A SELECTION OF LIMITED EDITION HERITAGE PATCHES*
OFFERED BY GSCCC FOR THE 100TH

HISTORICAL BADGE EXCERPTS FROM VINTAGEGIRLSCOUT.COM, NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL AND WIKIPEDIA.ORG

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*LIMITED EDITION HERITAGE PATCHES ARE TO BE WORN ON THE BACK OF A SASH OR VEST.
In honor of the 100th birthday of Girl Scouting, girls can now earn these heritage patches through our Council! That Girl Scouts earned in the beginning years of Girl Scouting 100 years ago. They will be made available through the Council Shops until March 12, 2013. (These heritage patches are to be worn on the back of the uniform sash or vest.)

Technically, badges were once called Proficiency Badges. Girl Scout Proficiency Badges have long been a mark of a Girl Scout who tested herself and passed. It was expected that a Girl Scout in uniform and wearing badges proudly on her sleeve, be able to answer any question, or perform any skill that she learned in the effort to earn that badge, at any time. (1)

BADGES ARE DATED BY THE FABRIC AND BY THE DESIGN

Over 200 badge designs have been used since 1913, always updating the skills to meet the needs of a Girl Scout in a changing world. Badges were produced as they were needed and for this reason not all badge designs can be found in every fabric for their time period. Popular badges would have sold well and therefore been crafted frequently enough by the manufacturers to be in all the fabrics during it’s time. Being thrifty, Girl Scout shops would have continued to sell the less popular badges in older fabrics until supplies were deleted. (2)

Felt with embroidery 1913-1918
Khaki fabric 1918-1928
Grey Green fabric 1928-1938
Silver Green fabric 1938-1948
Bright Medium Green fabric 1948-1955
Bright Medium Green fabric with finished “Merrow” [embroidered] edge 1955-1960 (3)

This list only covers the badges that are described in the following pages to be earned in our Centennial year.

Generally, felt badges were white felt with blue embroidery. This coordinated well with the blue uniforms of the day. There are a couple of exceptions; red felt was used for the 1913-1916 Ambulance badge and blue felt was used for the 1913-1918 Hospital Nurse badge. (4)

The change to a khaki fabric for uniforms also brought change in the production of badges to Khaki fabric in 1918. Briefly, they were produced in blue embroidery thread, but this quickly changed to black. The designs remained the same as the white felt, however the fabrics used varied in color and thread - olive drab, speckled brown and white and a twill. The update of 1920 standardized the fabric and brought design changes. Today these badges can be seen in many shades due to time, aging and early laundering techniques. (5)

Girl Scout badges on khaki fabric were launched in 1918, the designs were the same as the badges on white felt. The khaki fabric used went through a few changes, and the quality of embroidery thread seems to have varied. In 1920 several new badges were offered, and the badge designs, names and requirements changed throughout the years. 1927 was the last official year of khaki badges. (6)

1928 was a year of change in Girl Scouting. The familiar khaki uniform was replaced by the newly restyled, updated green uniform. Although considered green, the fabric was actually a mix of white and greyish threads, creating a grey-green color. As stock of khaki badges sold out, new badges were produced on the same grey-green fabric. Originally the badges were on squares of fabric, to be trimmed and tucked when stitched to the sleeve or the newly launched badge sash. By 1933, all badges were produced as a circle with excess fabric still needing to be tucked under. About 1948, badges were produced on brighter green fabric. Around 1955 badges were finally crafted with an embroidered edge - no more tucking! As always, badge requirements and designs were constantly updated/deleted to meet the needs of Girl Scouts in the modern world. (7)

1938 brought an explosion of badges, up to 109 with the change to the new Silver Green fabric of blue and white threads. Suddenly badges were colorful and there were so many more of them! Between 1938 and 1963 Intermediate Girl Scouts had a wonderful variety to explore. (8)

Many of the badges presented in this narrative can be earned as is, however minor exceptions have been made to fit today’s standards of living. The Motorist badge is for girls that are 16 and above, and must have a driver’s license.

