

Honoring Our Heritage Council Patch Program



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Directions for Leaders

The Honoring Our Heritage Patch offers all levels of Girl Scouts an opportunity to learn about the history of Girl Scouting in the USA and the Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways. The Honoring Our Heritage Patch Trunk and Leader's Notebook are filled with more resource materials for every step and are available in each service center for troops to borrow.

Girls complete the number of requirements designated for their program level with at least one activity from each Discover, Connect, and Take Action category.

Activity Requirement Chart

Program Level	How Girl Scouts Began	Discover	Connect	Take Action	Additional Discover, Connect, Take Action	Connecting the Past to Today
Daisy	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brownie	1	1	1	1	2	1
Junior	1	1	1	1	3	1
Cadette/ Senior/ Ambassador	1	1	1	1	5	1

***NOTE:** ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE MATERIALS IN THE TRUNK ARE DENOTED WITH: 

All written activities are available online to be printed and originals are included in the trunk to be copied.

Once you've completed the patch program, you'll fill out the evaluation and purchase fun patches through our GSNYPENN Store.

Evaluation



GSNYPENN Store



How Girl Scouts Began

All levels will begin by learning about Juliette Low, the founder of Girl Scouts, and how Girl Scouts was started. Learn about Juliette Low by completing at least one of the activities below.

- Action Stories about Juliette Low
- Kim's Game
- Daisy's Story
- "Golden Eaglet" (online or DVD)



View the Golden Eaglet on our YouTube page.

Discover

1. Highest Awards Timeline

The Golden Eaglet of Merit was the highest award for girls in Juliette Low's time. Make a timeline to chart the times and ways the highest award for Girl Scouting has changed. Explain how/why it has changed.

2. Girl Scout World Centers & National Centers

Learn about the Girl Scout World and National Centers. Then use the map to locate each of the Girl Scout World and National Centers.

- How many Girl Scout World Centers are there and where are they located?
- What are the National Girl Scout Centers and where are they?
- What is WAGGGS? What does it do? Who belongs to it?
- Explore the parts of the WAGGGS Pin and their significance.
- Choose one or more National Girl Scout Centers, visit it online, and discover what you can do while there.

3. Special Girl Scout Days and Ceremonies

Explore each of the special days listed below. Find out when each day is and how they are celebrated. Visit the nypenn.org site to find out how council is celebrating this year. Celebrate one of these special days and ceremonies.

- World Thinking Day
- Founder's Day
- Juliette Low's Birthday
- Girl Scout Week
- Girl Scout Birthday
- Girl Scout Sunday/Sabbath/Shabbot/Jummah
- Girl Scout Leader Day

4. Cookie History

Girl Scout cookies were first baked commercially in 1934, before that, in the 1920's, girls sold cookies they made.

- Use the original cookie recipe and bake a batch of Girl Scout cookies.
- Research the history of the Girl Scout cookie including packaging, pricing, etc. by visiting the baker's website and the Girl Scouts of the USA website.
- Create a poster or presentation to share with cookie customers.

5. Semaphore Flags & Morse Code

Semaphore flags and Morse code were the methods of messaging in Juliette Low's time, before the telephone.

- What is semaphore? Who used it? Use the semaphore flags (in the Heritage Trunk) and alphabet to communicate with someone.
- Decode this message written in the original Morse code: -.. .-
- What was the message in the famous phone call from Juliette to her cousin? Practice using the semaphore flags to pass that message to someone.

6. Juliette's Pastimes

Juliette enjoyed many arts and crafts such as china painting, sculpting, drawing, ironwork, sewing, theater, and writing.

- Choose an art or craft that Juliette enjoyed and share it with someone
- Research some of the same crafts Juliette studied. Meet with a local artisan to try at least one.

7. Looking Back at Girl Scout Games & Songs

There are many games and songs in the past handbooks that are no longer sung or played.

- Learn and teach a game from the handbook prior to 1950 and share it with a younger group.
- Learn and teach a song from the handbook prior to 1950 and share it with a younger group.

8. NYPENN Pathways

Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways consists of troops in many communities. Learn more about our council by exploring various aspects.

- As a Girl Scout you have thousands of Girl Scout sisters in NYPENN Pathways.
- When was NYPENN Pathways chartered?
- Use the map to outline NYPENN Pathway's footprint. Place a star where your troop falls within the footprint.
- How many counties are there in NYPENN Pathways?
- Learn about what councils joined together to form Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways.
- Research where active camps are in our council. Mark them on the map by writing the name of the camp.
- Research where council Service Centers are through the council footprint and what is offered at each location. Mark them on the map by adding a small circle.

9. Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways Camps

Girl Scout camps offer girls an opportunity to explore nature, learn new skills, and make lasting friendships.

- Find out how many Girl Scout camps are active within NYPENN Pathways.
- Research what makes each camp experience unique (what activities do they offer, landmarks, etc). Make a poster or perform a camp skit to let others know what makes each camp unique.
- Visit one of the camp properties for a day activity or camping experience.

10. Women who paved the way for NYPENN Pathways and the movement

Many women helped pave the way for the modern Girl Scout.

- When and where was the first Native American Girl Scout troop?
- In 1930 one of the first African American girls earned the highest award in Girl Scouting.

Can you find who it was and where she was from?

- What is The National Woman's Hall of Fame and where is it located?
- What was Juliette Low's connection to Hyde Hall? Where is it located?
- Learn about the women who have paved the way and left an important impact on the history of Girl Scouts. Complete the matching game.

Connect

1. Interviews

Interview someone who was a Girl Scout at least 25 years ago, and consider inviting her to tea.

- Record her memories and share them with others. Presentation ideas include drawing a picture, making a comic, etc. Here are some questions to ask:
 - What was one of your favorite memories in Girl Scouting?
 - Do you have a special memory of your Girl Scout leader?
 - Tell me about a Girl Scouting experience that had a big impact on your life.
 - Was there an important leadership lesson that you learned through Girl Scouting?
 - What is your favorite Girl Scout Cookie? How much were cookies when you sold them? Did you sell door-to-door?

2. Uniforms

Uniforms are an important piece of Girl Scout history. Changes in uniforms signify new programs.

- Research the life and times of Girl Scouts from the past to the present.
- Use the Girls Scout Uniforms Through the Years sheet to learn more about what prompted changes in uniforms.
- Review and discuss the Uniform Information Sheet and questions to strengthen your knowledge.

3. Scrapbooks & Time Capsules

Preserve your own Girl Scout history.

- Imagine you are the first Girl Scout selected to start a troop on a space station. Because the spaceship and space station are so small you can only take 10 things that are typical and represent the Girls Scouts on Earth. What would you take with you and why?
- Start a scrapbook with information about your time in Girl Scouts. When you joined, your troop number, your leader's name, where your troop meets, troop trips, events you have attended, activities you have done, awards and recognition you've earned, etc.
- Draw a picture of a special Girl Scout memory you have. Put all your troop's drawings together in a notebook or folder
- Start a troop photo album with pictures of events your troop attends or activities you have done. Be sure to identify who, where, and when.
- Make a video of a special Girl Scout event or your troop meeting.
- Make a Girl Scout time capsule. Write down things you want to remember, add pictures or drawings, and even small objects. Seal it up and wait to open it when you become an adult Girl Scout.
- Add to your Service Unit Scrapbook. If your Service Unit hasn't started one yet, create one that can be shared for years to come.

4. Service Centers & Careers

There are many people that work at the service centers that help keep our council running.

- Which Service Center is closest or most convenient to you?
- Schedule a tour or invite a council staff member to a troop meeting.
- Learn about their responsibilities and the roles of others that work for Girl Scouts.
- Research what careers are in Girl Scouting on the local, national, and international levels.

5. International Girl Scouts

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts represents Girl Scouts and Girl Guides anywhere in the world.

- Interview someone who has visited a World Center and record their experience
- Contact a troop from another country to become pen-pals, e-pals, swap patches, or SWAPS.
- Plan a World Thinking Day celebration.

Take Action

1. Tea

Juliette Low loved to take a teatime as the British do. In fact, Daisy traveled with a little teapot and lamp so she could have a cup of tea in her room in the morning.

- Learn about the British custom of tea. How is tea made? What foods would be served with tea?
- Collect some recipes that could be served with tea. Traditional Girl Scout cookies could be served as well.
- Plan and host a Tea Party to enjoy the custom of tea, as Juliette Low would have.

2. Fashion Show or Living History Museum

Showcase the history of Girl Scout uniforms by selecting one of the options below. Be sure to invite others to share in the Girl Scout fun.

- Plan a fashion show.
- Plan a living museum.

3. Service

There are many ways Girl Scouts give service to their communities.

- Visit a camp or Service Center within our council. Find out something about its history, and do a service project there to make it a better place.
- Check out the Community Partner page at GSNYPENN.org to find local volunteer opportunities.
- Participate in a National Girl Scout Service Project

4. History & Archives

Historical preservation ensures that future generations will have access to the information.

- Learn about the preservation of historical memorabilia. What is archival preservation?
- Why is acid-free paper important to archiving?
- How can you preserve your history?
- Contact a local museum or historical society and make arrangements to shadow someone at the museum. Learn the behind-the-scenes workings and share what you learn with others.

Connecting the Past to Today

Learning the history of Girl Scouts helps us understand and appreciate the Movement. Think about your favorite thing about being a Girl Scout. Now think about what in the past has made that possible. As an example; you may appreciate the leadership opportunities that you are able to participate in and be able to trace those back to the first leadership award, the Golden Eaglet. Reflect on the history you've learned through the activities that you selected while earning this fun patch by completing one of the following choices.

1. Meet with a younger troop to share what you have learned.
2. Film a video about what you have learned to share on social media
3. Create a piece of artwork to share what you have learned with family & friends

Explore Even More

Looking to explore Girl Scout history and traditions? Check out the Honoring Our Heritage playlist on GSNYPENN's Youtube channel.



History & Archives Committee, Terms & Conditions and Trunk Contents

Thank you to the Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways History & Archives Committee for making this program possible!

Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways, Inc. Historical Archives lends the object(s) listed on the attached pages to the borrower under the conditions set forth on this form. Please read the following rules and sign and date the form.

- Objects in the trunk will remain in the condition received and will not be repaired, restored, cleaned or altered in any way without the permission of the History & Archives Committee.
- Any damages to objects at any point of the loan will be reported to the council immediately by emailing info@gsnypenn.org.
- The objects may not be loaned to a third party without the advance approval of the History & Archives Committee.
- The borrower agrees to use the loan ONLY for purposes stated on this form.
- The borrower is responsible for moving, packing, insurance and all other factors of the loan at the time stated.
- This agreement may be amended by the agreement of both parties at any time during the loan.
- DO NOT EAT OR DRINK WHILE WEARING OR USING OBJECTS IN THIS LOAN.
- If you wish to iron any uniforms in the loan, please contact the History & Archives Committee as to the proper method of ironing so no damage will be caused to these uniforms.
- DO NOT WRITE IN THE LEADER'S NOTEBOOK.
- All activities are also online to be printed and originals are included in the trunk to be copied.
- Please return the trunk in the same condition as when it was loaned. Remember: many of these items are irreplaceable. Report any damage to loans in writing and put a copy with the loan when returned.



We need your feedback!

Once you have completed the program, let us know your thoughts by filling out this form.

You will find the following items included in the Honoring Our Heritage Trunk:



- 1x Leader's Notebook
- Camp/Program Center Pictures
- 1x Tray for Kim's Games
- 1x Ziploc bag with Kim's Game Items
 - Bandana
 - Car
 - Airplane
 - Skeleton
 - Pumpkin
 - Pearls
 - Pencil
 - Tub of rice
 - Whistle
 - Horse
 - Fan
 - Tea set
- 1x Ziploc Bag with:
 - 2x pairs of white gloves
 - 1x friendship stick
 - 1x sample friendship bell
 - 1x sample mini songbook
 - 1x sample paper beads necklace
- 1x Ziploc bag with Game of Graces
 - 2x Hoops with ribbons
 - 4x Sticks/Dowels
 - 1x Direction Sheet
- 4x Semaphore Flags
- 1x Sample paper sit-upon
- 6x Vintage Uniforms (some uniforms may have beanies, hats, berets, ties, scarves, belts, socks or badge sashes)
 - Brownie Girl Scout 1958-1961
 - Brownie 1986-1990
 - Junior 1963-1973
 - Cadette 1963-1973
 - Intermediate 1948-1963
- Handbooks
 - "How Girls Can Help Their Country" 1913 Facsimile
 - "Junior Handbook"
 - "Girl Scout Handbook-Intermediate program" 1947
 - "Girl Scout Handbook-Intermediate program" 1953
 - "Girl Scout Handbook for the Intermediate Program" 1940
 - "Girl Scout Pocket Songbook" 1956
 - "Games for Girl Scouts" 1949
 - "Skip to my Lou" 1958
 - "Our Songs" 1942
- 1x Woman's Hall of Fame Jigsaw Puzzle
- Book 1: "Juliette Gordon Low: The Remarkable Founder of the Girl Scouts" by Stacy A. Cordery
- Book 2: "Who Was Juliette Gordon Low?" by Dana Meachen Rau

Acknowledgements:

Some of GSNYPENN's Honoring Our Heritage patch program materials were borrowed in part from the following Girl Scout Councils: Girl Scouts of Citrus Council and Girl Scouts of Middle Tennessee. We also thank the National Women's Hall of Fame, Seneca Falls, New York; Hyde Hall, Cooperstown, New York; and Gaylord Bros., North Syracuse, New York.

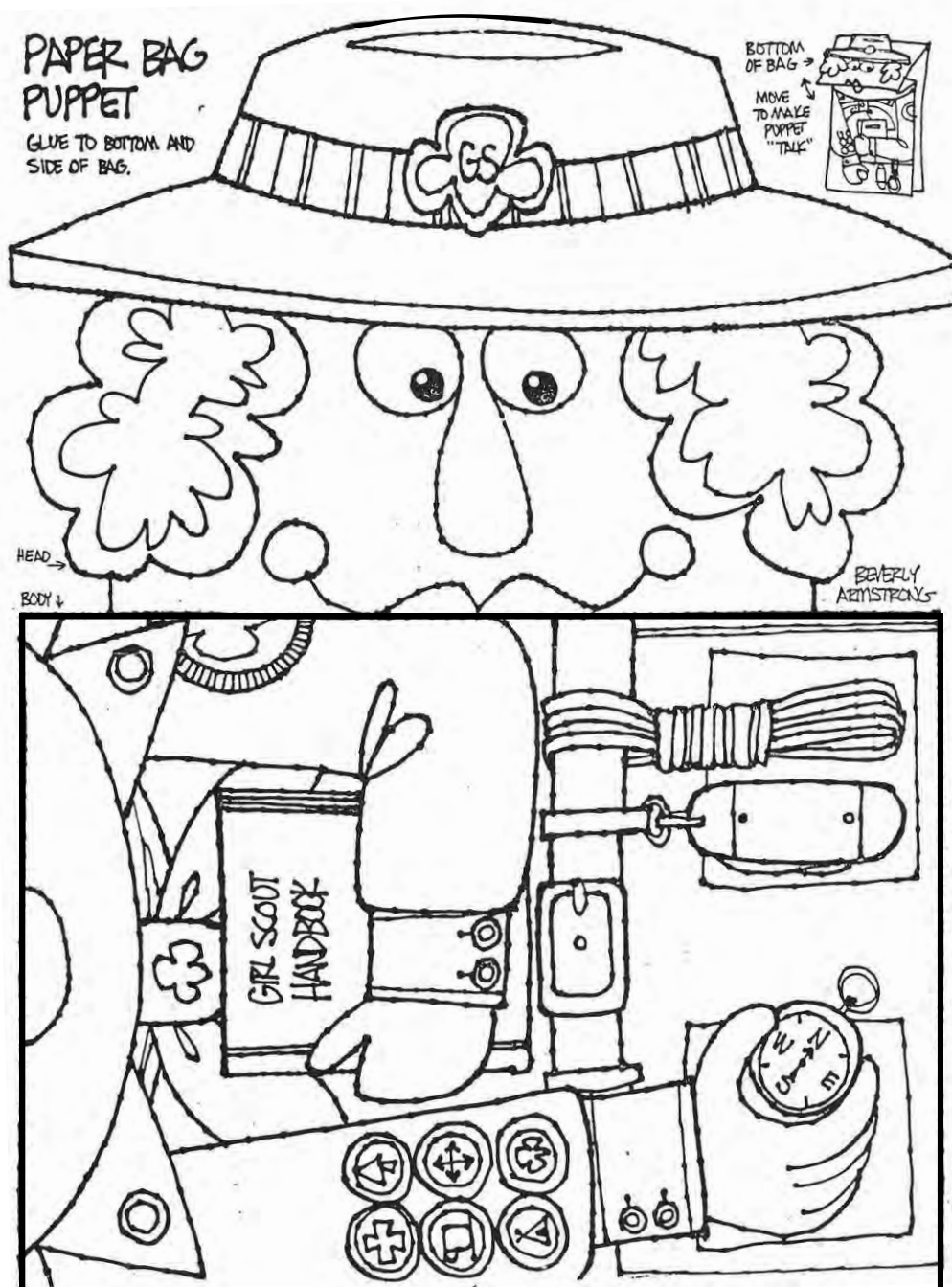
Please Note:

Certain historical documents may contain unfavorable depictions or characterizations of individuals or cultures. It's important to recognize that these stereotypes were unacceptable then and are equally unacceptable now. Rather than deleting such material, we must acknowledge its detrimental impact, use it as a learning opportunity, and encourage dialogue to construct a more inclusive future.

Paper Bag Puppet

Create a Juliette Low paper bag puppet to get the girls excited about learning about Girl Scout history! *Leaders, use your puppet to have her read the articles/stories throughout the packet and keep the younger girls engaged.

Cut out the puppet on the next page. Glue or tape the pieces on to a brown paper lunch bag.

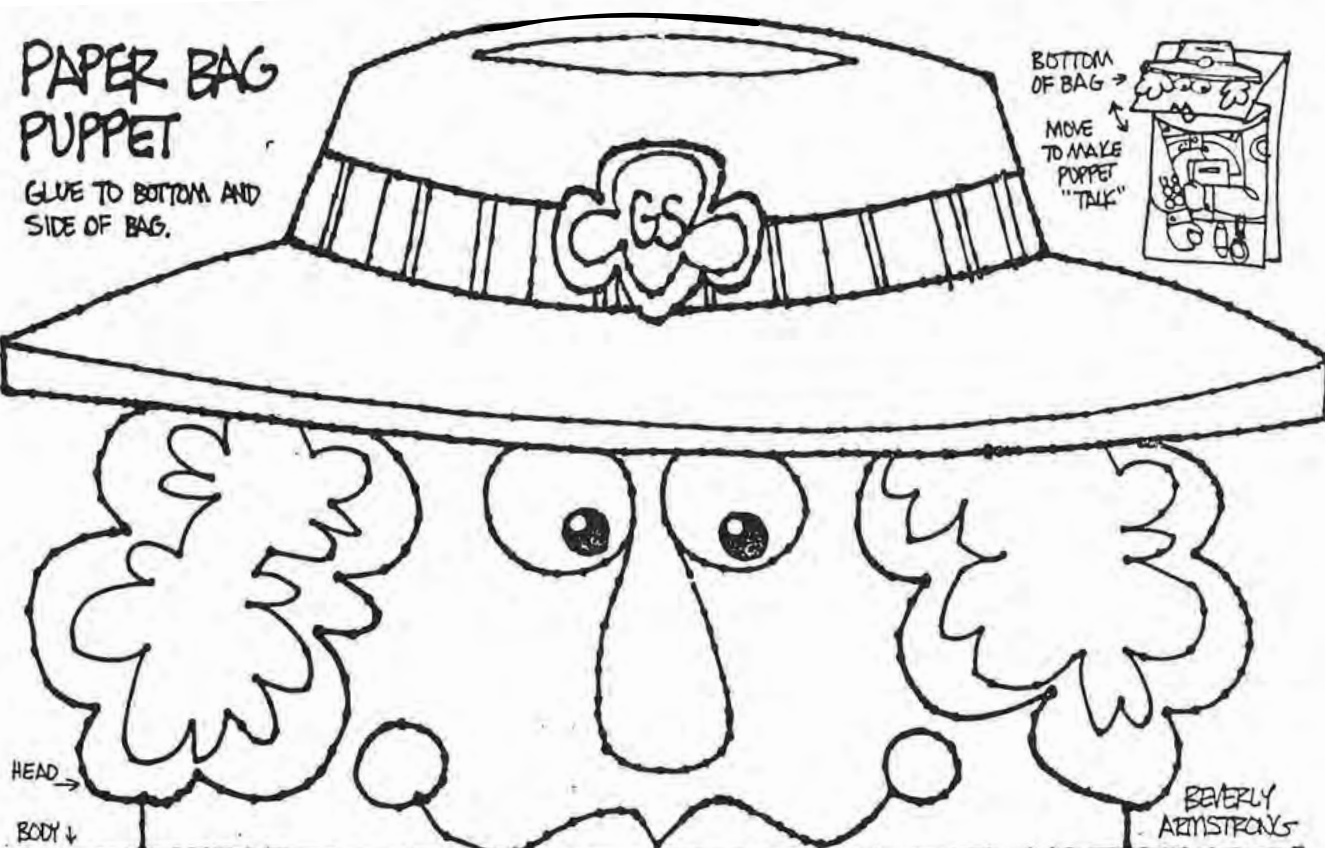


PAPER BAG PUPPET

GLUE TO BOTTOM AND
SIDE OF BAG.

BOTTOM
OF BAG →

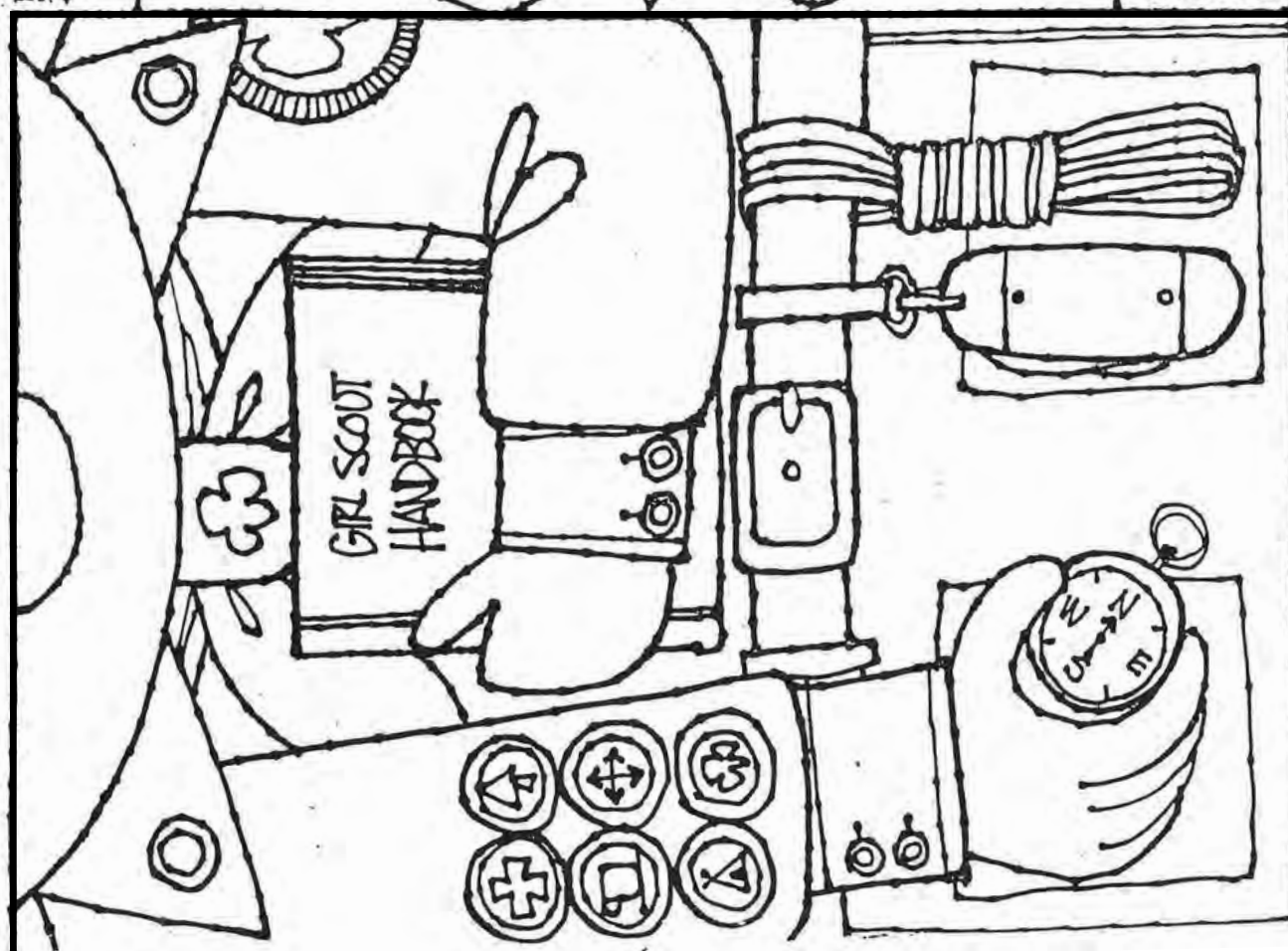
MOVE
TO MAKE
PUPPET
"TALK"



HEAD →

BODY ↓

BEVERLY
ARMSTRONG



Juliette Low and Girl Scouting

Action Story # 1

As the story is read, players do the following actions when certain words are said. Practice the motion first so everyone understands. This is easier to play standing up.

