help send older Scouts from our country to Our Chalet in Switzerland, where Scouts from all over the world get together to exchange ideas and to help build world peace.

We have no way of knowing how far our contributions may travel; we have no way of knowing in what ways it may be returned to us in new friendships and world peace. But we do know that the Juliette Low World Frindship Fund is doing a lot of good. We do know that we are helping the Fund to spread Girl Scouting around the world when we make our contribuitons to the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund.

(The purpose of this action story is to acquaint the girls with our founder, Juliette Low, and should be presented in a respectful and interesting manner.)

HANDBOOK ACTIVITY

"How Girls Can Help Their Country"

1. Pages 3-6: Compare the original Girl Scout Promise and Law to today's. Note: There are 10 laws - one for each finger of your hand.
2. Page 16: If you tie a knot every day and untie it every night, what will you remember to do?
3. Page 36: Read about games you could play to test your senses.
4. Pages 24, 37-40: Find 3 different ways of signaling.
5. Page 67: Motto - "Tidy as you go". Why is this a good Idea?
6. Page 99: First Aid - How are the Girl Scouts using their neckerchiefs? How are their neckerchiefs different from yours?
7. Page 122: Uniforms: What color was the original skirt? Where was the patrol crest sewn? What color was the neckerchief?
8. Page 123-124: Ranks: What were the three grades of Girl Scouts? Could you pass the tests?
9. Page 131: Cook Badge. Read the requirements. Can you do these things?

Qualification for the Three Grades of Girl Scouts

**Taken from the 1913 "Handbook for Girls" by W.J. Hoxie
Also known as "How Girls Can Help Their Country"**

The Tests

Tenderfoot

A Tenderfoot, must be ten years old (in a few cases girls are admitted younger).

Before making the Scout promise, she must know how to tie four of the following knots: Reef, Sheet-bend, Clove hitch, Bowline, Fisherman's and Sheep-shank.

Must know Governor of their state and Mayor of their city. The history of the flag, and how to fly it.

Second Class Scout

A second class Girl Scout, must have joined and had one months service as a third class Scout.

She must pass the following tests:

Must have made a drawing *or* cut out and made in cloth *or* paper the flag of the United States.

Know how to cook one simple dish, such as a potato *or* a quarter of a pound of meat.

Lay a fire in stove, or light a fire in the open with two matches.

Make a bed properly, and know how to make an invalid's bed.

Know her own measurements.

Must know the eight points of the compass.

Must know what to do in case of fire.

Must know remedy for Poison Ivy *or* what to do to prevent frost-bite.

Must know how to work a buttonhole, or knit, or crochet.

First Class Scout

A First Class Scout:

Must have gained a second class badge.

Must know how to lay a table properly for breakfast, dinner, and supper. Bring a shirtwaist or skirt sewn by herself or equivalent needlework.

Be able to describe how to get to a place and walk two miles in one hour. Must be able to dress and wash a child of two years or younger.

Must have an elementary knowledge of first aid to the injured, viz: how to save life in two of the following accidents (allotted by two examiners): Fire, or revive apparently drowned persons, runaway horses, sewer gas, or bandage an injured patient.

Must have elementary knowledge of signaling and of semaphore code, or Morse alphabet.

Must have fifty cents in savings bank, earned by herself.

Must bring a girl trained by herself in tests, Tenderfoot class Girl Scout. Know how to distinguish and name three trees, three flowers, three animals, three birds.

Must know simple laws of sanitation, health, and ventilation, must pass First Aid examination as per Red Cross First Aid Handbook.

Swim fifty yards in her clothes or show a list of twelve satisfactory good turns. Show points of compass without a compass, must give correctly the Scouts secret pass words.

Material from the 1913 Handbook for girls by W.J. Hoxie also known as "How Girls Can Help Their Country"

KIM'S GAME

Directions for this game are on page 8 of the handbook "How Girls Can Help Their Country". Younger Girl Scouts may find the directions for "Kim's Lattice", on page 28 of the yellow game book or on page 91 of the pink game book. You may substitute items if necessary.

OBJECTIVE: To discover facts about Juliette Low's life.

1. **PUMPKIN:** Juliette Gordon Low was born on Halloween in 1860.
2. **DAISY:** Juliette Gordon Low's nickname given to her by an uncle as a small child.
3. **PEN:** Daisy as a girl started a magazine written and illustrated by children; she enjoyed writing poetry and reading.
4. **LIFE SAVERS:** Daisy was an excellent swimmer and at the age of 8 rescued a boy who had fallen in the water.
5. **WOODEN BIRD:** Daisy loved animals, especially dogs and mocking birds, and one of her favorites was a parrot named, Polly Poons. She would bring home stray cats and dogs which she nursed back to health.
6. **FAN:** As a girl and woman she loved parties, wore long dresses and attended many teas and balls. She attended finishing school and was "presented to society" as a debutante and "Savannah belle", where she had many young men admirers.
7. **PIN CUSHION:** as a girl at home and school she loved to start clubs, plays and games. The first club she started was called The Helpful Hands, a sewing club to help the weak and unfortunates, but she couldn't sew, so her brothers named the club The Helpless Hands.
8. **PAINT BRUSH:** at age 13 Daisy left home to go boarding school where she liked drawing and reading; she was awful in spelling and math..
9. **RICE:** As a child, Juliette Low, suffered loss of hearing in one ear due to an infection. Then as a bride, running through a hail of rice thrown by' the wedding guests, a kernel of rice lodged in the other ear causing loss of hearing in that ear.
10. **BOOK:** She became a good friend of Rudyard Kipling, an important writer of her time, who shared her love of animals and children.
11. **POSTCARD OF GATES:** She was a sculptor, painted china plates, and worked with wrought iron. She designed and made iron gates at the Birthplace in Savannah, Georgia.

The Origins of Kim's Game

One of the games used in many Boy Scout camps is Kim's game. The game is so well known that many times it is referenced without even an explanation of how the game is played. It is simple, fun, and challenging. However many American Scouters have forgotten its origins. The original Handbook For Boys refers to it simply as "Kim's game" without the lengthy explanation that Baden-Powell had in his handbook.

Rudyard Kipling was a friend of Baden-Powell. B-P borrowed much from Kipling's ideas in Scouting. He wrote the story of Kim which was published in 1901. Part 1 of the 1908 booklet, "Scouting For Boys" included a condensed version of Kipling's Kim.

In Kipling's story, Kim becomes friends with a dealer in old jewelry and curiosities, who is a member of the government intelligence service. The man saw that Kim had potential for the same. He gave Kim lessons on noticing small details and remembering them. A tray full of jewels was uncovered. Kim looked at them for a minute before they were again covered up. Kim is beaten by a youth in this game. He then played the "Jewel Game" often to increase his powers of observation.

Here are the instructions as given in the first BSA handbook.

Place about twenty or thirty small articles on a tray, or on the table or floor, such as two or three different kinds of buttons, pencils, corks, rags, nuts, stones, knives, string, photos - anything you can find - cover them over with a cloth or a coat.

Make a list of these, and make a column opposite the list for each boy's replies.

Then uncover the articles for one minute by your watch, or while you count sixty at the rate of "quick march." Then cover them over again.

Take each boy separately and let him whisper to you each of the articles that he can remember, and mark it off on your scoring sheet.

The boy who remembers the greatest number wins the game.

JULIETTE LOW KIM'S GAME

1. PUMPKIN - Juliette was born on October 31, 1860 (Halloween)
2. DAISY FLOWER - Her uncle gave her the nickname of DAISY
3. HORSE - Daisy loved animals and had a horse named "FIRE"
4. ART PALETTE - Daisy loved the arts. She enjoyed drawing, painting, poetry, drama, sculpting and iron work.
5. WEDDING RING - Juliette Gordon was married to William Low on December 21, 1886
6. BAG OF RICE - On her wedding day a piece of rice thrown in celebration became lodged in her good ear. When the doctor tried to remove it, he permanently damaged her left ear drum.
7. PICTURE OF BOY SCOUT - After Willie died, Juliette met Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts.
8. TELEPHONE - When Juliette arrived home in Savannah, Georgia she made that famous phone call, "I've got something for the girls of Savannah, and all America, and all the world, and we're going to start it tonight."
9. STRAND OF PEARLS - Juliette Low sold her pearls, a wedding gift from her husband, to help fund her Girl Scout programs.
10. GIRL SCOUT PIN - Juliette Gordon Low started the first GS Troop on March 12, 1912
11. GEORGIA STATE QUARTER - Juliette was born in Savannah, Georgia.
12. LETTER - Juliette wrote many letters to family and friends even though she often misspelled words. While at boarding school in New York she wrote several letters in French.
13. TEA POT - Soon after their marriage, Juliette and her husband Willie moved to England.
14. #5 & #2 CANDLES - Juliette Low was 52 years old when she started G.S in the USA.
15. BREAST CANCER RIBBON - Juliette Low died of breast cancer on January 17, 1927.
16. 8 INCHES OF ROPE - The first Girl Scout Handbook had instructions on how to tie up a burglar with 8 inches of rope.
17. PARROT - Juliette had a pet parrot named "POLLY POONS"
18. JULIETTE LOW PORTRAIT PATCH - Although she never had children of her own, Juliette devoted herself to her "girls", The Girl Scouts.
19. SHIP - During WWII (1944) a liberty ship was named after Juliette Gordon Low. It was called a miracle ship because it was never harmed.
20. POSTAGE STAMP - Juliette Low's Portrait was on three-cent postage stamp issued on October 29, 1948. The stamp was one of a few dedicated to a woman.
21. BUILDING - On December 2, 1983, President Ronald Reagan signed a bill naming a new Federal Building in Savannah, Ga. for Juliette Gordon Low. It was only the second Federal Building in history to be named for a woman.

JULIETTE LOW KIM'S GAME

- 1. _____ 12. _____
- 2. _____ 13. _____
- 3. _____ 14. _____
- 4. _____ 15. _____
- 5. _____ 16. _____
- 6. _____ 17. _____
- 7. _____ 18. _____
- 8. _____ 19. _____
- 9. _____ 20. _____
- 10. _____ 21. _____
- 11. _____

JULIETTE LOW KIM'S GAME

- 1. _____ 12. _____
- 2. _____ 13. _____
- 3. _____ 14. _____
- 4. _____ 15. _____
- 5. _____ 16. _____
- 6. _____ 17. _____
- 7. _____ 18. _____
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- 9. _____ 20. _____
- 10. _____ 21. _____
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JULIETTE LOW KIM'S GAME

- 1. _____ 12. _____
- 2. _____ 13. _____
- 3. _____ 14. _____
- 4. _____ 15. _____
- 5. _____ 16. _____
- 6. _____ 17. _____
- 7. _____ 18. _____
- 8. _____ 19. _____
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- 10. _____ 21. _____
- 11. _____

JULIETTE LOW KIM'S GAME

- 1. _____ 12. _____
- 2. _____ 13. _____
- 3. _____ 14. _____
- 4. _____ 15. _____
- 5. _____ 16. _____
- 6. _____ 17. _____
- 7. _____ 18. _____
- 8. _____ 19. _____
- 9. _____ 20. _____
- 10. _____ 21. _____
- 11. _____

12. **EVENING GLOVE:** She became a famous hostess after marrying William Low. One evening, according to Rudyard Kipling, she made her dinner guests go fishing in their dinner clothes because she felt everyone would enjoy it. (1886)
13. **TELEPHONE:** In 1912 she left England and came to Savannah to begin Girl Scouting in the U.S.A. by phoning her friends to invite them to join. She told them, "I've got something for the girls of Savannah and all America and all the world and we're going to start it tonight".
14. **PEARLS:** In 1914 she sold her pearls to support the Girl Scout Movement. She paid for many of the undertakings herself until 1916, even though she was not rich.
15. **TEA BAG:** In Daisy's time "Silver Teas" were held to raise money. Important women in towns invited their friends to tea where Girl Scouts acted as hostesses serving tea and cookies. Guests were asked to donate silver coins to support the movement.
16. **GIRL SCOUT PIN:** She was very proud of her uniform and wore it with great pride. She loved the big hat, the whistle, the knife in her belt -- she loved the whole uniform.
17. **ROPE IN KNOT:** Camping has been a part of Girl Scouting from the beginning and developing all the skills necessary for survival in the out-of-doors is an important part of Girl Scouting since Juliette Low began the movement.

SPECIAL AWARDS



THE GOLDEN EAGLET*

The Golden Eaglet award is the highest award in the Girl Scout organization. It is an honor conferred by the national organization upon the Girl Scout whose character, physical and mental fitness, preparedness for service, and spirit of good will mark her as a First Class Girl Scout exceptional in achievement and personal development, in the judgment of both her community and the national organization.

To be eligible for the Golden Eaglet award a Girl Scout

1. Must be an active member of a Girl Scout troop and must have been registered at National Headquarters for at least three years, the last year of which must be just prior to the date on which application is made;
2. Must be sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen years of age when she completes the requirements and the application for her is sent to National Headquarters or to the regional committee on badges and awards in Region I, II, or III;
3. Must have been a First Class Girl Scout for at least six months before the application for the Golden Eaglet award is made; must have earned twenty-one proficiency

* The Golden Eaglet pin is worn on the right side of the uniform on a line with the top of the left breast pocket.

badges, of which seventeen must be those listed on the application form;*

4. Must have camped for at least two weeks in a Girl Scout camp approved by National Headquarters, and have proved a satisfactory camper. This requirement may be fulfilled by one of the following methods:

a. Two consecutive weeks in an established Girl Scout camp.

OR

b. Two one-week encampments in an established Girl Scout camp (in one year or in different years).

OR

c. Two weeks in an approved troop camp. (This experience may be divided into two one-week periods, during the same or different years.)

5. Must have given satisfactory training to one or more Girl Scouts in the work for the First Class rank with the exception of the proficiency badges and swimming;

6. Must write independently a satisfactory answer to a letter sent from National Headquarters about what she has done in Girl Scouting.

Application for the Golden Eaglet award is made by the candidate's captain, who is given full details on the application form issued by National Headquarters.

* Athlete, Child Nurse, Cook, Dressmaker, First Aid, Health Winner, Home Nurse, Hostess, Housekeeper, Junior Citizen, Laundress, Needlewoman, Pioneer, Rambler (which counts as three of the required badges) and Swimmer. The other four are elective badges.

FOUNDER'S DAY CEREMONY

One or more troops can participate.

Can be held indoors or outdoors.

A speaking chorus of at least 12 voices presents the choral reading featuring solo voices and groups of light and dark voices.

Props:

A tree (real if outdoors or a simple stylized artificial one if indoors)

A telephone bell

As a group(s) enter the ceremony site, music is played in the background, or the group may sing an appropriate song.

Group(s) circles tree, some clockwise, some counter-clockwise. Speaking Chorus forms into group on left side of tree, remainder of group arrange themselves on right side.

Music ends.

SPEAKING CHORUS: Juliette Low once said:
(all voices)

1st VOICE: Did you ever think how wonderful it is that with every new spring, sap
 should rise in the trees?
 No one knows whence it comes, but it flows from root to branch, and
 makes a dead, bare tree blossom with green leaves. . . .
 And so it is with Girl Scouting; it rises within you and inspires you to put
 forth your best. . . .
 In every path of life you have a chance to show what a Girl Scout can do.

ALL: Juliette Gordon Low. knew well
 That time flies swiftly.
 Today is soon tomorrow,
 And all our Tomorrows
 Lie in the hands of youth.
 Her Gift to youth was Girl Scouting.
 And her dream, a tree of fellowship
 Grown from a tiny seed.

LIGHT VOICES: She knew the seed would ripen,

DARK VOICES: The tree grew,

2nd SOLO VOICE: Nourished by faith,

3rd SOLO VOICE: Watered by service,

4th SOLO VOICE: Tended by love. (A telephone rings.)

1st SOLO VOICE: "I've got something for the girls of Savannah,
And for all America,
And all the world!"

LIGHT VOICES: She said, in the phone call that made history.

ALL: Yes, ;we started it that night!
She brought the seed from England
And we helped her plant that seed
In the rich soil of Georgia
We twelve.

5th SOLO VOICE: "On my honor I will try,"

2 VOICES: Each said.

4 VOICES: Soon there were scores of us.

6 VOICES: Hundreds,

8 VOICES: Then thousands.

ALL: Now millions strong -
Living the Promise!

6th SOLO VOICE: Let us all repeat it together.

ALL: REPEAT THE PROMISE.

LIGHT VOICES: Honesty, Service, Respect, These were the challenges.

DARK VOICES: The roots our Founder planted many years ago.

7th SOLO VOICE: The tree grew strong and flourished -

DARK VOICES: Its branches; fun, friendship, things to do.

LIGHT VOICES: Its leaves: Delight in people, Discovery in the Arts; Exploring Today and Tomorrow; Concern for our Well Being; Experience in the Out-of-Doors.

ALL: Juliette Low knew what girls wanted! She said:

1st SOLO VOICE: "If it isn't right the girls won't take it and it won't last!"

ALL: Millions of voices answer: .
"It is right! It will last! Thanks to your inspiration, Juliette Low,
and to the founders of our Troop, our Camps, our Council,
who have helped our tree reach skyward, Nourished by their faith,
watered by their service, tended by their love. "

The group may now wish to show appreciation to their founders in some appropriate way, such as a short speech, a reading, or a song, and perhaps the presentation or some memento of the occasion.

ALL: Our roots lie deep in earth,
Revered, like our traditions.
Honoring the past, we live each day
Beneath the spreading branches of our tree.
As we move into the future .
We raise our eyes to the topmost leaves
And the clear sky beyond.

Circling the tree as before, the group sings an appropriate song as they leave the site.

It is most important that the speaking chorus say their lines in a spirited manner, bringing out the contrasts, and making the most of the dramatic possibilities in the program. Work for clear enunciation and above all, audibility.

It should be noted that "Park Voices" are the more resonant ones, "Light Voices" have more delicate tone quality.

FOUNDER'S DAY CEREMONY

Juliette Low's Birthday October 31st

PREPARATION: Any number can participate. Prior to the ceremony, make sure everyone knows the songs and selected girls have practiced their readings.
FORMATION: Appropriate arrangements would be a circle or horseshoe.
MATERIALS: None

1st READER: Arriving in Savannah in 1912 after visiting with Sir Robert Baden-Powell Juliette Low telephoned her friend Nina Pape. The content of that telephone call is perhaps the only thing about the beginning of Girl Scouts of the USA that has always been reported in exactly the same way.

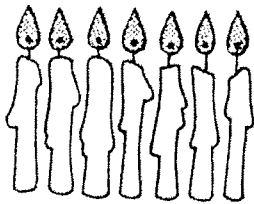
JULIETTE LOW: "Come right over. I've got something for the girls of Savannah and all America, and all the world, and we're going to start it tonight!"

SONG: *Girls Scouts Together* from Sing Together, pg. 34 or Girl Scout Pocket Songbook, pg. 6.

2nd READER: Girl Scouting caught on at once and grew very rapidly. Today we are going to share with each other portions of three letters that Juliette Low, herself, wrote to us, her Girl Scouts.

October 31, 1923

My Dear Girl Scouts,



When one thinks of the thirty-first of October, one associates the day with All Halloween when fairies, imps, and witches fly about. And on that night I made my first appearance in this world!

Long before I was born, lads and lassies of ancient times celebrated the night by testing their fortunes, bobbing for apples, and playing many a joke. Little did I dream when I, myself, was young and tried these Halloween pranks that I should live to see that day turned into a Girl Scout Founder's Day. So you will understand what a thrill of gratitude comes over me.

One's birthday should be the day for good resolutions. And there is a suggestion by Arnold Bennett which may be of use to you, as it has helped me. He calls it an aide and says, "The deliberate cultivation of the gift or putting yourself in another's place is the beginning of wisdom on human relations." To put yourself in another's place requires real imagination, but by so doing each Girl Scout will be able to live among others happily.

SONG: *Whenever You Make a Promise* from Sing Together, pg. 25 or Girl Scout Pocket Songbook, pg. 6.

October 31, 1924

3rd READER: My Dear Girl Scouts:

At this birthday time of mine, it has been your custom to have Founder's Day programs in your troops. It has been an inspiring thought to me to imagine these troop meetings of yours. Girl Scouts, ready to do your share in this splendid Girl Scouting of ours.



I am thinking of you today and in spirit I am with you. On Halloween, which is my own birthday, I shall be joining in your games with you. For it cheers me to think that Founder's Day of the Girl Scouts and All Halloween, which brings us so many charming games, are so associated. For Girl Scouting is a game, too.

I hope that during the coming year we shall all remember the rules of this Girl Scouting game of ours. They are:

To play fair.

To play in your place.

To play for your side and not for yourself.

And as for the score, the best thing in a game is the fun and not the result.

Girl Scouts, I salute you.

SONG: *On My Honor* or together everyone says the Girl Scout Promise.

4th READER: October 31, 1925

Dear Girl Scouts:

I am thinking of each of you today, as I send you my birthday message. May the year that lies before us all bring us further than ever before toward the realization of our Girl Scout ideals.

Instead of trying to tell you what Girl Scouting means to me, I should like each of us to ask herself, "Where is Girl Scouting leading us?"

Sir Robert Baden-Powell answered that question several years ago. He told me of a word used by the natives in Africa: IPESI. He said that each letter might stand for one of the principles in Girl Scouting and that these basic principles will never change.

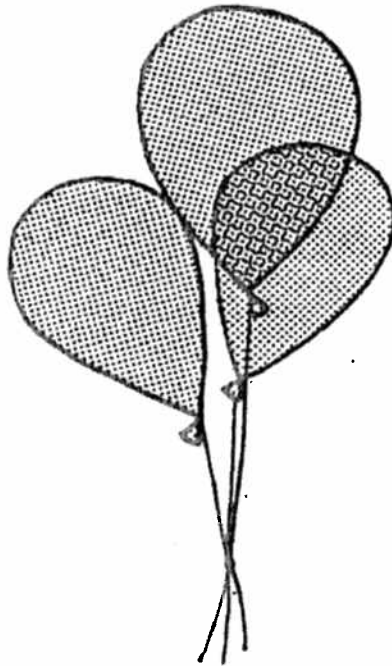
I for inspiration
P for possibilities
E for example
S for service
I for ideals

If we can follow the suggestion of IPESI, we shall know Girl Scouting through living, and we may make it so much a part *of* our everyday life that people will recognize the Girl Scout spirit and say, "Why, of course, she is a Girl Scout. "

And so to you, Girl Scouts, come my heartfelt best wishes for the days that are before us. As you gather in your troops to celebrate, think of the girls around the world who are your sister Girl Scouts and Girl Guides. Truly, ours is a circle of friendships, united by our ideals.

SONG:

Make New Friends, from Girl Scout Pocket Songbook, pg. 10.



THE GIRL SCOUT PROMISE

1912

To do my duty to God and to my country
To help other people at all times
To obey the Laws of the Scouts.

1972

On my honor, I will try:
To serve God
My country and mankind
And to live by the Girl Scout Law

1920

On my honor, I will try:
To do my duty to God and my country.
To help people at all times
To obey the Girl Scout Laws.

1984

On my honor, I will try:
To serve God and my country
To help people at all times
And to live by the Girl Scout Law.

THE GIRL SCOUT LAW

1913

A Girl Scout's honor is to be trusted.
A Girl Scout is loyal.
A Girl Scout's duty is to be useful
and to help others.
A Girl Scout is a friend to all,
and a sister to every other Girl Scout no matter
to what social class she may belong.
A Girl Scout is courteous.
A Girl Scout keeps herself pure.
A Girl Scout is a friend to animals.
A Girl Scout obeys orders.
A Girl Scout is cheerful.
A Girl Scout is thrifty.

1920

A Girl Scout's honor is to be Trusted
A Girl Scout is Loyal
A Girl Scout's Duty is to be Useful and to Help
Others
A Girl Scout is a Friend to All and a Sister to
every other Girl Scout
A Girl Scout is courteous
A Girl Scout is a Friend to Animals
A Girl Scout Obeys Orders
A Girl Scout is Cheerful
A Girl Scout is Thrifty
A Girl Scout is Clean in Thought, Word, and
Deed

1917

A Girl Scout's honor is to be trusted.
A Girl Scout is loyal.
A Girl Scout's duty is to be useful and to help
others
A Girl Scout is a friend to all, and a sister to
every other Girl Scout.
A Girl Scout is courteous.
A Girl Scout keeps herself pure.
A Girl Scout is a friend to animals.
A Girl Scout obeys orders.
A Girl Scout is cheerful.
A Girl Scout is thrifty.

1972

I will do my best:
to be honest
to be fair
to help where I am needed
to be cheerful
to be friendly and considerate
to be a sister to every Girl Scout
to respect authority
to use resources wisely
to protect and improve the world around me
to show respect for myself and others through
my words and actions.

1996

I will do my best to be
honest and fair,
friendly and helpful,
considerate and caring,
courageous and strong, and
responsible for what I say and do.

and to
Respect myself and others
Respect authority
Use resources wisely
Make the world a better place, and
Be a sister to every Girl Scout.



GIRL SCOUT TRADITIONAL TREFOIL

The traditional trefoil was designed by Juliette Low and patented in 1913. She combined the British Girl Guide Trefoil and the Great Seal of the United States of America.