ENJOY COLLECTING THESE HISTORIC BADGES AND HAVE A FUN AND HAPPY 100TH

References: 1-8 www.vintagegirlscout.com
WHY CERTAIN BADGES WERE CHOSEN

In 1913 there were 25 badges. I wanted to choose as much as possible from the earliest Girl Scout book because this is our centennial. The first book was called “How Girls Can Help Their Country” and was printed in 1913. For the Flyer badge, because of the requirement to actually fly a plane in 1913, the 1947 requirements are being used for earning it today. There wasn’t a Flyer badge in the 1920’s book.

From the “How Girls Can Help Their Country” (1913), Needlewoman, Pathfinder, and Pioneer were also chosen. Pathfinder and Pioneer should be fairly easy for any level of Girl Scout in 2011-2013, and since all girls will be able to earn these fun badges, they did at least have to be geared toward Brownies and up. If the Daisy leaders work with their girls they should be able to earn them, too!

The initial badges chosen from 1913 were Electrician, Flyer, Interpreter, Matron Housekeeper, Needlewoman, Pathfinder and Pioneer. The Electrician badge only showed up once more and that was in 1920. The Interpreter badge went all the way through 1952. It had already been through two changes since the original design. In 1953, the Interpreter badge design was the Girl Scout hand sign; that symbol then went on to be used for the Language badge and the two clasped hands, the original symbol used in 1913, was then given to the Conversationalist badge. The Interpreter badge was no more.

The Matron Housekeeper (symbol: two keys crossed and pointed down) became the Homemaker badge with the same symbol. In 1947, the Homemaker badge was renamed Housekeeper and the keys in the symbol now pointed up. In 1953, Homemaker came back with the front door symbol, and Housekeeper remained with the two keys symbol.

The Needlewoman badge (symbol: scissors open and pointing downward) lost its symbol in 1920. The Dressmaker badge took over the symbol and the Needlewoman symbol became a threaded needle stuck in a spool of thread. The funny thing is, you now had to earn the Needlewoman badge to be able to earn the Dressmaker! In the 1947 book, Needlewoman became the Needlecraft badge but kept the symbol. The Dressmaker symbol became the scissors pointed upward. The Dressmaker badge became the Clothing badge keeping the former symbol and was still included in the 1953 book. The Sewing badge, with a symbol of a tape measure, thimble and scissors was introduced in 1947. In 1953, the Sewing badge became the Seamstress badge, also keeping the former symbol.

The Pathfinder badge changed its symbol from a short finger-pointing hand to a long fingered-pointing hand in 1920. After the 1920’s book Pathfinder was no longer a badge.

The Pioneer badge symbol is two crossed axes: a pick ax and a regular ax. The symbol remained the same until 1947 when it became a TeePee. In 1947, a note at the beginning of the requirements states “Because this is the most advanced form of camping, you should not start these activities unless you have already earned the Campcraft badge or have had several weeks in an established Girl Scout camp.

In 1920 there were 47 badges. The Interpreter badge was chosen because of its symbol. It was one of the 1913 badges and its symbol was two clasped hands. In 1920, it changed to a laurel wreath with ‘INT’ in the center—it was stated that it was the US Army symbol.

The Motorist badge, introduced in the 1920’s book, will have to be for the older girls because it requires taking your drivers license test. The symbol is so neat! It is a wheel with wings coming out of it!

From the 1920 Handbook, “Scouting for Girls, Official Handbook of the Girl Scouts,” other badges considered were Canner, Dressmaker, Hostess, Rockfinder, Sailor, Scribe and Starfinder. In trying to keep to six badges in total, all but Motorist were dropped. This was the only book in which Motorist was offered.

The Canner badge became the Foods and was featured in the 1947 and 1953 books. It’s symbol was a canning jar with two peaches and three cherries surrounding it. Needlewoman became a requirement for Dressmaker and since the two badges were similar, Dressmaker was dropped. The Hostess badge remained the same until 1953 when it became the Hospitality badge - the symbol remained the same: a tea cup and saucer with steam coming off the top.

The Rockfinder badge became the Rock and Mineral badge in 1947, and was also in the 1953 book. The symbol was a crystal growing out of a rock which only got a bit more detailed in 1947.
The Starfinder badge changed in 1947 to the Star badge and the symbol, sorrowfully(!), went from a seven-star configuration to a three-star triangle.

The Scribe badge was only in the 1920’s book.