Divide the group into eight groups; these will be Little Girls, Juliette Low, Georgia, Horses, London, Lord Baden-Powell, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. When they hear their names, they stand up, make their sound and do the action.

Little Girl(s) - Stand and giggle

Juliette Low - Curtsy and say, "Be my friend"

Georgia - Wave and say, "Hi, y'all!"

Horses - Stamp your feet and say, "Neighhhhhh"

Lord Baden-Powell - Bow formally and say, "How d'ya do?"

London - Sing, "London Bridge is Falling Down"

Boy Scouts - Make Scout sign and say, "Be prepared"

Girl Scouts - Make Scout sign and say, "On My Honor"

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. She was fascinated by the work he was doing. She studied with him awhile and decided to found a troop of Girls Scouts for the little girls who liked to ride horses in Georgia. So Juliette Low said good-bye to the Boy Scouts in London and came home with the ideas that Lord Baden-Powell gave her. She formed a group of little girls, who liked to ride horses and be together, into a troop of Girl Scouts. And they loved it so much that the idea spread and now there are Girl Scout troops all over the world.

Aren't we glad that a little girl named Juliette Low, from Georgia who liked horses went to London and met Lord Baden Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts, and came to start the wonderful world of Girl Scouts!

Action Story # 2

As the story is read, players do the following actions when certain words are said. Practice the motion first so everyone understands. This is easier to play standing up.

Juliette Low - Join hands with person on right and left

Scout or Scouting - Smile and salute

World - Spin around once

Fund - Punch a button with one finger and say "cha-ching"

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 Guiding 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 eighteen girls was the first Girl Scout troop in this part of the world.

The first Girl Scout troop was so successful that Juliette Low wanted to see Girl Scout troops all over the world. She knew that Girl Scouting would help girls all over the world become friends and 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 USA and the World Association of the 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 of 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 Girl Scouts in the United States contribute to the Fund which helps Girl Scouting all over the world.

Your contributions to this Fund will travel to all parts of the world and help Girl Scouts in many ways; maybe it will help to send older Girl Scouts from our country to Our Chalet in Switzerland, where Girl 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 contribution may travel; we have no way of knowing what ways it may be returned to us in new friendships and world peace. But we do know that the Juliette Low World Friendship 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 contribution to the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund.

Action Story # 3

As the story is read, players do the following actions when certain words are said. Practice the motion first so everyone understands. This is easier to play standing up.

Divide the group into eight groups; these will be Little Girls, Horses, Lord/Lady Baden-Powell, London, Boy Scouts, Juliette Low, Girl Scouts/Scouting, and World. When they hear their names, they stand up, make their sound, and do the action.

Little Girl(s) - Stand and giggle

Horses - Stamp your feet and say, "Neighhhhhh."

Lord/Lady Baden-Powell - Bow formally and say, "How d'ya do?"

London - Sing, "London Bridge is Falling Down"

Boy Scouts - Make Scout sign and say "Be prepared."

Juliette Low - Join hands with the person to your right and sing "Make New Friends" (*just that one phrase*)

Girl Scouts/Scouting - Make Scout sign and say "On My Honor"

World - stand up, spin around once and sit down

Once upon a time there was a little girl named Juliette Low who lived in Georgia and loved to ride horses. In 1912, Juliette Low became interested in Scouting while visiting her friends, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, who lived in London, England and who started the Boy Scouts.

She was fascinated by the work he was doing which he began in London. She studied with him for a while and decided to begin a troop of Girl Scouts for the little girls who like to ride horses in Georgia. So Juliette Low said good-bye to the Boy Scouts in London and came home to Georgia with the ideas that Lord Baden-Powell gave her. She formed a group of little girls in Savannah, Georgia, who liked to ride horses and be together, into a troop of Girl Scouts. She did this on March 12th, 1912, and this first troop of eighteen little 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 Girl Scout troops all over the world because she knew that Girl Scouting would help little girls and big 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 Girl Scout troop but also a member of the larger Girl Scouts of the United States of America and World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

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

Aren't we glad that a little girl named Juliette Low, from Georgia who liked horses went to London and met Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts, and came to start the wonderful world of Girl Scouts!

Action Story # 4

As the story is read, players do the following actions when certain words are said. Practice the motion first so everyone understands. This is easier to play standing up.

World - stand and spin around in a circle

Juliette Low - join hands with the person on her right and left

Girl Scouts/Scouting - Give their Girl Scout sign

Once upon a time, there was a Lady whose name was Juliette Low. She became interested in Girl Scouting through her friends, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, when she visited them. The Baden-Powells lived in England, which is in a different part of the World from where we live. They started Boy Scouting and Girl Guiding there.

Juliette Low thought Scouting was a wonderful idea. When she came back to America, she decided to start a Girl Scouting troop here. So on March 12, 1912, in her home town of Savannah, Georgia, Juliette Low started the first Girl Scout troop in this part of the World.

After that, she traveled all over the country helping to start more Girl Scout troops. Juliette Low believed Girl Scouting was such a fine thing that she wanted to see Girl Scout troops in all parts of the World. She knew that Girl Scouting would help girls all over the World to become friends and would help toward World peace and good will.

Girl Scouting grew and grew until now every Girl Scout (Daisy, Brownie, Junior, Cadette and Senior) is not only a member of her own troop, but she is also a member of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts.

After Juliette Low died in 1927, her friends decided that the greatest tribute that could be paid to such a charming lady would be to continue working toward the realization of her dream of World friendship. A memorial fund was started and was called the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund. Each year, all Girl Scouts in the United States are given the opportunity to bring money for the fund which helps Girl Scouting all over the World.

When you - Girl Scouts - drop your pennies, nickels and dimes into your Juliette Low World Friendship Fund box, you can't imagine the far places of the World to which this money will travel and the ways it will help Girl Scouts. Maybe your money will help send some Senior Girl Scouts from our country to Our Chalet, the International center in Switzerland, or Our Cabana in Mexico where Girls Scouts from all over the World get together to learn more about each other, or Sangam in Poona, India which is our newest World center, or maybe you will be helping (with your money) to start new Girl Scout troops in other countries.

No one knows to what parts of the World this money will travel. No one knows the ways in which it will one day come back to us, in new interests and new friends. But we will know that as we give our money to the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund, we are helping to spread Girl Scouting around the World.

Kim's Game

In the Heritage Trunk you will find a small tray, a bandana (to cover items), and a bag of miniature items to use for the game. Each of the miniature items has significance to Juliette Low. Not all items listed are in the game bag, but you can add them to make the game more difficult.

Directions: Place small articles on a tray or the floor and cover them with a cloth. Uncover the items for just one minute, then each player can say, write, or draw what she remembers seeing. The winner is the one who remembers the most.

Younger Girls Scouts may find the Kim's Lattice game on page 28 of the yellow game book or on page 91 of the pink game book.



Airplane

In 1916 when aviation was in its infancy, Juliette made provisions for the aviation badge to be included in the Girl Scout Handbook. She even flew to understand what she wrote about.



Book

She became a good friend of Rudyard Kipling, an important writer of her time, who shared her love of animals and children.



Cane (wire stake)

Once she got a man to help her across a stream. He protested but she insisted. After crossing, she found out he was blind.



Car

Juliette travelled back and forth between England and the USA so often that in America she would sometimes drive on the left and in England on the right (just the opposite of what you should).



Carrot

Daisy would often decorate her hat with real vegetables. When the vegetables noticeably drooped, she would tell them that she had no money to pay for hat decorations since she needed her money for Girl Scouts.



Daisy

Juliette Gordon Low's nickname given to her by an uncle as a small child



Evening Dress

It was not unusual to find Daisy doing house-cleaning or other menial tasks in her evening dress.



Fan

Juliette loved parties and attended many teas and balls. She attended finishing school and was "presented to society" as a debutante and a "Savannah belle" where she had many young men admirers.



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.



Hinge

Daisy got a blacksmith to teach her how to work with iron and the gate she made can be seen still at the National Center in Savannah



Horse

Daisy loved horses. Her father and grandmother bought her a horse that was black with 4 white legs, that she called "Fire".



Life Savers

Daisy was an excellent swimmer and at the age of 8 rescued a boy who had fallen in the water



Paint Brush

Juliette was quite an accomplished artist. At age 13 Daisy left home to go to boarding school where she liked drawing and reading; she was awful in spelling and math.



Pearls

In 1914 Juliette Gordon Low 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.



Pencil

Daisy, as a girl, started a magazine written and illustrated by children; she enjoyed writing poetry and reading.



Pin Cushion

Daisy had a group of girls called "The Helping Hands" who were going to sew clothes for needy children. Her brother called the group "The Helpless Hands" as everything Daisy sewed fell apart.



Pumpkin

Juliette Gordon Low was born on Halloween, October 31, 1860



Rabbit

She once showed up at her sister's with a baby rabbit that she'd bought from some children because its ears were cold. She put the rabbit on a hot water bottle and massaged its ears for quite a while.



Rope (red string)

Juliette would pull a piece of rope out of her pocket and say, "Oh, are you wondering what I'm doing? I'm practicing my knots so I can show my Girl Scouts. You DO know about my Girl Scouts, don't you?"



Sheep

While in Scotland, Daisy taught girls to raise chickens to sell to the local hunting lodges. Encouraged by this she learned to card and spin wool from the sheep that they also raised.



Ship

Daisy was a traveler. She constantly travelled back and forth by boat. Her "travel case" of combs, brushes and the like, weighed 70 pounds and all the things were made of silver.



Signaling Flags

Semaphore (signaling) was an important part of early Girl Scouting.



Skeleton

Juliette loved to tell stories, and the girls at Girl Scout Camps would wait for Daisy to tell ghost stories around the campfire.



Tea Set or Tea bag

In Daisy's time "Silver Teas" were held to raise money. Important women in towns invited their friends to tea where Girl Scout's acted as hostesses serving tea and cookies. Guests were asked to donate silver coins to support the movement.



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."



Tomato Can

It was not unusual for Juliette to show up with recognitions (even Golden Eaglets) in a tomato can.



Tube of Rice

As a child, Daisy suffered loss of hearing in one ear due to an infection. Then as a bride, running through a hail of rice thrown by wedding guests, a kernel of rice lodged in her other ear causing loss of hearing in that ear also.



Watch

Daisy had a favorite watch she wore most days. The fact that the watch had only one hand, and couldn't really tell the time, never bothered her.



Whistle

Girls learned to play basketball behind Juliette's home. They hung canvas on the fence to give them the needed privacy since "proper" young ladies didn't wear pants or play strenuous games.



White Glove

Daisy could be found doing almost anything in her white gloves.



Wooden Bird

Daisy loved animals, especially dogs and mocking birds. Her favorite was a parrot named Polly Poons. She would bring home stray cats and dogs which she nursed back to health.



Worms

Daisy loved to fish with the men after a dinner party, while the rest of the women retired to the parlor. She even fished in her evening dress.

Daisy Girl Scout Story

You are a Daisy Girl Scout and are named after “Daisy” Gordon Low. Daisy Low started Girl Scouts a long time ago in 1912. Her real name was Juliette, but most people called her “Daisy.” Juliette was born in 1860 on Halloween in a place called Savannah, Georgia. Her uncle gave her the name “Daisy” when she was a baby. He looked at her one day and said “I bet she’s going to be a daisy!” He thought she was ‘some baby!’ Ever since then people called her Daisy.

Daisy had an older sister named Nellie and four younger sisters and brothers named Alice, Willy, Mabel and Arthur. Her father was a cotton trader, and her mother was a homemaker, busy taking care of all the children, the family and their house. They lived in a big house in Savannah (it is now a Girl Scout program center).



Photo: Juliette and her siblings.
GSUSA Archive

As a young girl, Daisy did many things. She liked to climb trees, play with her brothers, sisters and cousins, take care of animals, start and run clubs, write stories, draw pictures, tell jokes, write and be in plays, explore places, and do many other things.

One time she saved a kitten from being drowned in a flood. Another time she kept a cow from getting really sick by putting her mother’s blanket on the cow overnight. Her mother did not like that too much, because the blanket fell off the cow in the morning and the cow stepped on it. At least the cow did not get sick.



Photo: Juliette’s birthplace in Savannah, Georgia. GSUSA.

Daisy's father and grandmother knew that she loved animals, especially horses. When they thought she was old enough to take care of one, they bought her a horse. She named the horse Fire and spent many hours riding him, grooming him and talking to him. He was black with four white feet. Daisy was very, very, happy to have a horse and took very good care of him.

Later on, Daisy grew up and married a man named Willy Low. They went to live in England and Scotland, countries on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. They lived together for several years, but then Willy died. Other sad things happened to Daisy, too. She had problems with her ears and became partially deaf.

Even with these sad events in her life, she went on to do many wonderful things. She heard about Boy Scouts and Girl Guides from her friend Lord Robert Baden-Powell. Daisy decided to start the same thing for girls in the United States. After leading a few troops of Girl Guides in Scotland, she came back to the United States and started Girl Scouts. On March 12, 1912 the first troop met. That is why March 12th is the Girl Scout Birthday.



Photo: Juliette's portrait circa 1887.

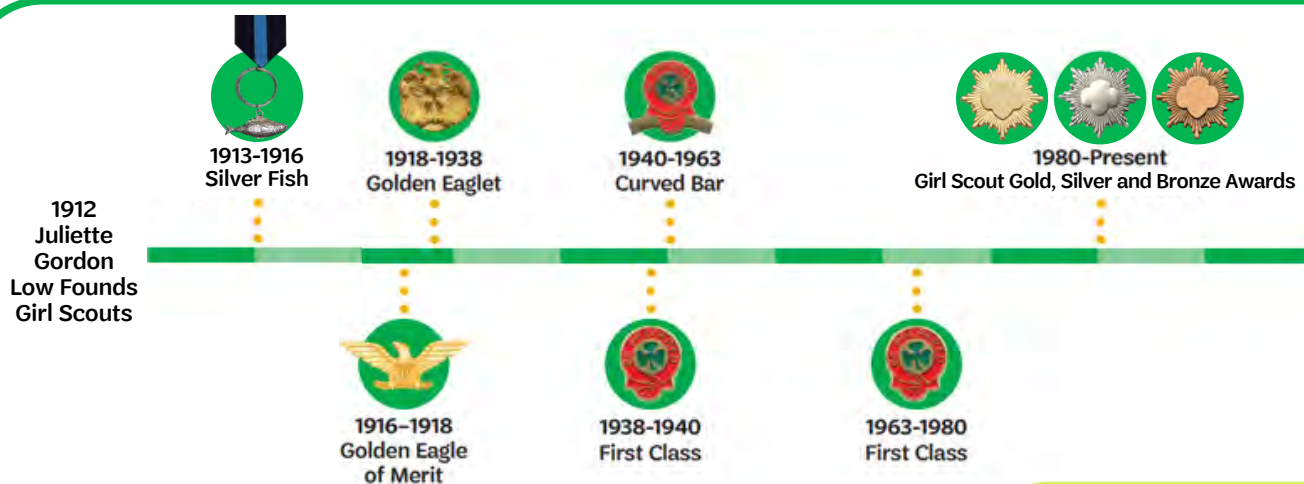


Photo: Juliette's marker on The Extra Mile. Washington, D.C.

Highest Awards

"The five requirements for winning the Golden Eaglet Award are character, health, handicraft, happiness and service, and that others will expect to find in our Golden Eaglet a perfect specimen of girlhood: mentally, morally, and physically." - Juliette Gordon Low, the American Girl, November 1923.

Today, our Highest Awards are called Bronze, Silver, and Gold. They give Girl Scouts the framework to make lasting change in their community. Girl Scouting's Highest Awards have changed over the years. Explore the timeline below and the list of our Legacy Councils' very first recipients.



- 1913-1916: Silver Fish
- 1916-1918: Golden Eagle of Merit
- 1918-1938: Golden Eaglet Tenderfoot
- 1938-1940: Second Class and First Class (used as rankings based on time in Girl Scouts and badges earned)
- 1940-1963: Curved Bar Award replaced First Class rank
- 1963-1980: First Class Award became the highest award
- 1980-Present: Bronze Award for Juniors, Silver Award for Cadettes, and Gold Award for Seniors and Ambassadors

"Lines to a Golden Eaglet"

I would wish you the range
of the eaglet's eye
The strength of his wings
that your spirit may fly
Over all of life's turmoil -
your purpose held high.

I would wish you the
courage to walk unafraid
Wearing proudly the
symbol of your accolade.

Birdsall Otis Edey



Visit the GSNYPENN Highest Awards page for more information.
gsnypenn.org/en/members/for-girl-scouts/highest-awards

Those who have earned the Golden Eaglet of Merit, the Golden Eaglet, the Curved Bar, the First Class pin or the Girl Scout Gold Award all reflect this image that the founder of the Girl Scout Movement envisioned as girls deserving of top honors. Despite name changes and requirement revisions of Girl Scouting's highest recognitions, recipients of these awards have always epitomized the dedication, commitment, and perseverance gained through Girl Scouting.

The Girl Scout Gold Award, the most prestigious award in Girl Scouting, recognizes the leadership, effort, and impact Senior and Ambassador Girl Scouts have had on their communities. Only about five percent of eligible girls take the rigorous path toward earning this higher award, but those who complete the journey change the lives of others and their own in amazing and significant ways.



The Golden Eagle of Merit was first noted in the 1916 Handbook and modeled after the British Silver Fish. The requirements were earning 14 proficiency badges chosen from a list of 17 specified badges. The Golden Eagle of Merit was redesigned in 1919 to the Golden Eaglet. From 1918 to 1939, only 10,658 Golden Eaglets were awarded. In 1920, new requirements were made to earn the Golden Eaglet with revisions made once again in 1928. It was believed that even though there were fewer requirements needed to obtain the rank, the standards for them should be even higher with an emphasis on practical application and good turn. To first earn the Golden Eaglet, a Girl Scout had to earn her rank of Tenderfoot, Second Class Scout, and First Class Scout. The rank of Tenderfoot was discontinued in 1963 but the pin remained and became known as the Girl Scout Membership Pin until the design change in 1980. The Curved Bar was introduced in 1940 for Intermediate Girl Scouts who had completed the rank of First Class Scout. The Curved Bar was a way to help Intermediate Girl Scouts prepare in advance for some of the things they would do as Senior Girl Scouts. Four proficiency badges had to be earned in addition to the First Class Scout from a list of predetermined badges. At first, it was a gold arc patch, later replaced by the Curved Bar Pin in 1947. The Curved Bar was discontinued in 1963 with the introduction of the 4 age-level program when the requirements for First Class Scout were considered challenging enough to render the Curved Bar unnecessary. The Girl Scout Gold Award was introduced in 1980 and became the first highest award in Girl Scouts. This award replaced the previous award of First Class Scout. This new recognition helped girls focus on four areas: skill development, leadership, service, and career exploration. We now have Gold, Silver, and Bronze Awards based on program age levels.

CNY Council's Golden Eaglet Recipients

JANE MARIE	ARMFIELD	202 MAYFLAND AVE.	SYRACUSE	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
FLORENCE RACON		150 NORTH ST.	AUBURN	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
FLORIDA BACCIGIO			SYRACUSE	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
JANE BAER		71 WEST 9 ST	OSWEGO	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
NANCY BALDWIN		10 WOODBURY PLACE	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
CLARICE BARFORD		3 GROSVENOR ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
PATRICIA ANNE	BARRY	21 LEVINE ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
HOLLIS BRYANT		415 DUNSTON AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
MARGARET T. CAME		130 E. CALSHORPE AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
LEONA CASPNER		173 S. HOOPER AVE	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARGARET T. COOK		37 FRANKLIN ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
VIRGINIA COOK		818 GLENWOOD AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
BARBARA COOKE		10 JEFFERSON ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARJORIE COOKE		10 JEFFERSON ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARY CROSBY			AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
BARBARA L. CROSS			FAYETTEVILLE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
BEVERLY CROSS		GREEN LAKE RD	FAYETTEVILLE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARION DAVIS		86 LINCOLN ST	CAZENOVIA	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
BETTY DECKERT		304 PALMER AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JEAN DEMEY		147 ROSS EXTENSION	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
ELEANOR DOOGIE		12 MADISON ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JEAN ELIZABETH DUNN		2510 JAMES ST	SYRACUSE	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
ALICE V. DUTCHER		230 PALMER AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
DEBORAH D.			SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
BETTY FARRER		306 SALT SPRING ROAD	SYRACUSE	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
JANE FENNER		125 HATCH ST	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARY GRACE FLYNN		25 ONONDAGA ST	CORTLAND	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
CYNTHIA GORDON		50 SOUTH ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JUSTINA GOULD		513 FARMER ST	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARJORIE GRAY		304 CLARENDON ST	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JACQUELINE HART		264 EAST BROADWAY	FULTON	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
CAROLYN HARVEY		8 FRANCES ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARION HEATON			BALEMANSVILLE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARION HILL		358 E. BROADWAY	FULTON	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden

EDGARS HORTON		20 EAST 3RD AVE	AUBURN	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
WORTH HORTON		580 MYRTLE AVE	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
ARIE HUEY		500 COMSTOCK AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
ZANETH HUNT		85 W. ONEDA ST	OSWEGO	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
ROTH ELICK		100 LANCASTER AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		9 ROSS PL	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		215 SCOTT AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		118 THOMPSON ST	CORTLAND	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		9 COURT ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		108 PLEASANT AVE	HAMBURG	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		318 BRATTLE ST	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		70 WEST LAKE AVE	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		315 ACADEMY ST	FULTON	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		547 E. CENESSE ST	FAYETTEVILLE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON			LIVERPOOL	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		6 MELVIN AVE	CORTLAND	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		815 COMSTOCK AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		101 STATE STREET ROAD	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		77 LINCOLN ST	CAZENOVIA	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		313 MANHUS ST	FAYETTEVILLE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON			AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		331 W. ONONDAGA ST	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		110 WEST 11TH ST	OSWEGO	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		112 CHESTNUT	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		26 NELSON ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		11 SECOND AVE	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON			SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		121 MULAND AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		10 BURTON ST	CAZENOVIA	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		45 GROVER ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		6148 S. SALINA ST	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		410 S. BERNARD AVE	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		817 LANCASTER ST	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		280 KIRK AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JOHN JOHNSON		411 STANARD AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden

HELEN E. SMITH			SYRACUSE	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
HELEN E. SMITH			HAMBURG	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
RUTH SMITH		320 WARNER AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
HELEN E. SMITH		1110 S. GEDDES ST	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JEAN ELLA STOKER		407 N. BERNARD AVE	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
PAULINE STOKER		31 RICHARDSON AVE	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
EDITH WARE		NORTH STREET	PULASKI	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
LOUISE WARE		10 PARK PL	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
HELEN E. WARE		69 PROSPECT TERR	CORTLAND	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
ELIZABETH WARE		330 DEWITT ST	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
BETTA WARE		116 STRONG AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
WILLIAM WARE		86 GENESEE ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARJORIE WARE		141 CURTIS PL	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JANE WARE		602 E. WILLOW ST	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
THELMA WARE			AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JANET WARE			SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARY ELIZABETH WELLS			HAMBURG	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
PHYLLIS L. WELLS			HAMBURG	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
DOROTHY WELLS		311 LIVINGSTON AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
ESTHER WILLIAMS			SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARGARET T. WILSON		89 GRIFFIN AVE	CORTLAND	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
ILLIE WILSON			BROOK	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
FRANCIS WOOD		607 ONEDA ST	FULTON	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
PHYLLIS WOOD		35 NORTH PARK	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
CAROL WOOD		122 N. BERNARD AVE	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JANE WOOD		142 BURDICK AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARGARET T. WOOD			CORTLAND	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden

MARTHA SCHNEIDER		30 ASPEN ST	AUBURN	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
JANE SCHWARTZ		131 STADIUM PLACE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
GRACE Z.		8 WEST 11TH ST	OSWEGO	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
HANCOY ZETRIGHT		345 LIVINGSTON AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
PAULINE SHEA		2133 SOUTH GEDDES	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
MARY DO			SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
HARRIET SMITH		30 SWIFT ST	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
CLAUDIA J. SMITH		2133 SOUTH GEDDES	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
KATHERINE C. SMITH			SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
HELEN E. SMITH			HAMBURG	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
RUTH SMITH		320 WARNER AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
HELEN E. SMITH		1110 S. GEDDES ST	SYRACUSE	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
JEAN ELLA STOKER		407 N. BERNARD AVE	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
PAULINE STOKER		31 RICHARDSON AVE	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
EDITH WARE		NORTH STREET	PULASKI	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden
LOUISE WARE		10 PARK PL	AUBURN	NY	150	NEW YORK	Golden

SUSAN ZIMMERMAN		300 HILLVIEW AVE	SYRACUSE	NY	150	CENTRAL NEW YORK	Golden
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Foothills Council's Golden Eaglet Recipients

[illegible]