Three broad parts of the trefoil – three parts of the Girl Scout Promise

Eagle – symbol of strength and victory

Shield – symbol of self-reliance

Thirteen vertical stripes – thirteen original states

Bar across top of strip – Congress holding states together

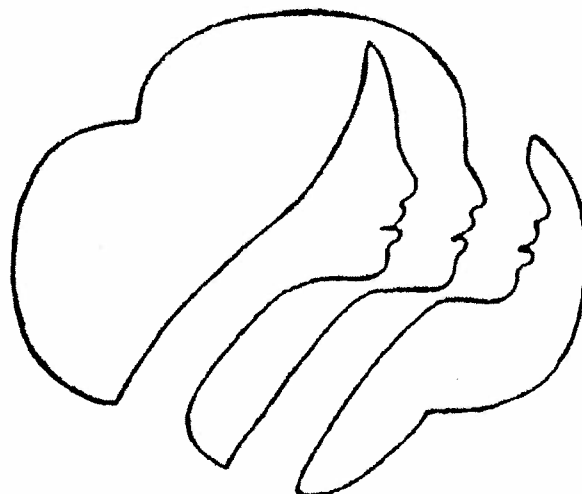
Eagle faces right – position of honor

Scrolled ribbon – embossed with E PLURIBUS UNUM

In Eagle's talons – an olive branch, symbol of peace; shaft of arrows, symbol of might

Full meaning – Girl Scouts stand to aid their country in time of emergency

Reprint from Kennebec Girl Scout Council book, Celebrating 75 Years of Girl Scouting, 1912-1987



GIRL SCOUTS

THE "NEW" TREFOIL EMBLEM

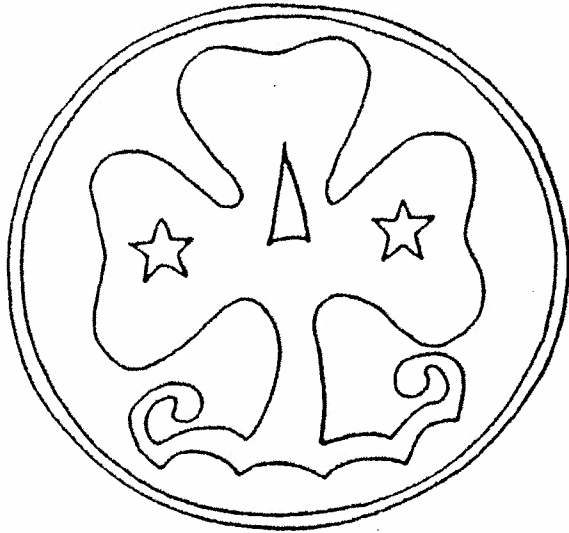
In November 1978, a new trefoil emblem was presented to the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. The emblem, showing three light and dark profiles within the familiar trefoil, was designed to present to the public a symbol of the acceptance of all girls into Girl Scouting regardless of race, color, or religion.

Since its introduction the emblem has been used on stationery, jewelry, and equipment, but most girls recognize it as the design on their membership pin. Wearing the pin shows membership in the largest voluntary girls' organization in the world. The pin represents an ever-changing organization of girls and adults relying on the values as stated in the Promise and Law, learning the qualities that prepare and enjoying the opportunities that enhance the future.

Examine this emblem in your handbook or on your Girl Scout pin.

Reprint from Kennebec Girl Scout Council book, Celebrating 75 Years of Girl Scouting, 1912-1987

WORLD PINS



The World Pin

The design on your World Pin is on the World Flag of every Girl Scout and Guide anywhere in the world.

The background is blue for the sky that covers us and the oceans that surround us.

The Trefoil is gold for the sun that warms us for survival.

The Trefoil stands for the three parts of the Girl Scout Promise. The Promise is further honored by the gold star on the right.

The Law is honored by the gold star on the left.

The gold pointer, a compass point, guides us on our way. It points to the heavens and represents our faith.

The base of the Trefoil is called its roots and flame. The roots are the friendships that hold us together. The flame is the burning desire in the hearts of all Scouts to be friends with other Girl Scouts throughout the world.

Reprint from Kennebec Girl Scout Council book, Celebrating 75 Years of Girl Scouting!, 1912-1987



The World Trefoil and Its Meaning

The three leaves represent the three fold promise as originally laid down by the Founder.

The flame represents the flame of the love of humanity.

The vein pointing upwards represents the compass needle pointing the way.

The two stars represent the Promise and the Law.

The outer circle represents our worldwide Association.

The golden yellow Trefoil on a bright blue background represents the sun shining over the children of the World.



Girl Scout Cookie® History

Girl Scout Cookies® had their earliest beginnings in the kitchens and ovens of our girl members, with mothers volunteering as technical advisers. The sale of cookies as a way to finance troop activities began as early as 1917, five years after Juliette Gordon Low started Girl Scouting in the United States. The earliest mention of a cookie sale found to date was that of the Mistletoe Troop in Muskogee, Oklahoma, which baked cookies and sold them in its high school cafeteria as a service project in December 1917.

In July 1922, *The American Girl* magazine, published by Girl Scout national headquarters, featured an article by Florence E. Neil, a local director in Chicago, Illinois. Miss Neil provided a cookie recipe that was given to the council's 2,000 Girl Scouts. She estimated the approximate cost of ingredients for six- to seven-dozen cookies to be 26 to 36 cents. The cookies, she suggested, could be sold by troops for 25 or 30 cents per dozen.

In the 1920s and 1930s, Girl Scouts in different parts of the country continued to bake their own simple sugar cookies with their mothers. These cookies were packaged in wax paper bags, sealed with a sticker, and sold door to door for 25 to 35 cents per dozen.

AN EARLY GIRL SCOUT COOKIE® RECIPE

- 1 cup butter
- 1 cup sugar plus additional amount for topping (optional)
- 2 eggs
- 2 tablespoons milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 2 cups flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream butter and the cup of sugar; add well-beaten eggs, then milk, vanilla, flour, salt, and baking powder. Refrigerate for at least 1 hour. Roll dough, cut into trefoil shapes, and sprinkle sugar on top, if desired. Bake in a quick oven (375°) for approximately 8 to 10 minutes or until the edges begin to brown. Makes six- to seven-dozen cookies.



ORAL HISTORY

Oral history is the practice of recording first hand impressions of past events on video or audio tape. Today changes occur at a rapid pace, so now is the time to capture the memories of people in the community to document those changes before precious memories are lost forever.

First Steps

1. **Set the goals of your project.** What is it you want to learn and what ultimately do you plan to do with the information? Once you've established the focus of your project, you can then locate possible subjects to be interviewed.
2. **Prepare a general list of questions to accomplish your goal.** Do not become a slave to your list, however, or be limited by them. Remember that oral history is a personal reflection of the interviewee. Keep questions short and to the point, but avoid questions that can be answered with a simple yes or no.
3. **Know your topic.** Be familiar with written history and other background on your chosen topic. You may even want to do a pre-interview without equipment to get a feel for what questions would be good. Check with the person you will be interviewing to see if they have photos, scrapbooks, etc. that may help you jog memories.
4. **Use good quality equipment.** Depending on what the purpose of your project is, you may opt to record on video, audio cassette or both. Tape is NOT a permanent record, it will eventually deteriorate...so you may want to consider transcribing the interview and taking photographs to store with the transcript. (note: audio cassette is the best for transcribing. And always use a copy to transcribe from NOT the original.)
5. **Arrange a time, date and interview place.** Pick a comfortable, quiet place. Try to pick a place without a lot of background noise likes pets, children, street noise, etc.

The Interview

1. Be prepared. Before you arrive, make sure you are familiar with your equipment. Make sure it is all in working order, including batteries. Extension cords are good to have for backup.
2. Labels! Always label your tapes, no matter the format. Nothing is more distressing than accidentally erasing an important interview.
3. Arrive on time.
4. Do an on-site test recording to make sure everything works.
5. Identify tapes. Put an introduction on your audio tape before the interview. State your name, date, location of interview and name of who's being interviewed.

6. Listen. An interview is a very lop-sided conversation. Let the person you're interviewing be the star. DON'T INTERRUPT. Sometimes people pause to get their thoughts, so give them a chance to continue. Rather than "uh-huhing" during interview, nod your head up and down occasionally to show you are paying attention. Keep your opinions and feelings to yourself.
7. Watch the time. Try to keep an interview to an hour or less.
8. When the interview is done, don't leave abruptly. Give your subject some time to "come down". You may have stirred up some powerful emotions.

Note: It is always a good idea to get a signed release from your subject. This way the interview can be used to truly preserve history - by providing a resource for researchers, etc. Without a release, you can not use quotes from the interview!

After the Interview

1. Send a thank you note!
2. Make an index of your tapes. Zero the counter at the beginning of your tape and make a list of topics discussed and note where they are on the tape by the counter. This will make segments easier to find for future use.
3. Transcribe the interview if possible. It is time consuming but preserves the interview for posterity and makes the interview much easier to use by researchers.
 - Change as little as possible. With the exception of ers, urns and false starts, the interviewee's word choice (including his/her grammar) and speech patterns should be accurately represented.
 - You may want to let your subject read the transcript to make sure that unusual words (names of people, towns, rivers, companies, words in a foreign language, etc.) are spelled correctly. Sometimes it is hard to understand certain words when playing back the tape.

What to Do With Your Final Product

If your interviews are Girl Scout related, consider sharing your oral histories with the Girl Scouts of Citrus Council Archives Team. Other possibilities include sharing with the library or with a local college. Libraries and colleges can offer the temperature and humidity controlled environment needed to preserve tapes and papers.

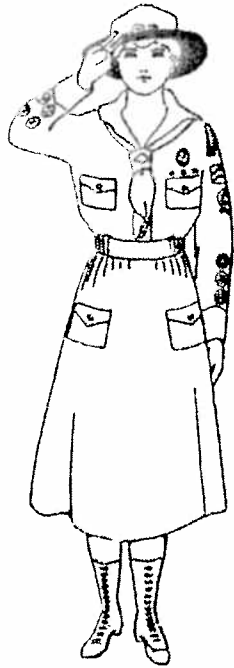
GIRL SCOUT UNIFORMS THROUGH THE YEARS

Review the uniforms that are in Juliette's Legacy Trunk. Using the uniform pages that follow and the handbooks, discuss the following with your troop:

- Figure out what year the uniforms are from that are in your trunk.
- How do they differ from today's uniforms?
- Why do you think some of the changes occurred?
- What uniforms from the past do you like the best?
- Design a uniform you would like to wear or one from the future and share your design with someone.

GIRL SCOUT UNIFORMS THROUGH THE YEARS

Early GS – Intermediate – Junior



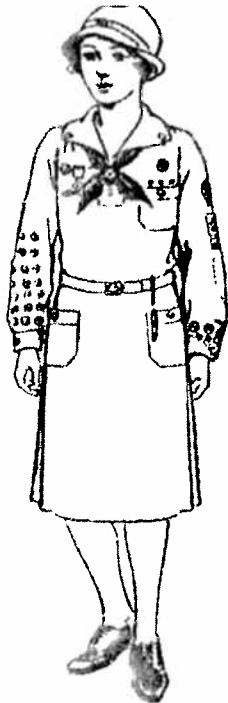
1912-1914
Dark blue midy and skirt
Worn with light blue neckerchief



1914-1928
Khaki uniform
Available in 1 or 2 piece uniforms



1928-1936
Gray-green with v-neck



1936-1939
Same style and color
But with zipper at neck



1939-1942
Silver green—more fitted
Zipper at neck



1942-1948
WW II—buttons replace zipper



1948 – 1963
Intermediate GS



1951 – 1959
Alternate Int. GS Uniform



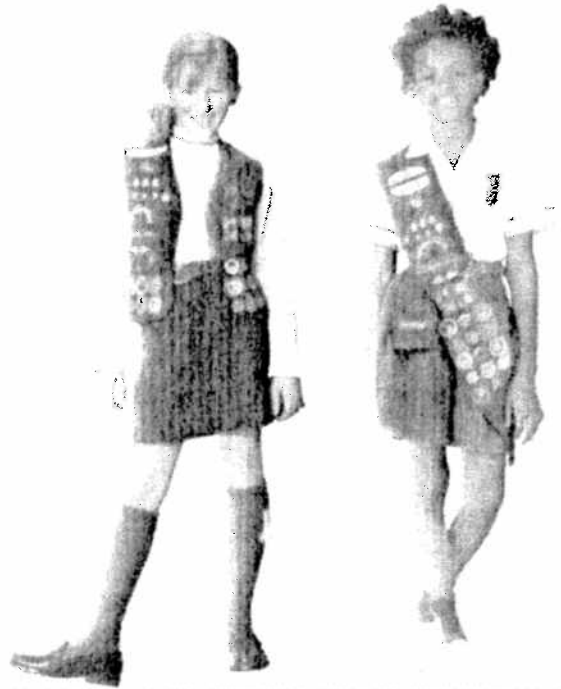
1963 – 1973
Junior GS



1973 – 1985
Jr. GS Uniform
First uniform with separate
uniform components



1985 – 1994
Junior Girl Scout



1994 – 2001
Junior Girl Scout

BROWNIE UNIFORMS THROUGH THE YEARS



1927 - 1936
Worn with bloomers



1936 - 1941
Zipper at neck



1941 - 1956
Shirtwaist style is introduced



1956 - 1962
Six-gore skirt and
GSUSA strip over pocket



1962-1973
Tangerine tie
Straight top pocket



1973 - 1986
Five mix and match pieces introduced



1986 - 1993



1993 - 2003

OLDER GIRL UNIFORMS THROUGH THE YEARS

In the 1920's, the first Senior Girl Scouts were called Citizen Scouts. They wore a dark blue uniform which was not carried by National Headquarters.



1934 – 1952

Mariner Uniforms

There were minor changes to this uniform during WW II including Shortening the skirt and losing the buttons on the front of skirt.



1952 - 1960



1935 – 1941

Teenage/Intermediate uniform

The badge sash was first Introduced with this uniform



1938 – 1942

(First) Senior unif.

Zipper front
Forest green



1942 – 1948

Senior uniform

WW II changes it to two pieces with buttons.



1948 – 1960

Senior uniform

New uniforms are designed for all age levels
A white tie with green trefoils was added to alt. in 1954

1950 – 1962

Alternate Senior uniform



1963 – 1973

Cadette uniform

Girl Scout History Timeline—What Happened When?

Review the Girl Scout timeline on the following pages. Information in the shaded areas refer to things that happened in Citrus Council over the years. Find the following:

1. What year was the Bronze Award for Junior Girl Scouts introduced?
2. What year did the U.S.A. introduce TAPS to the Girl Guide and Girl Scout movement?
3. What year did Juliette Low sell her Pearls?
4. What year was March 12 designated as the official Girl Scout birthday?
5. What year was the first Girl Scout troop in Volusia County formed?
6. What year was the first documented council-wide cookie sale of commercially baked cookies?
7. What year did the first Girl Scout earn the Girl Scout Gold Award? What was her name?
8. What year was Celia Lane Little House finished?
9. What year was March 12 designated as the official Girl Scout birthday?
10. What year was the Liberty Ship, "S.S. Juliette Low" launched?
11. What year was the first Brownie Girl Scout Handbook for girls published?
12. What year were Brownie Girl Scout Try-Its introduced?
13. What year was Citrus Girl Scout Council chartered?
14. What year did the first world center for Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in the Western Hemisphere open?
15. What does Mah-Kah-Wee mean and when was it dedicated?
16. What year did Girl Scouts of Citrus Council celebrate 50 years?
17. What year were Girl Scouts divided into 4 age groups?

GIRL SCOUT HISTORY TIMELINE

1860-2006

(Citrus Council data is shown in shaded box.)

October 31, 1860 - Birth of Juliette Gordon

December 12, 1886 - Juliette Gordon Marries William Mackay Low

1910 - Girl Guide movement begins in England

1911 - Juliette meets Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of Boy Scouts in England, and his sister, Agnes Baden-Powell founder of Girl Guides in England.

Juliette starts a Girl Guide company (troop) in the Scottish valley where she is spending the summer.

1912 - March 12, Juliette Gordon Low establishes the first Girl Guide troop in the U.S. with 18 girls. Margaret Daisy Gordon, Juliette's niece, becomes the first registered Girl Guide in America. One hundred eight (108) girls enrolled as members following the first troop meeting.

The Tenderfoot Pin, (the trefoil), is chosen as the symbol to be used by Girl Guides. Camp Juliette Low is established in Georgia - only camp personally established by Juliette Low.

Thanks Badge, an adult award, is introduced.

First uniform is dark blue with light blue scarf.

1913 - Girl Scouts becomes the new name for Girl Guides in America. W.J. Hoxie prepares the first official G.S. handbook, "How Girls Can Help Their Country".

Uniform changes to khaki.

June 1, National Headquarters established in Washington, D.C.

1914 - Trefoil design for membership badges is patented and becomes the official membership symbol. By now, 22 proficiency badges are in existence.

1915 - Girl Scout membership reached 200 troops, 5,000 girls.

Juliette Low sells her pearls to support the Girl Scout Movement.

A Constitution and Bylaws are adopted at the First National Convention held in Washington, DC

Juliette Gordon Low is elected National President of the Girl Scouts, 1915-1920.

National membership dues of 25 cents adopted.

1916 - G.S. national headquarters is moved to New York City.

Juliette Gordon Low introduced the Golden Eaglet of Merit Award, the highest award for girls in Girl Scouting.

First troop of girls age 7-10 is organized as "Junior Scouts" in Marblehead, Massachusetts. They are later renamed Brownies.

GSUSA is incorporated as Girl Scouts, Inc.

1917 - Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the country's First Lady, becomes the first honorary president of Girl Scouts, a tradition that continues today.

Editorial Department is established at National Headquarters.

The first issue of *The Rally*, a monthly publication for girls and leaders begins.

First troop of physically disabled girls in the United States is organized in New York City.

The first National Training School for Girl Scout leaders is established in Boston.

National Equipment Service is established.

1918 - Design of the Girl Scout Pin to include the letters "GS".

"Citizen Scouts" or Sr. Scouts program is proposed for girls over 17.

1919 - Concept of an International Council of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts began.

Taps introduced at the First International Conference in Oxford England.

The Golden Eaglet Award replaces the Golden Eaglet of Merit Award (they were different).

The Golden Eaglet, a black-and-white silent film, premiered in New York City's Fine Arts Theater on January 16th. Believed to be the first motion picture produced by a public service organization.

First nationwide celebration of Girl Scout Week; the week beginning on the Sunday that included JGL's birthday, October 31.

First Blue Book of Rules published

New uniforms are introduced – one or two piece khaki dresses for girls.

1920 - At this time there are nearly 100 Girl Scout Councils in 11 states and the territory of Hawaii, with almost 70,000 girl members and over 3,000 troops.

Juliette Low retires as President of Girl Scouts and takes the title "Founder of Girl Scouts".

October 31 becomes known as Founders Day in Girl Scouts.

First International Conference of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts held in England.

The U.S.A. introduced the song "Taps" to the Girl Guide and Girl Scout movement.

Scouting for Girls, new handbook is published. This was the first handbook prepared by the national organization rather than by Juliette Low. It included sections on map making, sewing an American flag, and marching according to U.S. Infantry drill regulations. American Girl magazine is published, titled changed from *The Rally*.

Camp Andree Clark established as the first national Girl Scout camp, Briar Cliff Manor, NY.

1921 - National membership dues are raised to 50 cents.

1922 - *Field News*, a monthly bulletin for Girl Scout leaders, began publication.

Future first lady, Lou Henry Hoover is elected National President.

1923 - The name *Field News* changes to *The Girl Scout Leader*.

Formal training is made a requirement for leaders.

Design of the Girl Scout pin changed - the eagle's shield now had seven stars, placed in two rows and seven stripes.

1924 - November 6 - Norman Rockwell draws Girl Scout cover for *Life Magazine*.

International Conference of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts held in England.

The "Buy a Brick" campaign helps raise funds to buy a new HQ building in NY.

Earliest GS troop in Orlando in the late '20's – early '30's was lead by Miss Elizabeth Badger.

1925 - First United States Girl Scout Troops on Foreign Soil (TOFS) are registered.

1926 - Camp Edith Macy at Briar Cliff Manor, NY is opened as a national training center.

Fourth International Conference held at Camp Edith Macy with representatives from 29 countries.

Program to include Brownie Scouts, ages.7-9.

Brown Book for Brown Owls published as the first official leader's guide to program for USA Brownie Scouts.

1927 - First group of U.S. Girl Scouts goes to an international event in Switzerland.

Juliette Gordon Low dies on January 17 in Savannah.

Juliette Low Memorial Fund is established in her memory to support projects and events promoting international understanding.

Girl Scout handbook is revised.

First official Brownie uniform is introduced.

First celebration of Thinking Day, February 22.

A recipe for Some Mores (later S'Mores) is published in *Tramping and Trailing with the GS*.

1928 - International Council is replaced by the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) is formed.

New uniforms in "Girl Scout Green" replace the khaki uniforms.

- 1929** - At the end of the year there are over 200,000 Girl Scouts
- 1930** - World Flag design is adopted.
 First all-Native American Girl Scout troop registers at the Indian Boarding School in Pawnee, Oklahoma.
- 1932** - March 12 is designated as the official Girl Scouts birthday.
 Our Chalet opened in Adelboden, Switzerland, a gift of Mrs. Helen Storrow of Boston.
 Orange-Lake Council includes troops from Eustis, Leesburg, Mt. Dora, Winter Garden and Zellwood.
 Winter Park's troop #1 was led by Mrs. Ed Lawrence.
- 1933** - The Girl Scout handbook is transcribed in large type.
- 1934** - Mariner Scout program officially launched.
 The first documented council-wide cookie sale of commercially baked cookies, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 1935** - A new, two-piece gray-green uniform is designed for the "teenage girl". It included a new Basque style beret and a badge sash.
 GS Handbook is available in Braille.
 Community Committee evolves into Orlando Council. Presiding officer was Mrs. C.D. Christ.
- 1936** - First nationally franchised Girl Scout cookie sale.
- 1937** - 25th anniversary of Girl Scouting in the United States
 National and International Silver Jubilee encampment held at Camp Andree Clark; 100 girls from the USA and 26 other countries came together to celebrate.
 The first GS troop in Daytona Beach & Holly Hill was formed.
- 1938** - Girl Scout membership reached one half million
 Girl Scout program reorganized into three separate groups: Brownie Scouts, ages 7-9, Intermediate Girl Scouts, ages 10-13 and Senior Girl Scouts ages 14-17.
 Over 1 million boxes of Girl Scout cookies are sold
 Orlando GS Council is incorporated.
- 1939** - The Girl Scout Chalet, a replica in miniature of Our Chalet in Switzerland, opened at the New York World's Fair. Served as a headquarters for Girl Scouts and their friends. Displayed and sold Girl Scout Equipment

Our Ark opens in London, England

Over 2 million boxes of Girl Scout cookies are sold.

Safety Wise: Health and Safety Suggestions is published by GS.

The "Little House" at Celia Lane is finished

1940 - Curved Bar award introduced. The Curved Bar was the highest award in Girl Scouting from 1940 until 1963. Open only to First Class Girl Scouts, it served as a bridge to Senior Girl Scouting. The embroidered arc patch was used at first because of metal shortage during the war.

First Girl Scout troops for mentally and socially handicapped girls are registered (in institutions)

Design of the World Badge was adopted at the 12th World Conference in Cooperstown, NY.

East Volusia Area Council is chartered. Mrs. Vera Tomlinson, is elected president.

1941 - Wing Scout program developed for Senior Girl Scouts - emphasis on the study of flying and aviation.

1943 - Due to wartime rationing of sugar, etc., calendars replace cookies for fundraising. "A Million or more by 44" was the membership objective.

1944 - Girl Scout check for 15,430,000 hours of service given to FDR.

Senior Girl Planning Conference held at Camp Edith Macy.

A Liberty Ship, "S.S. Juliette Low" of the Merchant Marines is launched.

More than 1/4 million girls go to Girl Scout camps.

East Volusia Area Council leases Deer Lake Camp.

GS collected scrap metal & newspapers. They also knitted and sewed for the Red Cross and aided in Civil Defense.

1945 - First Lou Henry Hoover Memorial Forest is dedicated.

1946 - The World Badge adopted at the 11th World Conference in France.

1947 - The name of the organization officially changes to Girl Scouts of the United States of America.

1948 - The U.S. Postal Service issues a 3 cent commemorative stamp honoring Juliette Gordon Low. 750,000 stamps are sold in Savannah on the first day of issue.

1949 - WAGGGS Pin introduced in the USA.

Almost 1.5 million are registered in Girl Scouts.

1950 - GSUSA is re-incorporated under a Congressional Charter.

1951 - First *Brownie Girl Scout Handbook* for girls is published.

North Atlantic Girl Scouts (NORAGS) established

1952 - Rockwood, in Potomac, Maryland dedicated as a National Girl Scout camping center (1952-1979).

1953 - GSUSA purchases Juliette Gordon Low's birthplace in Savannah, Georgia.

Site of Our Cabana is acquired by WAGGGS.

Annual Girl Scout week celebration is changed from October to March.

East Volusia and Deland councils merge to form Volusia County council.

Approx. 3200 registered GS in Brevard, Orange, Osceola & Seminole counties.

1956 - Juliette Gordon Low's birthplace is dedicated, October 19th.

First Senior Girl Scout Round-Up in Michigan - 5,000 girls attended

Citrus GS Council is chartered. HQ to be located in Orlando.

Citrus sends a patrol of Sr. GS to the first Roundup in Michigan.

1957 - 3 million members in Girl Scouts

The first world center for Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in the Western Hemisphere - Our Cabana, opens in Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Camp Ticochee is expanded and many improvements made.

1958 - The Girl Scout headquarters in New York City are dedicated (not the present headquarters)

Winter Park Council merges with Citrus.

1959 - Our Ark moved to Earls Court, London, England

2nd Senior Roundup near Colorado Springs with 10,000 people in attendance
Citrus Council sends a patrol of Sr. GS to the National Roundup in Colorado.

A dining hall and craft house are built at Camp Ticochee.