The Sailor badge became the Boating badge in 1947, the symbol remaining the same - an anchor. In 1920, they had what is called group badges. One of the groups was call the Woodcraft Girl Scout. To earn this particular badge, the girls had to earn any three of the following badges: Athlete, Motorist, Horsewoman, Sailor, Swimmer, Pioneer, or Pathfinder. Since the group badges were only earnable in 1920, and the Woodcraft badge in particular for us today, only badges that were helpful in earning it were considered for our Centennial. So the Interpreter and Motorist badges were kept and the others were dropped. Although the Sailor badge could have been used for the Woodcraft badge during the Centennial, the badges chosen are more suited for the necessary age levels.

In 1947 there were 100 badges in the “Girl Scout Handbook.” The final badge chosen is the Flyer badge. It was only in the 1913 handbook and in 1947 came back as the Aviation badge. Since you actually had to fly a plane, even if only for 25 yards, to earn the Flyer badge, it was decided that we’d use the 1913 badge symbol, but the 1947 requirements. Both badges had an airplane design. In 1913 it was the Wright Brothers ‘aeroplane’ and in 1947 it was a small, high wing airplane with “wind” coming off the wings and tail.

In the beginning, I chose seven badges from 1913 and traced them or their symbols through to 1962 and then checked them with the 1993-2001 books I used for my Girl Scout troop and the badges offered for sale online by the Girl Scout USA - 2010/2011. In 2010/2011, there are 101 try-its, 115 Junior badges and 101 Cadette, Senior, and Ambassador badges!

I hope you like what has been chosen. I did not focus on arts and crafts badges only because I tried to show the differences from 1913 “How Girls Can Help Their Country” Girl Scout handbook to today’s plethora of badges for any type of girl.

These first three badges are directly from the 1913 “How Girls can Help Their Country” Girl Scout handbook. They can be earned as is, no ‘today’ enhancements needed. The badges are printed as they were in the actual handbooks and underneath each badge is how we depict them today.

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**NEEDLEWOMAN (Scissors):**

- 1. Know how to cut and fit. How to sew by hand and by machine.
- 2. Know how to knit, embroider, or crochet.
- 3. Bring two garments made and cut by herself, and sew on hooks and eyes on buttons. Make a button-hole, and bring examples of darning and patching.

**PATHFINDER (Hand):**

- 1. Learn how to read the topography of the city, identifying all the public buildings, public schools and monuments.
- 2. Learn and know how to call up the fire alarm.
- 3. Learn to discern direction by reading the position of the Stars or the Sun.

**PIONEER (Axes):**

- 1. Learn how to tie six different type of knots.
- 2. Learn how to make and use a camp kitchen/Dutch oven.
- 3. Build an outdoor shelter suitable for three occupants.

In 2020, the Pioneer badge requirement 3 stated that you had to know how to select and fell a tree for building or fuel purposes; Know a fork and sapling and their uses. Requirement 5 stated to make a latrine, an incinerator, and a cache. Requirement 6 was to make a fireplace for
heating and cooking purposes and cook a simple meal over it. Requirement 7 was to know how to tell the directions of the wind, 8 was to know how to mark a trail and 9, to tell what to do to make water safe for drinking if there is any question as to its purity.

It certainly was easier to earn in 1913!

**PIONEER BADGE REVISED FOR TODAY’S GIRL:**

- 1. Learn how to tie six different type of knots.
- 2. Learn how to make and use a camp kitchen/Dutch oven.
- 3. Build an outdoor shelter suitable for three occupants.
- 4. Learn what type of tree is best for building, or fuel purposes.
- 5. Learn to discern direction by wind.
- 6. Learn how to mark a trail.
- 7. Determine when water is safe for drinking.

These next two badges are from the 1920 “Scouting for Girls” Girl Scout Handbook.

The badges in this book each have a picture. In the 1913 book sometimes the word for the symbol was given and the picture was also shown, such as Needlewoman and Pathfinder, sometimes just the word for the symbol was given as in the Pioneer and Flyer badges, and sometimes nothing was indicated at all as in the Farmer badge. I found pictures of the badges on vintagegirlscout.com—a very interesting site!

For the Interpreter badge, the clasped hands was the symbol—but after finding a picture of the clasped hands badge I thought the 1920 Interpreter badge was more exciting! Not only is the symbol stated, it is shown in this book. For the Interpreter badge the symbol is stated as the United States Army Emblem.

