

Monthly Patch Program

History 1912-1960

How to Participate: Daisies and Brownies complete 3 of 5 steps, Juniors and Cadettes complete 4 of 5 steps, and Seniors and Ambassadors complete all 5 steps. Step 1 is required for all levels.

1. Girl Scout Knowledge
2. Bake a Cookie
3. Blast from the Past
4. Wartime Efforts
5. Welcome to the 60s!

Each month will contain both research and activities which will need to be completed to earn the patch.

Ready to go ALL IN? Order all your monthly patches at once! The All-In order is \$30 and is due **October 15**. Patches will still be mailed out on a monthly basis but this option allows you to order all patches up front at the beginning of the year.

Patch orders are due the 15th of the following month. For example, October's patch registration is due November 15th. Each patch is custom designed and will be mailed out roughly 8-10 weeks after the order is due. Individual patches are \$3 each.



***Patch design concept ONLY.
Not guaranteed design.***

*Did you know?
Check out these neat
facts on each page!*

For more information, please contact Tiffany Kaufmann at tkaufmann@girlscouts-gsci.org.

Register at GetYourGirlPower.org

Girl Scout Knowledge

With permission from a parent or guardian, see if you can find the answers to the following questions either online or in your Girl Scout handbooks.



1. When was Girl Scouts founded? _____
2. Who founded Girl Scouts? _____
3. In what city did the first group of Girl Scouts meet for the first time?

4. Between 1919 and 1939, what was the highest award a Girl Scout could earn? _____
5. What year did Girl Scouts first begin selling cookies? _____
6. What happened in the 1940s where Girl Scouts redesigned their uniforms with no zippers, helped with scrap metal drives, and rolled bandages in order to help others? _____
7. Starting in the 1941, what program did Girl Scouts implement that studied airplanes and flying? _____
8. What was the movement called in the 1950's where the goal was to grow councils to include every acre in the country and make Girl Scouting available to all girls? _____
9. In the late 1950s, what camping programs became very popular and attracted girls from all over the country? _____
10. In the 1960s, what were the three Brownie Bs?
Be _____
Be _____
Be _____

Bake a cookie

The first cookie sale was held by a troop in Oklahoma in December of 1917. Try your hand at baking a shortbread cookie that would have been sold around that time!

In 1927, Girl Scouts officially adopted green as their signature color.

An Early Girl Scout Cookie® Recipe

Ingredients:

- 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

Directions:

1. Cream butter and the cup of sugar
2. Add well-beaten eggs, then milk, vanilla, flour, salt, and baking powder
3. Refrigerate for at least 1 hour.
4. Roll dough, cut into trefoil shapes, and sprinkle sugar on top, if desired.
5. 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.

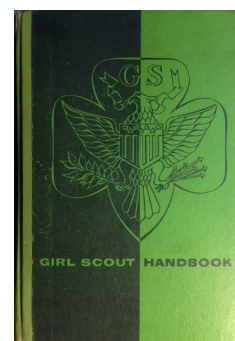
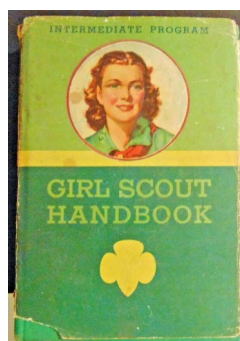
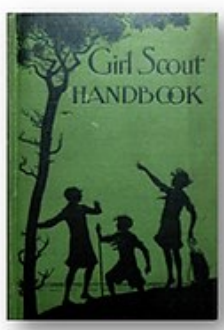
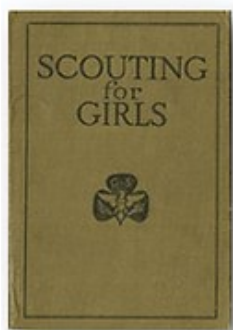


Blast from the Past

Daises, Brownies, and Juniors– Become a Tenderfoot!
Complete 3 items from the checklist below inspired by handbooks from the past.

In 1934, the Mariner program was introduced and their troops were called “ships”.

- Know the Girl Scout Promise, Law, Motto, Slogan, and Handshake
- Tell the story of a pet, or any other living thing in nature
- Know the Governor of your state
- Learn about the mayor of your city
- Learn how to tie a square knot, clove hitch, and bowline
- Know how to fly and fold the flag
- Write down a list of 5 “good turns” or good deeds you can do in your community



Cadettes, Seniors, and Ambassadors– Girl Scouts only had three levels in the beginning; Tenderfoot, Second Class, and First Class. Badges were only earned if you were a Second Class or First Class. Second Class only had 27 badges girls could earn. Here are a few of those badges. Try and earn one!

Clerk– Must have legible handwriting, ability to typewrite, a knowledge of spelling and punctuation, a library hand, or write in shorthand from dictation at twenty words a minute. Ability to write a letter from memory on the subject given verbally five minutes prior.

Needlewoman– Know how to sew by hand and by machine. Know how to knit, embroider, or crochet. Bring two garment made and cut out by herself and sew on hooks and eyes for buttons. Make a buttonhole and bring examples of darning and patching.