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	DATE	STATUS
CATHERINE E. E.	GOLDEN 1007 EARL ST	ROME	NY	1480	FOOTHILLS	05/27/1931 Expired Golden
JEAN DOROTHY MAY	GOODING 832 MILDRED AVE	UTICA	NY	1405	FOOTHILLS	06/02/1937 Expired Golden
	GREEN 703 W BLOOMFIELD ST	ROME	NY	1480	FOOTHILLS	05/28/1931 Expired

MARY	HEFESA	NASH	ORISKANY	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	08/07/1933	Gr	
LORENCE	E. JAMES	MELBACK	1823 E 84 ST	UTICA	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	11/23/1931	Gr
WYTH	NICHOLS	100 E HINDS AVE	SHERILL	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	08/17/13	Gr	
ETTY	DOODEN	HERMEL RD	UTICA	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	03/20/1939	Gr	
LANCHE	OWENS		OLD FORD	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	07/11/1935	Gr	
BELENE	PEER	517 W BLOOMFIELD ST	ROME	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	03/26/1936	Gr	
LARA	BRUNER	420 MILGATE ST	UTICA	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	11/15/1931	Gr	
CROFTY	PETERS	PETTIBON E	VERNON	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	04/13/1938	Gr	
WYTHICA	PETTIBON E		VERNON	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	09/29/1904	Gr	
MARY	FLURCELL	161 N WOOD PL	WHITEBORO	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	00/18/1934	Gr	
OYCE	RANDALL	228 MAIN ST	WATERVILLE	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	07/11/1932	Gr	
LORENCE E.	RATHBUN	218 KOSSUTH ST	ROME	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	10/15/1932	Gr	
JOE	RATHBUN	23 OXFORD RD	HARTFORD	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	01/26/1938	Gr	
ANNE	ELIZABETH	RAY	ONEIDA	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	02/24/1938	Gr	
JACOLYN	ROGEBUR	RIDGE HILLS	ROME	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	06/11/1932	Gr	
DELAINE	GR		HAMILTON	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	04/41/1937	Gr	
JOSE	RYON	304 W DOMINICK ST	ROME	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	05/04/1935	Gr	
ALFREDO	RYON		ROCHESTER	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	01/22/1936	Gr	
WELYN M.	SARGENT	EAST SCHUYLER ST	ROME	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	00/12/1931	Gr	
JOHN	SCHNEBL	400 NORTH MADISON ST	ROME	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	00/28/1934	Gr	
ELIZABETH	SCHROTH	212 EAST GARDEN ST	ROME	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	00/29/1938	Gr	
JOSEMAR	SCHROTH	300 EAST GANSEVOORT ST	LITTLE FALLS	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	05/13/1931	Gr	
ELEN	SISOMER	720 W LIBERTY ST	ROME	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	05/13/1931	Gr	
ELNCE	SITTING	1002 BENNET ST	UTICA	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	11/12/1932	Gr	
JOSENA	SMITH	723 W LINDEN ST	ROME	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	03/23/1927	Gr	
JOHN	SMITH		VERNON	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	03/01/1938	Gr	
BARON	SMITH		VERNON	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	06/13/1937	Gr	
LANCHE	SNYDER	CAWEN	ROME	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	05/15/1936	Gr	
WYTH	STEPHENS	ON	OSCEOLA	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	10/09/1930	Gr	
V. JOYCE	STEWART	1605 REMBLE ST	UTICA	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	11/12/1932	Gr	
JOHN	STILES	51 BALLANTYNE BRAC	UTICA	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	05/26/1930	Gr	
JOHN	SULLIVAN	100 BURNELL ST	LITTLE FALLS	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	10/08/1930	Gr	
MARVIN E.	TERRY		SANDERFIELD	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	11/11/1930	Gr	
JOHN	TODD		OLD FORD	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	05/21/1937	Gr	
JOHN	TOLUS	314 CHARLOTTE ST	UTICA	NY	100	FOOTHILLS	00/23/1938	Gr	

MARJORIE OUYER	1302 N. JAMES ST	ROME	NY	180	FOOTHILLS	06/22/1932	Engel Golden
ELIZABETH HEALD MARGARET T. L. THOMSON E	8 HIGHWAY ROAD	UTICA	NY	180	FOOTHILLS	08/22/1937	Engel Golden
HENRY	1706 GENESSEE ST	UTICA	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	04/27/1931	Engel Golden
HEIT	2032 NORTH GEORGE ST	ROME	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	03/09/1938	Engel Golden
ELIZABETH HESS	1150 LEEDS ST	UTICA	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	12/20/1950	Engel Golden
ANNE HILL	4 ANN ST	BOONVILLE	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	09/11/1932	Engel Golden
JANIS HILLIARD	221 COTTAGE PL	ONEIDA	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	09/14/1904	Engel Golden
ELIZABETH HOPSON	15 FAIRVIEW AVE	DOLGENVILLE	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	03/27/1954	Engel Golden
RUBY HUGHES	30 BONNIE BRAE	UTICA	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	11/12/1932	Engel Golden
BETTY HUSLAND	706 JAMES ST	UTICA	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	1/32/1936	Engel Golden
ELIZABETH JACOB	13 WARD ST	LITTLE FALLS	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	12/08/1938	Engel Golden
MARJORIE JOHNSON		ROME	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	06/12/1925	Engel Golden
RACHEL KING	804 N GEORGE ST	ROME	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	03/01/1932	Engel Golden
GLADYS HELEN HARRIS	1814 HARRISON AVE	UTICA	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	10/17/1938	Engel Golden
MABEL MILDRED ETHEL	KNOX	ALBANY	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	07/17/1959	Engel Golden
KNOX	1405 HOWARD AVE	UTICA	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	01/12/1953	Engel Golden
LOIS ANTONETTE LANE	1405 HOWARD AVE	UTICA	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	10/10/1951	Engel Golden
LANE	411 S JAMES ST	UTICA	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	06/17/1952	Engel Golden
HELEN MARY LOUISE	514 S PETERSBORO ST	CANASTOTA NEW	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	10/22/1955	Engel Golden
LOUISE MAC WYTHE	30 HILLSIDE AVE	HARTFORD	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	03/14/1932	Engel Golden
MARY J		EATON	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	02/14/1927	Engel Golden
ELIZABETH MARCY	POST ST	BOONVILLE	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	04/28/1904	Engel Golden
JEAN CAROLINE MARVIN	2819 HOLLAND AVE	UTICA	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	11/12/1933	Engel Golden
MC WILLIAMS WOLLAUGH L		BROOKFIELD	NY	180	FOOTHILLS	1/32/1936	Engel Golden
MIRIAM	10 VAN BUREN ST	DOLGENVILLE	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	03/11/1934	Engel Golden
AGNES		CANDLER	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	09/14/1938	Engel Golden
ALICE M. MILLER	117 W LINDEN ST	ROME	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	05/25/1937	Engel Golden

TOWNSHIP		118 STAFFORD AVE	WATERVILLE	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	03/05/1937	Golden Eagle
MARY ELIZABETH	TRANDOR		WEST LLOYD	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	11/14/1936	Golden Eagle
MARGARET O. JOSEPHIN E	TUFTS	304 RANSOM AVE	SHERILL	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	08/25/1934	Golden Eagle
	VIOLA	176 LOOMIS ST	LITTLE FALLS	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	06/25/1937	Golden Eagle
BARBARA	VOULPE	812 E GRASSROOT ST	LITTLE FALLS	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	09/17/1937	Golden Eagle
LAURA ELIZABETH	WALLACE		OLD FORGE	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	12/25/1934	Golden Eagle
J.A.R	WIED	809 W LIBERTY ST	ROME	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	01/11/1938	Golden Eagle
PAULINE JOSEPHIN E	WENGATZ	113 HUNTINGTON ST	ROME	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	05/25/1933	Golden Eagle
MARY CYRILLA	WEZALS	WASHINGTON ST	HERMON NY	160	FOOTHILLS	11/15/1932	Golden Eagle	
	WILLIAMS	24 HARTFORD TERR	HARTFORD	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	01/05/1937	Golden Eagle
OLWEN DOROTHY	WILLIAMS	1560 ELM ST	UTICA	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	11/12/1932	Golden Eagle
ADELIA MARY	WOOD	424 S JAMES ST	ROME	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	10/11/1927	Golden Eagle
JANE	WRIGHT	150 PEXTON ST	SHERILL	NY	160	FOOTHILLS	11/03/1935	Golden Eagle

Indian Hills & Thousand Islands Councils' Golden Eaglet Recipients

ETRAIM KING	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/27/1934 Eaglet
PEARL KNAPP	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/28/1934 Eaglet
ESTHER KRASNER KUTSCHBA	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/09/1937 Eaglet
DOROTHY CH	SHERBURNE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/08/1938 Eaglet
FRISCELLA LAPPES	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/08/1937 Eaglet
SARAH LAPPES LEADBEAT	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/07/1933 Eaglet
DOROTHY ER	JOHNSON CITY NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/14/1935 Eaglet
EDNA L. MAYNS 30 HENRY ST	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	04/18/1935 Eaglet
RUTH MARTIN 240 ST 20 NORTH CHENANGO ST	ENDICOTT NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/27/1934 Eaglet
ELSAHOR MARTIN MC MULLEN 511 JUNE ST	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	11/28/1938 Eaglet
AGNES L. MICHAELS 203 MAIN ST	ENDICOTT NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/12/1938 Eaglet
FRANCES MOORE	COOPERSTOWN NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/06/1932 Eaglet
KATHERIN E. ONEIL 186 FRONT ST	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	04/06/1939 Eaglet
JANE ONEIL 695 FRONT ST	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	06/16/1931 Eaglet
HALLIE PERKINS 125 OAK ST	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	06/25/1937 Eaglet
ELEANOR QUICK 29 BENNETT AVE	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	11/21/1932 Eaglet
TE F. REEBARD 2 SOUTH AVE	COOPERSTOWN NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	07/28/1933 Eaglet
LOUISE RAKER 32 DAVIS ST	COOPERSTOWN NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	02/01/1929 Eaglet
RUTH ROUNDS 15 HICKOK AVE	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	12/10/1931 Eaglet
MARY SAULTER	NORWICH NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/03/1932 Eaglet
JEAN SEYMOUR 38 MAPLE ST	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/28/1934 Eaglet
IRENE SOULES	ONEONTA NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/10/1924 Eaglet
MARY STEINMAN	DEPOSIT NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	04/21/1932 Eaglet
JEAN C. TAYLOR 146 WEST END AVE	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	07/09/1937 Eaglet
MARGUERITE TE TRAUER 44 VINE ST WICKERSH	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	12/09/1930 Eaglet
MARICELLA AM	JOHNSON CITY NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	04/14/1927 Eaglet
MARGORY WICKS 113 PIONEER ST	COOPERSTOWN NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	03/11/1930 Eaglet
HELEN WILDER	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	12/18/1935 Eaglet
HARRIETT J. WITHEY 20 LAKE ST	COOPERSTOWN NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	06/25/1938 Eaglet

ETTE ABRAHAM 30 KNEELAND AVE	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/25/1937 Eaglet
LENA AMES 37 HAYES ST	NORWICH NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/01/1938 Eaglet
SETH BALL	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	04/14/1927 Eaglet
EST. BEERS 22 UNION ST	JOHNSON CITY NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/12/1933 Eaglet
ETH BENNETT 11 LAUREL ST	JOHNSON CITY NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	04/08/1929 Eaglet
ETRUDE BLANCHARD 188 PIONEER ST	COOPERSTOWN NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/17/1934 Eaglet
BARBARA BOOTH 147 MURRAY ST	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/25/1937 Eaglet
LESLIE BRESLER 100 PHELPS HALL	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	03/13/1932 Eaglet
TH BRYANT	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	02/01/1926 Eaglet
DOROTHY BURROWS 35 CHESTNUT ST	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/16/1928 Eaglet
MYRTLE CLARK	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/18/1928 Eaglet
ETHEL CLINTON	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	12/08/1927 Eaglet
ETHEL COBB	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/08/1932 Eaglet
RONNA COBB	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	12/08/1931 Eaglet
RONNA COLEBURN 8 MYRTLE AVE	ONEONTA NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/16/1932 Eaglet
ELYN CONNOR	ENDICOTT NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/10/1924 Eaglet
PRENCE COOK	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	10/06/1937 Eaglet
MARY E. COOK ST. CHRISTIANA SCHOOL	COOPERSTOWN NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/09/1938 Eaglet
BARBARA CUTLER	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/20/1932 Eaglet
SE DALY	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	04/10/1924 Eaglet
ETHER DAVIDSON LINDEN AVE	COOPERSTOWN NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/23/1932 Eaglet
MA DORROW DRACHLE	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	02/07/1922 Eaglet
CABETH R DRACHLE	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	02/17/1939 Eaglet
ACE DRACHLE	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/09/1939 Eaglet
CE GILLESPIE 2 ST 817 ASYLUM HALL BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/14/1925 Eaglet
LEN GILLESPIE	BINGHAMTON NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/01/1928 Eaglet
ARK HACKETT	GREENE NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/07/1937 Eaglet
RY HALL 81 EAST ST	ONEONTA NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/14/1935 Eaglet
TH HENCHMAN	JOHNSON CITY NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/14/1928 Eaglet
DALE HOKA 163 LAKE ST	COOPERSTOWN NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/27/1933 Eaglet
LEN HOKA 143 LAKE ST	COOPERSTOWN NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	03/11/1930 Eaglet
SNOR HUNTINGST JEWELL ST	ONEONTA NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	08/24/1936 Eaglet
IB HUTSON 67 SPRUCE ST	ONEONTA NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	05/16/1932 Eaglet
IRA JUNE	ENDICOTT NY 184	INDIAN HILLS	12/18/1935 Eaglet

CAROLYN AMOS 234 TEN DYCK ST	WATERTOWN NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	04/17/1930 Eaglet
DOROTHY M. ARTHUR 150 PARK AVE	LOWVILLE NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	11/01/1938 Eaglet
PAY BRISMAN 62 BEACON PARK	WATERTOWN NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	05/09/1939 Eaglet
BARBARA BRIGGS F. 412 MAIN ST	OGDENSBURG NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	06/06/1938 Eaglet
ELVIN D. COMBS 115 CHERRY ST	MASSENA NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	12/21/1930 Eaglet
MAXINE DAVIS 4 CHAPEL ST	CANTON NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	05/13/1930 Eaglet
WILMA DOWNEY 315 RENSSELAER AVE	OGDENSBURG NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	11/26/1935 Eaglet
FERNE GRENER 310 ALBANY AVE	OGDENSBURG NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	07/17/1939 Eaglet
MARY MAHONEY 914 MAIN ST	OGDENSBURG NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	05/13/1939 Eaglet
TE MAHONEY 914 MAIN ST	OGDENSBURG NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	06/12/1934 Eaglet
MADELINE MCCOY 158 PARK AVE	LOWVILLE NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	11/01/1938 Eaglet
MA ELIZABETH MCCONNOR 317 KING	OGDENSBURG NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	06/17/1939 Eaglet
SHIRLEY C. SLAVIN 34 BRIDGES AVE	MASSENA NY 185	THOUSAND ISLANDS	12/21/1935 Eaglet

GIRL SCOUTS

Seven Lakes Council's Golden Eaglet Recipients

MARTHA JANE KATHARINE E. R.	ANDERSON N	94 N. MAIN ST.	CAMARONDAUGA	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	11/22/1938	EA	GR
JANE MARJORIE	ANDERSON N	54 NORTH MAIN	CAMARONDAUGA	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	05/05/1932	EA	GR
JANE JANICE	ARVILL	204 BEECHST ST	NEWBURGH	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	04/11/1908	EA	GR
MARYLORE	AYLER	24 MILTON ST	BELMONT	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	2/20/1927	EA	GR
MARJORIE BARBER		211 W. THIRD ST	ELMIRA	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	06/04/1904	EA	GR
BETTY KATHARINE E.	BARBER	152 BATTLE AVE	NEWBURGH	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	11/13/1905	EA	GR
ROBERTA JOSEPHINE BERRY	BARBER	152 BATTLE AVE	NEWBURGH	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	02/01/1904	EA	GR
MARTHA MARY	BENNETT	202 GENESEE ST	GENEVA	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	04/25/1938	EA	GR
JANE JEANNE	BERRY	104 FIVE HILLS CORNELL UNIVERSITY	ITHACA	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	11/15/1932	EA	GR
EDNA VIVIAN LUCKLE	BLOOM		PAUMPUH	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	08/15/1922	EA	GR
JEANNE KATHARINE D.	BONAR KATHARINE D.	35 CHERRY PLACE 217 EAST LINDEN ROAD	ELMIRA	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	06/05/1934	EA	GR
EDNA VIVIAN LUCKLE	BROOK	132 CUYLER ST	PAUMPUH	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	10/23/1929	EA	GR
MILLIE F.	BROOKS BROWN	132 CUYLER ST	PAUMPUH	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	05/02/1927	EA	GR
ELIZABETH MARGARET T.C.	BROOKS BROWN	16 WILLETS AVE	HORSEHEADS	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	04/01/1905	EA	GR
BETTY	BROOKS BROWN	615 E. JERUSA ST	ITHACA	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	06/27/1906	EA	GR
EDITH L. MARY JANE DEKALDEN E.	BUSH	654 WEST FIRST ST	ELMIRA	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	05/26/1901	EA	GR
JEAN CHRISTIAN	BUTLER	85 MAYNELL AVE	GENEVA	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	08/15/1931	EA	GR
LOIS MARY CLUBB	CADY CATHOLINE	451 PARK AVE	PAUMPUH	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	03/19/1937	EA	GR
JANE MARY COOPER	CADY CATHOLINE		NORTH ROSE	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	07/21/1937	EA	GR
MARY S. COOPER	CADY CATHOLINE		SEVEN LAKES	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	05/21/1937	EA	GR
HELEN MARY E. KATHARINE E. OLIVA	COOPER		SEVEN LAKES	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	05/21/1937	EA	GR
EDNA VIVIAN LUCKLE	COOPER		SEVEN LAKES	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	05/21/1937	EA	GR
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EDNA VIVIAN LUCKLE	COOPER		SEVEN LAKES	NY	179	SEVEN LAKES	05/21/1937	EA	GR
MARY E. KATHARINE E. OLIVA									

CATHERIN E WILDA TARY	GARLIC GENDER	DRAPHIN ST 47N 12 EAST CLINTON ST	VALCOTT	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	08/27/1937	Gr Co
JANE	GILLUX BLANETTE R	3 PARK PLACE	ELMIRA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	11/28/1935	Gr Co
ETI H	GOLDMIST H	400 LIVINGSTON ST	ELMIRA CLIFTON SPRINGS	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	06/05/1934	Gr Co
BETTY	GOODMAN	4 LA DUE AVE	ELMIRA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	08/04/1937	Gr Co
STELLA L	GOULO	40 NORTH BROOK ST	GENEVA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	12/11/1938	Gr Co
DEBORAH	HAMPLE	708 RIVERSIDE AVE	ELMIRA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	12/14/1932	Gr Co
JOHN H	HEATH	115 ORCHARD PLACE	ITHACA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	06/18/1937	Gr Co
DORIS	HEATH	118 ORCHARD PLACE	ITHACA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	03/29/1934	Gr Co
MAURICE	HOLMES	188 EAST TOWNH'N ST	ITHACA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	03/29/1934	Gr Co
DORIS B CAROLYN P	HOOPER	137 HOWELL ST	CANANDAQUA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	05/13/1936	Gr Co
ELIANDR FRANCES	HOWE HUMPHRE Y	14 CASCAVILLE PK	ITHACA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	05/01/1936	Gr Co
MARY E CAROLYN E	HOWMAN JEWETT	160 FAYETTE ST	VALHALLA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	05/21/1938	Gr Co
ELIZABETH JONES BRIDGARE	JONES	11 LACKAWANNA ST	COBURN	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	02/05/1934	Gr Co
PHILIPS	JOYCE		ITHACA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	10/25/1937	Gr Co
LA YVONNE	KELSEY		WEEDSPORT	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	04/26/1935	Gr Co
JOYTHE	KING		ITHACA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	08/15/1931	Gr Co
DOROTHY ALICE ALDEN	KING	888 CASTLE ST	ITHACA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	03/08/1927	Gr Co
IRINE	LANNON	38 W MAIN ST	GENEVA CLIFTON SPRINGS	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	08/20/1937	Gr Co
MARION F	LANSDOW	64 HAMILTON ST	GENEVA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	10/10/1937	Gr Co
MILDRED	LEGG LINDBERG	20 COLUMBIA AVE	GENEVA COOPER PLAINS	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	03/19/1932	Gr Co
INEZ	LOVEJOY		VICTOR	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	03/23/1930	Gr Co
ADALINE KATHERIN E	LYONS		ADIRISSON	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	02/15/1937	Gr Co
MARY	LYONS	RFD	ADIRISSON	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	06/29/1930	Gr Co
EDMUND C CATHEN S	MAPES	FORREST HOME	CANANDAQUA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	01/14/1935	Gr Co
FLORENCE MCCANN	MEANS		ELMIRA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	11/11/1931	Gr Co
GEORGINA	MEANS	4 PARK PLACE	GENEVA	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	06/12/1932	Gr Co
JEAN B	MERRILL		NICHOLS	NY	17N	SEVEN LAKES	12/03/1937	Gr Co

JOANNE MURRAY	432 EDDY ST	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	11/14/1933	Golden Eagle
ELIZABETH MYERS	RPD #1	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	11/25/1934	Golden Eagle
DOROTHY J. MARRON	188 WASHINGTON ST	GENEVA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	11/28/1934	Golden Eagle
FRANCES OTTIS	34 ELAMWOOD PL	GENEVA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	02/23/1937	Golden Eagle
HELEN FREDALIN	350 FULTON ST	WATKINS	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	08/17/1938	Golden Eagle
HELEN	350 FULTON ST	PENNY VAN	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	03/08/1938	Golden Eagle
CORNELIA JEAN MARQUAGE	413 MARK ST						Golden Eagle
T PAUL	92 HILLCREST AVE	GENEVA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	05/04/1938	Golden Eagle
MARIE RAIN	107 MAPLE AVE	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	03/11/1938	Golden Eagle
ISABEL ROSSON	546 CASTLE ST	GENEVA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	04/22/1938	Golden Eagle
CLARA ROSSON	506 CASTLE ST	GENEVA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	04/22/1938	Golden Eagle
HELEN ROSE SANDERS	ON	ELMIRA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	11/07/1938	Golden Eagle
ALICE	212 OVERLOOK ROAD	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	04/29/1938	Golden Eagle
RUTH C. SWAGE	109 HARMARD PLACE	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	10/09/1938	Golden Eagle
ELIZABETH SCHWARTZ	PROSPECT ST	NEWARK	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	03/06/1938	Golden Eagle
AGNES SCHWARTZ	302 CORNELL ST	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	12/11/1938	Golden Eagle
DOROTHY R. SCHWARTZ	427 WASHINGTON ST	GENEVA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	02/01/1939	Golden Eagle
MARGUERITE SCHULTZ	83 EARLY ST	WELLSVILLE	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	02/01/1939	Golden Eagle
AUDREY SCOTT	ELM ST EXTENSION	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	04/21/1939	Golden Eagle
ELIZABETH E. SCOVILLE	183 S	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	08/30/1939	Golden Eagle
HELEN E. SELLECK	128 STEUBEN ST	BATH	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	05/30/1939	Golden Eagle
ANNETTE WATERS	SHATNRICK 148 NORTH ST	PENNY VAN	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	05/30/1939	Golden Eagle
GEORGINA E. SHERMAN	148 CLAYSON ST	GENEVA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	02/02/1939	Golden Eagle
ELIZABETH J. SHERRETT	75 GROVE ST	GENEVA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	01/01/1939	Golden Eagle
JOAN ELIZABETH SHORT	383 MARK ST	PENNY VAN	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	01/01/1939	Golden Eagle
CATHERINE E. SLESBY	87 NORTH MAIN ST	GENEVA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	03/02/1939	Golden Eagle
MARY SPENCER	89 BROAD ST	LYONS	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	07/18/1939	Golden Eagle
ELEANOR SMITH	100 MONTICULT PLACE	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	01/17/1939	Golden Eagle
JANE SMITH		ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	10/28/1939	Golden Eagle
MARGARET T. SNOW	MADISON ST	NYCORS	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	03/20/1939	Golden Eagle
HELEN FRANCES SNOW		THULSAHURST, NY			SEVEN LAKES	05/01/1937	Golden Eagle
ELIZABETH SNYDER	1138 WEST WATER ST	ELMIRA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	05/01/1937	Golden Eagle
MARY SNYDER	810 WEST WATER ST	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	01/06/1938	Golden Eagle
ELIZABETH STOKING	213 FALCH CREEK DRIVE	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	12/11/1938	Golden Eagle
JEAN STOTT	SOUTH MAIN ST	NEWARK	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	10/29/1938	Golden Eagle

NAME	STREET	CITY	STATE	ZIP	DATE	TIME	TYPE	STATUS
DOBS MARGUERITE	STRONG	64 CLINTON ST	SENECA FALLS	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	04/20/1937	Expd
LAURETTE THOMAS	STROUSE	178 SOUTHPORT ST	ELMIRA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	01/26/1939	Expd
IRIS J. TRUMP	361 E 5TH ST	ELMIRA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	11/26/1939	Expd	
ALISTINE	54 ELMWOOD AVE	SENECA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	12/11/1939	Expd	
MARY ELIZABETH CAMPEN	957 OAK ST	ELMIRA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	11/18/1939	Expd	
VERGIE VEAZIE	WILSON	148 GIBSON ST	CAMMERANGIA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	11/28/1939	Expd
BESS BARBARA LOUISE	WHEATON	521 W GREEN ST	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	03/14/1939	Expd
CARIBEL	WHEELER	224 WALL ST	CORNING	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	12/16/1939	Expd
ELIZABETH WHEELER	WHITE	100 E UPLAND RD	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	01/25/1939	Expd
LEORA	WHEATON	30 MAPLE ST	ADIRONDACK	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	12/27/1939	Expd
BARBARA E	WILSON	100 E UPLAND RD	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	03/14/1939	Expd
ELIZABETH WILSON	WILSON	608 UNIVERSITY AVE	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	11/22/1939	Expd
POLLY	WILLIAMS	FOREST HOME	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	04/01/1939	Expd
MARY ESTHER	WILSON	OAKHILL CAYUGA HEIGHTS	ITHACA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	06/27/1939	Expd
MARION	WILSON	734 RIVERSIDE AVE	ELMIRA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	06/27/1939	Expd
PHYLLIS ALICE	WILSON	614 MAPLE AVE	CAMMERANGIA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	06/27/1939	Expd
MARY LOUISE	WILSON	1518 WEST WATERS ST	ELMIRA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	04/03/1939	Expd
	WILSON	1518 WEST WATERS ST	CAMMERANGIA	NY	178	SEVEN LAKES	11/27/1939	Expd

Girl Scout World Centres & National Centers

Learn about the Girl Scout World Centres & National Centers.
Answer the questions below and complete the tasks.