1960 - Juliette Low Centennial is celebrated.

Due to successful cookie sales, Camp Ticochee is developed into a year round campsite.

1961 - First summer camp sessions at Ticochee are held. Takoohy Leedy is Camp Director.

A staff house is built at Ticochee and more land is purchased for program expansion.

1962 - 50th anniversary of Girl Scouts

The Girl Scout Rose and Brownie Girl Scout Marigold developed to honor Girl Scouts.

Post Office issues a 4 cent commemorative Girl Scout stamp.

3rd Roundup for Senior Girl Scouts is held in Vermont—10,000 people attending.

Two patrols of Sr. GS's were sent to VT for National Roundup.

1963 - Girl Scouts are divided into 4 age groups:

Brownie Girl Scouts, ages 7-9;
Junior Girl Scouts, ages 9-11;
Cadette Girl Scouts, ages 12-14; and
Senior Girl Scouts, ages 14-17

Under the new program introduced in 1963, the old Intermediate Girl Scout badges were divided into two groups to fit the interests and abilities of Junior and Cadette Girl Scouts. Junior Girl Scout badges (green borders) were aimed at exploration, rather than concentration on any given skill. Cadette Girl Scout badges (yellow borders emphasized intensive work in particular areas of specialization.

New handbooks and leaders' guides are published.

Junior program to include the Sign of the Arrow and the Sign of the Star.

Our Ark is renamed Olave House

First Class was the highest award in Girl Scouting from 1963 - 1980. To receive the award, a Cadette Girl Scout had to earn several badges and meet four challenges, each of which was recognized with a pin. A challenge was a selected real-life situation designed to test a girl's ability to use knowledge and skill based on Girl Scout ideals and values.

Swimming pool is built at Ticochee. Property is again expanded.

Citrus Council extends to include Volusia and Flagler Counties.

1964 - First Reader's Digest Foundation Grants are provided for Senior Girl Scouts to do community service projects.

Girl Scout handbook is published in Braille.

Ryukyu Islands Girl Scout stamp was released to mark the 10th Anniversary of the Ryukyuan Girls Scouts. The Ryukyuan Girl Scouts were united with Japanese organization after return of the islands in 1972.

1965 - Brownie handbook is published in Spanish.

4th Senior Roundup at Farragut, Idaho

Deer Lake Camp is used for Cadette GS's and Jr's use Camp Ticochee.

Citrus sends 2 patrols of Sr. GS's to Roundup in Idaho.

1966 - Sangam, the fourth World Center, opens in Poona, India.

Citrus Council celebrates 10 years. Membership goes from 3654 in '56 to 13,785 in '66

1967 - New council service center is built and dedicated in Winter Park.

- 1968** - Campus Girl Scouts becomes an official part of Girl Scouts.
National Center West, Bighorn Mountains in Wyoming is established.
- 1969** - Eco Action, a nationwide environmental education and improvement project is launched.
130 Sr. GS from across the country are invited by NASA to view the Apollo 12 moon shot at Cape Kennedy, FL.
Citrus hosts NASA moon shot event.
A "Dig In" archeological Op. sponsored by Citrus was held at Swanee River. It became a summer camp program here for many years.
- 1970** - 30 millionth member of GSUSA is registered.
Land is purchased for another camp (MKW) in Seminole Co.
- 1971** - Mah-Kah-Wee (which means Earth Maidens) is dedicated.
- 1972** - New wording of Girl Scout Promise and Law are adopted.
Eight new Cadette Challenges are introduced.
- 1973** - Portrait of Juliette Low is presented to the National Gallery in Washington, D.C.
Brownie membership is extended to 6 year olds.
Brownie B's introduced
- 1974** - Bust of Juliette Low is placed in Georgia's Hall of Fame
A Sr. GS, Cathy Carmody, serves on the National GS Board of Directors.
- 1975** - Over 123 million boxes of Girl Scout cookies are sold.
Deer Lake site lease is terminated.
A Lou Henry Hoover Mem. Wilderness area is established at MKW.
- 1976** - More that 150 Girl Scouts, 14-17 are delegates to the National Convention.
Edith Macy National Center celebrates 50th anniversary.
- 1977** - *Worlds to Explore: Handbook for Brownie and Junior Girl Scouts* is published.
The Five Worlds of Interest in Girl Scouting are introduced.
Junior Aide patch and Bridge to Juniors are introduced.
- 1978** - Contemporary version of Girl Scout trefoil is launched as the official emblem featuring three-profile silhouettes of girls' faces.
From Dreams to Reality, a career exploration project for Cadette and Senior Girl Scouts is published.

- Girl Scouts prepare to celebrate the UN's 'Year of the Child'.
- 1979** - Juliette Low is inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame in Seneca Falls, NY.
American Girl magazine ceases publication.
- 1980** - The Silver Award and the Gold Award becomes the second highest and highest awards in Cadette and Senior Girl Scouts.
Sign of the Rainbow, Sign of the Star, Sign of the Satellite and Bridge to Cadettes introduced into the Junior Girl Scout program.
An all deaf Jr. troop is formed in Maitland.
Melbourne Scout House is donated by The Rotary Club of Melbourne.
- 1981** - Tina Kimball, first girl in nation to earn GS Gold Award.
- 1982** - Girl Scouts celebrate 70th anniversary
Edith Macy Conference Center dedicated
April 22 is established as Girl Scout Leader Day
Lifetime memberships are offered to adults for the first time.
Ticochee is sold
- 1983** - The Juliette Gordon Low Federal Complex is opened in Savannah, Georgia. This is the second Federal building to be named after a woman.
- 1984** - Daisy Girl Scout age level program for 5 year olds or girls in kindergarten is launched.
Delegates vote to change the wording of the Girl Scout Promise
Eight girls & two adults attend the 25th World Conf. in NY.
- 1985** - Contemporary issues resource, Tune Into Well-Being, Say No To Drugs introduced
- 1986** - Brownie Girl Scout Try-Its are introduced.
Contemporary issues resource, Staying Safe, Preventing Child Abuse introduced
The Sign of the World introduced into the Junior program
Three GS receive Gold Awards—14 girls attend Wider Opportunities.
- 1987** - Girl Scout 75th anniversary celebrated; theme, Tradition with a Future
The Post Office issues a stamp to commemorate GSUSA
- 1988** - Seven GS participate in national Wider Op and one girl participated in an International Wider Op.

- 1989** - The National Historic Preservation Center opens at National Headquarters
Space Odyssey, a Wider Opportunity, inspired by leadership from Sr. GS Gold Award project was held for 70 girls.
- 1990** - 12 girls receive GS Gold Award
- 1991** - Earth Education programs introduced
Citrus Council GS Gold Award Scholarship is awarded for the first time.
- 1992** - Pilot program began at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women for the Girl Scouts Beyond Bars program.
New wording for Girl Scout law is adopted.
Citrus organized **GS Care for Florida** following Hurricane Andrew
- 1993** - 10 girls earn GS Gold Award
Property at 341 N. Mills is bought for new Council Service Center.
- 1996** - New, separate handbooks for Cadettes and Seniors are published.
16 girls earn GS Gold Award
- 1997** - 85th anniversary of Girl Scouts
Girl Scouts from all across the United States meet on the mall in Washington, DC, to sing songs in honor of 85th anniversary.
New interest project book for Cadette and Seniors is published, stressing community service and career exploration in every badge.
Girl Scouts continues to be the largest voluntary organization for girls in the world.
Citrus Council unveils an internet web site.
Florida GS specialty license plate is unveiled.
- 1998** - Post Office issues a stamp honoring Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts.
Over 2.3 million girls and 800,000 adult members
The first Women of Distinction event is held – 6 women are recognized
- 2000** - Daisy program revised, petals introduced
Brownie program revised
Name is changed to Girl Scouts of Citrus Council

2001 - Junior program revised

Independent Girl Scouts are now called "Juliettes".

Cadette/Senior uniforms change from royal blue to khaki, light blue blouse for Cadettes, navy blue blouse for Seniors.

2002 - 90th Anniversary of Girl Scouts

Citrus was selected to have it's logo on a LYNX bus for a year.

2003 - Margaret Skene is hired as CEO.

Elizabeth Williamson is selected as one of the GS Gold Award Young Women of Distinction.

2004 - Girl Scouts of Citrus Councils sends 1,340 boxes of Girl Scout cookies to troops overseas.

Council properties are heavily damaged by 3 hurricanes

Brownie Girl Scout, Blair Ryan rallies to have law passed to allow Epipens to be carried in school. Now law in 21 states.

2005 - Gail Talbott, past President of the Board is elected to the National Board of Directors

2006 - Citrus Council celebrates 50 years.

Lake County joins Citrus during GSUSA realignment of councils.

Section II

Social Graces

VICTORIAN FAN CHRISTMAS CARD.

You will need:

Thin card

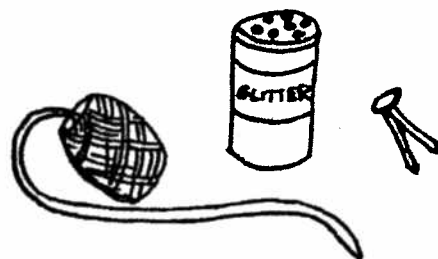
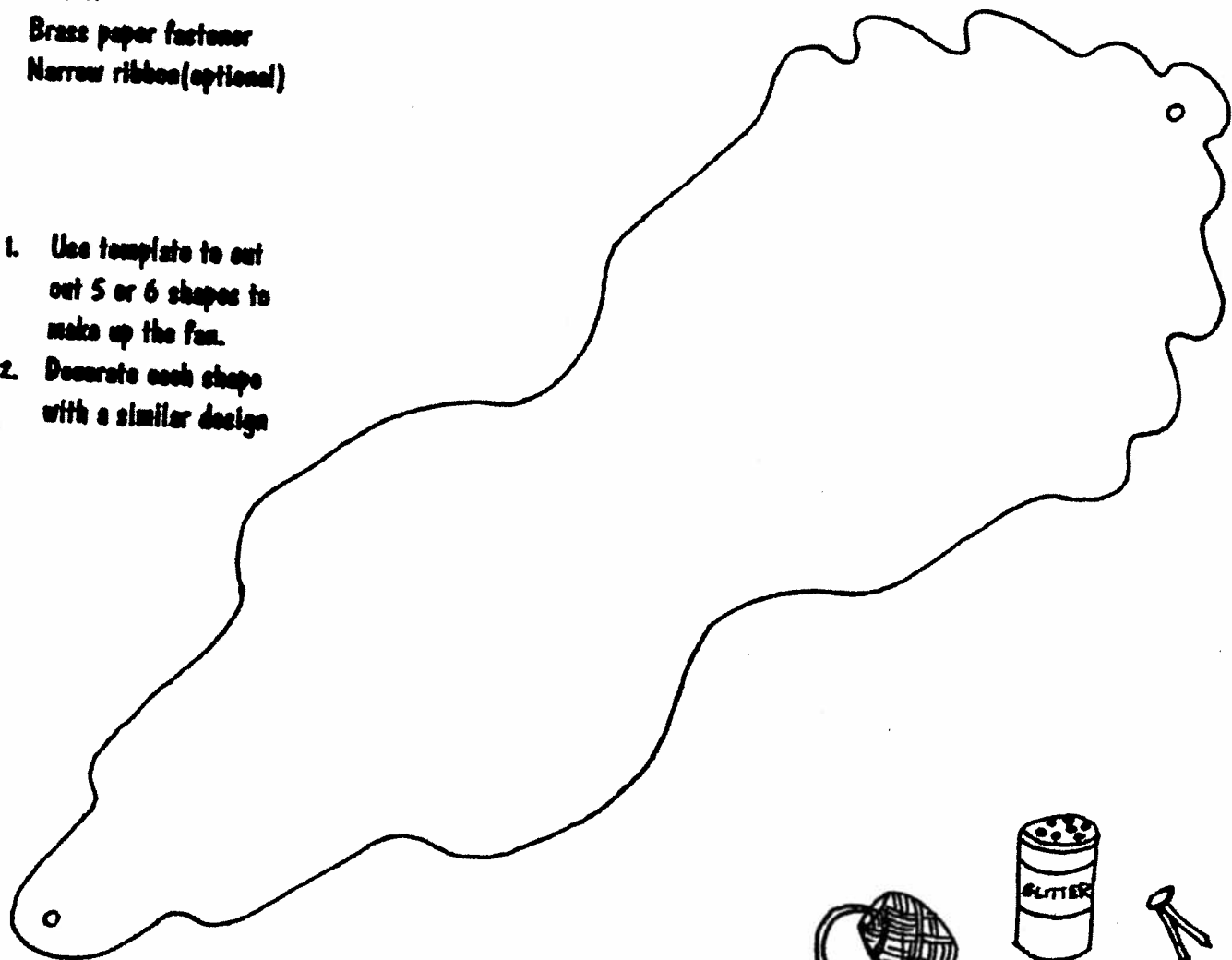
Scissors

Glitter

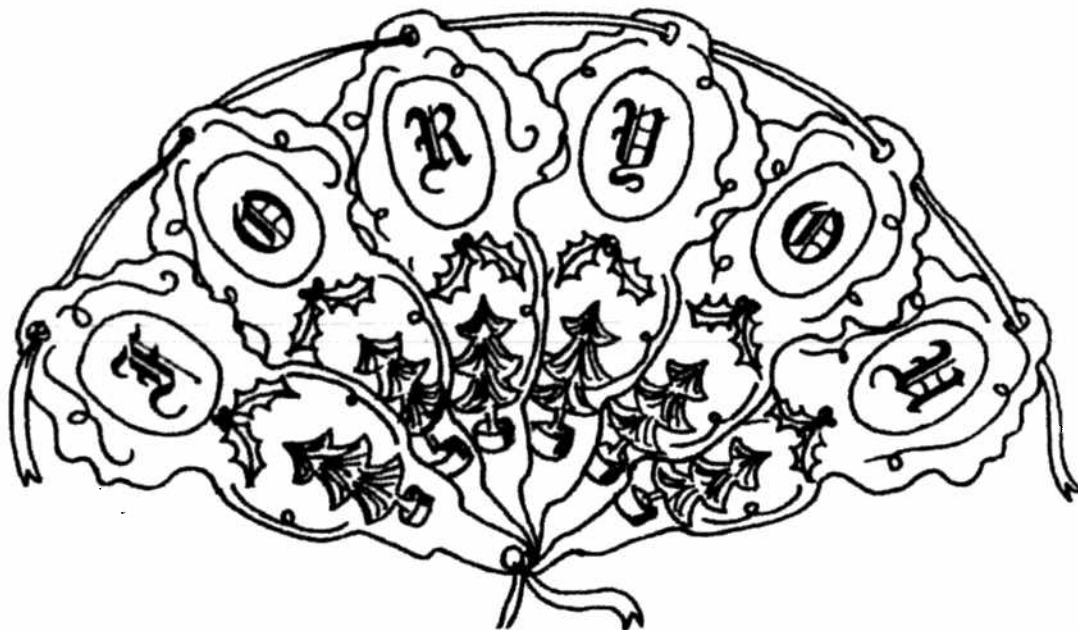
Brass paper fastener

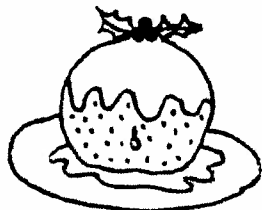
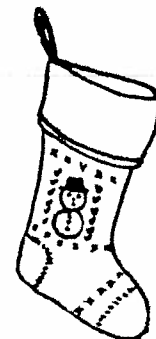
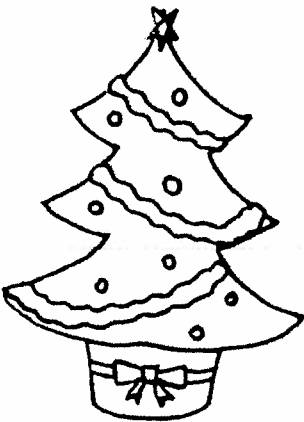
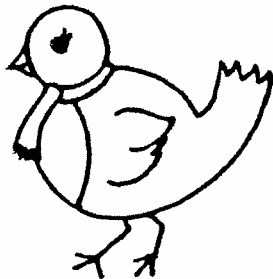
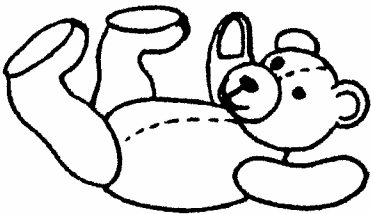
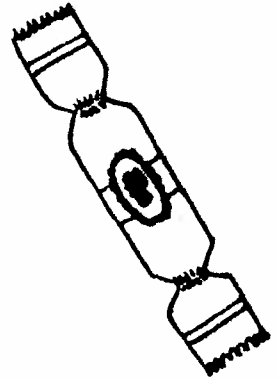
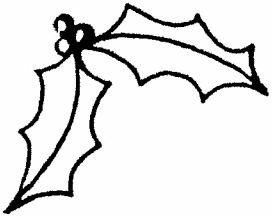
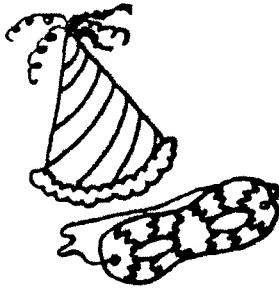
Narrow ribbon(optional)

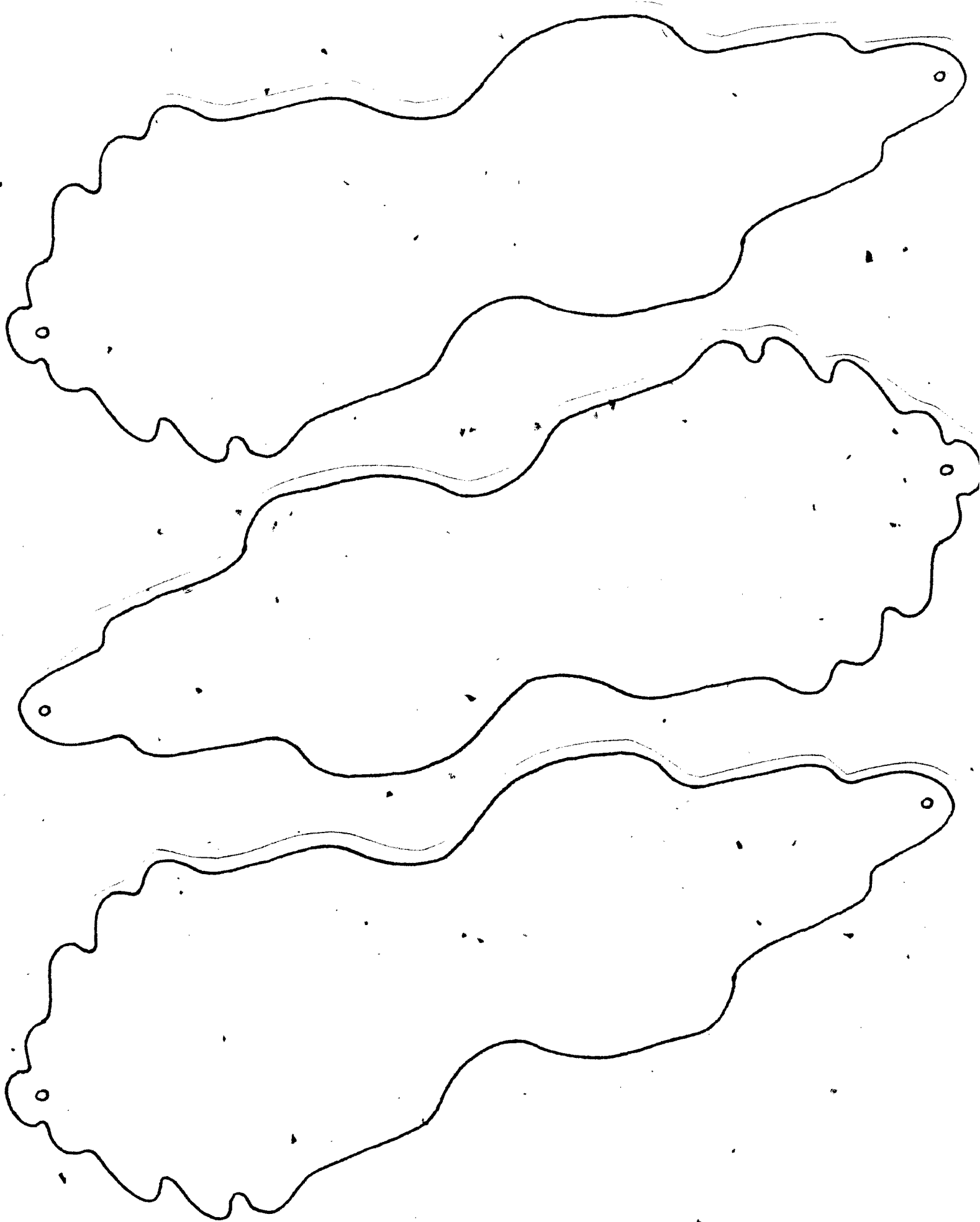
1. Use template to cut out 5 or 6 shapes to make up the fan.
2. Decorate each shape with a similar design



3. Colour in and add some glitter as required.
4. Make a small hole near the bottom of each piece. Place pieces on top of each other in order and fasten with brass paper fastener.
5. (Optional) Make a small hole through top of each shape and thread ribbon through to keep fan in shape when open.







The Language of the Fan

by Julia G. Baird

1. The fan placed near the heart: "You have won my love"
2. A closed fan touching the right eye: "When may I be allowed to see you?"
3. The number of sticks shown answered the question: "At what hour?"
4. Threatening movements with a fan closed: "Do not be so imprudent"
5. Half-opened fan pressed to the lips: "You may kiss me"
6. Hands clasped together holding an open fan: "Forgive me"
7. Covering the left ear with an open fan: "Do not betray our secret"
8. Hiding the eyes behind an open fan: "I love you"
9. Shutting a fully opened fan slowly: "I promise to marry you"
10. Drawing the fan across the eyes: "I am sorry"
11. Touching the finger to the tip of the fan: "I wish to speak with you"
12. Letting the fan rest on the right cheek: "Yes"
13. Letting the fan rest on the left cheek: "No"
14. Opening and closing the fan several times: "You are cruel"
15. Dropping the fan: "We will be friends"
16. Fanning slowly: "I am married"
17. Fanning quickly: "I am engaged"
18. Putting the fan handle to the lips: "Kiss me"
19. Opening a fan wide: "Wait for me"
20. Placing the fan behind the head: "Do not forget me"
21. Placing the fan behind the head with finger extended: "Goodbye"
22. Fan in right hand in front of face: "Follow me"
23. Fan in left hand in front of face: "I am desirous of your acquaintance"
24. Fan held over left ear: "I wish to get rid of you"
25. Drawing the fan across the forehead: "You have changed"
26. Twirling the fan in the left hand: "We are being watched"
27. Twirling the fan in the right hand: "I love another"
28. Carrying the open fan in the right hand: "You are too willing"
29. Carrying the open fan in the left hand: "Come and talk to me"
30. Drawing the fan through the hand: "I hate you!"
31. Drawing the fan across the cheek: "I love you!"
32. Presenting the fan shut: "Do you love me?"

Check out [The Language of Love](#) website about the rules of courtship in the Victorian era, including Fan Language and other social tidbits, and [Language of the Fan](#) for the Spanish origins of these customs.



TEA IDEAS

For an ENGLISH TEA PARTY Bland food, such as simple sandwiches, biscuits, plain cookies and unfrosted cakes so that they will not take away from the taste of the tea.

BREWING THE TEA To make tea the English way, you will need FRESH, COLD WATER (NEVER STALE COLD WATER OR HOT WATER), loose tea — 1 teaspoon per serving plus 1 teaspoon for the pot, or 1 tea bag per serving.

EQUIPMENT Teakettle, teapot, measuring spoon, tea strainer, spoon.

HEATING TEA Place cold, fresh water in teakettle and bring to a roaring boil (teakettle should be steaming). While water is heating, pour some into teapot to warm it. Pour out warming water and bring teapot to stove. Measure loose tea into pot or put in tea bags. Just as kettle comes to boil, turn off heat, pour water into teapot. Stir and let tea brew three to five minutes.

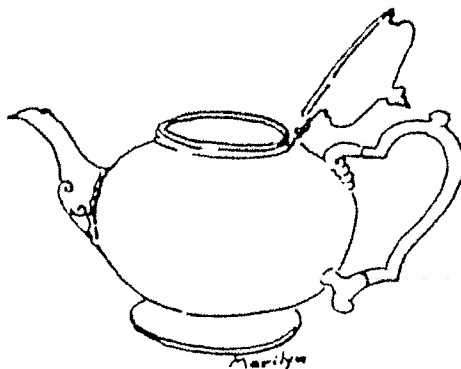
TO SERVE TEA Pour into cups through tea strainer to catch any loose leaves. If desired, serve with sugar; thin sliced lemon OR milk (NOT CREAM). NEVER USE BOTH LEMON AND MILK!

TEA SANDWICHES Count on 1 to 1 1/2 full sandwiches for each person. You can use thin sliced white or whole wheat bread. If you wish to use butter, it should be softened to spread easily. Fillings for sandwiches can be watercress leaves, peeled thin sliced cucumber, mild flavored meat or fish spread. Sandwiches may be made several hours in advance — however, be sure to cover with wax paper, then cover that with a damp kitchen towel. Place in refrigerator until ready to serve.

SELECTION OF SWEETS Girl Scout shortbread cookies, Vanilla Wafers or other plain cookies. Packaged sponge cake or plain pound cake mix; gingerbread mix, nut cake mix. Cut into small pieces, so it can be picked up with fingers.