**INTERPRETER SYMBOL - UNITED STATES ARMY EMBLEM**

- 1. Show the ability to converse in a language other than English.
- 2. Translate quickly and accurately a conversation in a foreign language into English and English into a foreign language.
- 3. Be able to write a simple letter in a language other than one's own, subject to be given by examiner.* *(Can be Troop Leader or parent since we do not have examiners in 2011.)*
- 4. Read a passage from a book or newspaper written in a language other than one's own.
- 5. Write a letter in a foreign language.

These requirements were a bit more involved than the 1913 version which only included numbers 1, 3, and 4. In 1913 the 3rd and final requirement (#4 in 1920) read: Read or translate a passage from a book or newspaper in French, German, Italian or any other language not her own.

**MOTORIST SYMBOL - WINGED WHEEL**

**AUTOMOBILE EXAMINATION**

- 1. Show what six important things should always be assured before leaving the garage.
- 2. Show what equipment should be periodically examined for assurance of its presence.
- 3. What precaution should be taken in winter with the cooling system?
- 4. What precautions should be taken in going down very steep or very long hills.
- 5. What remedy should be applied if water-cooling system shows steaming?
- 6. What should be done if the car skids?
ROAD EXAMINATION UNDER ACTUAL TEST

- 1 Method of using brakes.
- 2 Method of applying clutch.
- 3 Use of spark lever. N/A
- 4 Control of engine.
- 5 General driving performance.
- 6 Change a tire.
- 7 Show your state license.

Examiner should consider the following in each demonstration:

- 1 Whether the candidate uses the brakes harshly, or applies them without disengaging the clutch. Whether the emergency brake is still on when the car is started. Whether brakes are aided by a lower gear in descending steep or long hills.
- 2 Whether clutch is applied harshly, or engaged with brake still applied. Smoothness of shifting gears. Any attempt to shift gears without disengaging the clutch.
- 3 Whether the spark lever is properly retarded if car slows as in hill climbing; advanced as car gains speed.
- 4 Is the motor raced? Is the gear shifted in advance before car has sufficient momentum?

EXAMINER MUST SEE THAT NO GIRL STRAINS HERSELF DOING THIS.

REFERENCES:

To be studied and knowledge passed upon:
“You and Your Car” leaflets, to be secured from the National Safety Council, Education Dept., 120 West 42nd Street, New York City.

To earn this badge in the Centennial Year, you must do all six requirements under the Automobile Examination AND either get your license or have already gotten it. The Learner’s Permit is not enough to fulfill these requirements.
helped the progress of aviation.

6 Know the number and locations of airports or landing strips in or near your community. When possible, visit them. If none exist, make a model airport with such facilities as hangars, runways and wind sock as a troop project. You might go on a hike to find a site for a landing field. By sketch or model, plan this field with facilities for small planes.

7 Prove that the airplane has brought people of different countries closer together. Compare travel time between three pairs of distant cities.

8 Know how many people are concerned with the flight of one transport plane, and what each individual or group does (air crew, ground crew, office crew).

9 Identify five different types of aircraft, such as personal plane, glider, bomber, and helicopter, including at least one type of transport plane.

10 Know the use of aircraft in rescue work; flood, fire, or other emergencies; its uses in agriculture or other peacetime services.

Take notice of the year this badge came out - 1947. The USA was in the ending times of World War II, and so many of the planes mentioned in this badge refer to our service planes. See #9 & 10 as indirect references to the war.

In 1947, many pilots were male, however today, the number of women pilots is growing. Number 8 refers to a woman only in being connected to the aviation field.

In 1944, the first female American pilots flew missions during World War II. The Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) and its predecessor groups the Women’s Flying Training Detachment (WFTD) and the Women’s Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron (WAFS) (from September 10, 1942) were pioneering organizations of civilian female pilots employed to fly military aircraft under the direction of the United States Army Air Forces during World War II. The WFTD and WAFS were combined on August 5, 1943, to create the paramilitary WASP organization. The female pilots of the WASP would end up numbering 1,074, each freeing a male pilot for combat service and duties. The WASP flew over 60 million miles in all, in every type of military aircraft. WASPs were granted veteran status in 1977, and given the Congressional Gold Medal in 2009.