- How many Girl Scout World Centres are there and where are they located? Use the map to locate each one.
- What are the National Girl Scout Centers and where are they located?
- Interview someone who has visited a World Centre or National Center and record their experience.
- Choose one or more National Girl Scout Centers, visit it online, and discover what you can do while there.
- What is WAGGGS? What are the meanings of the flag?



World Centres

Since 1932, the five World Centres have delivered programs, events, and activities for over 200,000 Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from member organizations across the world. The World Centres are safe spaces provided by WAGGGS where Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from around the world connect, have adventures, and build agency. Their unique environment empowers young women with the knowledge, skills, and qualities to be powerful changemakers, able to lead change and create a better world together.



Our Chalet, Switzerland



Kusafiri, Across Africa



Nuestra Cabaña, Mexico



Sangam, India



Pax Lodge, London U.K.

WAGGGS

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) is the largest voluntary Movement dedicated to girls and young women in the world. Our diverse Movement represents 8.9 million girls and young women from 152 countries. For more than 100 years, Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting have transformed the lives of girls and young women worldwide, supporting and empowering them to achieve their fullest potential and become responsible citizens of the world.



National Centers

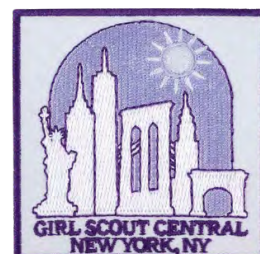
Girl Scouts love making new friends, traveling to new places, and trying new things. So visit one of these historically important centers if you can!



Savannah, GA

**Edith Macy
Center**

Briarcliff, NY



New York City, NY

Learn More About World Centres!



Located high up in the beautiful Swiss Alps, Our Chalet has been a centre of adventure, connection, and friendship since 1932.

youtu.be/oDNHsyJrmZo



In Cuernavaca, the 'City of Eternal Spring,' guests can explore the environment and at the same time develop leadership skills.

youtu.be/tTht88aU0sA



Pax Lodge is located in the North West London suburb of Hampstead. Just a few short stops from the hustle and bustle of central London.

youtu.be/8U9LjAKopGc



Kusafiri World Centre is part of the WAGGGS World Centre Family and offers virtual and face-to-face experiences that you can engage with. Kusafiri World Centre is all about culture and connection!

youtu.be/KgC3i3ZHhto



Sangam, meaning 'Coming Together' in Sanskrit, was founded with the intent to unite Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from around the world. Since 1966, our World Centre in Pune, India, has been a place to grow, connect, and have fun with one another.

youtu.be/ljTTn9WdFhY

What things do you think you will discover when you visit a World Centre?
These are some of the experiences you might have while you are there.



ADVENTURE

Staying at a World Centre is to boldly venture into unexplored realms. The path that lies ahead is filled with challenges, triumphs and an opportunity to be brave and test your own limits. Whether hiking, learning a new dance or simply opening up, we bring out the adventurer in everyone.



EMPOWERMENT

The World Centres are for the open-minded, curious and ever-evolving. In the true spirit of the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, we cultivate fertile ground for personal growth. Through activities, lessons, workshops, talks, and honest dialogue, girls and young women are empowered to achieve their full potential.



CULTURE

Become a global citizen by immersing yourself in the cultures of both where the World Centres are located and their guests from around the world. We encourage one and all to exchange ideas, experiences and traditions from their own cultures. Whether taking trips beyond the Centre or soaking in the immediate surroundings, it's a chance to broaden your horizons.



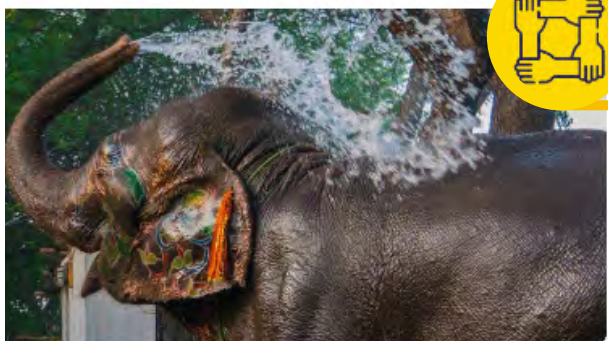
IMPACT

For almost a century, the World Centres have transformed girls and young women into leaders. We believe that everyone has the ability to make a difference. By engaging in open discussions and taking part in local initiatives, girls and young are equipped with the confidence to become future changemakers.



MOMENTS

Memories formed at the World Centres live on in our hearts forever. We immortalize them through the stories we tell. From first-time achievements and inspiring performances to cross-cultural connections and campfire bonds, add new chapters to your story as a Girl Guide and Girl Scout.



IDENTITY

A famous song, a symbolic mascot or a compelling history – every World Centre is surrounded by its own folklore. This creates a feeling of belonging for everyone who visits. A feeling passed down for generations. We encourage you to visit all five Centres for the complete WAGGGS experience.



FRIENDSHIP

The World Centres are made special by the people that visit them. They travel from far and wide with the aim to strengthen a Guiding and Scouting connection that transcends borders. Join thousands of visitors from across the globe to build a global network of friends and support system for life.



WELLNESS

Since their origin, WAGGGS and the World Centres have been associated with activities that promote lifelong healthy habits. Whether hiking, skiing, swimming, yoga, dance or meditation, every World Centre has a range of exciting wellness activities. Regardless of age, everyone can get involved.



NATURE

Each of the Centres are surrounded by their own unique ecosystem. The programs help to build environmental awareness and inspire positive change. Whether building a snow shelter in the Alps or protecting monarch butterflies in Mexico, there are endless opportunities to take action.

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

1. The focal point is the golden Trefoil, on a bright blue background, representing the sun shining over all the children of the world.
2. The three leaves represent the three-fold Promise.
3. The base of the stalk represents the flame of the love of humanity.
4. The vein pointing upwards through the center of the Trefoil is the compass needle pointing the way.
5. The two stars represent the Promise and Law.
6. A white blaze in the lower right-hand corner represents WAGGGS' commitment to peace.
7. Three gold blocks also symbolize the three-fold Promise.

This flag is used at the World Centres, the World Bureau, WAGGGS gatherings, and by all Member Organizations, often as a unit flag. waggggs.org/en/



The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) is dedicated to educating and empowering girls and young women in the world. Just as Juliette Low brought our Movement to this country, it also rapidly spread to other countries. In 1919, the concept of an International Council of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts began. Juliette Low attended the First International Conference held at St. Hughes College, Oxford, England. It was here that the U.S. introduced "Taps" to the Girl Guide and Girl Scout Movement. A second conference was held in 1922, and a third conference was held in 1924, along with the first World Camp. Girls from the U.S. attended this worldwide encampment, along with representatives from 40 countries.

In 1928, International Council was replaced by the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, now known as WAGGGS. World Conferences occur every three years. They rotate among the continents and hemispheres, and at the same time a World Camp takes place. Girls and adults team up to share meals, camping skills, and international friendship. In 1948, the World Conference returned to New York state at Cooperstown.

Since 1932, Juliette Low Seminars have been held to provide international leadership training for young women, from any member organization, and provide a platform for young women to:

- Share their views and experiences
- Develop a sense of universal citizenship
- Enhance their leadership skills
- Appreciate cultural differences
- Broaden their international understanding and prepare for national and International leadership

SWAPS Denote Friendship

Girl Scouts began exchanging "swaps" as a token of friendship at the First National Girl Scout Roundup in 1956. The intent of a "swap" is to share yourself, your interests, and/or your locale with your new friend.

Originally "swaps" were handmade by the girls themselves. Today, they are more commercial. Handmade baskets, corn husk dolls, and local stitching or weavings are meaningful examples of "swaps." Many of the handmade international items serve as a way of raising money for local villages, communities, or national endeavors for girls. Patches and pins are examples of commercial "swaps." They indicate a program activity or location.

Learn More About National Centers!

Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace



The Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace, a historic site in Savannah, Georgia, owned and operated by Girl Scouts of the USA for more than 60 years, is filled with rich stories, special collections, and opportunities for unique experiences reflecting the arc of Juliette Gordon Low's life. The Birthplace celebrates Juliette's belief in the potential of every girl, and the remarkable, global Girl Scout Movement she founded—a Movement that changed, and continues to change, the world. The house and its two outbuildings were passed down to various Gordon family members through the generations. GSUSA purchased the property in 1953, responsibly stewarding its preservation for decades and earning an award in 2014 for exemplary exterior restoration work. Today the Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace is listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its contribution to the social, cultural, and philanthropic history of the United States.

Girl Scout troops from around the world visit the Birthplace year-round, participating in fun, innovative, and relevant twenty-first-century programming that leverages the site's unique stories and collections. The Birthplace also opens its doors to the general public for special tours and programming that connects all visitors to the stories of Girl Scouts' Juliette Gordon Low and the incredible organization she founded—and why those stories and our organization matter today more than ever.

juliettegordonlowbirthplace.org/





Edith Macy Center



Edith Macy
Center

Edith Macy Center is a conference and training facility owned by Girl Scouts of the USA and is located in Briarcliff Manor, New York. The facility lies just outside Briarcliff Manor's boundaries, in the town of Mount Pleasant, and is situated on over 400 acres of woodland. The site has had four names: Camp Edith Macy (C.E.M.) - University In The Woods, Edith Macy Training School, Edith Macy Girl Scout National Center, and since 1982, Edith Macy Conference Center.

The center is named after Edith Carpenter Macy, chair of the Girl Scout National Board of Directors from 1919 to 1925. Land and capital were donated in 1926 as a memorial tribute by her husband, V. Everit Macy, and it honors Mrs. Macy's dream of a permanent Girl Scout instructional facility, staffed and equipped to offer high-quality training and guidance to Girl Scout leaders.

The John J. Creedon Education Center and Camp Andrée Clark are part of the complex. In 1926, it hosted the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts Fourth International Conference.

edithmacy.com





Girl Scout Central/ Girl Scout Headquarters



Girl Scouts of the USA's central headquarters in New York, NY, is headed by a Chief Executive Officer and a 40-member National Board of Directors. Bonnie Barczykowski currently serves as CEO and was officially appointed in February 2023. The President of the National Board of Directors, the highest volunteer position, is Noorain Khan.

Below the national organization are 112 councils, which cover a large portion of a state or geographic region. Some councils own and run camps for the troops within their area of responsibility. Councils are usually subdivided into areas, called neighborhoods, Service Units, or associations (terms vary), which are program delivery areas that consist of troops at all age levels in a smaller area, such as a town. The basic unit is the troop which may or may not be sponsored.

girlscouts.org/en/footer/visit-us/girl-scout-central.html



Special Girl Scout Days

Throughout the year, girls and adults celebrate some very special days in Girl Scouting.

- Explore each of the special days listed below.
- Find out when each day is and how they are celebrated.
- Celebrate one of these special days.
- Which of these days has ceremonies associated with them?
- Celebrate one of these ceremonies.

Founder's Day / Juliette Low's Birthday

October 31

October 31, 1860, was the birthday of Juliette Gordon Low. Born in Savannah, Georgia, Juliette founded the Girl Scouts of the USA organization in 1912. There are many ways to celebrate, here are some ideas!

- Throw a birthday party and play some of Juliette's favorite games.
- Learn a new outdoor skill.
- Learn more about Juliette's history.
- Try an activity from an old Girl Scout handbook.
- Do a service project with a group or individually.
- Do a Founders Day/Juliette's Birthday ceremony.



World Thinking Day

February 22

This day celebrates the birthdays of first Chief Scout and worldwide Girl Guides/Girl Scouts founder Lord Robert Baden-Powell and World Chief Guide Lady Olave Baden-Powell.

In the U.S., Girl Scouting grew out of the friendship between Juliette Gordon Low, Lord Baden-Powell and his sister, Agnes, who began Girl Guiding. World Thinking Day celebrates that friendship and the sisterhood of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts around the globe. Thinking Day started in 1926 and in 1999, at the 30th World Conference the name was changed from "Thinking Day" to "World Thinking Day", to emphasize the global aspect of this special day. It is still celebrated today in over 150 countries!

- Try making cards and sending them to other troops or a Guiding group in another country!
- Celebrate with the World Thinking Day pin ceremony.



Girl Scouts' Birthday

March 12

Girl Scouts' birthday celebrates the day in 1912 when Juliette Gordon Low officially registered the organization's first 18 girl members in Savannah, Georgia.

Girl Scouts' birthday is celebrated, and takes place, during Girl Scout Week.

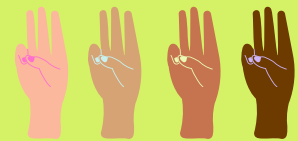


Girl Scout Week

A Week in March

Girl Scout Week is celebrated each March, starting with Girl Scout Sunday and ending with Girl Scout Sabbath on a Saturday. It always includes Girl Scouts' birthday, March 12. Here are some things you can do to celebrate!

- Have a party and play some Girl Scout games.
- Learn a new outdoor skill.
- Learn more about the history of Girl Scouts.
- Try an activity from an old Girl Scout handbook.
- Do a service project with a group or individually.



Girl Scout Leader's Day

April 22

This day honors all the volunteers who work as leaders and mentors in partnership with girls.

Girls, their families, and communities should find a special way to thank their adult Girl Scout volunteers.



Girl Scout Sunday/Sabbath/Shabbat/Jumma

Girl Scout Week

Many troops celebrate the connection between Girl Scouts and faith during Girl Scout Week. There are lots of activities you can do to celebrate the connection, including earning the My Promise, My Faith pin.

Here are some ideas to try!

- Learn about faiths other than your own.
- Explore ways to be spiritual if you are non-religious.
- Thank faith partners for their support throughout the year.
- Wear your uniform to your place of worship.
- Plan an activity before or after the service.
- Attend your place of worship and offer a greeting or perform a service.



Ceremonies

Hold these ceremonies when you celebrate the special Girl Scout days! Leaders can learn more by participating in the Ceremonies and Traditions training offered by council.

Founder's Day Ceremony

October 31

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 park 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 arranges themselves on right side.

Music ends.

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

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 your willingness 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.

Continued on next page.

LIGHT VOICES: She knew the seed would ripen.

PARK VOICES: The tree grew.

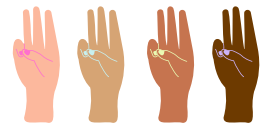
1st SOLO VOICE: "If it isn't right the girls won't take it, and it won't last!"

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



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.

Note

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 a more delicate tone quality.

Juliette Low's Birthday

October 31

Any number can participate. Prior to the ceremony, make sure everyone knows the songs and selected girls have practiced their readings. Appropriate arrangements would be a circle or horseshoe.

1st READER: Arriving in Savannah in 1912 after visiting with Sir Robert Baden Powell, Juliette Low telephoned her cousin 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.  

Continued on next page.

3rd READER: October 31, 1924

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

My 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 Scoutspirit 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.*



World Thinking Day

February 22

February 22 is an important date for Girl Scouts and Girl Guides around the world. It is the birthday of both Lord Baden-Powell (1857-1941) the founder of the Scouting Movement, and his wife Lady Olave Baden-Powell (1889-1977) World Chief Guide.

World Thinking Day is a time to reflect on the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) and their sisters around the world. The Girl Scouts in your Troop (registered adults included) should have the World Trefoil Pin. It is worn above the Girl Scout Membership Pin (Daisy, Brownie, or Girl Scout Pin) and may be presented at the end of this ceremony.

MATERIALS FOR THIS CEREMONY

For visual effect, you can make a WAGGGS Flannelgraph (flannel board pin with pieces to assemble) and assemble it as the meaning of the parts are read. A simple alternative is to display an enlargement of the World Trefoil Pin, and point to the parts of the pin as they are described in the ceremony.



The Troop stands in a horseshoe formation. World Pin is displayed or flannelgraph is assembled on a wall or table.

LEADER: This horseshoe in which we stand symbolizes the open friendship circle. In the open end stand our sister Girl Guides and Girl- Scouts from around the world. We can not see them, but they are here in spirit with thoughts of friendship for all of us. The pin you are about to receive is a symbol of this worldwide bond. Its purpose is to encourage friendship between girls of all nations. As you receive your pin., remember millions of girls all over the world will be receiving and wearing it too.

GIRL SCOUT 1: The World Association pin has a blue background. The blue stands for the sky above all of us, all over the world.

GIRL SCOUT 2: The gold trefoil stands for the sun shining on all of us. Its shape represents the three parts of the Promise.

GIRL SCOUT 3: The stars in the trefoil remind us of our Promise and Law, a basic philosophy of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts around the world.

GIRL SCOUT 4: The upward-pointing vein is the compass needle that guides us.

Girl Scout Cookie History

For more than 100 years, Girl Scouts and their enthusiastic supporters have helped ensure the success of the iconic annual cookie sale. Did you know that the Girl Scout Cookie Program is the largest girl-led entrepreneurial program in the world? Not only is the cookie program fun, but it also helps Girl Scouts learn life and leadership skills.

Selling Girl Scout Cookies creates opportunities to learn and grow. From learning how to interact with customers to creating budgets and taking orders, the Girl Scout Cookie Program teaches Girl Scouts invaluable skills that they'll need to succeed throughout their lives. Plus, Girl Scout Cookie proceeds stay in the community to support local councils and troops. Pretty sweet, right?

- Research the history of the Girl Scout Cookie including packaging, pricing, etc., by visiting the baker's website and the Girl Scouts of the USA website.
- Explore how packaging and ads have changed over the years.
- Discover what 5 skills you will learn by selling cookies.
- Use the original cookie recipe and bake a batch of Girl Scout Cookies.
- Create a poster or presentation to share with cookie customers.



GSUSA Cookie History

Girl Scout Cookies were originally home baked by girl members with moms volunteering as technical advisers. The sale of cookies to finance troop activities began as early as 1917, five years after Juliette Gordon Low started Girl Scouts in the United States. Find out more about the rich history of the Girl Scout Cookie by visiting GSUSA's Cookie History page!

Girl Scouts of the USA - Girl Scout Cookie History

girlscouts.org/en/cookies/about-girl-scout-cookies/cookie-history.html



The Bakers

Two licensed bakers produce all the cookies for Girl Scouts. Which baker is used will vary by council. The bakers can make many varieties, but they must include Thin Mints, Peanut Butter Sandwich/Do-si-dos, and Shortbread/Trefoils. Plus all cookies must be kosher.

Little Brownie Baker
littlebrowniebakers.com

Little Brownie
BAKERS®



ABC Bakers
abcbakers.com

girl scouts 



Cookie Boxes



Photos clock-wise, starting at top-left:

Front and side of a cookie box from 1949.
Courtesy Ellen DeMaio/CollectorsWeekly.com

Savannahs, Scot-Teas, Mints, and
Four Flavor Shorties cookie boxes
from 1960s. GSUSA

Thin Mints and Cookie Mint boxes
from 1970s. GSUSA

Cream Filled cookie box from 1940. GSUSA



Cookie Ads



Photos clock-wise, starting at top-left:

Cookie posters from the 1970s. eBay

"Come along with us..." poster from the 1950s.
CollectorsWeekly.com

Cookie ad from the 1960s. GSUSA

Cookie ad from the 1940s. GSUSA



Girl Scout Cookies In the News

Girl Scout Cookies often make the news!
Here are just a few examples of articles covering cookie news!

Paraphrased from Good Morning America, By Jon Haworth and Haley Yamada; February 14, 2020

Veronica "Ronnie" Backenstoe joined her local Girl Scout Troop in Lake George, NY in 1932. She was 10 years old when she joined Girl Scouts and started selling cookies. Ronnie has been selling Girl Scout Cookies every year since then. When Ronnie first started selling Girl Scout Cookies in 1932, there were only three kinds of cookies available and each box only cost 15 cents. Ronnie became a Field Director for the Girl Scouts as an adult. She currently resides in Pennsylvania where she is still part of a troop!

"You know many people say, 'Oh there's not many [cookies] in the box for that much money.' Well, that's not the purpose. The purpose is to teach the girls a little salesmanship for one thing. They learn to balance their budgets. They learn to be courteous when they go to the doors and introduce themselves. It's all that little detail," Backenstoe shared with Good Morning America. "That's the purpose of Girl Scouting."

Find out more
about Ronnie
on our
YouTube page.

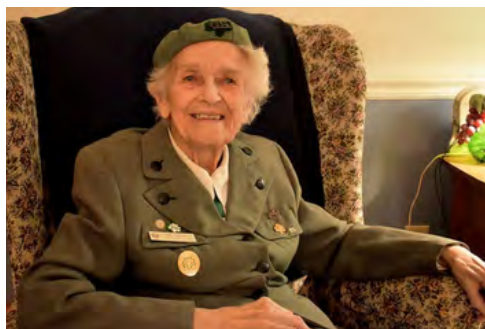


Photo: Veronica "Ronnie" Backenstoe, 98.
Courtesy Phoebe Ministries

GIRL SCOUTS ARE CLAMORING FOR OLD-FASHIONED KITCHEN

Delicious Cookies Present Channel for Realization of
Big Ideal of Scout Movement—Girls
Are Enthusiastic.

"Give us an old-fashioned kitchen again!" is the cry of thousands of Girl Scouts in all parts of the nation.

How? By baking cookies—1,000,000 of them—cookies so well browned and so delicious that he who tastes will say "M-m-m—good—just like mother used to make"—and ask for more.

But lacking the big, old-fashioned kitchen, the girls are doing their best in the tiny and middling kitchens of Baghdad to earn their homemakers' badges—a most important part of the Girl Scout program.

Girl Scouts, organized in 1912 by Mrs. Juliette Low, friend and associate of Sir Robert Baden Powell, father of all scouting, number more than 200,000 here and in Europe, Asia, and Africa. At a Scout camp near New York fifteen nationalities and creeds—as Girl Scouts is non-sectarian—were represented among 178 girls.

The object of Girl Scouts is to bring to all girls the opportunity of group experience, outdoor life and

Scouts and Captains!

Girl Scouts and captains should send contributions to this page not later than Wednesday of each week for publication on the Sunday following. Communications should be addressed to the Scout Editor, Times-Dispatch. News items of troops and individual Scouts, as well as photographs, will be accepted.

for which proficiency badges are given are related directly to the services of women in the home as mother, nurse or homemaker.

This briefly is the outline of the Girl Scout program. To really understand its scope and inspiration one must imagine the brown-clad Girl Scout scrubbing away at a kitchen floor, minding Mrs. Marlow's teething baby, tying up Jackie's bleeding thumb, coaxing a laggard campfire into bright flames at the end of a long day.

Richmond Times Dispatch, 28 October 1923, page 38.
blog.genealogybank.com

The Selling of the Girl Scout Cookie, 1981

By FRED FERRETTI

If you believe Vonda Blanton of Wichita, Kan., the history of the Girl Scout Cookie begins, it did much of our earlier history, in Lexington, Mass., and she has the recipe. On the other hand, Bob Wilson of Jupiter, Fla., swears it all started in his little bakery in Wilmette, Ill. in 1932. Not so, according to Catherine Cavett, who says she was around when the first original Girl Scout Cookie was baked in Philadelphia in 1906. Certainly not so, says Amy Munnie, who claims to have baked the first Girl Scout Cookie in Buffalo in 1931.

And though she makes no primary baking claim, Hella Spewack, who wrote "Kiss Me Kate," takes credit for "creating" the Girl Scout Cookie during the time she worked for the scouts.

Now, you might ask, do Girl Scout Cookies manage to survive such controversy? The answer is, very nicely. What the Girl Scouts of the United States of America do is suggest, as H. L. Mencken used to say, that everybody might be right, and then simply go about the business of selling cookies, usually around this time of year.