Here are some interesting tea sandwiches to try:

- Cucumber and cream cheese (see recipe)
- Peanut butter and jelly
- Cream cheese with walnuts on nut bread
- Strawberry cream cheese on nut bread
- Ham with thin pineapple slices on bread
- Cheese on small rye slices
- Chicken with walnuts on white bread
- Tuna salad on whole wheat bread
- Egg salad on very small rolls



TUSSIE MUSSIE / NOSE GAY

Materials:

- Silk or dried flowers
- Ribbon roses
- Small doilies
- Green florist tape
- Pin back
- Narrow ribbon



Select flowers and tape the stems together.

Insert flowers in the center of the doily.

Tape pin back with florist tape near top of flowers.

Add ribbon between doily and flowers.

Make short stems on flowers if using with pin or leave longer stems for carrying or putting in a vase.

Nose gays were carried by ladies to use if an odor was offensive. If they encountered something they did not care to smell they would use their nose gay, which was made of fresh, sweet smelling flowers. They would place them delicately to their noses until the odor was gone.

CALLING CARDS

Materials:

- Card stock cut to 1" x 3 or 3 1/2"
- Stickers (self-sticking are the best)**
- Felt pens or calligraphy pens
- Scissors to scallop edges if desired

Place sticker on card.

Print or use script to put name on card

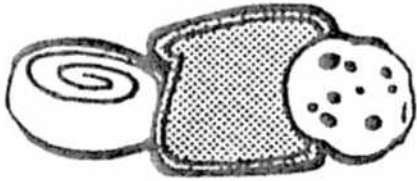
Edges can be scalloped or pinked

These cards were used by the ladies when they went visiting in the .afternoon. When they came to call on someone they would place their card in a special tray near the front door. As these women were all visiting at the same time, this was a way to show they had come to call.

**Source: Dover Publications, Inc., 31 East 2nd Street, Miniola, NY 11501. They have self-sticking designs of Victorian chromolithographs by Carol Belanger Grafton.

AFTERNOON TEA

When Juliette Low was a child she and her sisters would go to their Grandmother Gordon's home each afternoon for tea which was served in the highest style by Mrs. Gordon's black butler. This was a time for the children to learn genteel conversation and good manners.



Menu for Tea

Assorted sandwiches
Scones
Nut breads
Small candies and nuts
Cake or fruit tarts
Assorted cookies
Tea with lemon and sugar

Below are some recipes that may have been used at their tea and you can share these with a troop so they may duplicate them for their tea party.

Jelly Sandwiches

Sliced white bread
Butter
Strawberry jelly, or blueberry jam

Trim the crusts off the bread, then spread one slice very lightly with butter and top with strawberry jelly and the other slice of bread.

Cucumber Sandwiches

1 (8 oz.) package cream cheese, softened
1 tablespoon Italian salad dressing mix
2 tablespoons milk
6 slices rye bread
1 large cucumber, sliced

Combine first 3 ingredients, mixing well. Spread mixture on rye bread, and top with cucumber slices. Cut bread with round cutter and then fill or slice bread in 1/4's. Yield 6 servings.

French Orange Puffs

Preheat oven to 400 degrees

2 cups biscuit mix
3/4 cup milk
1 egg
2 tablespoons sugar
Grated rind of 1 orange

Bake 10-15 minutes depending on size of pan

Coating:
1/3 cup melted butter
1/2 cup sugar
1 tsp. cinnamon

Grease bottoms of small muffin or mini-muffin pan. Combine biscuit mix, milk, egg, 2 tablespoons sugar. Beat 30 seconds. Batter will be slightly bubbly. Blend in orange rind. Fill muffin cups 2/3 full. Remove and immediately roll in melted butter and cinnamon sugar mixture. Serve warm.

Pecan Scones

Preheat oven to 350 degrees

2 cups flour
1/4 cup sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons unsalted butter, cold
3/4 cup milk
1 egg
1/2 cup chopped pecans
1 egg yolk
2 tablespoons cold water

Bake for 25 to 30 minutes or until golden brown



Sift dry ingredients together. Using a pastry blender or 2 knives, cut butter into dry ingredients until mixture is crumbly. Beat milk and egg together. Add pecans. Pour into the dry ingredients and stir.

Prepare a flat surface by flouring it well (the slightly wet dough will absorb the flour quickly). On the flat surface, knead the dough briefly (once or twice) and pat it until it is 3/4 inch thick. Cut out the scones with a 2 1/2 inch biscuit cutter and place on a greased baking sheet.

Beat the egg yolk with the cold water. Using a pastry brush, glaze each scone with this mixture. Serve hot or cold with jam and clotted cream. Makes approximately 10-12 scones.

Balmoral Scones

Preheat oven to 425 degrees

Bake about 10 minutes until lightly browned

- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon milk
- 1 1/3 cups all purpose flour
- 1/2 teaspoon baking soda
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 cup butter
- 1/3 cup sugar
- 1/3 cup dried currants

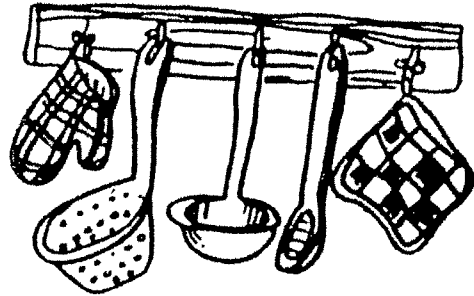
In a cup, using a fork, beat together egg and milk. Reserve 1 tsp. for glaze. In medium bowl, sift flour, baking soda and salt. With pastry blender or fork, cut in butter and sugar until mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Stir in currants and remaining egg mixture until soft dough forms. Drop by heaping tablespoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet Brush each scone with some of the egg glaze. Makes 11 scones.

Orange Poppy Tea Bread

Preheat oven to 325 degrees

Bake 50-55 minutes or until center springs back

- 1 cup sour cream
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup (1 stick) butter or margarine, softened
- 2 eggs
- 1 tablespoon poppy seeds
- 1 tablespoon grated orange rind
- 2 tablespoons orange juice
- 2 cups unsifted flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 1/2 teaspoon salt



Grease a 9 x 5 inch loaf pan. In large bowl with electric mixer, beat sour cream, sugar, and butter until light and fluffy. Beat in egg, poppy seeds, orange rind and orange juice until well mixed. Add flour, baking powder, baking soda and salt. Beat at low speed until combined. Spoon batter into greased loaf pan and bake. Cool in pan on wire rack 5 minutes before removing from pan.

Minced Iced Orange Pekoe Tea

Add fresh spearmint leaves to the loose orange pekoe tea before pouring the boiling water into the teapot. Let it steep for a least 1/2 hour. Strain, chill, and serve with a spring of fresh spearmint leaves.

VICTORIAN PARLOR GAMES

Victorian girls and boys visited each other's home for evening entertainment. Parents were always there to chaperon and to see that everything was proper.

For entertainment they played games, sang around the piano and enjoyed refreshments. Below are some games they might have played.

Change Seats. The King's Come

- ☞ Sit in chairs in a circle with "it" in the center with no seat.
- ☞ "It" says, "Change seats, change seats, change seats, etc." No one moves, but when "it" says, "Change seats, the King is come," everyone changes seats but not with a neighbor and "it" tries to find a seat. The one left standing is "it" for the next round.

REMEMBER -- do not move when the leader says "change seats."

Spin the Trencher

- ☞ You will need a plate or a frisbee and a bare floor.
- ☞ Everyone sits in chairs in a circle.
- ☞ "It" stands in the middle of the circle and spins the plate and calls out a girl's name or something she might be wearing. The girl whose name was called must catch the plate before it falls down.
- ☞ If she fails to catch the plate she becomes the spinner.

Russian Gossip

- ☞ Send a message around a circle of girls. Sitting in a circle gives the effect of a parlor with chairs around the room.
- ☞ At the end, the last girl repeats the message.
- ☞ Suggested messages:

Juliette Low started Girl Scouts on March 12 in Savannah, Georgia. All Girl Scouts enjoy camping, hiking and sleeping in tents. We all sell Girl Scout cookies so we can go camping.

My Lady's Toilet

Toilet means dressing for an outing!

- ☞ Players take a name of a Victorian lady's toilet article.
- ☞ Sit on chairs in circle with "it" in center to spin the plate.
- ☞ "It" says, "My lady is going to dress for a ball and wants her (dress or shoes, etc.) and she spins the plate.
- ☞ Player with that article name runs to catch the plate and "it" runs for her seat.
- ☞ "It" can say, "My lady is dressing for a ball and wants all her things", or you can substitute "wants her toilet". When this is said everyone changes seats and the one left is the spinner.

Suggested articles:

Buckles	Neckdace	Rings
Shoes	Bracelet	Petticoat
Bouquet or nosegay	Belt	Dress
Fan	Hat	Coat
Gloves	Pocketbook	Corset

More than one girl can take the name of an article to change the game slightly.

Musical Chairs

- ☞ Chairs in a row with every other' chair facing the opposite direction.
- ☞ One less chair for the number of girls.
- ☞ Sing or clap hands while the girls move around the chairs. A leader can call stop and all girls try to find a chair.



Find the Thimble

- ☞ One thimble, penny or any small object.
- ☞ One person hides the object while the rest leave the room.
- ☞ The object must be hidden in a place that can be seen and nothing needs to be moved to see it.
- ☞ When the object has been found, that person must immediately take a seat and not tell anyone where the object is. The last person to find the object will hide it the next time.

CORNUCOPIAS

1. CONSTRUCTING THE BASIC CONE:

First, you need to make a pattern for your cornucopias. For the most part, any size pattern will do, as long as it is in the shape of the letter "V." The closer together the open end of the "V" the narrower the cone. You may alter the neck of the cone by making a curve or a straight cut across the open end. Experiment until you're pleased with a cone you like. My pattern is styled after the old fashioned cones, tending to be shaped long and narrow, finishing around six inches long and three inches wide at the top.

Once you have your shape, lay the pattern on top of your chosen material, follow the outline with a pencil and then cut it out.

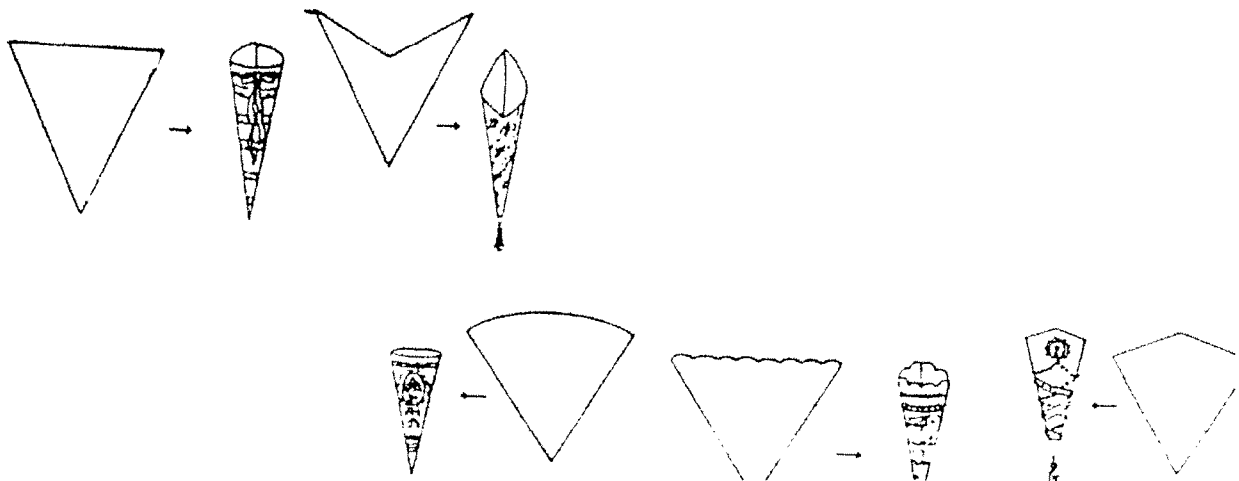
Take one long side of the "V" and glue to the other long side. This will form the basic cone. Next comes decorating, or the fun part.

Suggested materials for the cone: paper lace doilies, wallpaper scraps (use special adhesive or a glue gun), wrapping papers, left over Christmas card covers, or foil over lightweight cardboard.

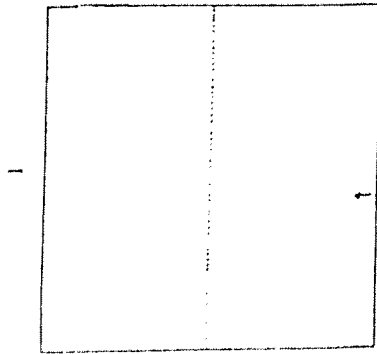
2. DECORATING THE CONE:

Victorian children often glued die-cut Christmas images onto cones, embellishing them with satin ribbon around the collar with maybe a show of lace or a sprinkling of glitter. Some of the popular images used were Santas, angels, winter scenes, and children at play.

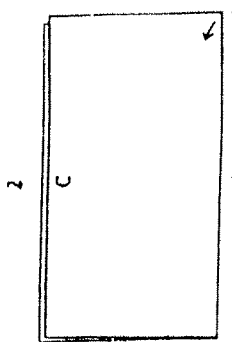
Decorate the cones much the same way as it was done in olden days; however, the creative possibilities are endless! Provide bowls containing leftover scraps of ribbons, laces, buttons, beads, stickers, pictures cut out from old magazines and calendars, glitter, and anything else you can find. Depending on what is used, each cornucopia takes on a personality of its own.



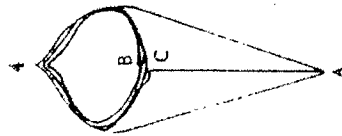
CORNUCOPIA OR CLOWN'S HAT



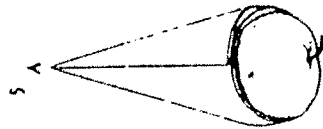
Open the napkin to full size. Fold in half on the dotted line, bringing the bottom of the napkin to the top, as in 2.



Holding piece A carefully with the thumb, roll B loosely over and up to the center (C), without creasing, as in 3.



Continue rolling cone, as in 4. Turn the napkin upside down, as in 5.



Place an apple or an orange in the opening.

CLOWN'S HAT (Variation)

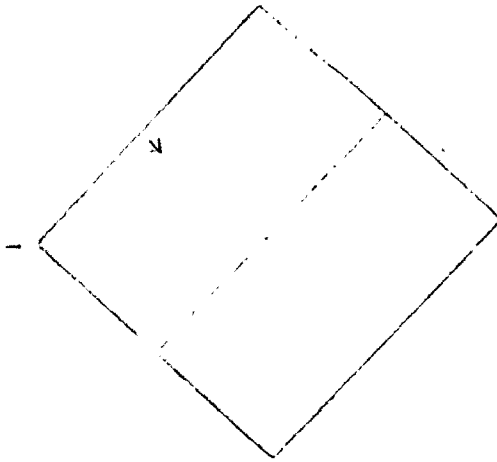


Turn up hem all around. Back view.

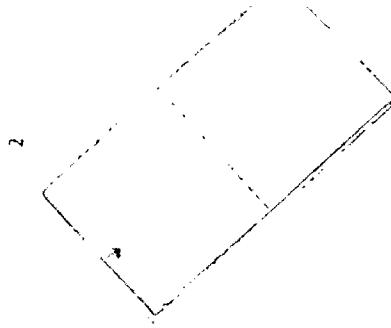


CLOWN'S HAT
Front view.

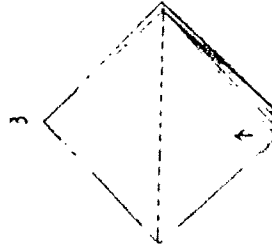
BOAT



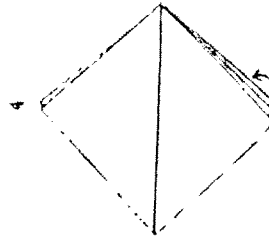
Field in half again along the dotted line, bringing upper edges down to the lower ones, as in 2.



Open the napkin to full size. Fold in half on the dotted line, bringing the upper right side down to the lower left, as in 3.



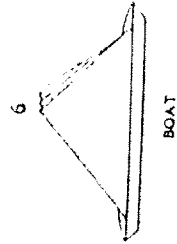
Field on the dotted line, taking the top corner down to the top point, as in 4.



Take the remaining lower three layers toward the line to the top point, as in 5.

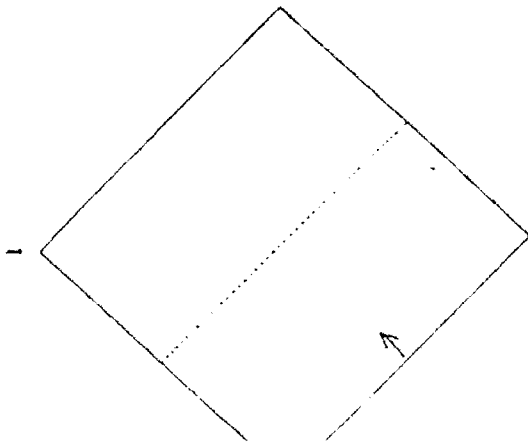


Turn up from the bottom a small border along the dotted line all the way around, as in 6.

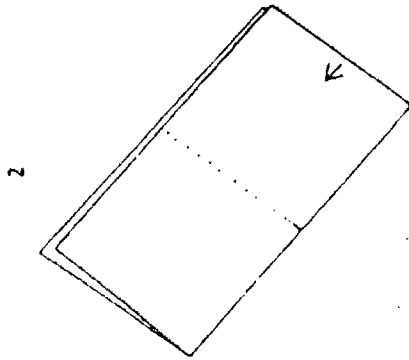


BOAT

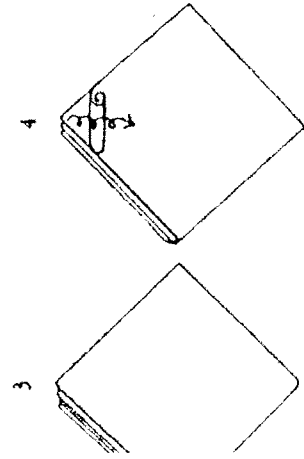
SILVERWARE HOLDER



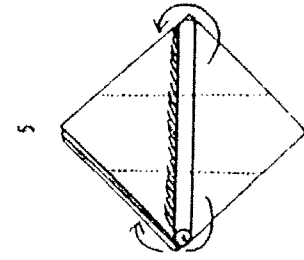
1
Fold in half on the dotted line, bringing up the left side from the bottom, as in 2.



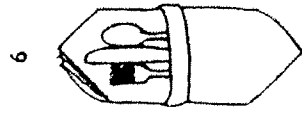
2
Fold in half again on the dotted line, bringing up the right side from the bottom, as in 3.



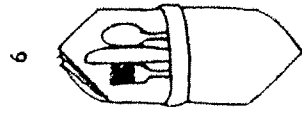
3
Fold the top corners in, as in 3.



4
Roll down the top layer, as in 4.

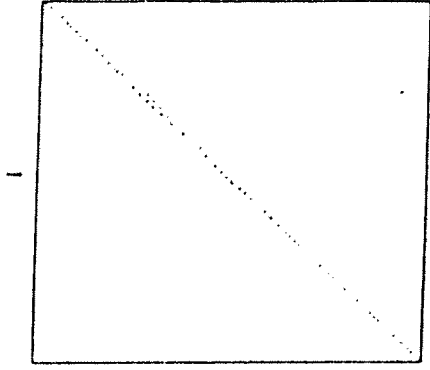


5
Fold the opposite corners under, as in 6.

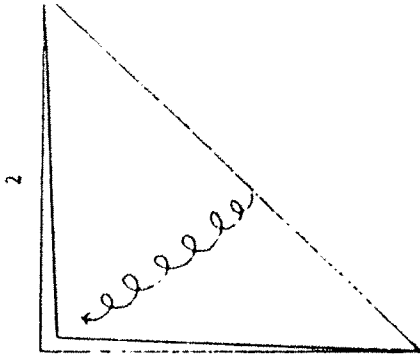


6
SILVERWARE HOLDER

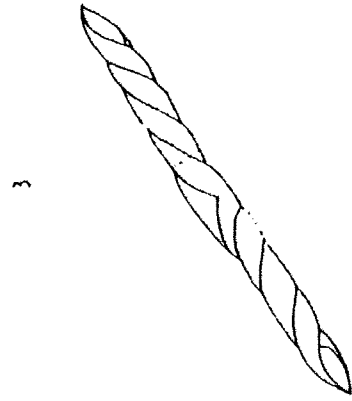
CANDLE



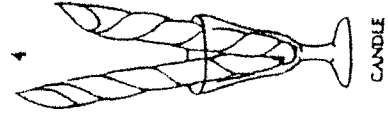
1
Open the paper to full size. Fold in half on the dotted line, as in 2.



2
Roll up tightly from the diagonal fold, as in 3.

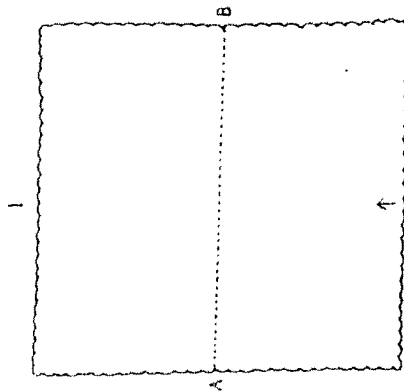


3
Fold on the dotted line, bringing points upward, as in 4.

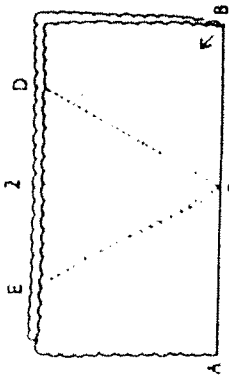


4
CANDLE

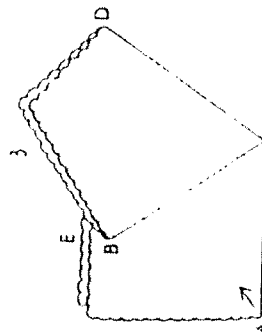
HEART



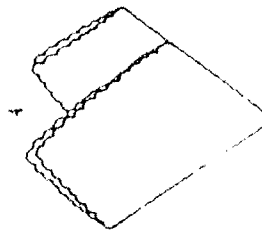
Open the napkin to full size. Fold in half on the dashed line, bringing the bottom of the napkin to the top, as in 1.



Fold into thirds along the dashed lines, pocketing up the lower right corner, as in 2.



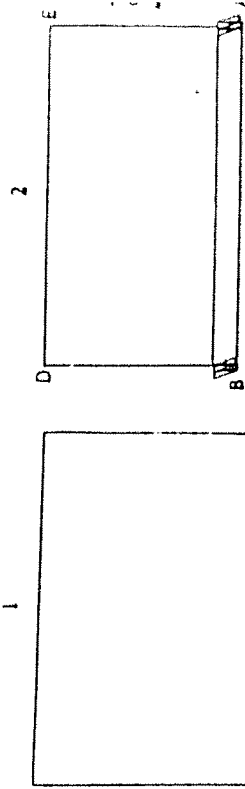
Repeat with the left corner, as in 3.



HEART

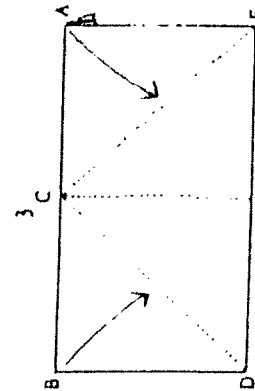
JAPANESE KIMONO

(Lace napkins can be used)

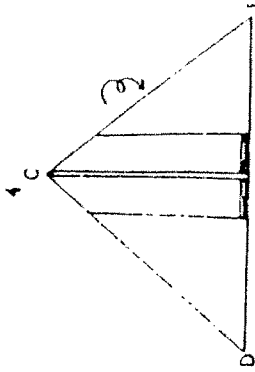


Turn over so that the pleats are underneath along the top edge, as in 1.

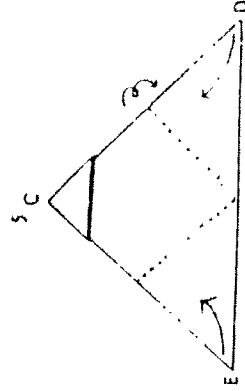
Open the napkin to full size. Starting at the bottom, accordion pleat the bottom half of the napkin back and forth, like a fan, half way up, as in 2.



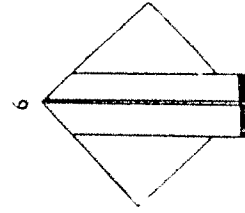
Bring the right and left top corners to meet in the center at the bottom, as in 3.



Turn the napkin over, as in 4.



Push D and E into the little pocket (C) and turn over, as in 5.



JAPANESE KIMONO

Section III

Outdoor Fun

USES OF THE NECKERCHIEF

As Developed for Scout Purposes for First Aid and General Utility

By: *Commodore W.E. Longfellow*
Ufe Saving Corps, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

The neckerchief for Scouts is a heritage from the Scouts of old, for it is worn by the pioneer and the plainsman. In various bright colors it serves to distinguish the Scouts of different districts from the Scouts of other districts. It is, however, more than a part of the uniform, it is a valuable piece of Scout equipment, and an instrument for the demonstration of Scoutcraft. More than fifty uses have been developed but there are as many yet undiscovered. For training purposes it is recommended that every Scout have a yard square piece of unbleached cotton cloth which can be laundered frequently. A Scout is clean, you know, and so is the Scout's equipment. This should be hemmed or bound with tape or braid of a different color for strength as well as for looks. This will protect the uniform kerchief from injury as it need not be used except in emergency. The neckerchief demonstration should be a feature of Scout rallies or competition.