Twenty-five thousand women applied to join the WASP, but only 1,830 were accepted and took the oath, and out of those only 1,074 women passed the training and joined.

After training, the WASPs were stationed at 120 air bases across the U.S. assuming numerous flight-related missions, relieving male pilots for combat duty. They flew sixty million miles of operational flights from aircraft factories to ports of embarkation and military training bases, towing targets for live anti-aircraft artillery practice and simulated strafing missions, and transporting cargo. Almost every type of aircraft flown by the USAAF during World War II was also flown at some point by women in these roles. In addition, a few exceptionally qualified women were allowed to test rocket-propelled planes, to pilot jet-propelled planes, and to work with radar-controlled targets. Between September 1942 and December 1944, the WASP delivered 12,650 aircraft of 78 different types.

Thirty-eight WASP fliers lost their lives while serving during the war — 11 in training and 27 on active duty, all in accidents. Because they were not considered to be in the military under the existing guidelines, a fallen WASP was sent home at family expense without traditional military honors or note of heroism. The army would not even allow the U.S. flag to be put on fallen WASP pilots’ coffins.

Because of the pioneering and the expertise they demonstrated in successfully flying military aircraft, the WASP pilots’ record showed that women pilots, when given the same training as men pilots, were as capable as men in non-combat flying.’ (9)

Many changes have been made since 9/11/2001 to aviation and airport rules.

References:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women_Airforce_Service_Pilots
**1920s GROUP BADGES**

The Girl Scout who follows one line of interest sufficiently long to qualify in several related subjects may take a Group Badge signifying proficiency in the general field. (from pg 448 of the handbook)

The different groups were as follows:

**GIRL SCOUT AIDE**
- First Aide
- Home Nurse
- Homemaker
- Health Winner
- Health Guardian
- Child Nurse or Cook

**GIRL SCOUT NEIGHBOR (any four)**
- Citizen
- Health Guardian
- Economist
- Business Woman
- Telegrapher
- Interpreter
- Motorist
- Canner

**WOODCRAFT GIRL SCOUT (any three)**
- Athlete
- Motorist
- Horsewoman
- Sailor
- Swimmer
- Pioneer
- Pathfinder

**GIRL SCOUT OBSERVER**
Any five groups of Second Class nature requirements
- Animals, Land
- Plants, Cultivated
- Animals, Water
- Plants, Wild
- Birds
- Rocks and Minerals
- Insects
- Stars
- Trees and Shrubs

This training in careful seeing, hearing, tasting, feeling and smelling so that a clear-cut impression is left on your memory, is a big thing for the Girl Scout to learn and you cannot begin too soon.

**GIRL SCOUT RAMBLER (any three)**
- Animal (Land) Finder
- Bird Finder
- Garden Flower Finder
- Insect Finder
- Rock Finder
- Star Finder
- Tree Finder
- Wild Flower Finder

What isn’t stated is that in each of the ‘Finder’ badges you must know 50 of whatever the ‘finder’ is! And that is only the first requirement of each of those above mentioned badges!

**SINCE THESE WERE SUCH UNIQUE BADGES**
WOODCRAFT WAS CHOSEN TO PRESENT TO YOU FOR YOUR PLEASURE IN EARNING.

**IMAGE + DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED 1920 BADGE**

**WOODCRAFT**

To earn this particular badge, girls must earn Heritage Patch offerings:

**MOTORIST*, PIONEER AND PATHFINDER.**

- **FOR** Brownies, Juniors, Cadettes girls must earn: Pathfinder, Pioneer, and GS Legacy Athlete badge** *(the GS Legacy Athlete badge takes the place of the motorist badge)*
  - Brownies – “Fair Play”
  - Juniors – “Practice with Purpose”
  - Cadettes – “Good Sportsmanship”

- **FOR** Seniors and Ambassadors who will not acquire their driver’s license by March 2013 must earn: Pathfinder, Pioneer, and GS Legacy Athlete badge** *(the GS Legacy Athlete badge takes the place of the motorist badge)*
  - Senior – “Cross Training”
  - Ambassador – “Coaching”

**Details on earning the GS Legacy Athlete badge can be found in your grade level Girl’s Guide to Girl Scouting.**
LIMITED EDITION HERITAGE PATCHES AVAILABLE NOW IN GSCCCC SHOPS UNTIL MARCH 2013

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