This week is Girl Scout Week, the climax of the annual selling, ordering, baking and delivering cycle. Any day now boxes ordered from the girls in the green berets will be delivered, and we can begin munching those Thin Mints, Vanishes (vanilla and chocolate cream sandwiches), coconut and cocoa bunnies, vanilla shortbread, Treasures, Forget-Me-Nots (the Girl Scouts' version of granola snacks), Tagalongs (chocolate covered peanut butter cookies) and Do-Si-Don (peanut butter sandwich).

The Girl Scout Cookie, once a thin little vanilla shortbread sold as an occasional fund-raiser 50 years ago, has become a multimillion-dollar business that brings income to the Girl Scouts on every level, from national headquarters to the smallest troop. Girl Scout Cookies are manufactured and sold in such numbers that there are, "13 for every man, woman and child in the United States," according to Frances Reselbein, national executive director of the Girl Scouts.

One cookie this year, packed by two in one million cellophane bags, is donated for its passengers. They cost United \$20,000 and constitute "the largest single purchase of Girl Scout Cookies ever made," according to Charles Klayak, a spokesman for the airline. The order is certainly larger than any taken by your local Girl Scout Troop, but it's still only a part of the vast numbers of cookies sold each year. In the 15 years from 1960 to 1980, cookie sales went from 38 million boxes to 198 million, and 120 million will be sold this year.

But to Mrs. Reselbein the process of selling is as important as the members. "The young girls learn skills and safety in members," she said. "They gain

confidence. They learn to write an order, make change. They become a small part of the business world."

For each box sold, the Girl Scouts of the United States, with national headquarters at 839 Third Avenue, receives a royalty payment of 1 cent. This year those pennies will add up to \$1.2 million, which will be used to help run the Girl Scouts' national organization.

In addition, each of the 336 independent Girl Scout Councils throughout the country, through which the cookies are ordered and distributed, collects 60 cents for every box it sells. Most boxes are sold for about

Continued on Page C18



Girl Scouts sell seven different kinds of cookies

The 5 Skills

What do girls do in the Girl Scout Cookie Program? They “Earn and Learn”—they earn funds for their activities while learning key skills that will help them in business and life. The 5 Skills apply to all Girl Scouts who participate in the cookie program—regardless of how they participate in Girl Scouting. Below are the 5 Skills and why they matter.

5 Skills

-  **Goal Setting**
-  **Decision Making**
-  **Money Management**
-  **People Skills**
-  **Business Ethics**



Find out more
and get other
resources on
GSUSA's site.

Girls set sales goals and, with their team, create a plan to reach them. This matters because girls need to know how to set and reach goals to succeed in school, on the job, and in life.

Girls decide where and when to sell, how to market their sale, and what to do with their earnings. This matters because girls must make many decisions, big and small, in their lives. Learning this skill helps them make good ones.

Girls develop a budget, take orders, and handle customers' money. This matters because girls need to know how to handle money—from their lunch money to their allowance to (someday) their paycheck.

Girls learn how to talk (and listen!) to their customers, as well as learning how to work as a team with other girls. This matters because it helps them do better in school (on group projects, on sports teams, and on the playground) and, later, at work.

Girls act honestly and responsibly during every step of the product sale. This matters because employers want to hire ethical employees—and the world needs ethical leaders in every field.

The Original Girl Scout Cookie Recipe

The Girl Scouts didn't always have boxes or bags of cookies to sell to people – they made the cookies themselves! Before 1934, when commercial bakeries got involved in baking and packaging, Girl Scouts baked their own cookies. In July 1922, The American Girl magazine (published by GSUSA) featured an article that included a cookie recipe. That recipe had been given to GSUSA's Girl Scout members so they could bake and sell their own cookies.

The original recipe was for sugar cookies, which probably equates to the 'Shortbreads' or 'Trefoils' that are sold by Girl Scouts today. These new cookies go by different names depending on the commercial baker, and are both a sugar cookie in the shape of the Girl Scout trefoil. ABC Bakers company make the Shortbreads, and Little Brownie Bakers make the Trefoils.

The Trefoil cookies are one of three that GSUSA requires girls to sell. The other two are Thin Mints and Peanut Butter Sandwiches/Do-si-dos. The rest of the cookies differ from council to council or region to region.



Photo credit: Girl Scout cookie-cutter box from 1932 alongside a trefoil-shaped cutter from 1949. Courtesy Ellen DeMaio/CollectorsWeekly.com

Now that you have the original recipe, try making a batch to share with friends and family!



1922 version of the recipe with a card that would be delivered to customers. American Girl, July 1922 edition, oldschoolpastry.pastrysampler.com



Original Girl Scout Cookie Recipe

Ingredients

1 cup of butter or substitute
1 cup of sugar
2 tablespoons of milk
2 eggs
1 teaspoon of vanilla
2 cups of flour
2 teaspoons of baking powder

Directions

Cream butter and sugar, add well beaten eggs, then milk, flavoring (vanilla), flour and baking powder.

Roll thin (cut with cookie cutters) and bake in a quick oven (375-400 degrees until slightly brown on the edges, 5-8 minutes).

Sprinkle sugar on top (as soon as they come out of the oven).

This amount makes six to seven dozen.

Semaphore Flags and Morse Code

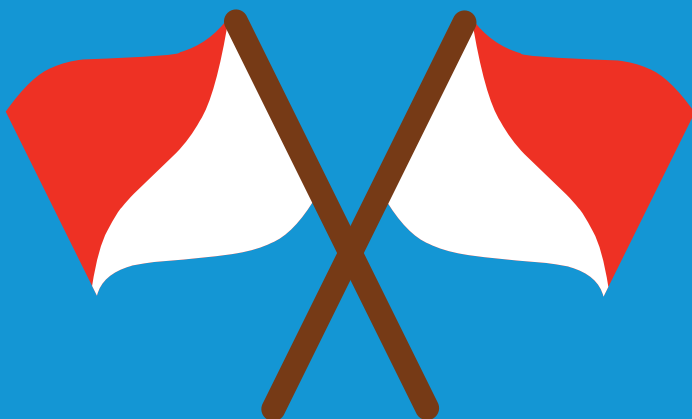
Semaphore flags and Morse code were the methods of messaging in Juliette Low's time, before the telephone. Complete the tasks below to discover more about semaphore and Morse code.

1. Answer these questions: What is semaphore? Who used it?
2. Use the semaphore flags (in the Heritage Trunk) and alphabet to communicate with someone using flags.
3. Decode this message written in the original Morse Code:

- . . -

4. What was the message in the famous phone call from Juliette to her cousin?
5. Text the message on a cell phone to someone.
6. Use semaphore flags or Morse code to pass that same message to someone.
7. What does your name look like in semaphore and Morse code?

Original Semaphore Flags



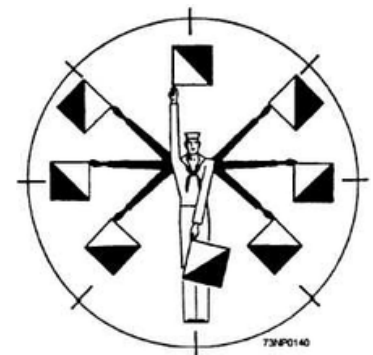
Did you know?

Semaphore flags used to be white & red but now they are yellow & red when at sea, or white & blue when on land.

Girl Scouts from the early 1900's practice semaphore.

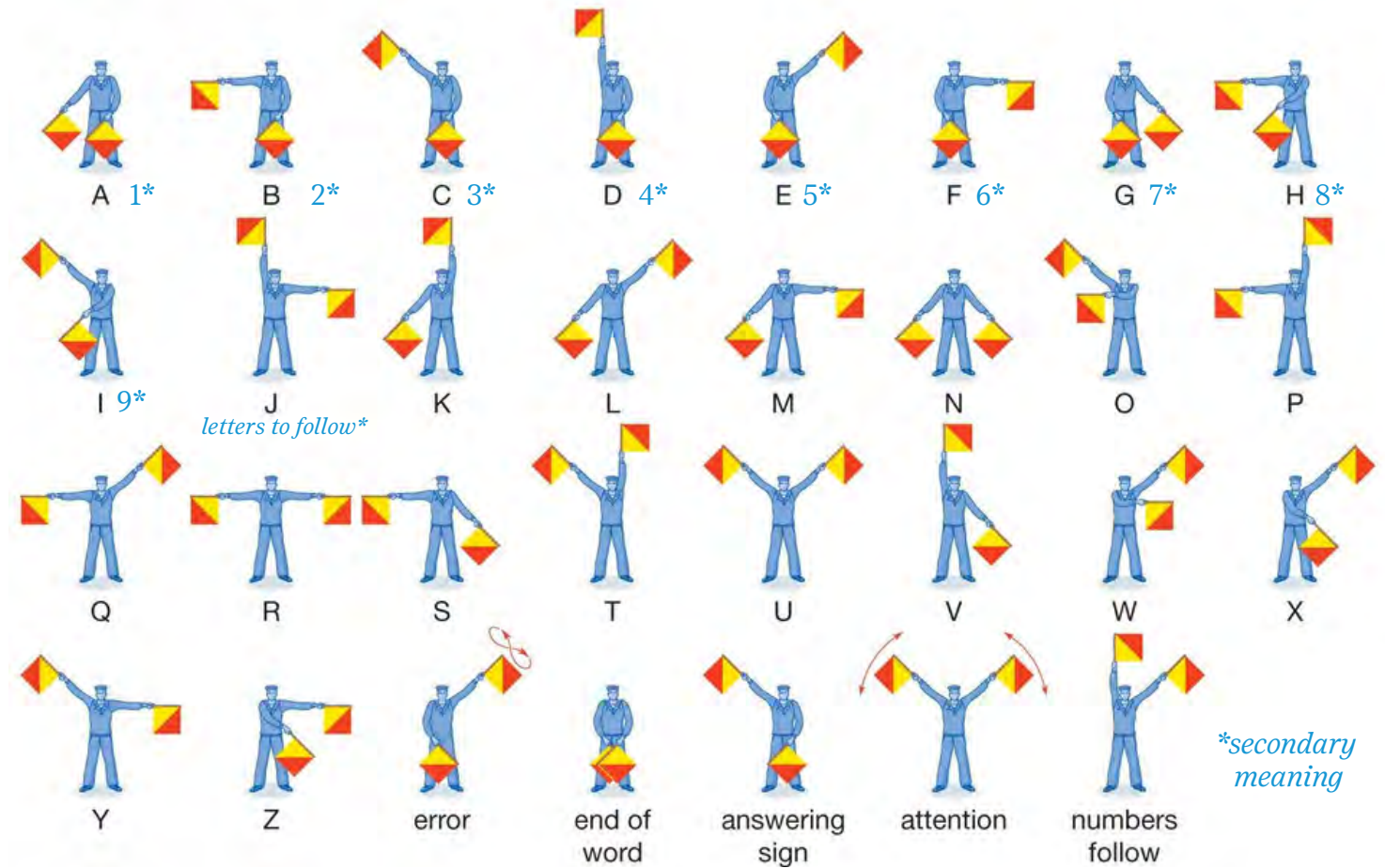


These are all of the possible positions for the semaphore flags. Semaphore works similar to a clock, starting with your right hand moving and then your left hand. The two flags are never in the same position.



Using the chart on the next page, what letters do you think the girls in these pictures are practicing?

Semaphore flags were used to signal between ships, before the telegraph was invented. A person would hold a flag in each hand and move them to different positions to communicate specific letters or numbers.



Morse Code was invented in the USA in the 1830s by Samuel F.B. Morse, and was used to communicate with the telegraph. International Morse Code started being used in the 1850s so it could be used in languages other than English.

	American	International		American	International		American	International
A	·-·-	·-·-	M	-·-·	-·-·	1	·-·-·-·-	·-·-·-·-
Ä		·-·-·-	N	-··	-··	2	·-·-·-·-	·-·-·-·-
Á		·-·-·-·-	Ñ		-·-·-·-·-	3	·-·-·-·-	·-·-·-·-
Å		·-·-·-·-	O	·-·	-·-·-·-	4	·-·-·-·-	·-·-·-·-
B	-·-·-·	-·-·-·	Ö		-·-·-·-	5	-·-·-·-	·-·-·-·-
C	·-·-·	-·-·-·	P	·-·-·-·	·-·-·-·	6	·-·-·-·-	·-·-·-·-
CH		-·-·-·-·-	Q	·-·-·-·	-·-·-·-	7	-·-·-·-	·-·-·-·-
D	-·-·-·	-·-·-·	R	·-·-·	·-·-·	8	-·-·-·-	·-·-·-·-
E	·	·	S	·-·-·	·-·-·	9	-·-·-·-	·-·-·-·-
É		·-·-·-·-	T	-·-·	-·-·	0	-·-·-·-	·-·-·-·-
F	·-·-·	·-·-·	U	·-·-·	·-·-·	@		·-·-·-·-
G	-·-·-·	-·-·-·	Ü		·-·-·-·-			
H	·-·-·-·	·-·-·-·	V	·-·-·-·	·-·-·-·			
I	·-·	·-·	W	·-·-·-·	·-·-·-·			
J	-·-·-·-·	·-·-·-·-·	X	·-·-·-·	·-·-·-·			
K	-·-·-·	-·-·-·	Y	·-·-·-·	·-·-·-·			
L	-·-·-·	·-·-·-·	Z	·-·-·-·	·-·-·-·			

Both charts copyright
Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.

Juliette's Pastimes

Juliette Gordon Low liked to paint and sew but actually had many pastimes she enjoyed. She also liked arts and crafts such as china painting, sculpting, drawing, ironwork, theater, and writing.

- Choose an art or craft that Juliette enjoyed and share it with someone.
- Research some of the same crafts Juliette studied. Meet with a local artisan to try at least one.



Photo credit: Girl Scouts painting ceramics and Girl Scouts sewing kit, both circa 1930s, Girl Scouts Archive

Pastimes

Paper Plate Decorating

Juliette Low's home in Savannah, Georgia, has china plates in the dining room that she painted.

Directions:

1. Decorate your own paper plate with paints or by gluing pictures or construction paper shapes to it.

Materials:

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

Silhouettes

These were used extensively in the 1930s by GSUSA to illustrate Girl Scout activities. Make a silhouette of your head and decorate if you'd like. Then you can put it on display.



Materials:

- Strong light
- White and black paper
- Glue
- Pictures, felt, ribbon, etc.

Directions:

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

Pierced Paper

Use the designs to decorate stationary, note cards, and bookmarks. Use the provided designs, or create your own!

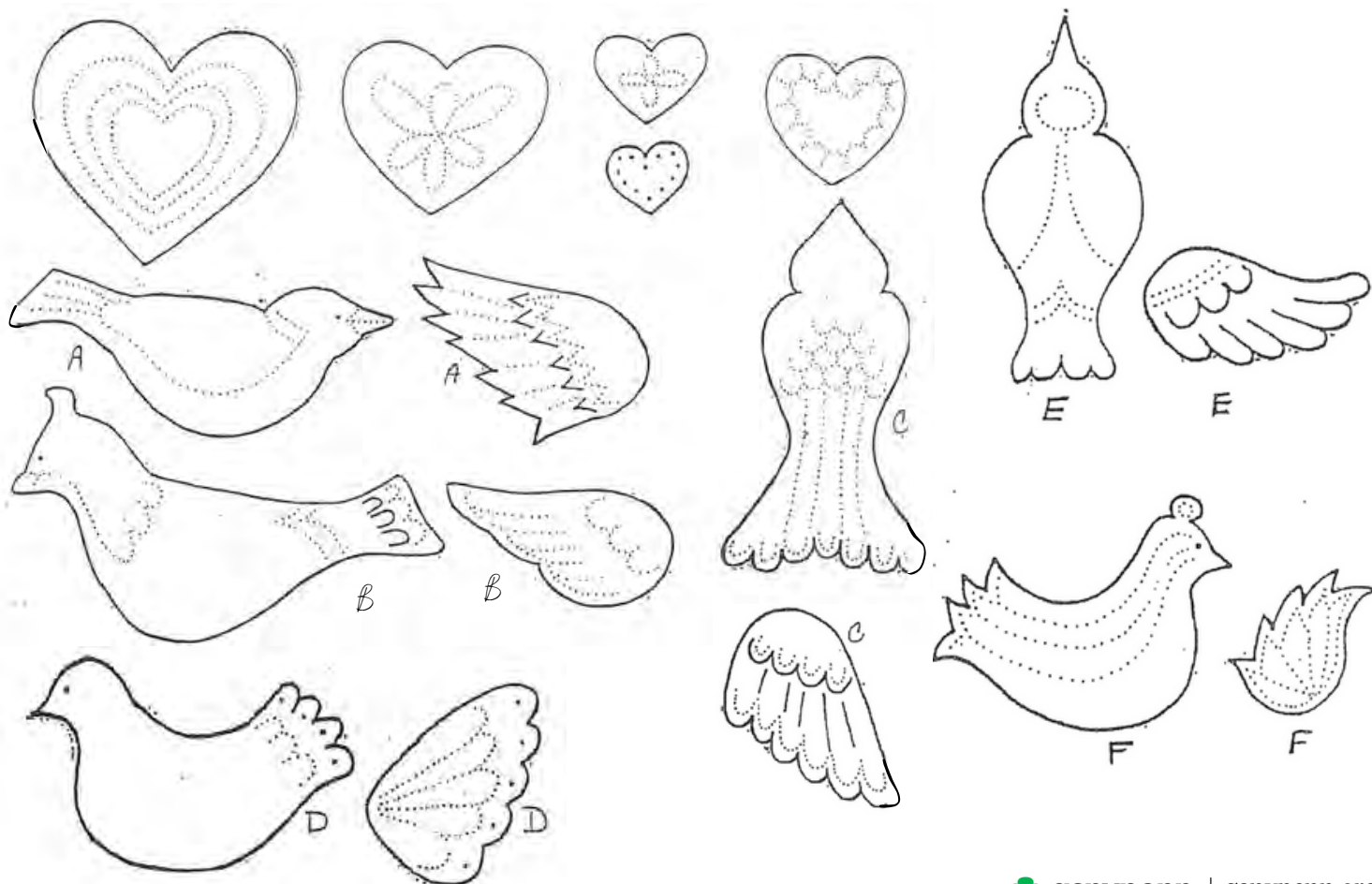
Directions:

1. Paper piercing is usually done from the back but for textural interest, pierce some from the front.
2. Trace the design on tissue paper. Tape tissue on the back of your paper and lay on foam pad. Pierce tissue and paper.
3. Try piercing from the back, all the black lines on the edges, and some of the center lines. Pierce the line holes about 1/8" apart.
4. Pierce the lighter dots from the front.

To make a bookmark: Cut a 1.5" by 8.5" piece of paper. Select a design and pierce. Round top corners. Make hole with paper punch at top and put ribbon through it

Materials:

- Stationary or note cards
- Medium-weight paper like index, cardstock, drawing or watercolor paper
- Tissue or tracing paper
- Masking tape
- Sharp needle, pick, or thumbtack
- Foam pad or foamcore



Bookmarks

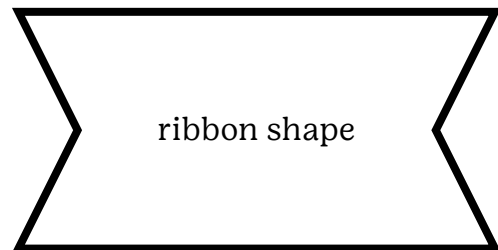
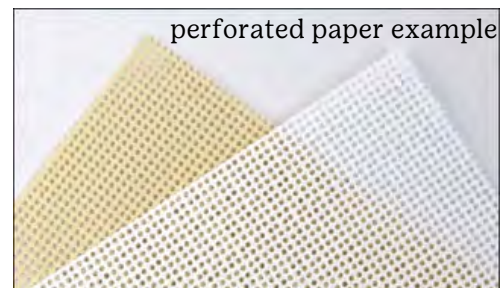
Perforated paper is not a new media. Samplers and bookmarks stitched on paper can be found in many historic sites in the U.S. Stitching on paper prevailed in the 19th Century and the Victorian Era.

Directions:

1. 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 about 54 small bookmarks.
2. Center a simple design on the perforated paper.
3. Use 3 strands of floss to sew design on paper.
4. Cut the ends of the ribbon as shown.
5. Either sew the perforated paper to the ribbon or glue it.

Materials:

- Wide grosgrain ribbon
- Perforated paper - approx. 14 holes per inch
- Embroidery floss and needle
- Glue
- Scissors



Buttonpin

Create a custom pin that you can wear!

Directions:

1. Glue lace or string around the edge
2. Glue buttons, pearls, roses, etc. on the wooden piece.
3. Glue pin to back.

Materials:

- Wooden circle or wooden heart, any size
- Selection of colorful buttons
- Lace, colorful string, or yarn
- Small pearls, ribbon roses, etc.
- Pin back
- Hot glue gun

Example of
ribbon roses



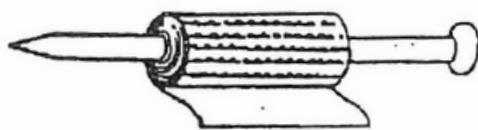
Paper Beads



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 below and the example in the chest.

Directions:

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.



wrap paper around a large nail

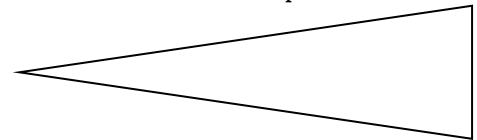
Paper beads with glass bead spacers



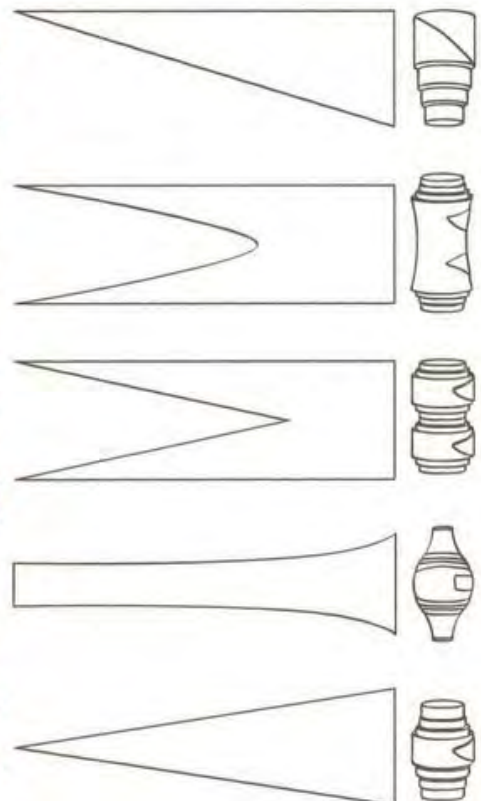
Materials:

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

standard shape 1"x12"



alternate shapes



Girl Scout Games & Songs



There are many games and songs in the past handbooks that are no longer sung or played.

- Learn and teach a game from the handbook prior to 1950 and share it with a younger group.
- Learn and teach a song from the handbook prior to 1950 and share it with a younger group.

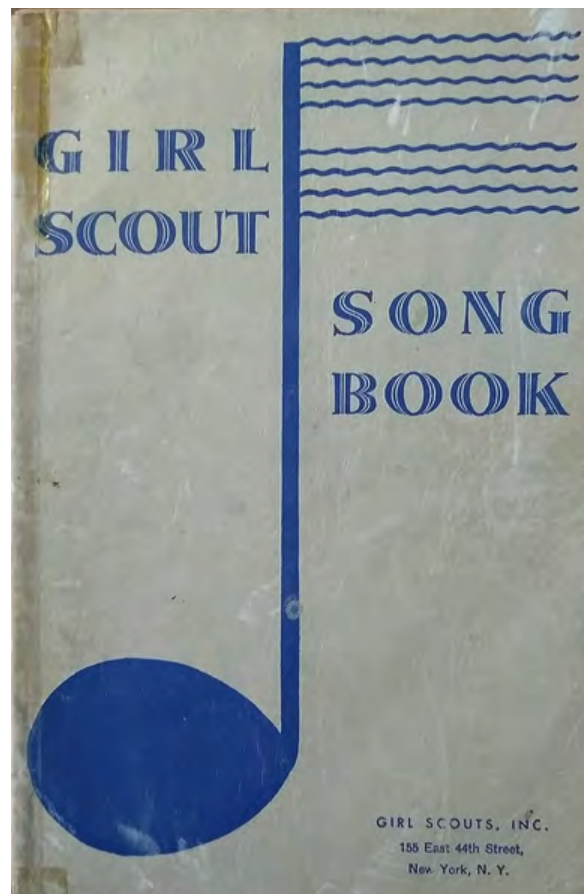


Photo credit: Girl Scout Song Book est 1929, Amazon.com

Game of Graces



Materials:

- 4 wooden dowels
- 2 wooden hoops
- Ribbon

Directions:

- The ribbon cushions the hoop, making it softer to catch, and the hanging ends flutter in the breeze and slow the flight of the hoop through the air.
- Each player has two dowels. The players stand a few feet apart, facing each other. One player crosses her dowels in front of her like a pair of open scissors, hanging the hoop near the cross. When she pulls the sticks apart, the hoop flies off toward her opponent. The other player tries to catch the hoop on her sticks.
- It takes some practice to be able to aim the hoop correctly. (There are two hoops so as you get better at it- each player can toss a hoop at the same time.)
- Keep track of how many times you catch the hoop. The first person to catch the hoop ten times wins.