Following are the uses, more than fifty of them already developed:

Scouting:

1. Signal Flag by attaching to stick (Morse) (1)
2. Signal Flag (no sticks) Semaphore (2)
3. Life Line (Troop)
4. Rope Ladder (Troop)
5. Bag, hobo style (1)
6. Lashing for canvas or bundles

7. Caulking for boat (4)
8. Sail for boat (4)
9. Covering for food (1 or more)
10. Belt, emergency (1)
11. Knot tying practice
12. Substitute for clothing (4)
13. Trunks for bathing (1)
14. Apron
15. Troop or district identification
16. Good turn reminder (1)
17. Guard rope (Troop)
18. Emergency sock (1)
19. Distress signal (1)
20. Smoke signals (1)
21. Flare (1)
22. Torn into strips as trail markers
23. Bathing cap to denote classes of swimmers red, beginners; blue, fair swimmers; white, lifesaver
18. Fireman's drag-free wrists (1)
19. Tied hands carry (1)
20. Tied hands across overturned canoe
21. Tying good ankle as splint to broken one (4)
22. Guide rope to find way out of smoky room (troop)
23. Sunshelter for injured people (1 for each)

Extras: _____

First Aid (Triangular bandage uses:

1. Pressure on armpit artery
2. Arm sling (1)
3. Collar bone fracture (3)
4. Ankle sprain dressing (1)
5. Fractured hip (7-9)
6. Kerchief stretcher (5)
7. Padding for splints (several)
8. Chest carry (1)
9. Tump line carry (1) (pack strap)
10. Hand bandage (1)
11. Head bandage (1)
12. Foot bandage (1)
13. Support for sprained wrist (1)
14. Tourniquet uses (1)
15. Trench bandage (1)
16. Compress (1)
17. Smoke mask for fires or gas (1)

Extras: _____

General:

1. Rope for tying animals
2. Mosquito covering for head
3. Sweat band for games
4. Identification for teams in games
5. Tie for three-legged races
6. Swatters for running the gauntlet
7. Red kerchief on projecting poles in transit
8. Padding for carrying load on head
9. Repairing harness

Extras: _____

The America" Girl, January, 1922

Used as sample at National Historic Preservation Workshop, Edith Macy Conference Center, September 13-14, 1990

MISER'S BAG

A bag for hiking for keeping things found along the trail or beach.

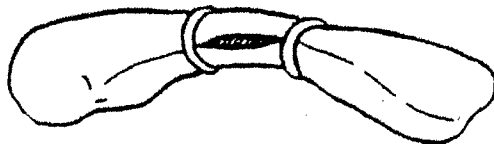
Supplies:

- A large bandanna
or piece of material 16" x 12"
- 2 metal or plastic rings
- Needle and thread

Fold it in the middle lengthwise and sew the narrow ends together. Now sew from each end toward the center, leaving about a three inch opening in the middle.

To close the bag use two rings. Slip both rings over one end of the purse and drop some treasures in the other end. Then slide both rings to the opposite side and put the rest of your treasures in. Finally slide the rings in opposite directions as far as they will go.

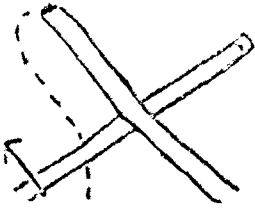
Your treasures will keep the rings from being lost and the rings will keep the treasures safe. Suspend the miser's bag from your belt.



From *Hiking in Town or Country* by Catherine C. Reilly, Girl Scouts of the United States of America, 1952.

KNOTS

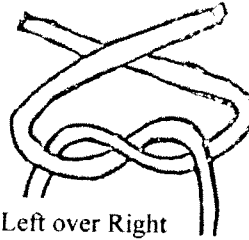
S
Q
U
A
R
E



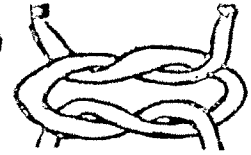
Right over Left



And Under



Left over Right

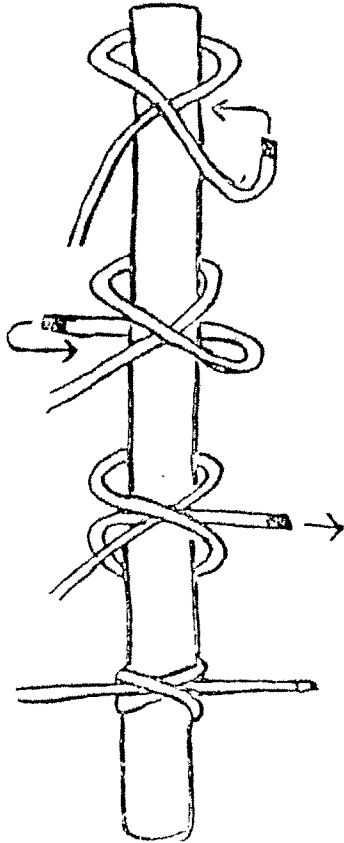


And Under

Uses: to join two ropes of equal thicknesses; non-slip knot; last knot of lashing

C
L
O
V
E

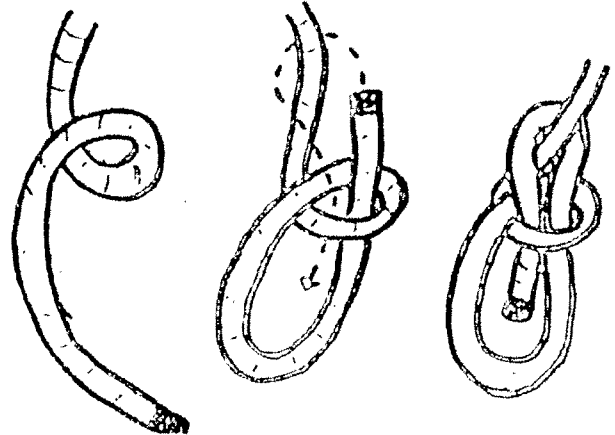
H
I
T
C
H



Uses: to fasten one end of a rope around a post or tree; for a clothesline or game net; first knot of lashing

B
O
W

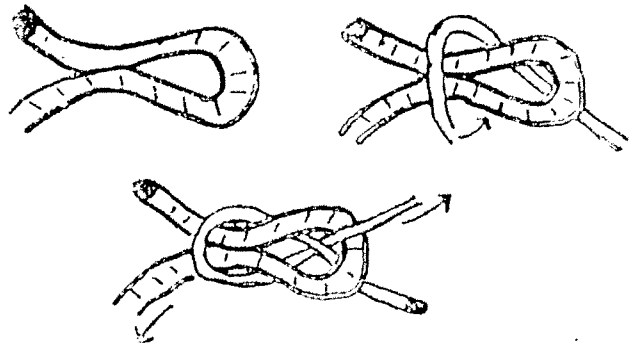
L
I
N
E



Uses: to make a knot that will NOT slip

S
H
E
E
T

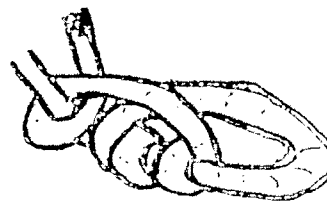
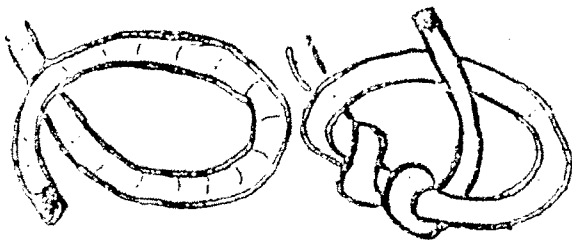
B
E
N
D



Uses: to join two ropes of unequal thickness

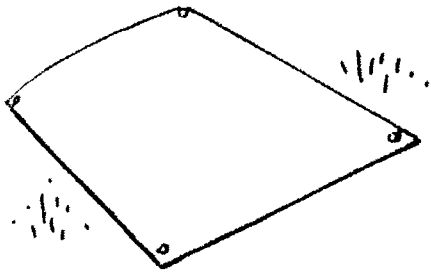
T
A
U
T

L
I
N
E

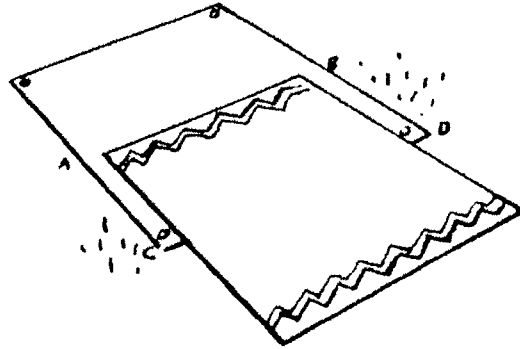


Uses: to make a loop that WILL slip or slide; for flagpole or tent guidelines

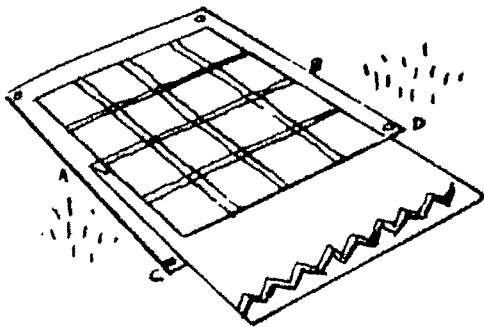
How To Make a Bedroll



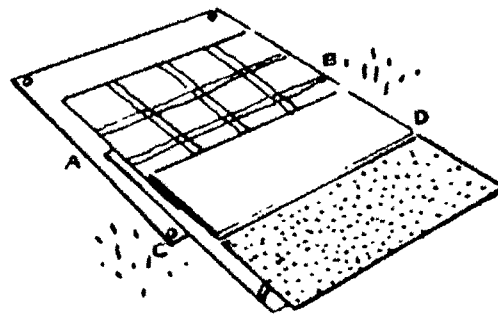
1. Place poncho (ground sheet) flat on ground.



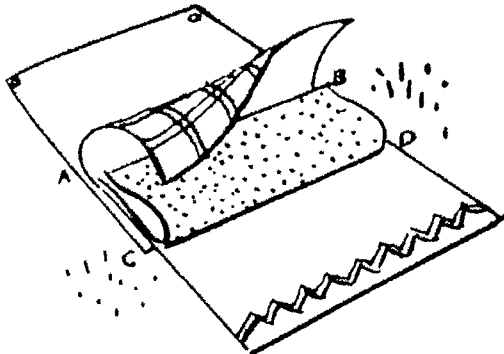
2. Place first blanket with one edge down center of poncho. (A-B)



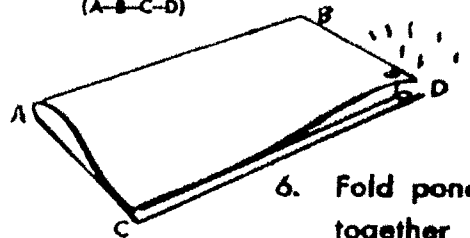
3. Place second blanket with one edge at middle of first blanket. (C-D)



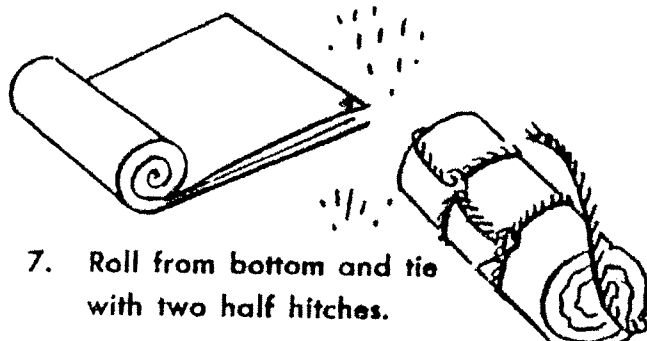
4. Alternate blankets in same way, until all are down. Fold sheet or sleeping blanket in half, and place in middle. (A-B-C-D)



5. Starting with last blanket, fold blankets alternating in reverse order, until all are over middle. (A-B-C-D) Pin at bottom if poncho does not snap together.



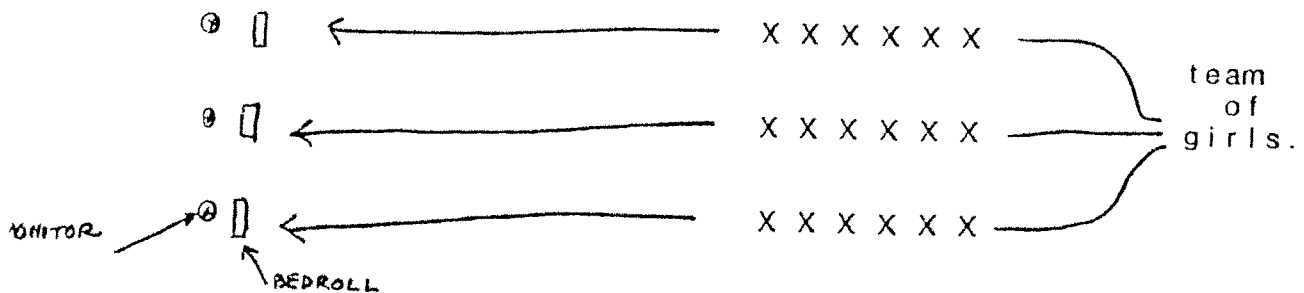
6. Fold poncho over. Snap together if there are snaps on bottom and side.



7. Roll from bottom and tie with two half hitches.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BEDROLL RELAY

1. Make up bedrolls as per instruction sheet. If you have a large troop, you would need one for every 6-8 girls. Divide troop into teams of equal size but no larger than 6-8 girls.
2. Have the bedrolls spaced so there is room for unwrapping, rolling and tying. A grassy area is best.
3. Have teams line up as in diagram below with a monitor at each bedroll. **ENCOURAGE GIRLS TO CHEER THEIR TEAMS.**



4. At signal—GO, the first girl runs to bedrolls and ties it correctly, unwraps it at monitors signal and runs back. The next girl repeats process until everyone has a turn. The winning team is the team that finishes first.

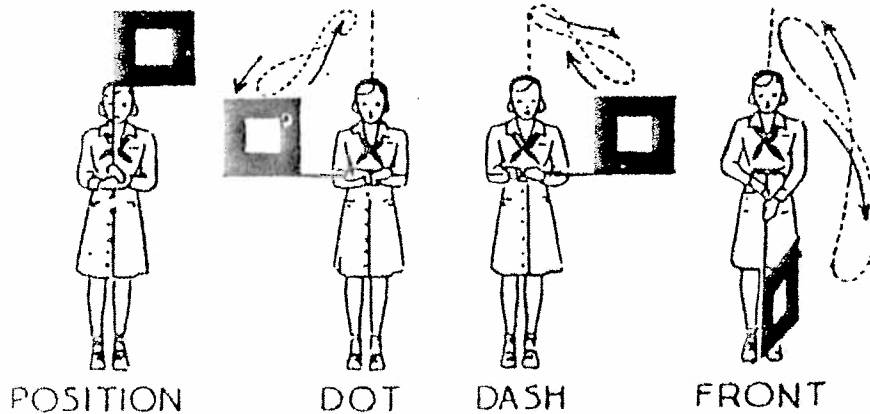
Purpose: FUN AND COMRADERIE! Learn to tie knots; utilize blankets and available waterproof cloth as in the days before sleeping bags. Practice skills first so they will not get discouraged with activity.

SIGNALING MORSE CODE

SIGNALING WITH A FLAG

You can make your own flag. Cut a smooth straight stick about forty-two inches long and one-half inch in diameter. The flag is a piece of cloth twenty-four inches square with an eight-inch square of another color in the center. It may be white with the smaller square red, or vice versa.

Position: The flag is held vertically, the signaler facing squarely toward the person with whom she wishes to communicate.



Signaling Morse Code with a flag

- Motions:*
1. *Dot.* Swing flag down to right and back to position.
 2. *Dash.* Same motion on left.
 3. *Front.* Once means end of word; twice means end of sentence; three times means end of message.

From 1947 edition of the Girl Scout Handbook

Semaphore Alphabet



Ready
or End of Word



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L



M



N



O



P



Q



R



S



T



U



V



W



X



Y



Z



Direction Sign

A	• DI-DAH COT RED DASH WHITE		
B	••••• DASH-DI-DI-DIT		
C	••••• DASH-DI-DASH-DIT		
D	••••• DASH-DI-DIT		
E	• DIT		
F	••••• DI-DI-DASH-DIT		
G	••••• DASH-DASH-DIT		
H	••••• DI-DI-DI-DIT		
I	••• DI-DIT		
J	••••• DI-DASH-DASH-DASH		
K	••••• DASH-DI-DASH		
L	••••• DI-DASH-DI-DIT		
M	••••• DASH-DASH		

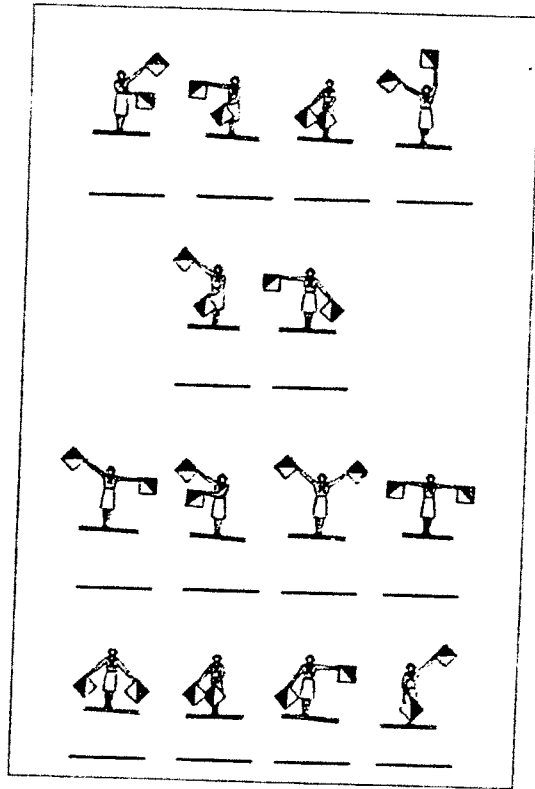
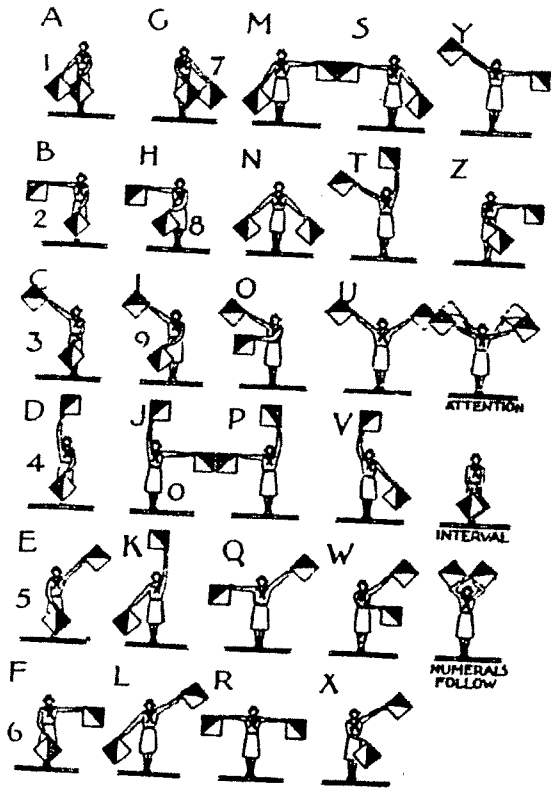
SIGNALING CODE CHART: Column 2—International or Morse; Column 3—Semaphore; Column 4—Lights; Column 5—

N	••••• DASH-DIT		
O	••••• DASH-DASH-DASH		
P	••••• DI-DASH-DASH-DIT		
Q	••••• DASH-DASH-DI-DASH		
R	••••• DI-DASH-DIT		
S	••••• DI-DI-DIT		
T	••• DASH		
U	••••• DI-DI-DASH		
V	••••• DI DI-DI-DASH		
W	••••• DI-DASH-DASH		
X	••••• DASH-DI-DI-DASH		
Y	••••• DASH-DI-DASH-DASH		
Z	••••• DASH-DASH-DI-DIT		

SIGNALING CODE CHART (continued): Color key for column 5—white, black, vertical lines, red, horizontal

Can you translate these coded messages?

Great-grandmother, Grandmother, and Mother all had the International Morse Code in their Girl Scout Handbook. Great-grandmother and Grandmother also learned to communicate using semaphore flags.



Semaphore Code

Can you decode the message on the right using the Semaphore Code key on the left?

A --	G ---	N --	U ...	--/.-/-.-/.//...-/.---.//.-//
B	H	O ---	V	
C ----	I ..	P ----	W ...	---/.-/-.-/.//...-/..../.-/.-.-
D ...	J ----	Q ----	X	
E .	K ---	R ...	Y ----	
F	L	S ...	Z ----	--/---/.-./..././/---.-/---/-..././/
	M --	T -		

International Morse Code

Can you decode the message on the right using the International Morse Code alphabet on the left?

Now you can write your own secret messages!

Section IV

S'More Fun

JULIETTE LOW'S BIRTHPLACE SERVICE PROJECT

Information on Juliette Gordon Low Girl Scout National Center Service Project

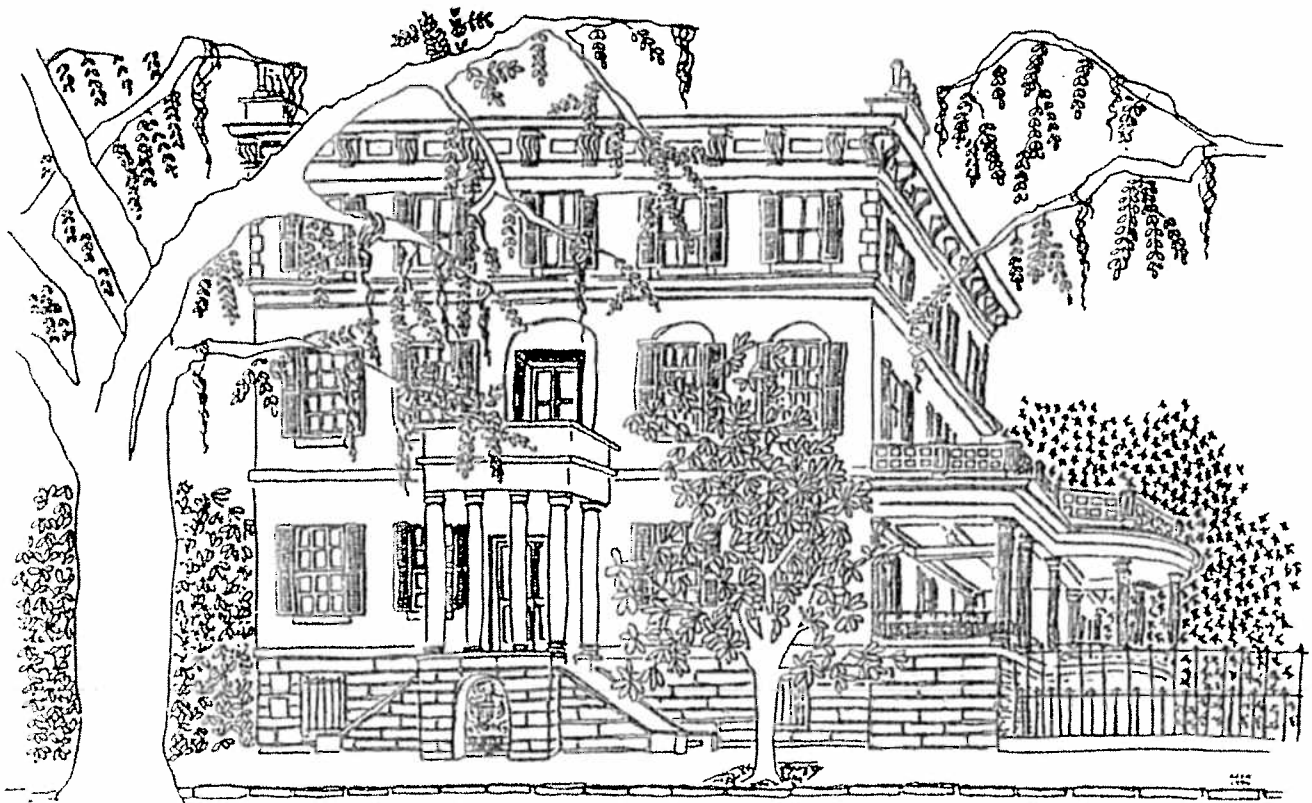
The gift shop behind the house sells any craft items that a troop makes and sends or delivers to them.

1. Make a small sturdy craft that will survive shipping as well as handling in the gift shop.
2. Put your troop number: and instructions on each one.
3. Send with someone visiting or mail to:

Juliette Gordon Low Girl Scout National Center
142 Bull Street
Savannah, GA 31401

These craft items are usually placed in a basket and sold very inexpensively so children can purchase something.

Best sellers include carefully made hair accessories, handkerchief dolls, decoration button covers with porcelain or wooden tops, holiday decorations, embroidered, knitted, crocheted or hand-sewn items, clothespin dolls, Girl Scout dolls and jewelry. They cannot accept food or crafts made with food.

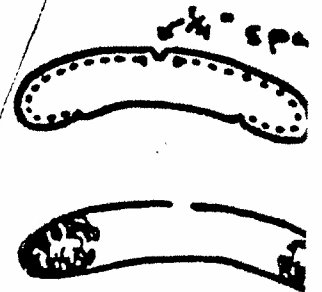


PADDED HANGERS

Service Project for the Council Archives at the Service Center.