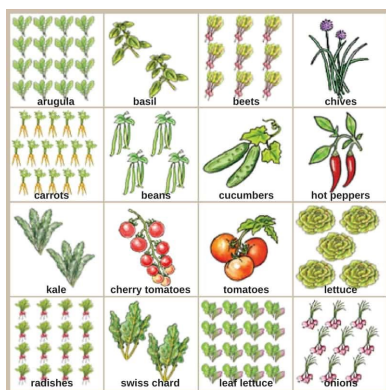
Pathfinder– Know the topography of the city, all of the public buildings, public schools, and monuments. Know how to call up the fire alarm. Be able to state the direction by stars or the sun.

Pioneer– Tie six knots. Make a camp kitchen. Build a shack of one kind or another suitable for three occupants.

Wartime Efforts

Juliette Gordon Low's birthplace in Savannah, GA was purchased in 1953 and opened as a national program center in 1956.

Daises, Brownies, and Juniors– Research Victory Gardens. What did they have to do with the war effort and how were they important? What types of vegetables were planted in a Victory Garden? If you were to create a Victory Garden, what would you plant in it? How would you decorate it? Draw a picture of your Victory Garden using all sorts of colors. See if you can create one in your backyard or community.



Picture for example. Make sure you plan to plant vegetables next to each other that compliment each other. For example, Pumpkins can be planted next to other squash, melons, and corn, but don't plant it next to mint or it will taste minty.

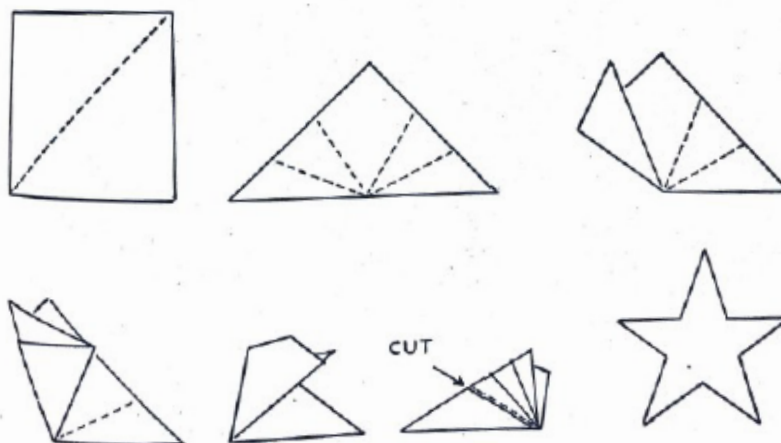


Cadettes, Seniors, and Ambassadors– During the 1940s. Girl Scouts were involved in patriotic war efforts at home and learned about the history of the American Flag. Using the instructions taken from the handbook, make a paper star.

Our Flag Today

The Flag of the United States of America is the symbol of the oneness of the nation. The thirteen stripes stand for the thirteen original states– Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, and Rhode Island. The forty-eight stars stand for the states now in the Union*.

The colors of the Flag are red, for valor; white, for purity; blue, for justice. The five-pointed stars originally meant “a new constellation” arisen in the skies of the world, a new nation.



* Remember, Alaska and Hawaii did not join the Union until 1959.

Welcome to the 60s!

Daises, Brownies, and Juniors– The Brownie program really grew in the late 50s and into the 60s. Girls were taught different ways to use a bandana and crafted useful sit-upons for their in the outdoors. Try one of these activities out!

In the 1969, Girl Scouts launched the “Action 70” project as an effort to overcome prejudice and engage with underserved areas.

Bandana Tricks

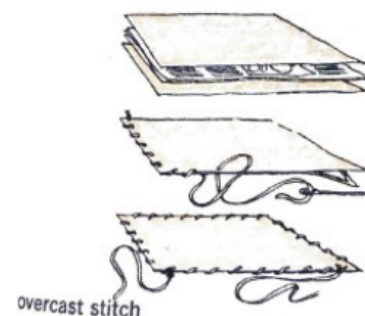
- Carry your lunch in a bandana
- Bring home your treasures from your adventures
- Wear it as a pixie cap
- Wear it as a neckerchief
- You can hold it by hand, slip it through your belt, or carry it on a forked branch



A Sit-Upon

Its funny name tells what it is. You sit upon it when the ground is damp or dusty.

1. Get a large piece of waterproof material, like a table cloth or plastic. Cut it into two squares.
2. Put a cushion of newspaper between the squares.
3. Fasten together with staples or stitches Your leader will show you how to make a running stitch or overcast stitch. Be sure to staple or stick in two pieces of tape.



Cadettes, Seniors, and Ambassadors– The Girl Scout Rose and the Brownie Girl Scout Marigold were specially developed to honor the Girl Scouts 50th anniversary in 1962. Using a sand technique from the 1960s Cadette Girl Scout Handbook, learn how to dry flowers such as marigolds.

Flowers All Year ‘Round

Make dried flowers out of real life ones. Experiment with the flowers and plants that grow locally. Depending on the season of the year and the climate, some varieties will dry when hung upside down for a few days or weeks in a cool, dry, dark place.

Sturdy varieties, such as zinnias and marigolds, can be dried in sand.

You will need: fine, clean, perfectly dry sand, a number of small cardboard boxes, trays (or cookie sheets or convenient shelves).

Arrange the boxes on trays and pour a thin layer of sand on the bottom of each box. Put several flowers on top of the sand, face down and not touching each other. Slowly and carefully cover the flowers with more sand. Do not replace the box covers.

Keep the boxes from being shaken or becoming damp and, in three to four weeks, pour the sand off gently. If you have worked carefully, the flowers will have kept their shape and much of their original color.