The Game of Graces is an outdoor game played by two people in the 1800's. Some people say that it got its name because it taught the players to make graceful movements. The game of graces was considered a proper game for young ladies, although boys sometimes joined in, too.



Parlor Games

Victorian girls and boys visited each other's home for evening entertainment. Parents were always there to chaperone 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.
- 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 (It) 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.

Gossip / Telephone

- 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! You will need a plate or frisbee.

- Players take the name of a Victorian lady's toilet article.
- Sit on chairs in a circle with "it" in the 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 that girl's seat.
- "It" can also 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:

- Buckle shoes
- Bouquet or nosegay
- Fan
- Gloves
- Necklace
- Bracelet
- Belt
- Hat
- Pocketbook
- Rings
- Petticoat
- Dress
- Coat
- 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.

Songs

**1910 - Taps**

Day is done, Gone the sun,
From the lake, from the hill, from the sky.
All is well, safely rest, God is nigh

1920 - We're All Together Again

We're all together again, we're here, we're here,
We're all together again, we're here, we're here.
Who knows when we'll be all together again?
Singing all together again, we're here,
we're here!

1930 - Brownie Smile Song

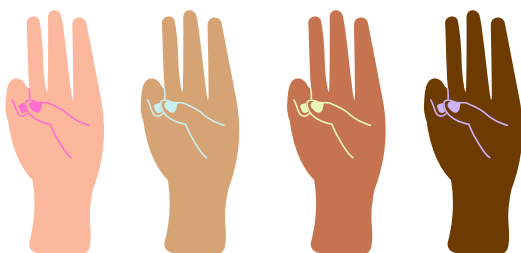
I've got something in my pocket that belongs across my face,
I keep it very close at hand in a most convenient place;
I'm sure you couldn't guess it if you guessed a long, long while;
So I'll take it out and put it on, it's a great big Brownie Smile.

**1940 Girl Scouts Together**

Girl Scouts together, that is our song,
Winding the old trails, rocky and long.
Learning our motto, living our creed,
Girl Scouts together in every good deed.
Girl Scouts together, happy are we;
Friendly to neighbors far o'er the sea.
Faithful to country, loyal to home,
Known as true Girl Scouts wherever
we roam.

1950 Barges

Out of my window, looking in the night
I can see the barges flickering light
Silently flows the river to the sea
And the barges too go silently
Chorus:
Barges, I would like to go with you
I would like to sail the ocean blue
Barges, have you treasures in your hold
Do you fight with pirates brave and bold?
Out of my window, looking in the night
I can see the barges flickering light
Starboard shines green and port is glowing red
I can see those barges dead ahead [Chorus]



Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways

Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways was chartered in June 2009 when 5 Legacy Councils were merged - Seven Lakes Council, Central New York Council, Foothills Council, Indian Hills Council and Thousand Islands Council. Discover the legacy of GSNYPENN and think about these questions:

- Where were the original councils and what were their names?
- Can you identify the current council footprint on a blank map?
- How many counties are in GSNYPENN today?
- What counties are the camps and service centers located in?

These are the Legacy Councils that joined to form GSNYPENN.



Outline GSNYPENN's current council footprint on the blank map. Then mark the current camps, service centers and where your troop is located.

The next page has the current council map, and the list of GSNYPENN counties, camps & service centers.



Camps

- Amahami - Deposit, NY
- Comstock - Ithaca, NY
- Hoover - Tully, NY
- Trefoil - Harrisville, NY

Service Centers

- Syracuse, NY*
- Horseheads, NY*
- Maine, NY
- Seneca Falls, NY
- New Hartford, NY
- Watertown, NY

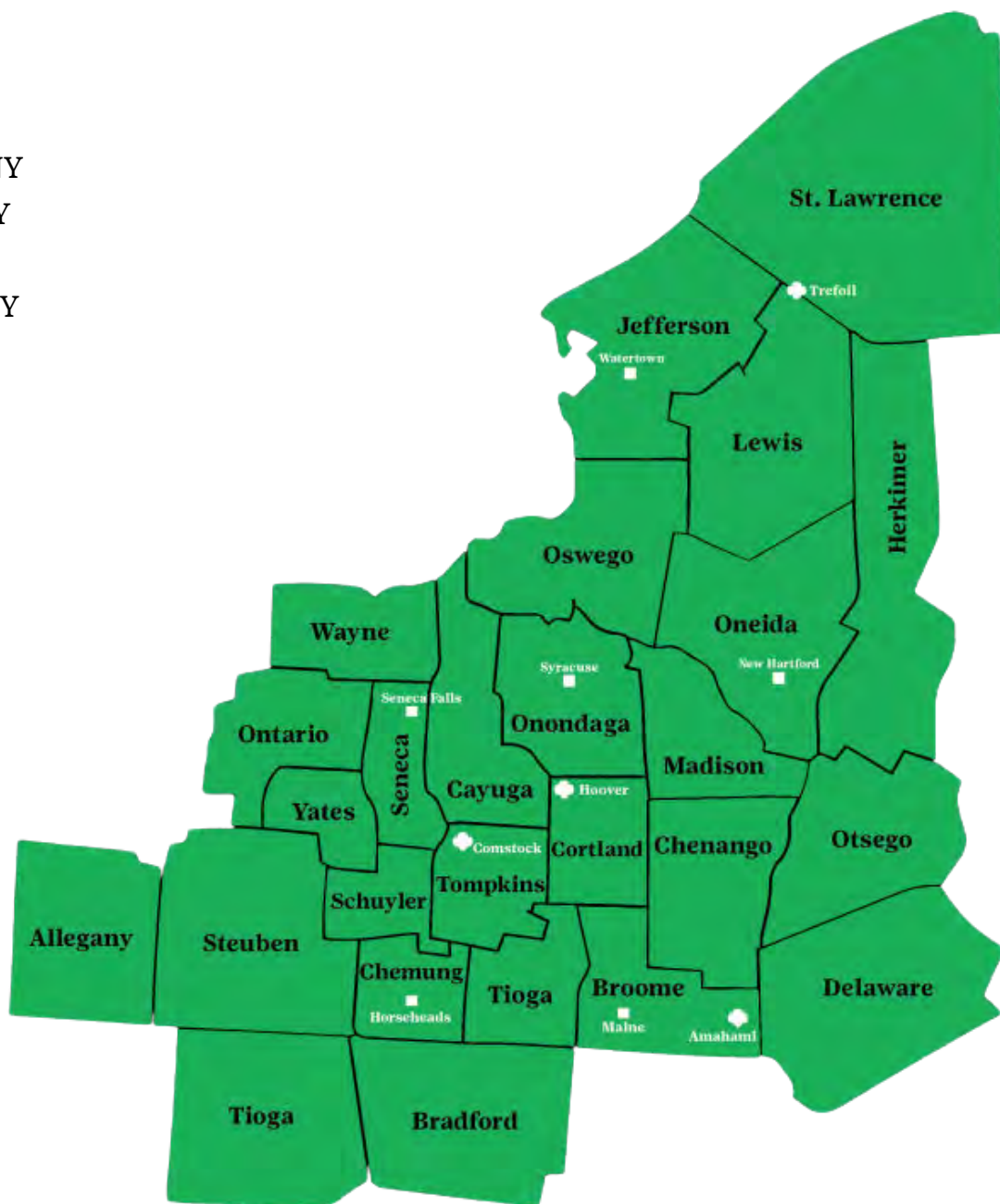
*Includes a full service Girl Scout Store.

PA Counties

- Bradford
- Tioga (PA)

NY Counties

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| • Allegany | • Broome | • Madison | • Otsego | • Tioga (NY) |
| • Cayuga | • Delaware | • Oneida | • Schuyler | • Tompkins |
| • Chemung | • Herkimer | • Onondaga | • Seneca | • Wayne |
| • Chenango | • Jefferson | • Ontario | • St. Lawrence | • Yates |
| • Cortland | • Lewis | • Oswego | • Stueben | |



GSNYPENN Pathways Camps

Girl Scout camps offer girls an opportunity to explore nature, learn new skills, and make lasting friendships.

- Find out how many Girl Scout camps are active within GSNYPENN Pathways.
- Research what makes each camp experience unique (what activities do they offer, landmarks, etc). Make a poster or perform a camp skit to let others know what makes each property unique.
- Visit one of the camp properties for a day activity or camping experience.

Camps that are part of the GSNYPENN Pathways Council are spread across the 26-county footprint. The camps are marked with Trefoils on the below map. Think about these questions:

1. Can you find all four camps on the map below?
2. Which camp is closest to you?
3. Which one is the furthest?
4. Which camp or camps have you been to?
5. Which was your favorite?
6. What is your favorite camp activity?
7. Which camp offers that activity?



To find out more about the activities and programs that are offered, visit the Camp section of our website!



To schedule a tour of camp fill out this form!



Camp Amahami

Located in Deposit, NY, in the foothills of the Catskill Mountains. We have proudly provided camping and outdoor experiences since 1929. With over 450 acres, there is so much to explore at Amahami! Paddle our private lake, try your hand at archery, or climb to the top of Page Pond Fire Tower. Join us for new experiences, lifelong friends, and lasting memories at Girl Scout summer camp. Camp is open to all girls, not just Girl Scouts!



*“There’s a camp on Lake Waletka where my heart will always be,
Its name is Amahami, and it’s nestled in the trees...”*

2019 marked the 90th anniversary of Camp Amahami. On a Sunday afternoon in the 1920s, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Titchener, whose vision led the efforts to build a Girl Scout camp, went looking for a good site on a lake, a former lumber camp, on Page’s Pond in the Town of Sanford. It was down a dirt road, winding through what seemed a magical forested entry, a jewel of a lake nestled in the wooded hills of Eastern Broome County. Dorothy and Paul Titchener knew this was the place where a Girl Scout camp should be built. In 1929, they purchased 64.5+ acres with the express purpose of starting a Girl Scout camp.

“To it come young and old folk, its beauty to behold...”

In March of 1929, a group of council members went to the new location to make plans for building the new camp. The snow drifts were four to six feet high! A farmer drove the group from the main road into the camp. The architectural firm of Conrad and Cummings contributed to the development plans. People in Broome County contributed to the camp fund in many ways. The first building to be completed was the Ice House.

Paying homage to the Native American history of the region, the name Amahami, meaning “mountainous country,” was chosen. Camp opened on July 6, 1929. It consisted of the Lodge, Lane Duck, Wash House, and Pixie, Robinhood, and Pioneer units. In 1933, the Indian Unit opened on what today is known as Lorelei. Campers slept on the ground in teepees. The unit’s counselor, of Native American descent herself, suggested the name Lake Waletka, meaning “clear water”, for Page’s Pond.



Camp Amahami was made possible by the many people who believed in Girl Scouting and wanted Broome County Girl Scouts to learn the joy of living together in the outdoors. Ninety years later, Amahami is supported by the Friends of Amahami, GSNYPENN alums, and community partners to provide 21st-century opportunities for girls through a continued belief in Girl Scouting and the Girl Scout Outdoor Leadership Experience.

Camp Amahami

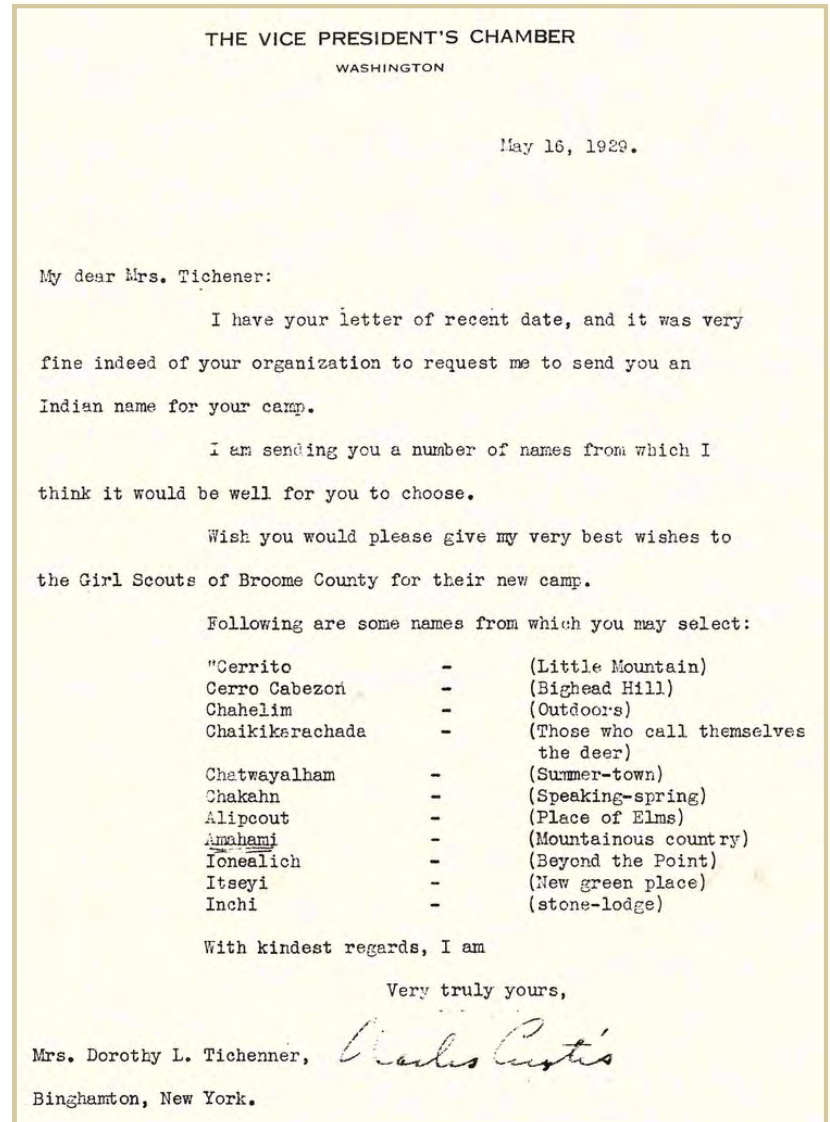
The choice of name for this camp is important. A letter was written to the Vice President of the United States of America asking for his input. Read the letter and find out why it was written and what the reply was.



*Excerpt from
"2004 Marks the 75th Anniversary of
Amahami Adventure Center"*

Amahami Adventure Center, as we know it today, was first known as Camp Amahami. The first Girl Scout troop in Binghamton was formed in 1918. At that time, the Council was named Broome County Council. From 1918 to the early 1920's, Girl Scouts held encampments at Lake Arrowhead, just South of Binghamton. They made their own "camp" by laying platforms for tents, pitching tents, and carrying in their own food and water. There was no shower-house, and no latrines!

From 1922 to 1927, Broome County Council leased land on Summit Lake near Deposit, New York for the Girl Scouts use. The camp was called Camp Amadah. As more and more girls joined the Girl Scouts, the need for a campsite of their own became apparent. But to find and purchase a camp would be quite an undertaking. They found what they thought would be the right location on Page's Pond near Deposit. The location had at one time been the site of a lumber camp. A crystal clear lake, rolling hills, beautiful woodlands, and an open grassy field. It seemed like the perfect place!



The choice of a name for this camp was important. They wrote a letter to the Vice-President of the United States, Charles Curtis, who was of partial Native American decent, asking for his input. He replied suggesting a number of "Indian" names that he thought might be suitable. Amahami was chosen. Did you know "amahami" means "mountainous country"?



Camp Comstock

Campers will enjoy the beauty of Cayuga Lake while living in our tree-top cabin village units. They will explore nature by, hiking, swimming and boating. Other fun activities include shooting sports, crafts, gaga ball, and more!

When the Ithaca Council of Girl Scouts opened summer camp on Cayuga Lake in 1934, it was the twelfth season of Girl Scouts camping along the shores of Cayuga Lake. Prior to 1934, starting in 1922, Girl Scouts camped on land along the shores of Cayuga Lake made available to Girl Scouts by people willing to share their land for the opportunity for girls to experience living in an outdoor setting, and studying nature. Friends of Girl Scouting in the truest sense!

Land that would become part of present-day Camp Comstock was given by Professor and Mrs. Ernest T. Paine in 1926, to be used by Girl Scouts from Ithaca and Tompkins County. Mrs. Paine was the second deputy commissioner for the Ithaca Council. This camp included about one mile of lake shore, with woods and small glens. It was described as one of the most beautiful points along the lake. Again, friends of Girl Scouting in the truest sense!

The Cornell Daily Sun, October 6, 1926 reported, “At the annual Girl Scout Mother/Daughter Dinner, Mrs. A.C. Durand announced that the new camp of the Girl Scouts at Crowbar Point on the West Side of Cayuga Lake had been named Anna Botsford Comstock in honor of the famous naturalist.” Anna Comstock was the first female professor at Cornell University. A leader in the nature study movement, she was also a member of the national advisory committee on Girl Scouts nature work.

A fundraising drive for Camp Comstock was held in the spring of 1927, led by the Zonta Club of Ithaca, a business and professional women’s organization. Funds were sought for road construction, tents, latrines, wells, a dock and boats, tables and benches, dishes and kitchen equipment. A lodge was also funded and built, including a dining and recreation room with a large stone fireplace. These efforts one could say marked the earliest beginnings of the Friends of Comstock. Camp Comstock was formally dedicated on July 17, 1927.



Camp Comstock

Summer 2022 marked the 100th season that Girl Scouts camped on the shores of Cayuga Lake. Today's Girl Scouts carry away camp memories of their time at Comstock. Memories, and the place they were made at, are both made possible by the vision and commitment of many people. Friends they are called, who care and believe in the magical setting called camp, and the Girl Scout outdoor experience. Thank you to the earliest Friends of Comstock and here's to all the Friends of Comstock yet to be!

The Cornell Daily Sun
16 November 1929
Girl Scouts Presented
Estate on Cayuga Lake:
Professor & Mrs. Liberty
Hyde Bailey Give Popular
Rendezvous to
Organization.

"Bailiwick" the property on Cayuga Lake of Prof. and Mrs. Liberty Hyde Bailey for more than 35 years, and for a long period their summer home, has been presented to the Ithaca Girl Scouts. In accepting the gift the Ithaca Girl Scout Council expressed their appreciation to Professor and Mrs. Bailey and their hope that it may develop the nature project work already well started at Camp Anna Botsford Comstock.

"Bailiwick" adjoins the Girl Scout camp at Crowbar on the south. For years it had been a nature rendezvous for people connected with Cornell University and was noted for possessing one of the first dwarfed apple orchards. The orchards were put in by professor Bailey and their produce was well known on Ithaca Markets.

4 10-13 16-17-19

Saturday, March 17, 2012 | THE ITHACA JOURNAL

How Ithaca Girl Scouts got their lakeside camp

by Mary Williams
D'Arment

THEN & NOW

The first local Girl Scouts summer camp opened in the early 1920s and was located near Sheldrake, on the west shore of Cayuga Lake. The girls camped in tents, and the mess tent had no floor, which proved troublesome in rainy weather.

In 1927, Camp Comstock opened closer to Ithaca, at Crowbar Point. The camp's official name was Camp Anna Botsford Comstock, in honor of the first female professor at Cornell University. A leader in the nature study movement, she was also a member of the national advisory committee on Girl Scouts nature work. The Camp Comstock site was given by Prof. and Mrs. Ernest T. Paine on Oct. 27, 1926, for use by Girl Scouts from Ithaca and Tompkins County. Mrs. Paine was the second deputy commissioner for the Ithaca Council of Girl Scouts. The camp included about one mile of lake shore, with woods and small glens. The Ithaca Journal described the site as "one of the most beautiful points along the lake." Originally part of Military Tract Lot 17 in the Town of Ulysses after the Revolutionary War, the land was purchased by Ezra Cornell between 1864 and 1866. His granddaughter, Eunice Cornell Taylor, sold the property to the Paines.

A fundraising drive for Camp Comstock was held in the spring of 1927, led by the Zonta Club of Ithaca, a business and professional women's organization. Funds were sought for road construction, tents, latrines, wells, a dock and boats, tables and benches, dishes and kitchen equipment. A lodge was also funded and built, including a dining and recreation room with a large stone fireplace. Camp Comstock was formally dedicated on July 17, 1927. That summer the Augustas began providing daily boat service to the camp, delivering milk and ice each morning.

In later years, Camp Bailiwick was opened on land adjoining Camp Comstock, and was used by the Scouts first as a nature study area, then as another summer camp and a winter camping site. The land was donated by Liberty Hyde Bailey, a professor of horticulture and first dean of agriculture at Cornell. He had built a stone summer cottage on the property, called Bailiwick, and used the site as a study area for college classes.

More information and photographs from Camp Comstock can be viewed in a current exhibit at the History Center, called "On My Honor: Celebrating 100 Years of Girl Scouts." Throughout March, this small exhibit will accompany the museum's spring exhibit of historic quilts. The History Center, at 401 East State Street in Ithaca, is open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Then & Now appears every other Saturday in The Ithaca Journal. Mary Williams is the research librarian at the History Center in Tompkins County.



Girl Scouts from Tompkins County are shown in a group portrait at Camp Comstock on Crowbar Point in 1927. PHOTO PROVIDED

The Cornell Daily Sun
16 October 1926

At the annual Girl Scout Mother/ Daughter dinner, Mrs. A. C. Durand announced that the new camp of the Girl Scouts, at "Crowbar Point" on the west side of Cayuga Lake had been named "Anna Botsford Comstock": in honor of the famous naturalist.

View of Cayuga Lake from the porch.



An attractive house of native limestone, two stone outbuildings, 500 feet of lake frontage, two ravines, and a spring close to the house are on the estate of five acres. The house is situated on a bluff and commands a view of the lake. It has large rooms, fireplaces and a wide porch facing the lake.

Camp Comstock

Anna Botsford Comstock (September 1, 1854 - August 24, 1930), was an American artist, educator, conservationist, and a leader of the nature study movement, born in Otto, New York. Comstock grew up on her parents' farm, where she and her Quaker mother spent time together examining the wildflowers, birds, and trees.

In 1874, Comstock entered Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, but she left Cornell after two years. In 1878, at the age of 24, she married John Henry Comstock, a young entomologist on the Cornell faculty who got her interested in insect illustration.

Throughout her life, Comstock illustrated her husband's lectures and publications on insects. She had no formal training in illustration but she would study an insect under a microscope and then draw it. While her husband was chief entomologist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture from 1879 to 1881, she prepared the drawings for his 1880 Report of the Entomologist on citrus scale insects. She then reentered Cornell and received a degree in natural history in 1885. Then she studied wood engraving at Cooper Union, New York City, so she could prepare illustrations for her husband's book "Introduction to Entomology" in 1888. Also in 1888, she was one of the first four women admitted to Sigma Xi, a national honor society for the sciences.



Photo credit: Anna Botsford Comstock, Wikipedia

Comstock made engravings for the more than 600 plates Manual for the Study of Insects (1895), Insect Life (1897), and How to Know the Butterflies (1904), the first written by her husband and the latter two co-authored by them. Her engravings were also featured in exhibits and won several prizes. She both wrote, and illustrated several books, including Ways of the Six-Footed (1903), How to Keep Bees (1905), The Handbook of Nature Study - which also became a textbook for teachers (1911), The Pet Book (1914), and Trees at Leisure (1916). Comstock is most famous for being one of the first to bring her students and other teachers out-of-doors to study nature. In 1895, Comstock was appointed to the New York State Committee for the Promotion of Agriculture. In this position, she planned and implemented an experimental course of nature study for public schools. The program was approved for statewide use through the extension service of Cornell. She then wrote and spoke on behalf of the program and helped train teachers.

The devotion of the Comstocks was not limited to the university and its people. It extended to the physical setting; the blue water of Cayuga Lake, the gorges and waterfalls, the rolling hills, and varied habitats. Their early acquaintance had developed in this setting, and they retained a deep attachment to this environment, with so much to be enjoyed by students of natural history.

Camp Hoover

Camp Hoover is in the heart of Central New York on scenic Song Lake in Tully. Song Lake is one of the glacially formed “kettle lakes” of the region. We have been proudly serving Girl Scouts and the community since 1929 in our beautiful, lakeside setting. Campers can challenge themselves at our BB gun range, paddle to our private island, and compete in endless games of gaga ball. Get a taste of camp at Mom & Me, have a weekend of fun with your troop at Troop Core, or develop independence at Day Camp or the Mini Session. Adventure, new friends, and lifelong memories await you at Hoover this summer!



In 1922, the Onondaga Girl Scout Council first offered summer camp at Otisco Lake, near Auburn, NY. The camp was officially named Camp Hoover in honor of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, National President, on July 8 and received the sanction of the council July 12, 1922.



In 1923, Miss Marjorie S. Kirk and Mrs. Cass Williams began to share their dream of a permanent place for girls. They convinced the farmer who had begun to plow the field that a better use of this property would be a place for girls to come and learn about nature, build skills, and make new friends. In 1923, Camp Hoover moved to Song Lake. Carl Prehn, owner of a cottage on the eastern shore of the lake, rented his cottage for use as a Girl Scout Camp. The camp was held from July 1 to July 29. There were 48 girls, representing 16 troops, who attended the camp - some more than one week since the total attendance was 74. Girl Scouts at camp slept in raised platform tents in the main field, and ate meals in the “Mess Tent.”