Materials Needed:

1. Hanger pattern
2. Wooden hangers
 - long neck, bent wood coat hangers are best. If triangular hanger with wooden bottom bar is used - leave bar exposed.
3. polyester fiberfill
 - available at most fabric stores in 1 pound bags
 - 1 bag will stuff 4-5 hangers
4. hanger cover
 - good quality used cotton sheets or laundered 100% cotton muslin
 - or unsized muslin.
5. needles, #7 or 8 sharps
6. pins - "bank - pins" (extra heavy, extra long straight pins) or "T" pins
7. carpet thread

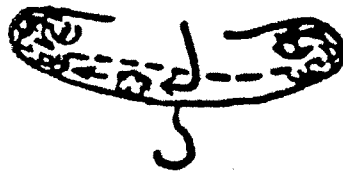


Instructions:

1. Cut 2 muslin covers from the pattern on this page, seam allowance is included in pattern.
2. Stitch together using $\frac{3}{8}$ seam as follows, leaving a small opening at top for hanger hook.
3. Turn cover right-side out.
4. Stuff ends of cover with batting to form a hard ball.
5. Put cover over hook and insert left end into center of batting.
6. Stretch cover over other end and place wooden hanger in center of batting. NOTE: if this step is done correctly, you cannot feel the hanger at the ends and the open bottom edge is pulled very tight.

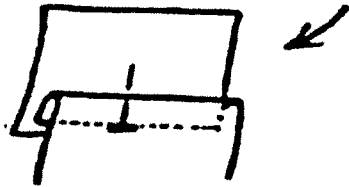


7. Hold hanger in left hand. With right hand slide small bunches of batting between hanger and cover pushing it toward padded end until one side is completely filled. Do second side. Padding is necessary on top edge only.



8. To finish: hold hanger in left hand, close to left end. Squeeze raw edges toward each other. Fold front raw edge under. Pin folded edge over raw edge.

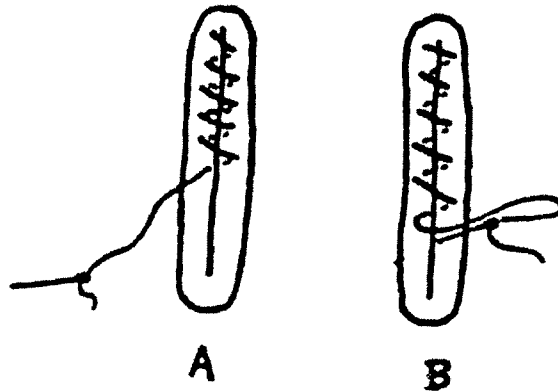
Push pin into fold and lower fabric.



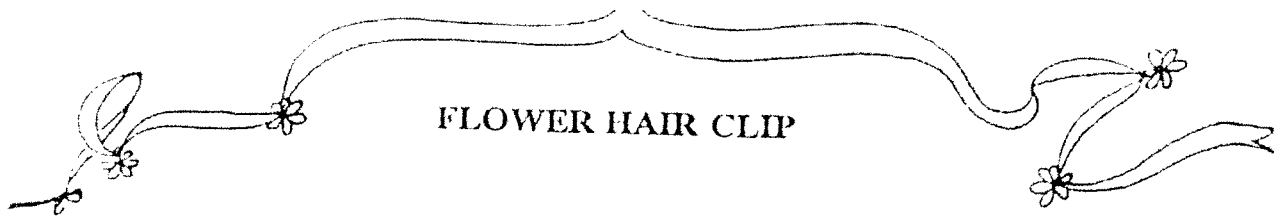
9. Hold hanger upside down. Sew with overcast stitch.



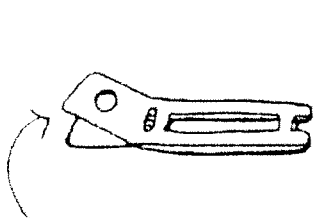
Stitches can be 1/4" apart. Work from left to right or toward yourself.



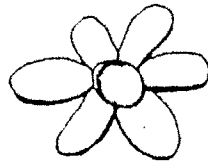
From: Archive Conference, Nation's Capitol Girl Scout Council, 1989



FLOWER HAIR CLIP



1 hair clip with
hole in end



1 small silk flower



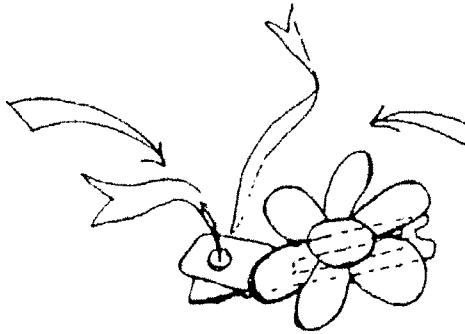
12" of 1/4" ribbon



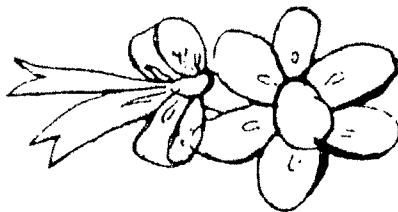
"Tacky" or "Elmers" glue

(or a glue gun - with an adult using it)

1. Thread the ribbon through the hole and tie in a bow.



2. Glue flower onto top flat part of clip. Use only a little glue so it doesn't drip through the clip.



Note: Clip finished piece to something like a sheet of cardboard to hold it open until it dries.

Idea: Use as a "favor" when another troop visits.

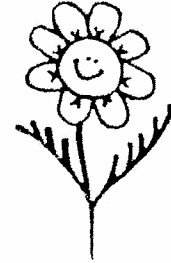
Idea: Make paired sets of different colored ribbon and match partners or buddies by finding someone with the same color ribbon.

Idea: Use daisies for "Daisy" Low and green ribbon for Juniors and brown ribbon for Brownies and blue ribbon for Daisies

PAPER PLATE DECORATING

Juliette Low's home in Savannah, Georgia has china plates in the dining room that she painted. Decorate your own paper plate as an example.

Equipment: Paper plates
Glue
Paints and brushes
Pictures of flowers and birds
Construction paper or felt



SILHOUETTES

These were used extensively in the 1930's by GSUSA to illustrate Girl Scout activities. Make a silhouette of your head and display.

Equipment: Strong light
White and black paper
Glue

Attach a large piece of white paper to a solid surface. Place the light so it shines on this surface. Stand between the light and wall and trace the outline of the head. Transfer to black paper and add your own touches.



PIERCED PAPER

Supplies: Purchased stationary or note cards
Medium-weight paper as index, charcoal drawing or watercolor paper
Tissue paper
Masking tape
Sharp needle or pick
Foam pad

Use the designs to decorate stationary, note cards and bookmarks.

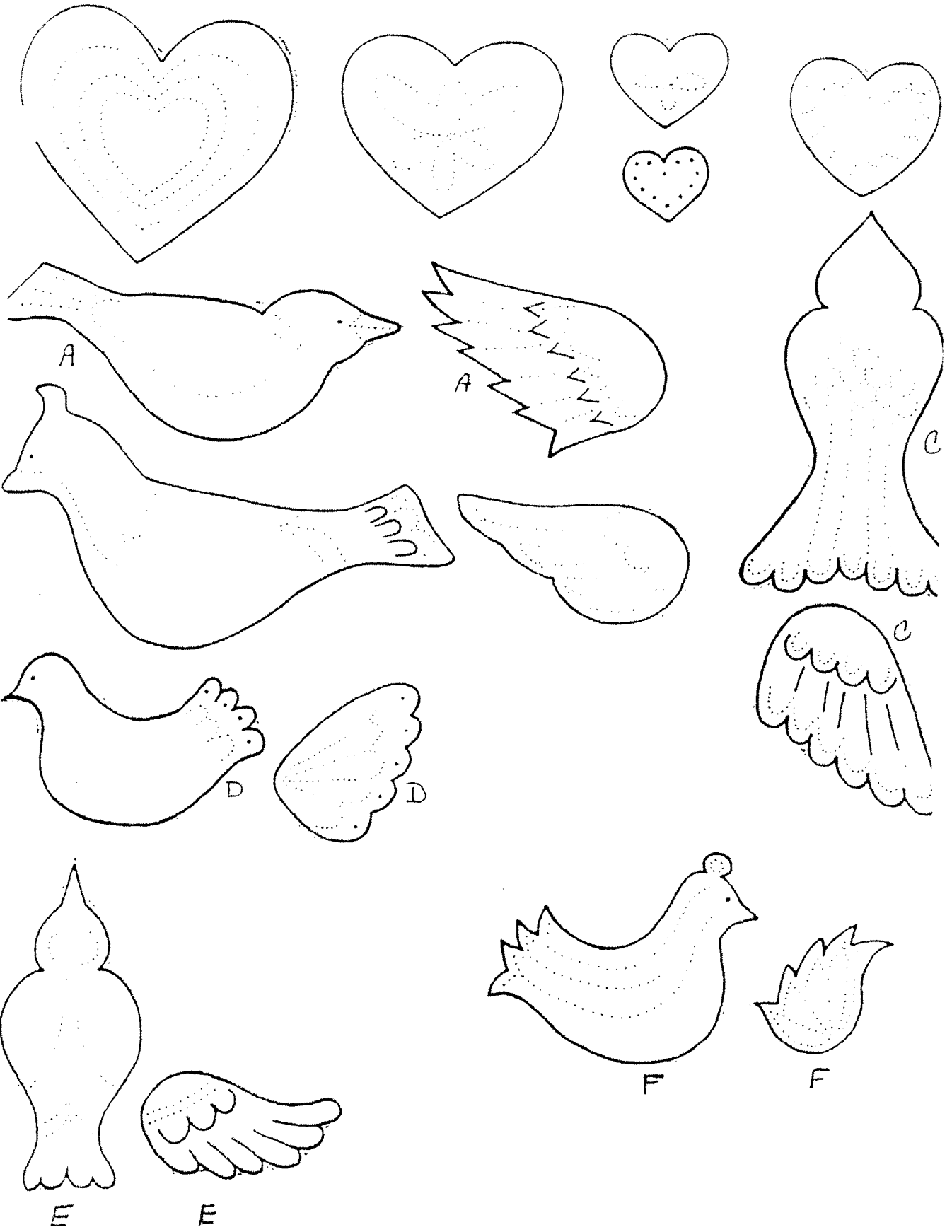
Paper piercing is usually done from the back but for textural interest, pierce some from the front.

Pierce from the back all the black lines on the edges and some of the center lines. Pierce the lighter dots from the front. On the lines, pierce holes about $1/8$ " apart.

Trace the design on tissue paper. Tape tissue on the back of your paper and layover foam pad and begin to pierce holes around the outside edge. Pierce tissue and paper. You can fill a design with holes. Turn and pierce holes from the front.

To make a bookmark:

Cut a $1\ 1/2$ " by $8\ 1/2$ " piece of paper. Select a design and pierce. Round top comers. Make hole with paper punch at top and put ribbon through it.



BOOK MARKS

Materials: Wide grosgrain ribbon
 Perforated paper - 14 holes per inch
 Embroidery floss and needle
 Glue
 Scissors
 Graft

Cut perforated paper the same width as the ribbon and cut the ribbon the length desired (Approximately 1" x 2"). A 9" x 12" sheet *of* perforated paper will yield 54 small bookmarks.

Center a simple design on the paper.

Use 3 strands of floss to sew design on paper.

Cut the ends of the ribbon as shown.



Either sew perforated paper *to* ribbon or glue.

Perforated paper is not a new media. Samplers and bookmarks stitched on paper can be found in many historic sights in the United States. Stitching on paper prevailed in the 19th Century and the Victorian Era.

BUTTON PIN

Materials: Wooden circle or wooden heart, any size
 Selection of colorful buttons
 Lace and string or small pearls or loose ones
 Ribbon roses
 Pin back
 Hot glue gun

Glue lace around edge, arrange buttons, pearls and roses on the wooden pierce and glue.

Glue pin to back.

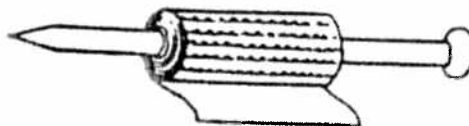
PAPER BEADS

Materials: Colored paper such as magazines with colored pictures, wallpaper, construction paper
 ruler
 scissors
 large nail or round toothpick
 glue
 string to thread beads

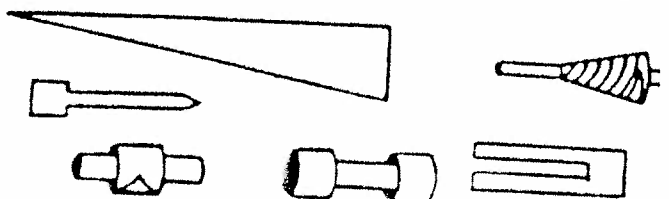
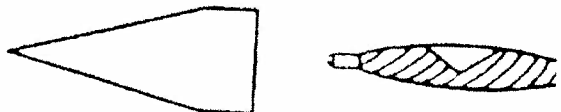
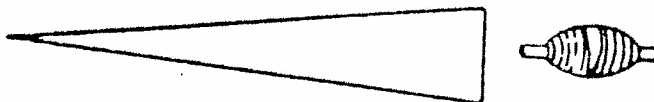
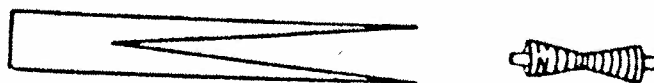
1. Cut paper one-inch wide and approximately twelve-inches long. Taper to a point at center.



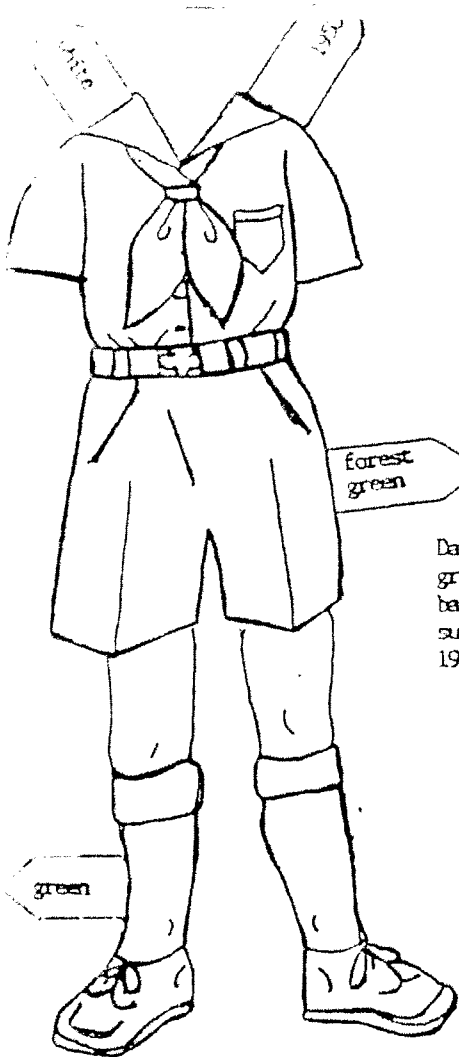
2. With round toothpick, or large nail, starting at wide end roll paper down to point. Secure point with glue. Slide paper bead off toothpick or nail.
3. With string (24" is average) thread beads onto string, leaving 6" or 7" of string at each end to tie.
4. The necklace may be made with all paper beads or paper beads may be strung alternately with glass beads.
5. Tie string ends together with overhand knot. A glass bead may also be tied over each end to prevent necklace from becoming unstrung.
6. To wear - slip over head.



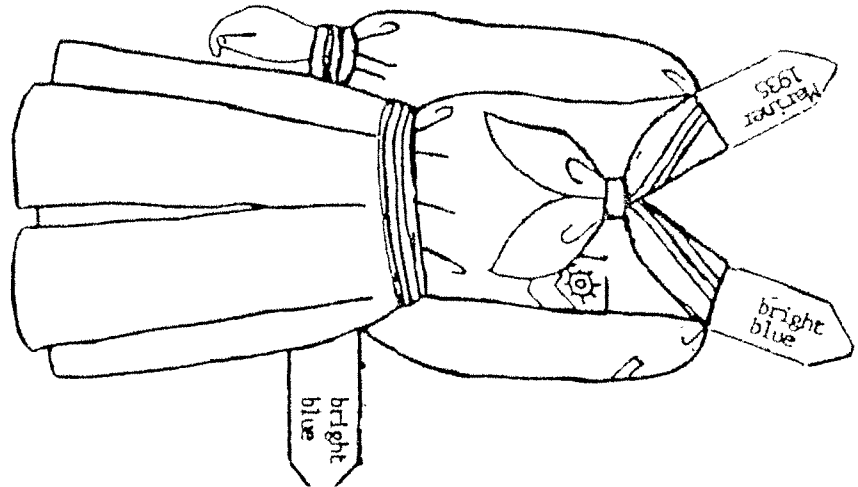
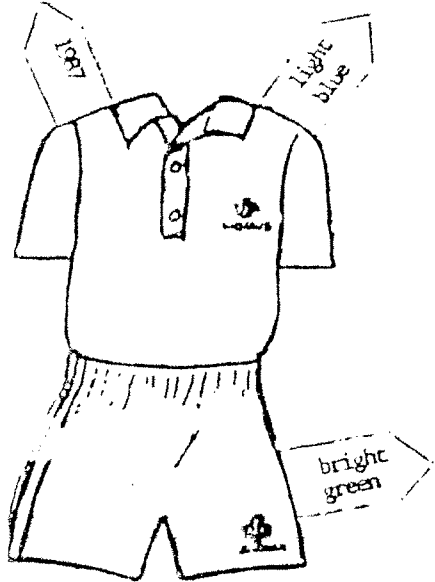
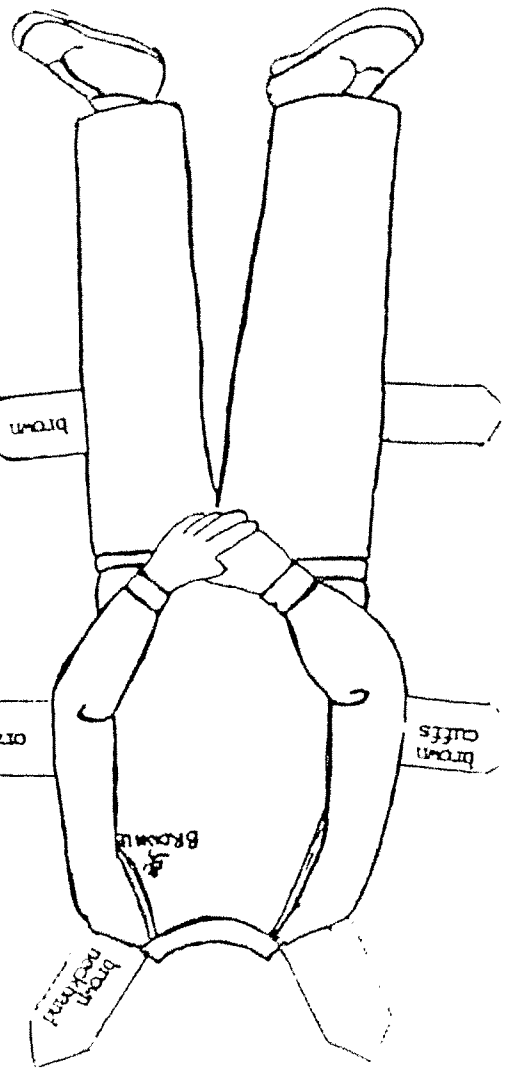
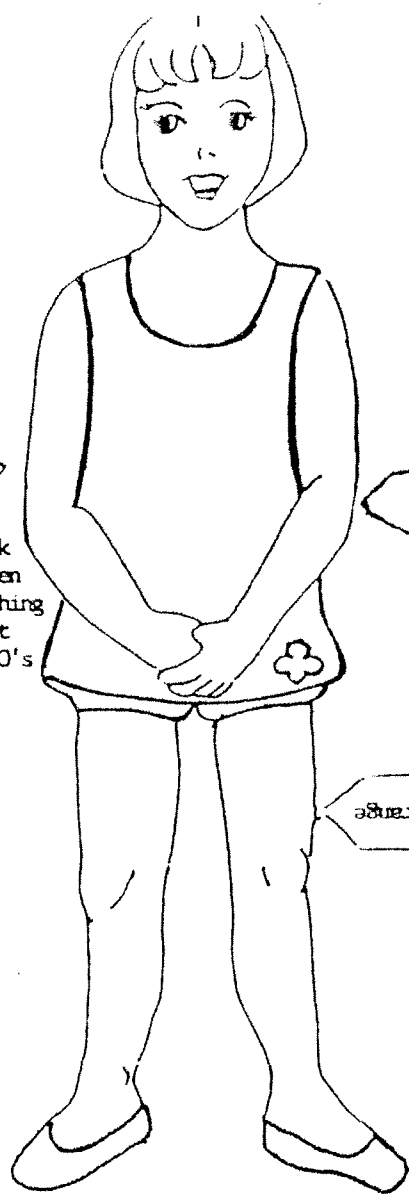
Children enjoy making paper beads and can be great fun. Use old wallpaper books for patterned paper. For methods and ideas for shapes of beads, see drawings.



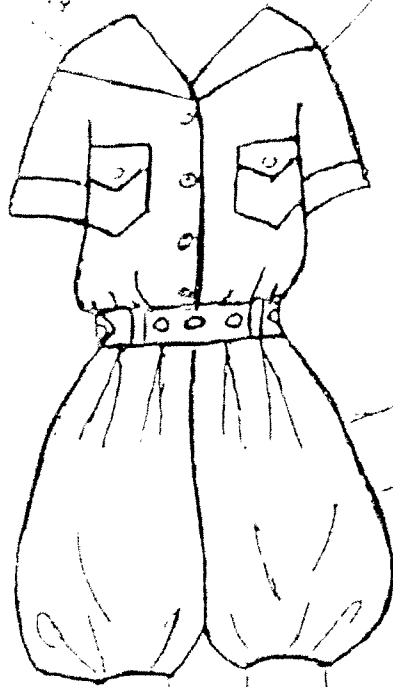
Reprint from: Victorian Crafts Revived, Anne Hulbert, Hastings House, Publishers, 1978.