The beginning of Camp Hoover at its present location was three army tents all in a row. The tents were able to house 8 girls, and a few counselors. Soon there were 6-8 tents with the counselors’ tents facing them as in a Company Street. There was a small house called the Cook House that served as a kitchen and a leaky circus tent that served as a dining room. The first permanent building was the Playhouse (called the Craft House in the 1950s). Then Wigwam was next, which was the Infirmary. That building no longer exists. The units spread as more girls wanted to come to camp. The names were Unilayis, Pixies, and Merrymede, and later the Pioneer Unit. There were more dreams...a new Craft House, a new Nature and Staff House, a new Boat House, new plans for the Island.

In 1930, the woods were purchased and several years later, another piece of property added and then the Island. The evergreen forest was planted as a Memorial Forest after World War I. The winter cabin which was used in summer for rainy days, but in winter was used to store ice which was used in the summer. The barn, down by the main road, was purchased originally for stabling horses for a riding unit called Gringolai, but was discontinued due to fees too high for many campers.

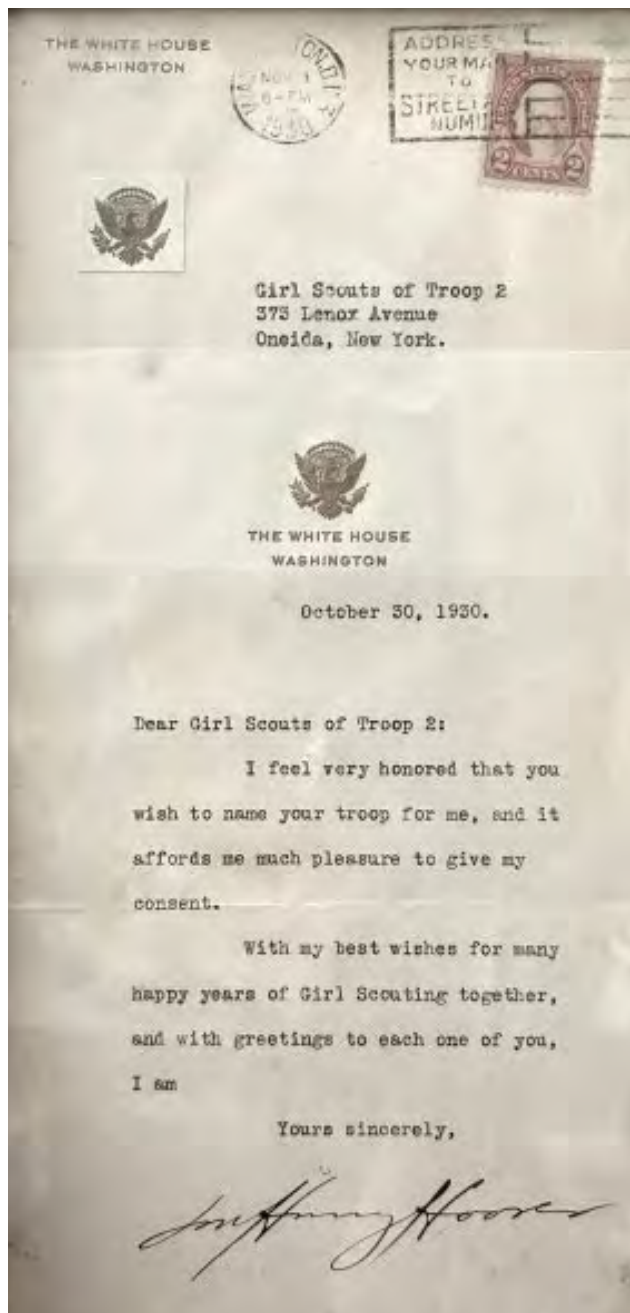


Camp Hoover

In 1932, the council decided that a main lodge was necessary. They did not have the funds to build a lodge, so the girls made 1,000 orange bags and gave them to girls, leaders, and board members to collect their old gold. At a spring rally, all of them brought their orange bags and turned in all the gold: one unused wedding ring, old gold chains, watches, watch cases, earrings, gold coins, gold fillings, pieces of silver and other bits of precious metal. Some pieces were sold as antiques because they were too valuable to melt down. They gathered sufficient money to buy the lumber for the lodge. Lions' Club members, parents, and other community members donated their time and skills and the building was quickly built. People donated the windows, another donated time and materials to build the fireplace and the Opti-Mrs. Club donated the screens for the building. When they ran out of funds they stopped construction and the girls collected tin foil, aluminum and lead over the winter to help pay for the rest of the construction.

The Mess Tent at Camp Hoover was replaced by The Lodge. The Lodge was renamed Kirk Lodge in 1961. Unfortunately Kirk Lodge burned down in 1974, so Mark Lodge was built in 1979.

There were always plenty of things to do while at camp. The schedule was full and you could spend time earning badges.



Here are examples of the badges that could be earned:

- First Aid
- Home Nurse
- Signaling
- Flower Finder

There were also class tests at camp:

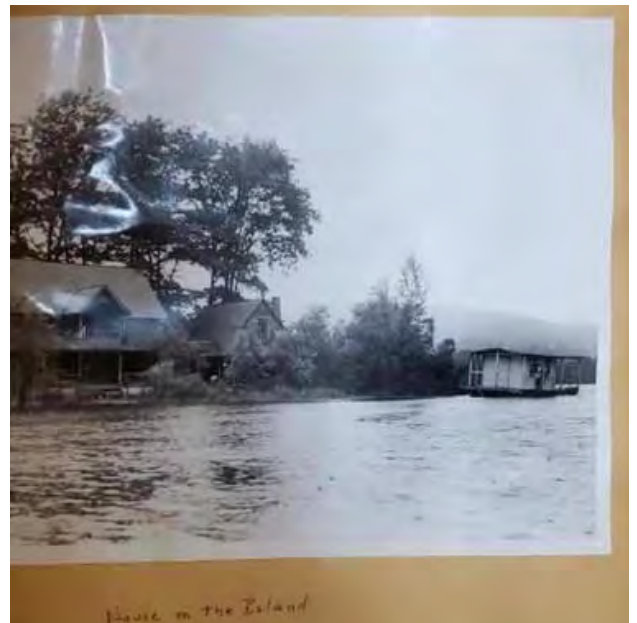
- First Class Tests of an overnight hike and compass.
- Second Class Tests of the history of the flag, nature study, compass, fire prevention, signaling, observation, fire making, cooking, table setting, hospital bed, first aid and health rules.

Camp Hoover

This an example of what a camp schedule could look like:

6:30 Reveille	9:10 Inspection	1:15 Canteen - where you could buy things, mail letters, etc.	5:45 Retreat
6:40 Morning Dip	9:30 Court of Honor	2:00 Rest Hour	6:00 Supper
7:25 Colors	10:00 Scout Classes	3:15 Swimming	6:45 Boating
7:30 Breakfast	12:00 Free Time	4:30 Hiking and Boating	7:30 Campfire
8:15 Fatigue - possibly free time and get bunk & tent in order	12:30 Dinner		8:30 Call to Quarters
			9:00 Taps

In 1925, the National Girl Scout organization proposed the concept of a houseboat as a place for a water safety program at a resident summer Girl Scout Camp. Around 1937, the Onondaga Girl Scout Council purchased the "Island" at Camp Hoover on Song Lake. Hoover was the selected site for the prototype development of the Girl Scout houseboat concept. The Onondaga Girl Scout Council built the first houseboat that was incorporated into a Girl Scout Camp program in the U.S. The houseboat was named the S.S. Nautilus. The boat served as a play center, as well as being used for education in water safety.



Camp Hoover's houseboat unit was called the Dolphin Unit (Dolphins for short). The houseboat was docked at the Island. Here are a few photos of the houseboat and the Island.



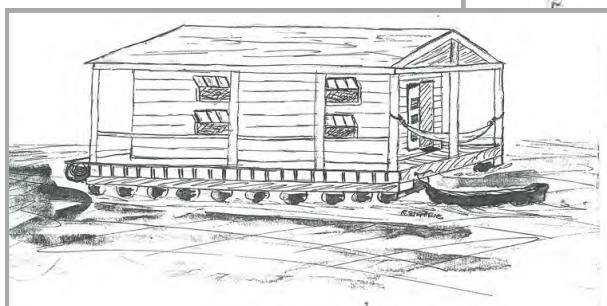
Camp Hoover

Dolphin Ship's Record



by - Esther R. Sessions

1970 - Helen Mylchreest



PARTICULAR UNIT ACTIVITIES

Sailors always take great pride in their ship. It must always be spic and span, in perfect shape, and with every piece of equipment in order. Carrying out this tradition, the Dolphins took a particular interest in their unit facilities. During the summer the girls built a drain for the kitchen, a drain for the washing table, an incinerator (pit type with stone sides built up and a screen over the top), all in the first two weeks.

After it became necessary to move the Dolphin unit to a better waterfront, the girls made a canoe dock, paddle rack, canoe rack, washstand and campfire circle. This was accomplished in the two weeks they shared meals with the Pioneers. Then when a larger unit made it feasible, they constructed their own primitive kitchen on shore. A fireplace, ranger type, was built as well as a swinging cache, cold cache, work table, and all the other little gadgets that make an outdoor kitchen convenient.

A variety of outdoor cooking methods was used during the summer. Reflector oven gingerbread was popular. A chicken barbecue, fish cooked in paper bags, tin can pancakes, and all varieties of stick cooking were used. Edible plants, such as elderberry blossoms, were included in the menu wherever possible.

The Pioneers and Dolphins exchanged invitations to dinner once or twice during the summer. This gave the girls an opportunity to act as hostesses and to do some special kinds of cooking. During the second encampment the Dolphins sent out invitations to a formal dance which was held at the Lodge. The Owls and Pioneers, who were guests, received as favors tiny corsages and tie-slides which the Dolphins had made.

Once or twice during the summer we included sketching in our program. Each girl contributed some lovely bit to the unit log.

A nature quest with Red-wing as a guide filled one rainy morning. An exiting Pirate game which sent canoes scurrying all over the lake was another adventure.

Camp Trefoil

Located in Harrisville, NY, on the shores of our private Snyder Lake, Camp Trefoil is about a mile from the border of Adirondack Park and is the perfect base camp for adventure trips. Campers sleep in platform tents or a yurt and spend their days participating in classic camp activities like hiking, swimming, and paddling. They also have new adventures like archery, tomahawks, slingshots, a high ropes course, and more. Trefoil has been proudly serving Girl Scouts and the community since 1949 and currently, camp is open to all girls, not just Girl Scouts!



At its beginnings, the Girl Scout organization chose the trefoil as its symbol of membership. A stylized representation of a plant with three leaves, the trefoil's three broad parts represent the three parts of the Girl Scout Promise.

In 1949, Girl Scouts at Trefoil recited the 1940s version of the Promise:

“On my honor, I will try to do my duty to God and my country; to help others at all times; and to obey the Girl Scout Laws.”

Though the Promise has gone through three additional version changes since 1949, it remains a time-honored foundation in the Girl Scout leadership experience. Camp Trefoil, too, remains an outdoor adventure for all Girl Scouts on their journey to leadership.

The standards set forth by Girl Scouts in the early 20th century for safety and the necessary skills required in establishing camp settings were in large part the basis for the establishment of the American Camping Association (ACA). Today, Trefoil is an ACA-accredited camp. Girl Scout Camp and outdoor adventure are a cornerstone of the Girl Scout Leadership Experience.



Camp Trefoil

At the very first meeting of Girl Guides in Savannah, Georgia, girls were taught how to tie knots and play tennis. For several weeks, Juliette Low herself led the Savannah Girl Guides, teaching them fire building and simple outdoor cookery – great novelties for girls of 1912! Girl Scouts today at Trefoil still practice outdoor cooking for one dinner, and one breakfast during their weeks at camp.

Trefoil was one of two camps of the Thousand Islands Girl Scout Council. The other was Whispering Pines. Jefferson County Girl Scout Council (as it was known before the merge of three other Girl Scout councils to form Thousand Islands Council) started Trefoil in 1949, with the first summer camp season beginning in 1950. Trefoil provided girls with a progressive outdoor experience much like the girls of 1912. In addition, as seen in the 1966-67 postcard, “At the Waterfront,” girls at Trefoil enjoyed boating, canoeing, and swimming. The camp occupied more than 100 acres, with woodland, a meadow, a small lake, and marked nature trails. It was open to Juniors, Cadettes, and Seniors. Trefoil had platform tents for 76 girls and roundup tents for 12 pioneers. Buildings included a nature center and library, craft house, and lodge for two meals a day with the third usually being a cookout.



Camp Trefoil

Today, Trefoil boasts four platform tent units: Tamarack Unit, Beaverbend Unit, Chipmunk Unit, and Staff Row. The Nature Center and Library, Craft House, and Lodge are still present. Trefoil is the only GSNYPENN camp with a Yurt. The Yurt was placed at the top of the hill as a place for campers to stargaze and enjoy the sites and sounds of nature. Just beyond the hill, you'd find the Lookout, dedicated to longtime ranger Wilfred Scott. The Lookout today is where campers have their opening campfires, sing songs, and enjoy the view of scenic Snyder Lake.

Many additions have been made to Trefoil since it opened in 1949. Today, Girl Scouts not only have traditional outdoor and camp experiences but also the opportunity to learn about maple sugaring (the making of maple syrup) at the Sugar Shack. Trefoil's Sugar Shack was established in the winter of 2020. Renovations to the building formerly known as the "Trading Post" were completed the summer prior.

The original Sugar Shack sits in the field adjacent to the Ranger house and was in operation until the late 1980s. Girl Scouts today can purchase maple syrup at the Sugar Shack, and attend programs during the sugaring season to learn the skills needed to make this sweet treat!

In 2013, the original Ropes Course and Zipline were built. There was a total of 11 elements, all of which were built into the trees. A microburst came through in May 2017 and left around 500 trees down. Repairs had to be made and almost the entirety of the course was rebuilt except for three elements: Giants Ladder, Flying Squirrel, and the Zipline. The new elements were reconstructed on poles, instead of trees. During the rebuild, another intermediate section, Wilde Woosey, was added.



Camp Trefoil

In the fall of 2019, an extension was built onto the lodge and named “Dunkin’s Den” in remembrance of lifelong Girl Scout and camp staff member Kelly Perkins. Kelly attended Trefoil from a young age until she was old enough to work as camp staff. The den features a bathroom, showers, and bunkbeds for troop rental. Kelly’s Silver Award project, “Trefoil’s Treasure Chest,” can also be found in the den. The chest holds items like toys, games, and stuffed animals for campers and troops to use during their stay. In 2019, the Kelly Perkins Scholarship was created to annually recognize a GSNYPENN Gold Award Girl Scout in remembrance of Kelly.



In the summer of 2023, a new pavilion “Spinnaker’s Spot” was built in dedication to longtime council staff member Karen “Spinnaker” Lubecki. Karen worked in various roles at Foothills Legacy Council and GSNYPENN as Program Specialist, Outdoor Program Manager, and Camp Director of Trefoil and Comstock and Legacy Camp Glengarra. She was co-coordinator for the Disaster Teams that volunteered over spring breaks in places like Texas, Alabama and Mississippi. Karen was GSNYPENN Director of Outdoor Initiatives until her retirement in 2016. The pavilion is the perfect shady spot for campers and staff who use the Ropes Course. The new archery, tomahawk, and slingshot range moved to this location the same summer.



Camp Trefoil

"Revitalizing Camp Trefoil for Future Generations..." Historical Milestones

1949 The Camp became part of the Jefferson County Girl Scout Council.

1950 The first camping season opened under the direction of Elizabeth Brown.

Mrs. Harold T. Wiley became the Council's Commissioner.

Along with hundreds of other submissions, Cape Vincent's Troop 67, Sackets Harbor's Troop 76, Mannsville's Troop 29 and Watertown's Troop 51 submitted the name "Camp Trefoil."

The name "Camp Trefoil" was chosen.

The first open house was held, and 200 registered for the Camp's first official season.

1960 Wally Bancroft was hired as the Camp's first full-time caretaker.

1962 Chris Bears initiated the inaugural "Polar Bear" weekend program.

1964 Unification of several Girl Scout Councils throughout tri-county regions formed Thousand Islands Girl Scout Council, Inc.

1969 Nature sanctuary established on small tract of land located west of the Camp's gate and reaching to the Wishing Bridge. North Country Bird Club members marked bird trails in this area and Girl Scouts helped identify and mark the flora and fauna.

1971 Watertown Public School District sponsored two weeks of "Reading Camp," directed by Pat Ford.

1972 "Reading Camp" returned for a second year.

1973 Caretaker Bancroft died and Wilfred Scott took over this position.

1983 A nature trail was dedicated in honor of Harold T. Wiley.

1985 Camp Trefoil closed its Resident Camp program.

1990 With the purchase of the Scott farm, located across the road from Camp, the total acreage increased to 210 and provided an official caretaker's home.

1995 The microburst damaged 50% of the trees on Camp Trefoil, which caused Camp to close for all use.

1997 After an extensive repair and a gigantic clean-up effort, Camp reopened for limited use.

1998 Camp Trefoil reopened its doors for the Resident Camp program thanks to the work of dedicated volunteers as well as the Camp Trefoil Development Committee.

2002 Horse program began at nearby Bean Acres Stables; new dock built at the waterfront.

2003 Chrysler-Daimler Corp. donated an electric car to Camp Trefoil.

Low Ropes Course was built near the Lookout with a grant from Youth Voices.

Flush toilets installed near the Nature Center.

A two-week pilot program was introduced in which girls directly plan their activities for the week.



2004 Basketball court was built near the Beaver Bend.

New A-frame tent was built at Tamarack.

Pilot program was expanded to six weeks.

2005 Furnace was installed in the Nature Center.



Hand drawn map courtesy of a member for her CIT project, circa 1997 when Camp Trefoil re-opened.

Past Camps

There were many previous camps that were run by the councils that came together to form the Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways when a group of smaller councils were rechartered. These are some of those camps.

CENTRAL NEW YORK OVERNIGHT CAMPS

Near Wilderness - West Monroe, NY
Eldee - Cleveland, NY

FOOTHILLS OVERNIGHT CAMPS

Glengarra - Camden, NY
Spruce Ridge - Old Forge, NY

SEVEN LAKES OVERNIGHT CAMPS

Yaiawano - Niles, NY
Sugar Creek - Troy, PA
Misty Hollow - Corning, NY
Egypt Valley - Bristol Hills, NY
Whistlewood - Wolcott, NY

THOUSAND ISLANDS OVERNIGHT CAMPS

Whispering Pines - South Colton, NY
International Rapids - Massena Point, NY

INDIAN HILLS OVERNIGHT CAMPS

Skanantati - Sherbourne, NY

Current Camps

Our current GSNYPENN Camps were formed by our Legacy Councils.

Camp Hoover - Preble, NY
Camp Amahami - Deposit, NY
Camp Comstock - Ithaca, NY
Camp Trefoil - Harrisville, NY

Central New York Legacy Overnight Camp
Indian Hills Legacy Overnight Camp
Seven Lakes Legacy Overnight Camp
Thousand Islands Legacy Overnight Camp

Women Who Paved the Way for NYPENN Pathways & the Movement



Many women helped pave the way for the modern Girl Scout. Discover the answers to the questions below by reading about these astonishing women. Then test your knowledge with the matching game at the end.

- When and where was the first Native American Girl Scout troop?
- In 1930, one of the first African American girls earned the Highest Award in Girl Scouting. Who was she and where was she from?
- What was Juliette Low's connection to Hyde Hall? Where is it located?
- What is the National Women's Hall of Fame and where is it located?
- What National Women's Hall of Fame honorees (denoted with blue headings) have had an impact on Girl Scouts?
- Can you complete the matching game on the last page?



Photo credit: Juliette Gordon Low (l), Anne Hyde Choate (r), c. 1915, Library of Congress

SISTERHOOD

GIRL
SCOUTS



Photo credit: National Women's Hall of Fame, photographer Marsha Hayles, 2021

Native American Troop

The Onondaga Nation was the first Native American/Indigenous People's Council to have a Girl Scout troop. These newspaper clippings from the 1920s talk about that first troop.

TE-HO-TI-KA-LON-TE

(The men in the long gowns—Episcopal Priests)

Official Paper of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Onondaga Reservation, New York
 THE RT. REV. CHARLES FISKE, D. D., BISHOP THE VEN. H. W. FORDMAN, ARCHDEACON
 THE REV. JAMES F. ROOT, Priest in Charge MRS. W. D. MANROSS, Social Worker

JAMES H. MANROSS, Editor,
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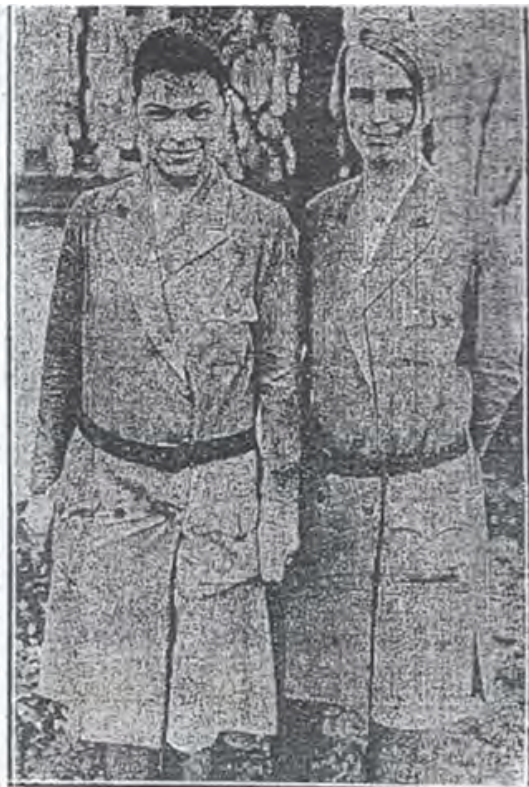
The Girl Scouts

A year ago this coming May, a troop of Girl Scouts was organized at the Reservation under the direction of Miss Marjorie Kirk of Syracuse. There are now fourteen members organized into two patrols. As is customary, the work of the troop was suspended during July and August so that the girls are just finishing their first tests. Three have completed them. Others have almost done so.

On January 4th, the girls conducted an entertainment to earn their uniforms. The program was opened with a court of honor at which badges were awarded to those who had earned them. Singing and a recitation followed. Then the great event of the evening, "The Magic Man," who performed some marvelous slight of hand tricks. These parts were by kind friends of Miss Kirk.

This is the only Indian Girl Scout troop in the world. Meetings are held at the Mission House immediately after school on Mondays. All girls are invited to join irregardless of their creed. Miss Kirk who is the Chief Executive of the Girl Scouts in the city, conducts the meetings personally.

The success of the troop and its wonderful effect on the girls are the highest tributes we can pay Miss Kirk. She has come out regularly all winter against most adverse weather conditions and over almost impassable roads.



Lieut. Blatta Trimm and Field Captain Vena Stevens

Onondaga Reservation Has Only Indian Girl Scout Unit

Copper-Skinned Troop Forms Colorful and Active Addition to Ranks of County Council in Pageantry and Other Events

Active participation in outdoor scouting events at Onondaga Indian reservation opened last week with the beginning of spring work by the Indian troop of Girl Scouts, said to be the only one of its kind in the country. The troop, made up of 14 members, met on the 'awn of the mission house each Wednesday afternoon with the opening of its spring program. Hiking, treasure hunts, fishing trips, games of long ball, and other outdoor events are included, giving the daughters of the Indian reservation the same opportunities for broadening their vision and forming high ideals that are given white girls. Cookery, sewing, the history of the American flag, fire prevention, methods of keeping strong and healthy, first aid, bed making, handicraft and sports are included in the winter program, and continued for those who prefer additional study. Although scouting were means much in the white sisters of Onondaga council, it means more to the members of the Indian troop for it is virtually their sole recreation and social life. Members who make up the troop were the first girls from the reservation to go to Syracuse high school, and one member, whose interest in nursing was aroused by her work in first aid, will continue her studies in that field, having secured training this fall. Miss Vena Stevens, field captain of Onondaga reservation, assists at most of the meetings, and directs work to some of the merit badges, which the Indian girls have won. The award of merit badges at summer rallies has stimulated the interest of the Indian troop, and their attendance has provided a colorful addition to the pageantry and other meetings of Onondaga council.

Laurette Hinkson

Laurette Hinkson joined Girl Scout Troop 21 in the City of Elmira, NY, on June 18, 1930. In 1939, Laurette was one of the first African American girls to earn the Highest Award in Girl Scouting, the Golden Eaglet. This award was bestowed on her by Etta Peoples, a Girl Scout executive who later moved to Hawaii after marrying a pineapple plantation owner. Despite their differences and the distance between them, Etta and Laurette stayed in contact by writing to each other, a wonderful example of how Girl Scouting enhances lives by bringing people from different backgrounds together and creating lasting relationships. When asked about her most memorable experiences in Girl Scouting, Laurette mentions camping, and getting along with everyone regardless of race, color, or creed.



Laurette has been actively and passionately involved in Girl Scouting for 80 years as a Girl Scout and troop leader. She is particularly proud of her 50-year membership in the Golden Eaglet Order of the Hendrick Hudson Region. Today, she is an active member of St. Philips Episcopal Church in Jamaica, NY, where she contributes her time, talent, and treasure to support the Daisy, Brownie Junior, Cadette, and Senior troops that meet there.