Dark green bathing suit 1930's



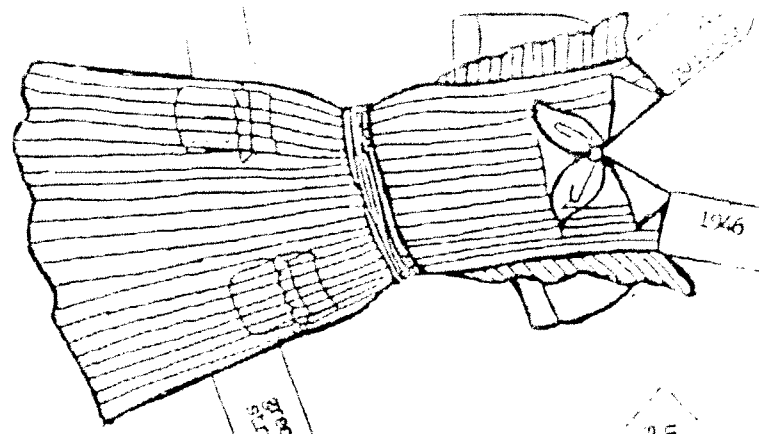
1972



belt worn

black shoes

black

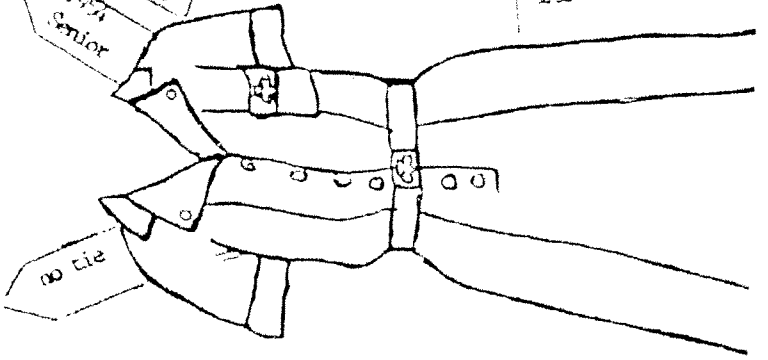


1946

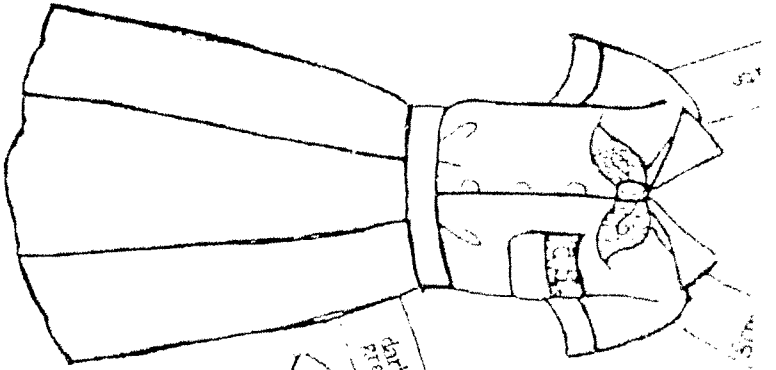
striped sweater

leopard skirt

1974 Senior



no tie



57

dark pink sweater
leopard skirt

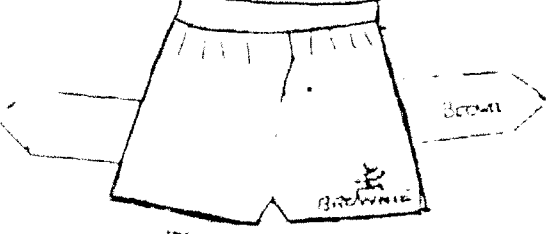


1987

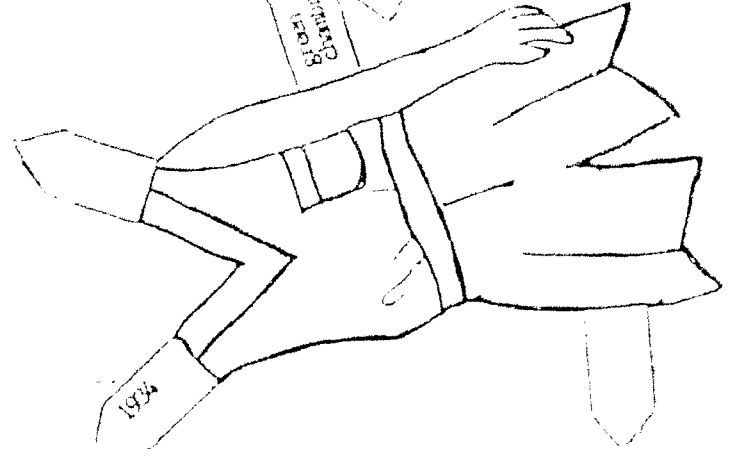
white

HERE
COMES
A
BROWNIE

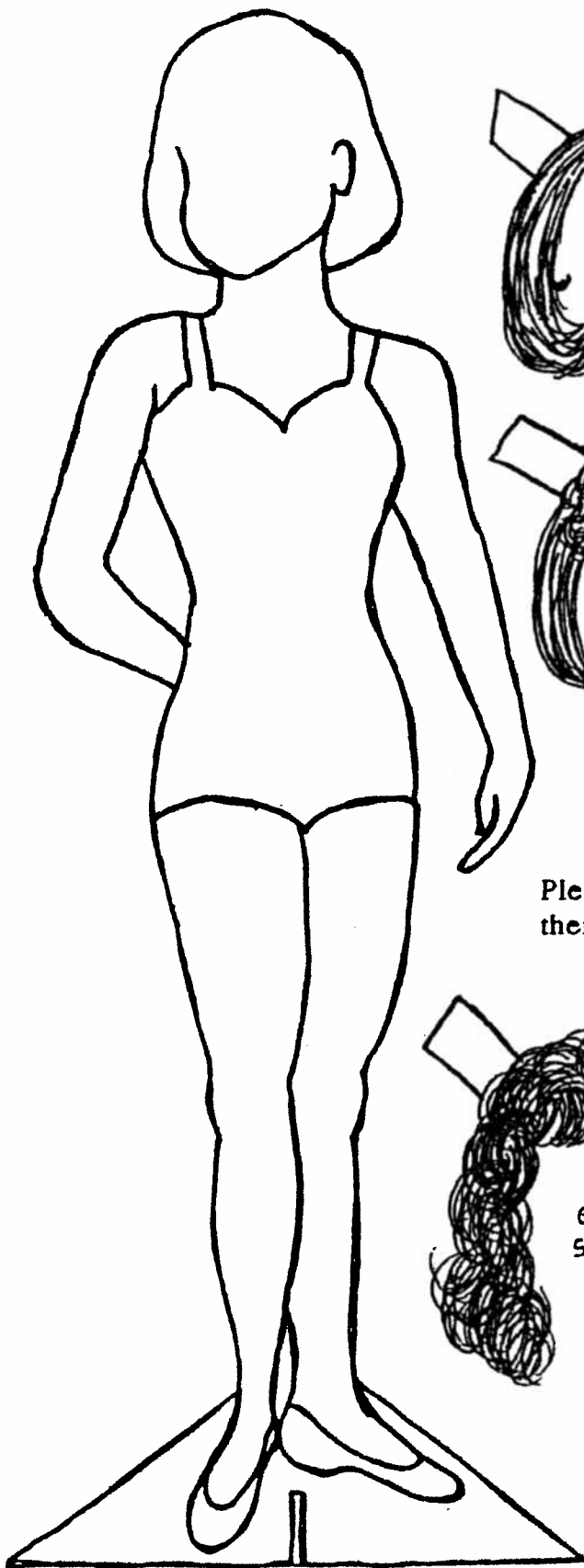
brown



"Here comes a" - orange
"Brownie" - brown



1974



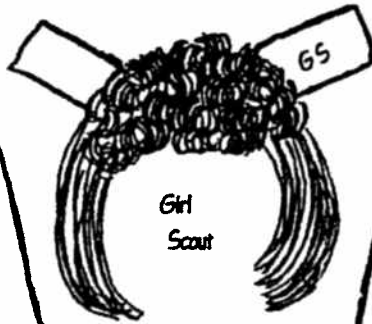
GIRL SCOUT

STAND



Girl Scout

GS



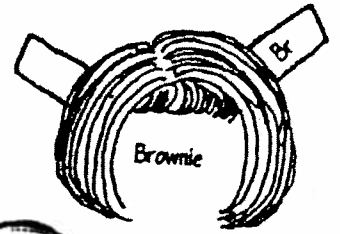
Girl Scout

GS



Girl Scout

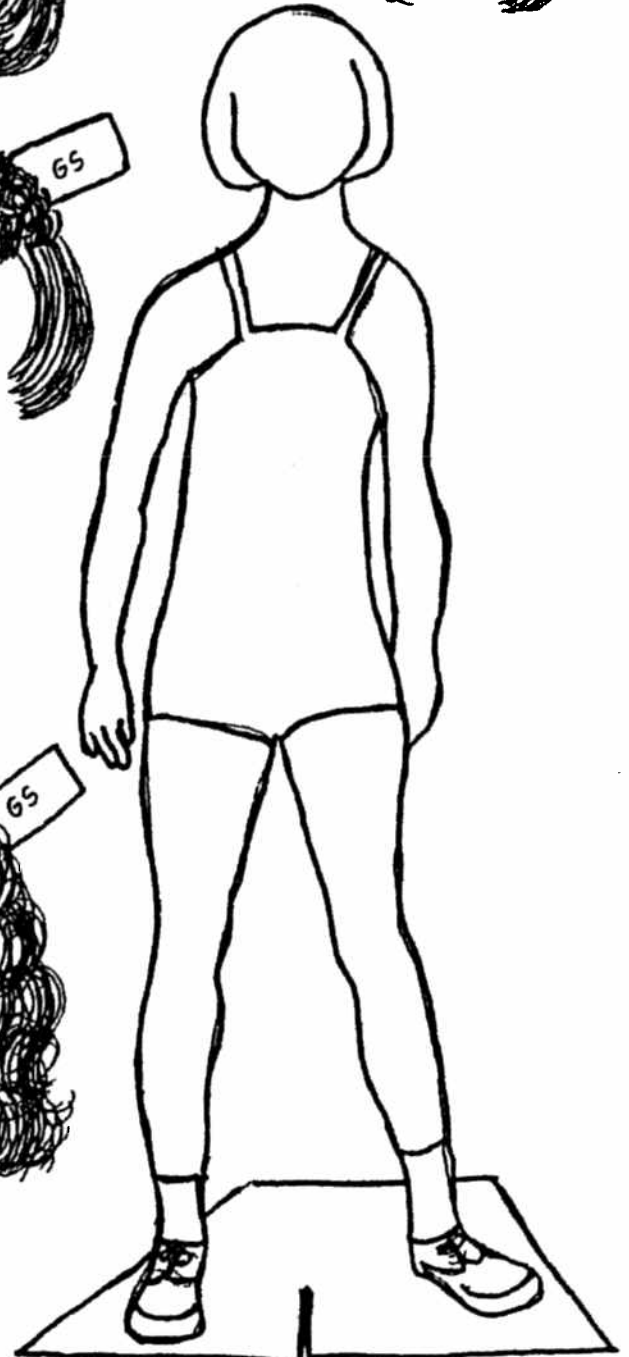
GS



Brownie

B

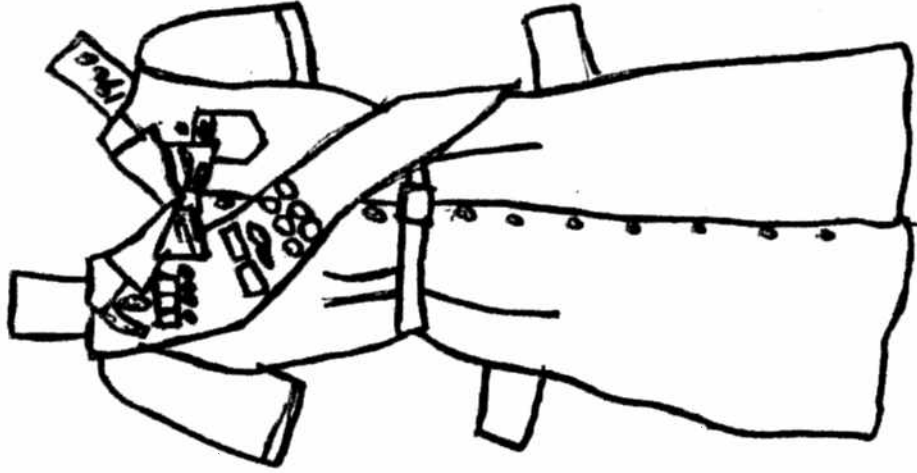
Please give them faces



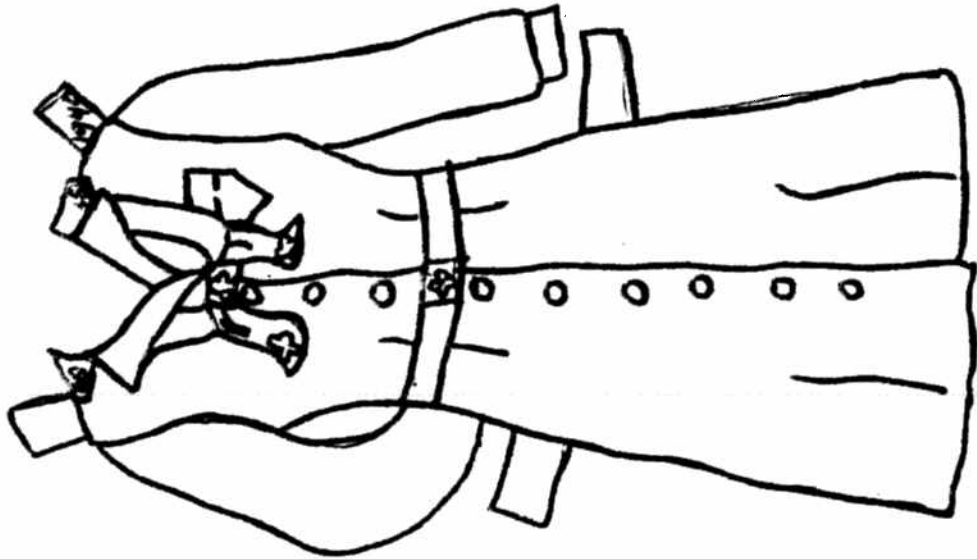
BROWNIE



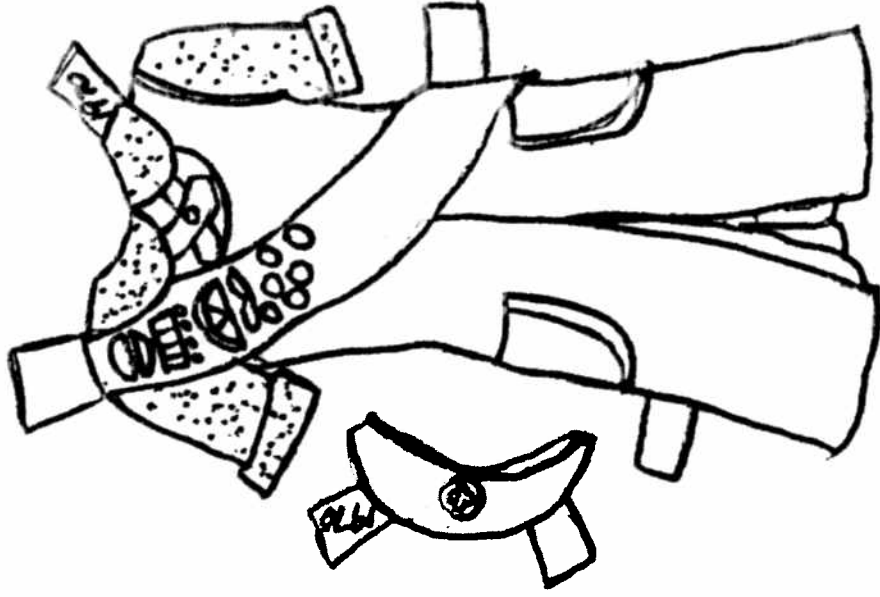
Draw your own uniform
for a Junior Girl Scout
of today.



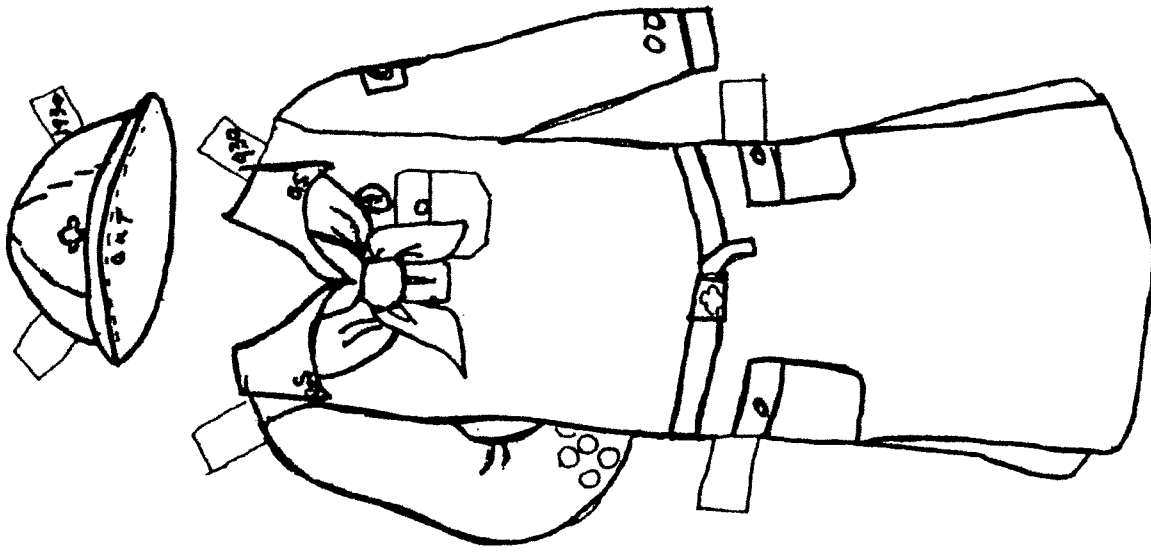
1960's - Junior Girl Scout
Dress - bright green
Hat/belt - dark green
Tie - yellow



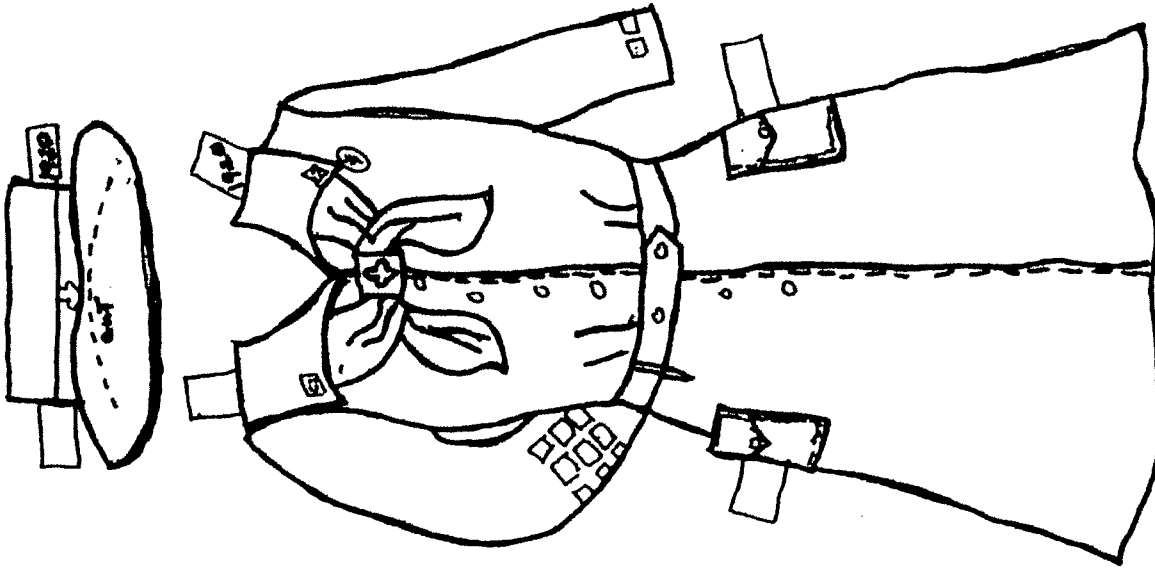
1940's/1950's - Intermediate Girl Scout
Dress - medium green
Hat/belt - dark green
Scarf - colors



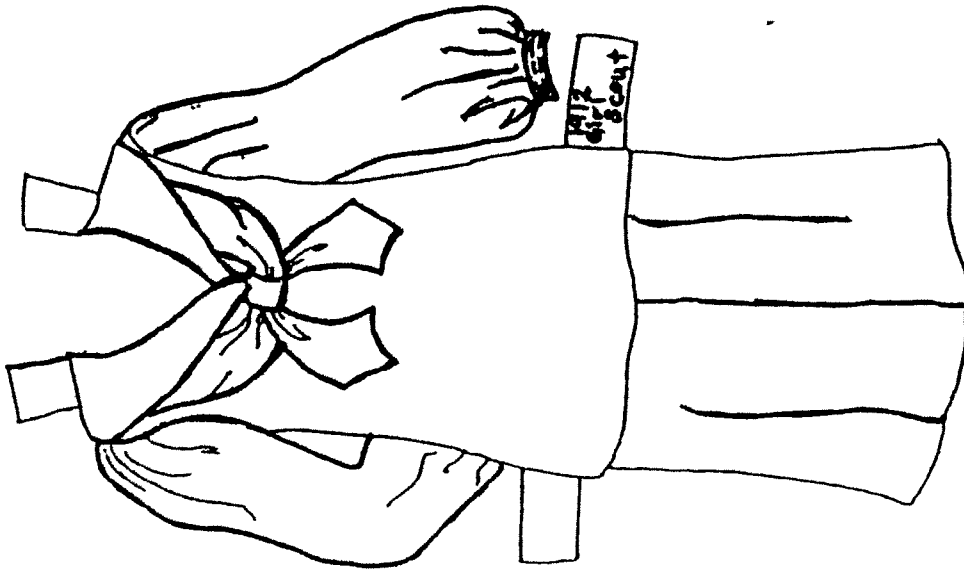
1970's/1980's - Junior Girl Scout
Jumper/slacks/sash - light green
Blouse - white/green design
Belt/hat - dark green



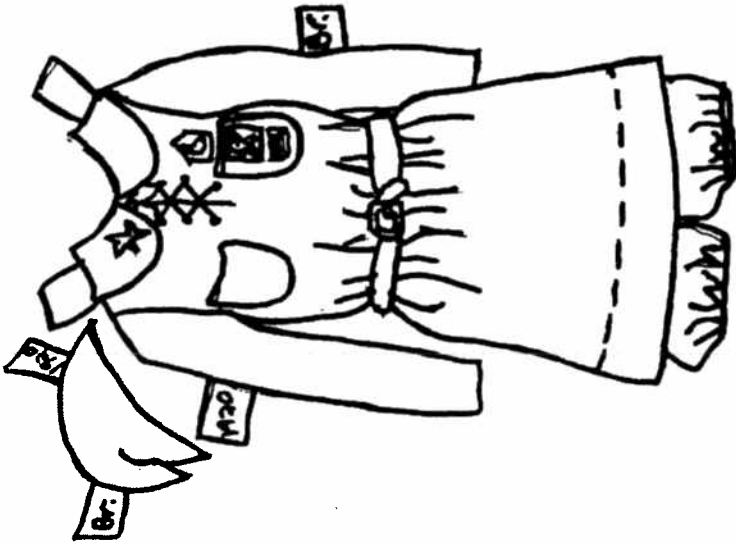
1930's - Girl Scout
 Dress/belt/hat - gray green
 Neckerchief - black or colors



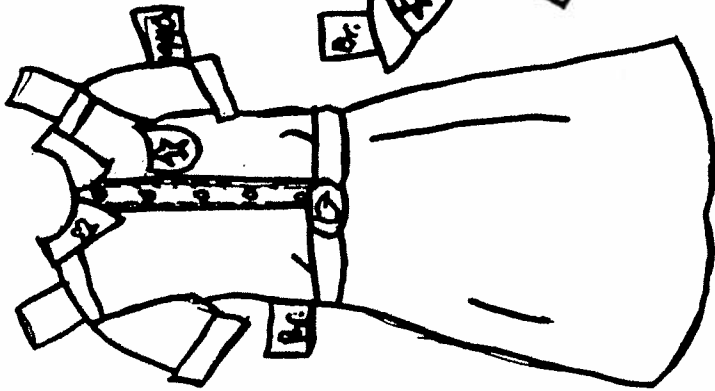
1920's - Girl Scout
 Dress/belt/hat - khaki
 Neckerchief - black or colors



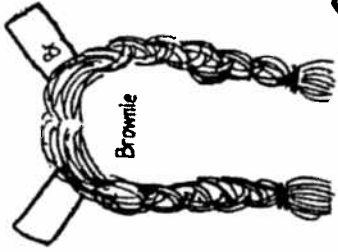
1912/1914 - Girl Scout
 Blouse/Skirt - navy blue
 Tie - light blue



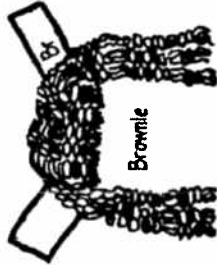
1920's/1930's - Brownie
Dress/belt/hat - brown



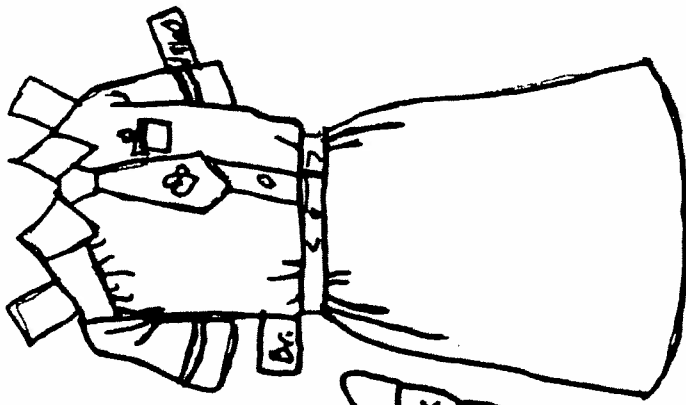
1940's/1950's - Brownie
Dress/belt/hat - light brown



Brownie



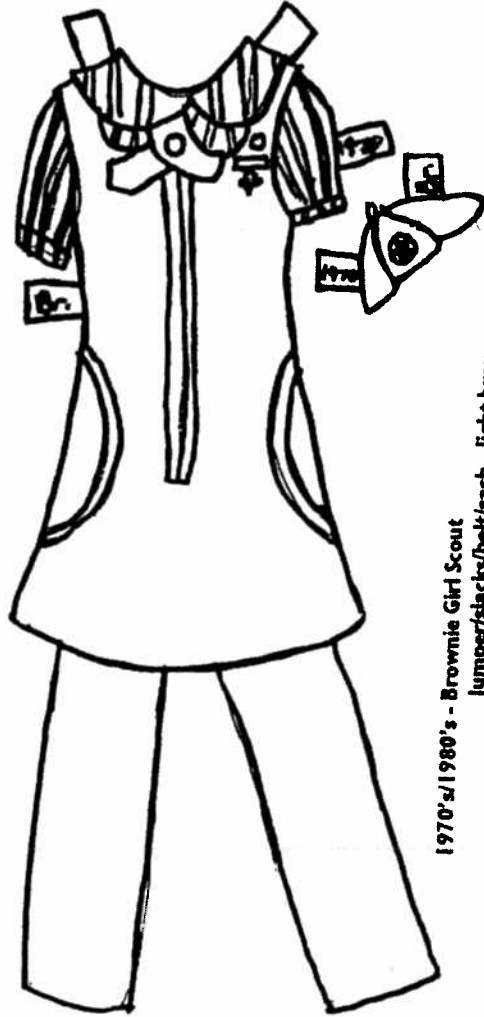
Brownie



1960's - Brownie Girl Scout
Dress/hat - light brown
Belt - dark brown
Tie - orange



1980's/1990's - Brownie Girl Scout
Jumper/slacks/belt/sash - light brown
Blouse - white/brown design
Hat - dark brown
Tie - orange



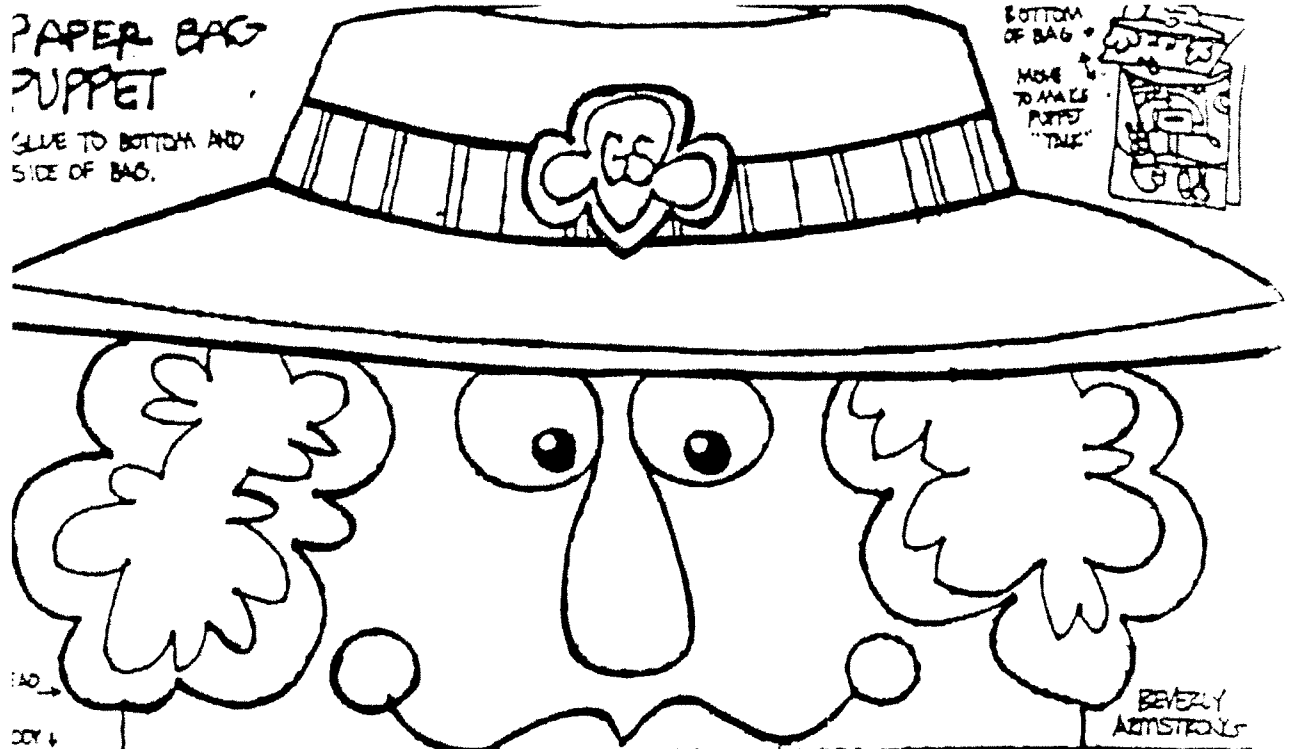
1970's/1980's - Brownie Girl Scout
Jumper/slacks/belt/sash - light brown
Blouse - white/brown design
Hat - dark brown
Tie - orange

Draw your own uniform
for a Brownie of today

PAPER BAG PUPPET

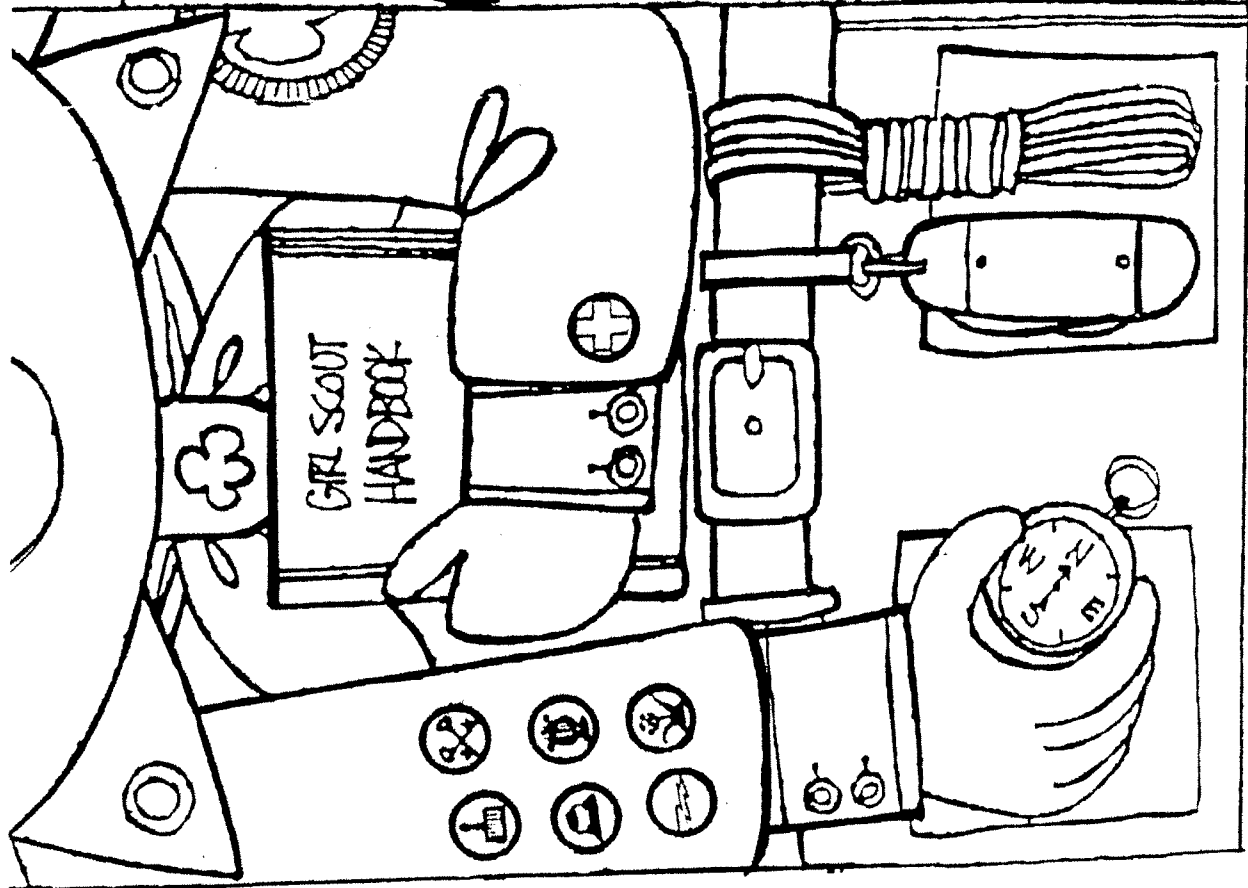
GLUE TO BOTTOM AND SIDE OF BAG.

BOTTOM OF BAG
MOVE TO MAKE PUPPET "TALK"



HEAD
BODY

BEVERLY
ARMSTRONG



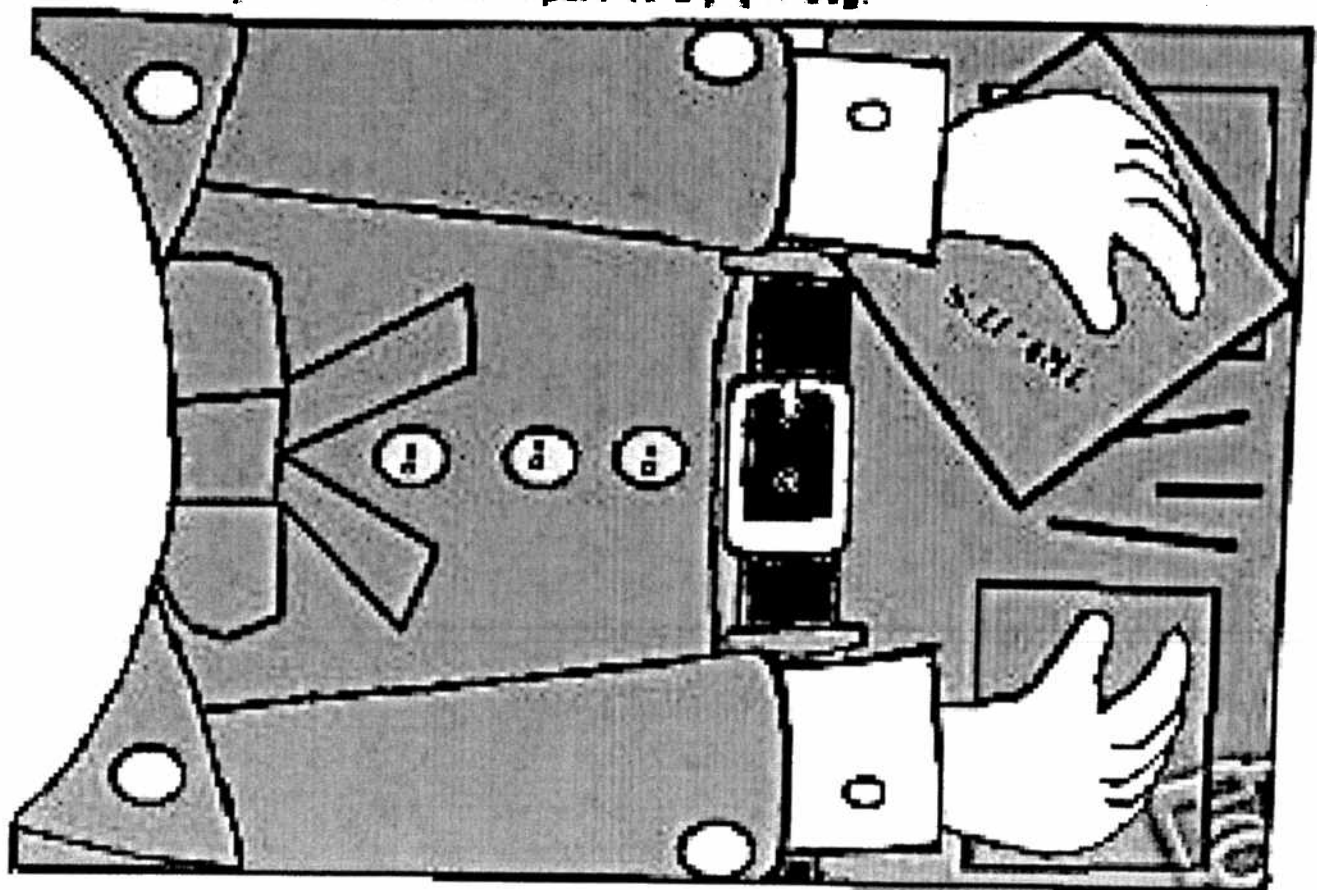
SEE I DISCOVEREE '00

Juliette Gordon Low Paper Bag Puppet.

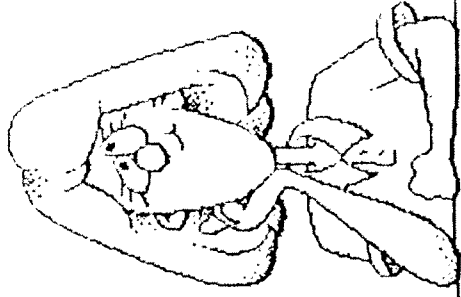
Get out and glue to
the upper part of a
paper bag



Get out and glue to the bottom part of a paper bag.



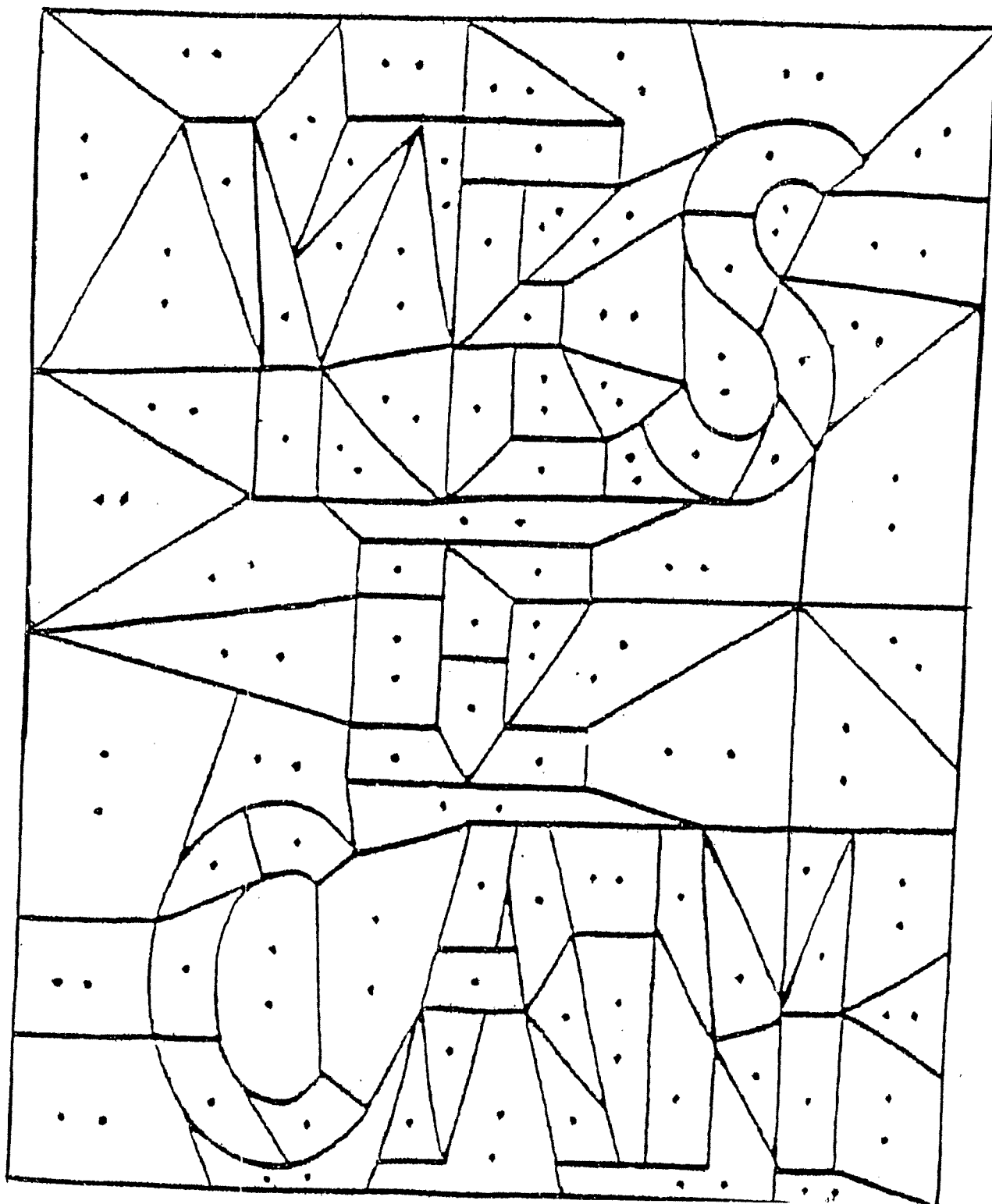
The Girl Scout Law Word Search



I will do my best to be
honest and fair,
friendly and helpful,
considerate and caring,
courageous and strong, and
responsible for what I say and do,
and to
respect myself and others,
respect authority,
use resources ~~wisely~~,
make the world a better place, and
be a sister to every Girl Scout.

w h r b e t t e r c h z r u o
t e j l e m u y e o o a x s g
s l y t q s w i s n n l s u y
i p a l h r t w o s e b x n g
s f t o y e w y u i s r q p i
t u h v g s i m r d i e o i r
e l e l c p s z c e f s d k l
r c r i a e s e r a p w j s
w u s f o c l u s a i o o z c
q m k o k t y a e t r n r c o
a u t h o r i t y e u s l f u
u y r r i e n d l y i d c t
s t r o n g u p x n r b l o w
c o u r a g e o u s t l h r w
n h c a r i n a m u s e l f a

BE A WINNER BE A GIRL SCOUT

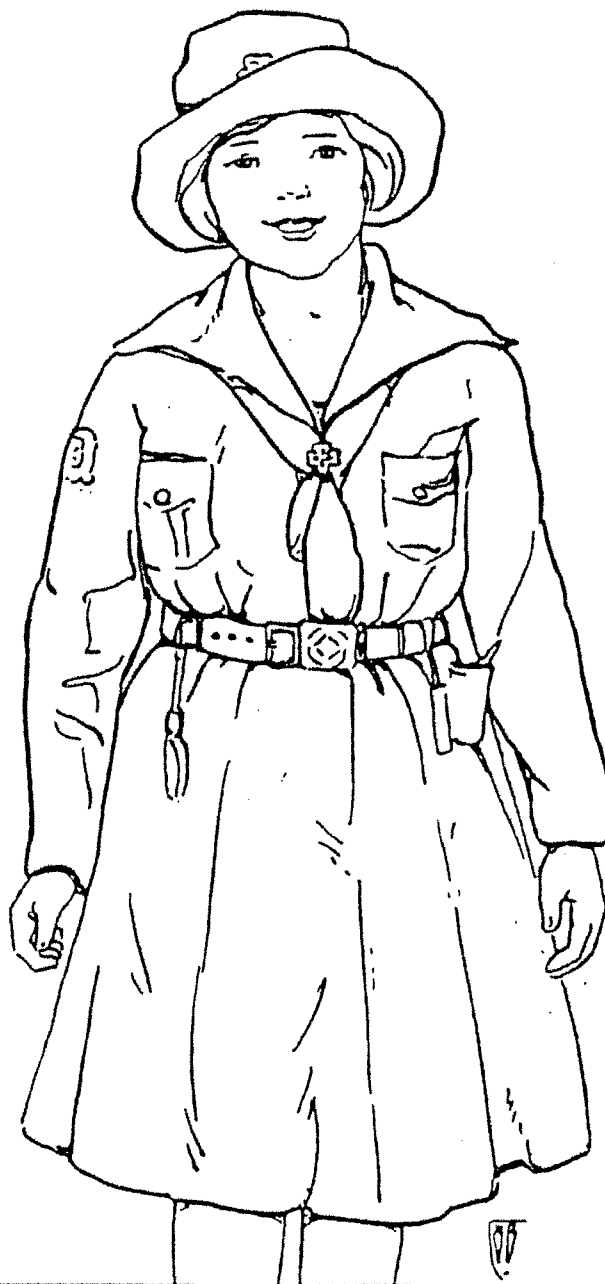


In Girl Scouting!



A Girl Scout Poster

Carbon or photographed copies of this drawing may be given to people to trace, color, and mount. The drawing may also be copied on the blackboard to be used for a lesson in civics and others. It may be used as a heading for a blackboard calendar.



I. A Girl Scout's Honor Is To Be Trusted

This means that a Girl Scout's standards of honor are so high and sure that no one would dream of doubting her simple statement of a fact when she says:

"This is so, on my honor as a Girl Scout."



A Girl Scout Poster

This is the second of a series of posters illustrating the laws of the Girl Scouts' Code. This poster may be colored and mounted on a card for a civic wall decoration. By means of a paragraph it may be copied on the blackboard to be used for a language lesson in civics and ethics. It may also be used for the decoration of a blackboard calendar.



II. A Girl Scout is Loyal

This means that she is true to her country, to the city or village where she is a citizen, to her family, her church, her school, and to those for whom she may work, or who may work for her.



A Girl Scout Poster

This is the first of a series of posters illustrating the laws of the Girl Scout's Code. This poster may be colored and mounted on a card for a civic wall decoration. By means of a paragraph it may be copied on the blackboard to be used for a language lesson in civics and ethics. It may also be used for the decoration of a blackboard calendar.



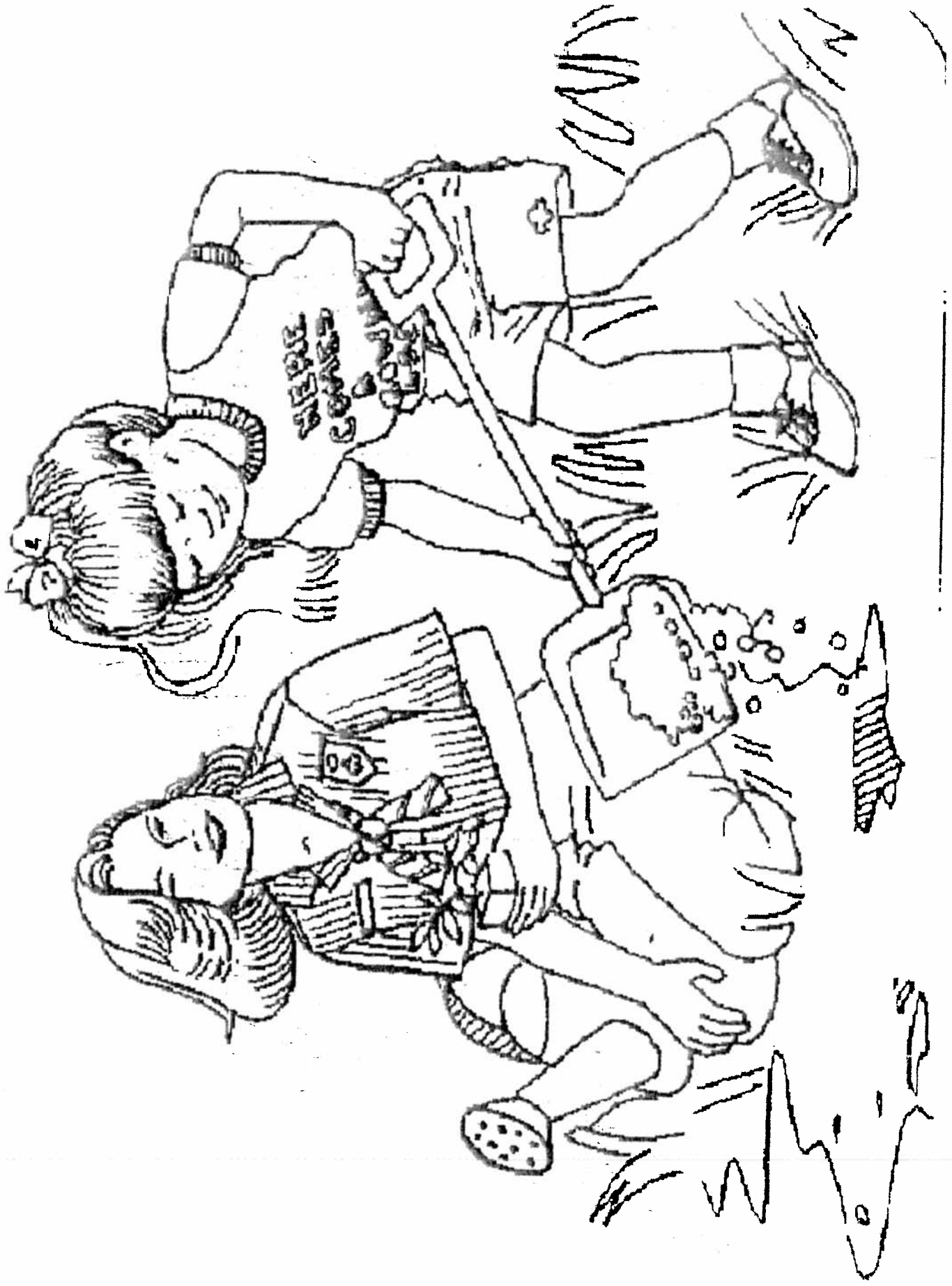
VI. A Girl Scout Is a Friend to Animals

All Girl Scouts take particular care of our dumb friends, the animals, and are always eager to protect them from stupid neglect or hard usage.



Juliette Gordon Low (1860-1927)

In 1912, Juliette Gordon Low founded the first Girl Scout troop in the United States with twelve girls in Savannah, GA. Today, Girl Scouting is found in 60 countries, with over 3,000,000 active members.



GIRL SCOUTS: Make the world a better place...

COLLECTING GUIDELINES FOR STARTING YOUR OWN GIRL SCOUT MEMORIBILIA COLLECTION

1. Begin your collection by saving your uniform completely intact. Leave all of your insignia and patches on your vest or sash and purchase new ones as you go to a new age level.
2. Make sure all pieces are freshly laundered or dry cleaned and fold each piece carefully using acid-free white tissue paper between the folds. Store the pieces loosely packed in archival storage boxes or good quality plastic boxes. Label boxes so you know what is in it without having to open them.
3. Photographs should be stored in acid-free sleeves or you may choose to purchase an acid-free photograph storage box at your local craft store. Make sure you label photographs with the date and names of people. Use a #2 pencil and write on the back or you can use a fine tip sharpie and write carefully along the back edge of photos. Do not use a ball point pen to write on photos because the pressure will sometimes show through to the front of the photo.
4. Your storage boxes should be kept in the house where the temperature is controlled and it is dry. The garage or attic is not the best place to store items that you want to preserve.

Game of graces

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Game of Graces** was a popular leisure activity for young girls during the early 1800s. First documented during the 1830s^[1], The Game of Graces was considered a proper game benefiting young ladies and, supposedly, tailored to make them more graceful. Graces was hardly ever played by boys, and never played by two boys at the same time, either two girls, or a boy and a girl.^[2]

How to play

Graces is played with two people. Each person gets two dowel rods, four in total. Then, one of the players takes a wooden hoop and, pushing apart the two rods, makes the hoop fly in the air for the other player to try and catch it. The winner is the player who catches the hoop ten times first.

Mastering aiming and catching can be very time consuming. To throw the hoop, one takes the hoop and, with one rod in each hand, places the hoop over both of the rods so as they are inside of the hoop. The player would then let the hoop slide slightly down the rod and cross the rods in an X shape. Ideally, the hoop should be on the lower triangle of the X shape. Then, pulling the rods apart, the hoop will quickly slide up and shoot away from the player, towards the direction aimed for.

The hoop is generally 9 inches in diameter and decorated with different colored ribbons. The ribbon, used to make the hoop softer to catch, is wrapped all around the hoop in alternation with the ends left hanging off so that they will slow the hoop down in the air.^[3] The dowel rods are 15 inches to 2 feet long, some rods come to a point.^[4]

References

- [^] Homestead American historical museum Folk Toys Nashville, Brown County Indiana
- [^] Children Info-Games
- [^] Research Center - Game of Graces
- [^] graces



Early drawing of girls playing Graces.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Game_of_graces"

Categories: Children's games

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