At St. Philips, she works closely with the Girl Scouts and participates in many of their activities and ceremonies. She usually wears her 1950s Girl Scout uniform to show the girls what uniforms looked like in her day.



When you speak with her you realize that her busy schedule, particularly her community and church activities, keeps her on the move!

She has been profiled in Newsday and acknowledged, along with Dr. Dorothy Height, as a distinguished woman at her church. She has many other accomplishments, but cites her participation as a Girl Scout as one of her greatest joys.

Florence B. Chauncey

The Victory for Women's Suffrage in New York State, The Ladies of Lisle, and Florence B. Chauncey's Historic Vote.

The Ladies of Lisle, were a group of suffragettes in the township of Lisle in Broome County New York, and was led by Florence Chauncey. The Ladies started their movement in 1913, with a convention held at a Broome County church.

After years of struggle, headlines in November 1917 declared "Local Suffragists Frolic as New York State Gives Them Vote." With this, the battle for women's suffrage in New York was won. The first test of this newly granted right occurred on January 5, 1918, when the Ladies of Lisle went to cast their votes.



According to the Syracuse Standard, "Strange as it may seem, woman's first opportunity to vote with men upon a political issue in this state was provided in the township of Lisle." The occasion was a special election to decide whether the township would remain "dry." Chauncey organized a "get out and vote" campaign, convinced they had a good chance of defeating the liquor advocates. Women arrived at the polling stations in cars, trucks, horse-drawn sleighs, and even wagons cheering "the 'Ladies of Lisle' have come to vote!" It was an unforgettable day for this small community.

Florence B. Chauncey arrived at the Lisle village hall before dawn, determined to be the first to cast her ballot. When she attempted to vote at 6 am, an official challenged her right to do so, as well as that of any other woman present. Despite the obstacle, Chauncey persisted and went on to become the first woman to vote in a political election in New York State. The Ladies of Lisle became the first women to vote in New York State.

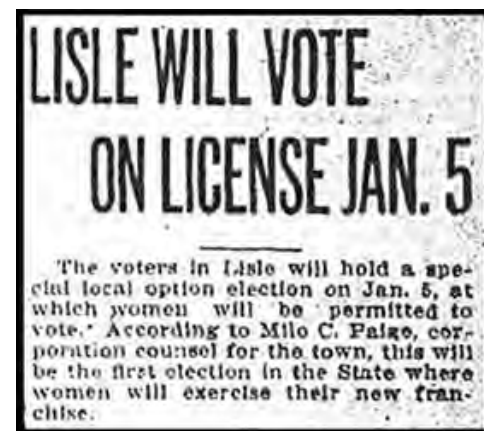


Photo credits clock-wise: Florence casting her vote & Binghamton Press article circa 1917, nyslandmarks.com; Historical marker at the old Lisle village hall, ny.gov

Anne Hyde Clarke Choate

- Anne Hyde Clarke Choate
- Lived October 27, 1886–May 17, 1967
- Born Anne Hyde Clarke in New York
- Goddaughter of Juliette Gordon Low
- An early and prominent leader in the Girl Scouts of the USA and World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS)



At Low's invitation, she visited England, during which she met her future husband Arthur Choate, nephew of Joseph Choate, the U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain. They married in 1907 and lived in Pleasantville, NY. They had five children. He died in 1962.

In 1915, at the request of Low, she started working with the new troop in Pleasantville. In 1916, she became a National Vice President for the Girl Scouts, and in 1920, became the second President, succeeding Low. After she finished her term in 1922, she turned to international scouting, though she remained a Vice President until 1937 and an ex officio member of the board until her death. She chaired the Juliette Low World Friendship Committee from 1927 when it was founded after the death of Low, to 1955 and was closely involved in Our Chalet including becoming Chairman. She attended her last international conference in Tokyo in 1966 and died the following year at the age of 80 in her home in New York. Very active even in her old age, she was horseback riding almost daily until breaking her clavicle in a riding accident about four months before her death. She was also interested in historic preservation which she combined with scouting when she successfully worked to preserve Low's birthplace in Savannah, Georgia. To learn more visit: wikipedia.org/wiki/Anne_Hyde_Choate



Photo credits: Wikipedia, GSUSA Archives

At 80, A Girl Scout Fears Her Riding Days Are Over

By STEPHEN H. CONN

Special to The New York Times

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—At 80 years of age, Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, widow of one of the Choates of Boston, still likes to attend Girl Scout functions, tell ghost stories and ride sidesaddle.

But she did not particularly like the recent settlement that resulted in the sale by Pace College to the Briarcliff School District of 33 acres of land that had once belonged to her Westchester estate.

"The school got the land where all my beautiful little jumps are," Mrs. Choate said the other day. "And now they'll take them down." Pace had promised to preserve them.

"It will limit my riding very much—very much," she said slowly. "Perhaps the jumping days may be over."

"Maybe that's better for an old lady like me," she said, half in jest and half in seriousness. Mrs. Choate is recovering from a broken collar bone, an injury suffered in a fall from her horse in late January.

About a year ago, Mrs. Choate sold 172 acres in Pace College for \$875,000. She retained for herself a 25-acre section with three cottages, her stable, woods, a large pond (which she has told the college its students may use for ice skating) and the pink house with white pillars where she's lived for 60 years. Her late husband, an investment banker, was born there in 1875 and died there four years ago.

At the end of last year the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court supported the Briarcliff School District in its bid to take by condemnation 50 acres of land that Pace had bought from Mrs. Choate.

The court ruled that the school district, being a public body, could force an individual to sell land for public use. Pace had planned to appeal to the highest state court, the Court of Appeals. Then two weeks ago, the college and the Briarcliff School Board settled out of court, with Pace selling 33 of the 50 acres for \$5,000 an acre, just about the same price Pace had paid Mrs. Choate.

"I ride almost every day," said Mrs. Choate. "I began fox hunting when I was 46 and stopped about 10 years ago, about the same time I stopped playing tennis."

"Sidesaddle is much the best way. It's safer when you take the jumps—and it's more elegant too."

The former Anne Hyde Clarke is a strapping woman with sky-blue eyes and gray

hair that is pulled back in a bun. Her memory is keen and she likes to entertain guests with ghost stories she's collected through the years.

She was born in 1888 near Cooperstown, in an English-style manor house that several groups are urging the state to preserve. The home, Hyde Hall, was built by her great-grandfather, George Hyde Clarke, a great-grandson of George Clarke, Acting Colonial Governor of New York from 1734 to 1740.

Like many girls of her station and generation she came to New York in 1905 to be presented to society.

"I kept meeting my husband at parties," she said. "When he asked me to marry him, I said I'd be glad to but not for five years. We were married five months later."

Mrs. Choate's husband was the only one of nine children of Dr. George C. S. Choate, to be born in the house. Dr. Choate, originally from Boston, finished first in his class at Harvard. So did his brothers, William G., founder of the Choate School, and Charles and Joseph H., who were prominent Boston lawyers. Joseph went on to become Ambassador to the Court of St. James's under President Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1920 Mrs. Choate succeeded her godmother, the founder of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, Juliette Gordon Low, as national president of the body. She served in that capacity until 1922 when she was succeeded by Mrs. Herbert Hoover. The Scouts now call her an ex-officio member of the national board of directors and "probably the oldest Girl Scout in the United States."

She is no stranger to the cause of preservation. Besides helping spearhead the fight to save her birthplace and her present home, she persuaded the Girl Scouts to purchase and restore the Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace in Savannah, Ga., in 1953.

She returned in October from a worldwide conference of Girl Scouts in Tokyo at which 68 nations were represented. She flew to Japan with a friend, only after she had failed to convince a son, Arthur, Jr., that she could make the journey alone.

"I told him I wouldn't be alone," Mrs. Choate said. "I was going to see Girl Scouts all over."

After half an hour of ghost stories by a roaring fire the other day, Mrs. Choate recited by heart the poem she said had guided her life. It ends:

Give me a sense of humor, Lord;
Give me the grace to see a joke,

A Long-Time Girl Scout Leader

Organization's 2d President
Was an Active Supporter
Until Her Final Year

Special to The New York Times
PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., May 17 — Mrs. Anne Hyde Clarke Choate, who devoted more than 50 years to furthering the Girl Scout movement, died here today at the age of 80.

Mrs. Choate, the widow of Arthur Osgood Choate, an investment banker, was active in various civic and charitable causes, but it was the Girl Scouts that remained her major interest.

The interest was established early in her life, and even at 80 she attended scouting meetings. Last October, she flew to Japan for a scouting conference at which 68 countries were represented.

Family members tried at the time to discourage her from making the arduous trip, but Mrs. Choate would not be dissuaded. She said later that when her son Arthur asked her not to



The New York Times by Edward H. Montgomery

Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, with Scottish shepherd's crook, in front of home in Pleasantville, N. Y., which was remodeled by Stanford White's son in 1917.

To get some happiness from life,
And pass it on to other folk.

She described the changes in the Pleasantville of 1907 when she and her husband moved to the house ("There was one little country road outside our door") to the town of 1867 ("Now there's the Taconic Parkway, Route 100 and Route 9A").

"We used to go riding on the Rockefeller place," she said. "But with the trucks dashing down the road it's dangerous to go out with the horses now."

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller's Pocantico Hills estate, with its riding trails, is only about one mile down Route 117.

Asked how her section of Westchester had changed through the years, she replied: "It depends on your point of view. From the point of view of country living, it's gotten worse. From the point of view of people who want to get into the country, it's easier and better for them."

But she added: "I prefer the old solitude."

Hyde Hall

Hyde Hall is a stunning reminder of a bygone American era, when powerful English families established vast estates in their former colonies. The house itself is considered the finest example of a neoclassic country mansion anywhere in the U.S.

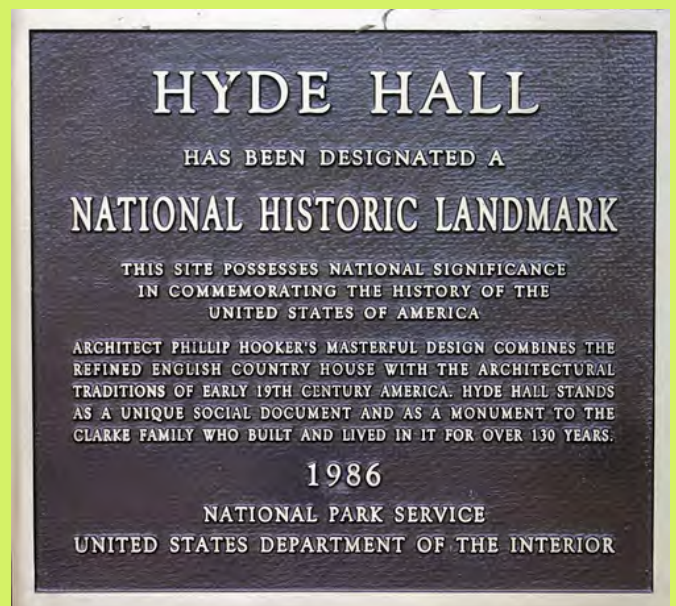
Roger Kennedy of the Smithsonian Institution has hailed Hyde Hall as “a great house, architecturally, and a social document of the first importance.” The late Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan called Hyde Hall “one of the most remarkable buildings in America,” and Brendan Gill, long-time architecture critic for *The New Yorker* magazine and an early champion for Hyde Hall’s restoration, declared it one of the “three or four great buildings in America of its time.”

When New York State took over ownership of Hyde Hall, the passage of time had taken a toll on the mansion and outbuildings. There were no plans and no funds to preserve the structure, and the threat of demolition was very real. The Friends of Hyde Hall was formed in 1964 to save the house and help maintain it for the public’s use and enjoyment. It was immediately accepted on the National Register of Historic Places and subsequently declared a National Historic Landmark, the only such designation in Otsego County. In 1988, the Friends acquired a 30-year renewable lease on Hyde Hall and its immediate environs as well as responsibility for its restoration and management. This lease has been renewed for another thirty years so the restoration and sharing of the site with the public can continue. The Friends was renamed Hyde Hall, Inc. in 1999, but its purpose remains unchanged.

To learn more visit hydehall.org.



Hyde Hall today.



Hyde Hall historical marker

Photo credits: HydeHall.org

National Women's Hall of Fame



“Showcasing great women...Inspiring all!” The National Women's Hall of Fame is the nation's first and oldest nonprofit organization and museum dedicated to honoring and celebrating the achievements of distinguished American women. In August 2020, the National Women's Hall of Fame moved into the 1844 Seneca Knitting Mill, where it uses the stories of its 302 inductees to inspire and engage all who visit.

Achieving its mission in a variety of ways while preserving historical roots through the induction of great women into the Hall of Fame, its comprehensive programming and beautiful museum on the banks of the Cayuga-Seneca Canal provide the public with several ways to become engaged with the Hall and the stories of exceptional inductees.

The National Women's Hall of Fame is at a dynamic evolutionary place in its history - excited about its potential, but most excited about the expansiveness of its vision and anticipated impact for people of all ages, genders, and locations - now and for generations to come.



Inside the Hall today



Seneca Knitting Mill, est. 1844



(L-R) Hall supporter and attendee at the Founder's Tea (c. 1968) Doris Walsh and Hall founders Elizabeth Delavan, Shirley Hartley, and Ann Bantuanis

Harriet Beecher Stowe

- Year Honored: 1986
- Lived: 1811 - 1896
- Born In: Connecticut
- Achievements: Arts
- Worked In: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, United States of America
- Educated In: Connecticut
- Schools Attended: Hartford Female Seminary



Photo credit: National Women's Hall of Fame

Harriet Beecher Stowe was born into one of America's most prominent religious families. The Beecher family was at the forefront of many reform movements of the 19th century. After her short teaching career, she married Calvin Stowe in 1836. In order to supplement Calvin's teaching salary, she wrote short stories dealing with domestic life. Her royalties helped her hire household help to assist with raising their seven children.

In 1850 when the south threatened to secede, Stowe determined that she would write a serial denouncing the evils of slavery. She began, expecting to write three to four installments, but the novel grew to forty chapters. Meanwhile the nation became absorbed in the story.



Photo credit: Portrait Gallery, Wikipedia.org

Uncle Tom's Cabin, published in book form in 1852, was a huge success. Uncle Tom's Cabin was the first major American novel to feature a black hero. With a fine ear for dialogue, deft humor, and dramatic plot, Stowe made her readers understand that slaves were people who were being made to suffer cruelly. Stowe's novel also insisted that slavery undermined the moral sensibility of whites who tolerated or profited from it. Stowe wrote of the evils of slavery so that others could be free. Hers was one of the most effective pieces of reform literature ever published.

Later her Pink and White Tyranny attacked the idea that women should be ornamental and helpless. She wrote many subsequent novels but none of her later works achieved the social impact of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Eileen Collins

- Year Honored: 1995
- Born: November 19, 1956
- Born In: New York
- Achievements: Science
- Educated In: New York, California, Missouri, & Ohio
- Schools Attended: Elmira Free Academy, Corning Community College, Syracuse University, Stanford University, Webster University, Airforce Institute of Technology, & Air Force Test Pilot School
- Worked In: New York, Oklahoma, California, Colorado



Photo credit: Eileen Collins

Eileen Collins was launched into history when she became the first American woman to pilot a spacecraft. Of this trailblazing mission, Collins said, "This mission marks the first baby steps in international space cooperation."

Collins worked hard and overcome adversity every inch of the way on her journey to space. Her family struggled to make ends meet in upstate New York, and she put herself through community college and paid for flying lessons by working full time in a variety of jobs. Collins learned to fly when she was only 19: "I didn't spend money on clothes...I'd grown up watching gliders fly off Harris Hill (in Elmira, New York) and I'd always dreamed of flying." She graduated from Syracuse University with a bachelor's in mathematics and economics, and obtained a master's in operations research from Stanford University in 1986. She also holds a master's in space systems management from Webster University. From 1986 to 1989, Collins was a math instructor at the Air Force Academy. During that time, she was also a test pilot at Edwards Air Force base, flying 26 different aircraft in a single year.

In 1990, Collins was selected by NASA and became an astronaut in July 1991. Collins became the first woman to pilot a space shuttle, when Discovery completed an eight-day mission in February 1995. That mission included the first space rendezvous with the Russian space station Mir. Collins made history again in 1999, when she commanded the Columbia, for mission STS-93. Throughout her career, Collins has logged over 6,751 hours in 30 different types of aircraft.

Retired from NASA since 2006, Collins has received numerous awards including the Distinguished Flying Cross, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, French Legion of Honor, NASA Outstanding Leadership Medal, Free Spirit Award, and the National Space Trophy.

Collins is well aware of the pioneering nature of her work: "I want to do well because I know that I'm representing other women, other pilots, military pilots as well as civilian pilots who are hoping to come here to NASA and be pilots themselves for the space shuttle."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

- Year Honored: 1973
- Lived: November 12, 1815 - October 26, 1902
- Born In: New York
- Achievements: Humanities
- Educated In: New York
- Schools Attended: Johnstown Academy, Troy Female Seminary
- Worked In: New York, Kansas, New Jersey, Wyoming, Utah, California, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia



Photo credit: Wikipedia

Widely credited as one of the founding geniuses of the women's rights movement, Elizabeth Cady Stanton used her brilliance, insightfulness, and eloquence to advocate for many important issues. In addition to being one of the first women's rights activists, she was also a dedicated abolitionist, and advocated in favor of temperance.

Unlike many of her contemporaries, Stanton enjoyed a formal education at Johnstown Academy, where she worked hard to excel in Greek, Latin, and mathematics. The child of a judge, she went on to obtain the finest education then available to women at Troy Female Seminary. A visit to her cousin, abolitionist Gerrit Smith, in Peterboro, New York, helped foster her strong anti-slavery sentiments.

At her insistence, when she married abolitionist Henry Stanton, the word "obey" was omitted from the ceremony. Their honeymoon journey was to the great World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840. After the women delegates were denied seats at that convention, Stanton became convinced that women should hold a convention demanding their own rights. This decision was delayed until her move to Seneca Falls, where she was isolated and increasingly exhausted by a growing family. Finally in July, 1848, she met with Lucretia Mott and three other Quaker women in nearby Waterloo, New York. Together they issued the call for the first woman's rights convention.

Stanton drafted the Seneca Falls Convention's Declaration of Sentiments, including the historic words "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal," She continued to argue forcefully for the ballot, a radical demand opposed by her husband and even Mrs. Mott. Soon thereafter, she met Susan B. Anthony and they formed what would be a lifelong partnership devoted to the cause. Among their earliest targets were laws that discriminated against married women, denying them the right to hold property, or wages, or guardianship of their children.

A prolific author whose works included *Solitude of Self* and *The Woman's Bible*, Stanton once wrote that "The prolonged slavery of woman is the darkest page in human history."

Judith L. Pipher

- Year Honored: 2007
- Life: 1940 - 2022
- Born In: Canada
- Achievements: Education, Science
- Educated In: New York
- Schools Attended: University of Toronto, Cornell University
- Worked In: New York



Photo credit: National Women's Hall of Fame

Dr. Judith L. Pipher, an infrared astronomer and Seneca Falls resident, had a career that people at the first women's rights convention, held in Seneca Falls in 1848, could not even imagine. Her work as an astrophysicist at two acclaimed universities, Cornell University and the University of Rochester, was a significant first among women's achievements.

Dr. Pipher, a native of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, graduated from the University of Toronto where she majored in astronomy. After graduation, she moved to the Finger Lakes region of New York State, and began graduate study at Cornell University in Ithaca. Along with her part-time study, she taught science classes at the high school and college level. Her doctoral study led her to research in the new field of infrared and submillimeter astronomy. She became the first woman to pursue this brand new research into ultra sensitive light detection of celestial bodies.

She received her Ph.D. from Cornell in 1971 and then joined the faculty of the Physics and Astronomy Department at the University of Rochester, where she became the founder of a group of observational infrared astronomers. For the next 31 years she taught full time at the University of Rochester and continued her astronomy research, which included a highly successful and frequently initiated partnership between academic and industrial research groups.

As one of the first US astronomers to turn an infrared array camera to the skies, she and her colleagues in 1983 were able to take the first telescopic infrared pictures of starburst galaxies. After her retirement as a full-time professor in 2002, the same year she received the Susan B. Anthony Lifetime Achievement Award, her involvement in infrared technology continued. In 2003 the NASA Spitzer Space Telescope was launched. Dr. Pipher helped design aspects of this telescope which features infrared detector arrays. It is being used to study the distant universe, and clusters of forming stars and brown dwarfs, huge planet-like objects.

Dr. Pipher was a member of numerous astronomical organizations and the author of more than 200 scientific articles and papers. She had chaired or served on a number of national committees that determined astrophysics funding for NASA and the National Science Foundation.

Harriet Tubman

- Year Honored: 1973
- Lived: March 1820 - March 10, 1913
- Born In: Maryland
- Died In: New York
- Achievements: Humanities
- Worked In: Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, South Carolina, Virginia



Born a slave on the eastern shore of Maryland, she fled north to freedom. There she joined the secret network of free Blacks and white sympathizers who helped runaways - the "underground railroad." She became a 'conductor' who risked her life to lead her people to freedom.

Tubman returned time after time to her native Maryland, bringing out her relatives and as many as 300 other slaves. The shadowy figure of the conductor "Moses" became so feared that a huge reward was put on "his" head, for slaveowners did not at first believe a woman capable of such daring. Cool, resourceful, skilled in the use of disguise and diversions, she is said to have carried a pistol, telling the faint-hearted they must go on or die. Apparently only illness prevented Harriet Tubman from joining John Brown in the raid on Harper's Ferry.

When the Civil War began, she worked among the slaves who fled their masters and flocked to Union lines. She organized many of them into spy and scout networks that operated behind Confederate lines from bases on islands off the coast of the Carolinas. After the war she devoted herself to caring for orphaned and invalid Blacks, and worked to promote the establishment of freedmen's schools in the South.



Photo credits: Wikipedia

Juliette Gordon Low

- Year Honored: 1979
- Birth: 1860 - Death: 1927
- Born In: Savannah, Georgia
- Achievements: Humanities
- Educated In: Virginia, New Jersey, New York
- Schools Attended: Virginia Female Institute, Stuart Hall, Edge Hill, Mesdemoiselles Charbonniers
- Worked In: Georgia, District of Columbia, Illinois, England, Scotland



Photo credit: National Women's Hall of Fame

An educator and humanitarian, Juliette Gordon Low made history as the founder of the Girl Scouts of the USA, the largest organization for girls in the world. Born in Savannah, Georgia in 1860, Low earned the nickname “Daisy” at an early age and quickly became known for her stubborn but charismatic spirit. She attended private schools in Virginia and New York. In her youth, Low developed a passion for the arts and often painted, performed plays, sketched and wrote poetry.

Following her education, Low traveled throughout the United States and Europe. She met and married a wealthy Englishman, William Mackay Low (1886); however, the couple's marriage quickly fell apart and the Lows were separated at the time of William's death in 1905. In 1911, while in England, Low began a close friendship with Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Low quickly became interested in the Girl Guides program, believing that girls should be given the opportunity to develop physically, mentally and spiritually outside of isolated home environments. She returned to Georgia and on March 12, 1912, held a meeting to register eighteen girls as members of the American Girl Guides. In 1913, the name of the organization was changed to the Girl Scouts, and in 1915, the Girl Scouts of the USA was incorporated. Low served as the organization's first president and gave freely of her own money in the early years.

Having suffered from the improper treatment of an ear infection in her youth and from a punctured eardrum in her twenties, as an adult, Low was completely deaf in one ear and nearly deaf in the other. She was known to exaggerate her deafness when she pretended not to hear friends who tried to beg off commitments to work for the Girl Scouts. When attending a fashionable luncheon, she would trim her hat with carrots and parsley, exclaiming to guests, “Oh is my trimming sad? I can't afford to have this hat done over – I have to save all my money for my Girl Scouts. You know about the Scouts, don't you?” Today, there are more than 3 million girl and adult members of the Girl Scouts of the USA.

Elizabeth Blackwell

- Year Honored: 1973
- Lived: 1821 - 1910
- Born In: England
- Achievements: Science
- Educated In: New York
- Schools Attended: Geneva College (Hobart & William Smith Colleges)
- Worked In: Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York



Elizabeth Blackwell, born in Britain, was the first woman awarded the M.D. degree. Many nineteenth-century physicians, including a few women, practiced without a degree, but Elizabeth Blackwell wished to attain full professional status. She was rejected by all the major medical schools in the nation because of her sex. Her application to Geneva Medical School (now Hobart & William Smith Colleges in Geneva, New York) was referred to the student body. They accepted with great hilarity in the belief that it was a spoof perpetrated by a rival school. Working with quiet determination, she turned aside the hostility of the professors, students, and townspeople. She earned her medical degree in 1849.

Blackwell completed her medical education in Europe, but faced additional difficulties in setting up her practice when she returned to New York. Barred from city hospitals, she founded her own infirmary. Eventually she founded a Women's Medical College to train other women physicians. Blackwell's educational standards were higher than the all-male medical schools. Her courses emphasized the importance of proper sanitation and hygiene to prevent diseases. She later returned to Britain and spent the rest of her life there, working to expand medical opportunities for women as she had in America.

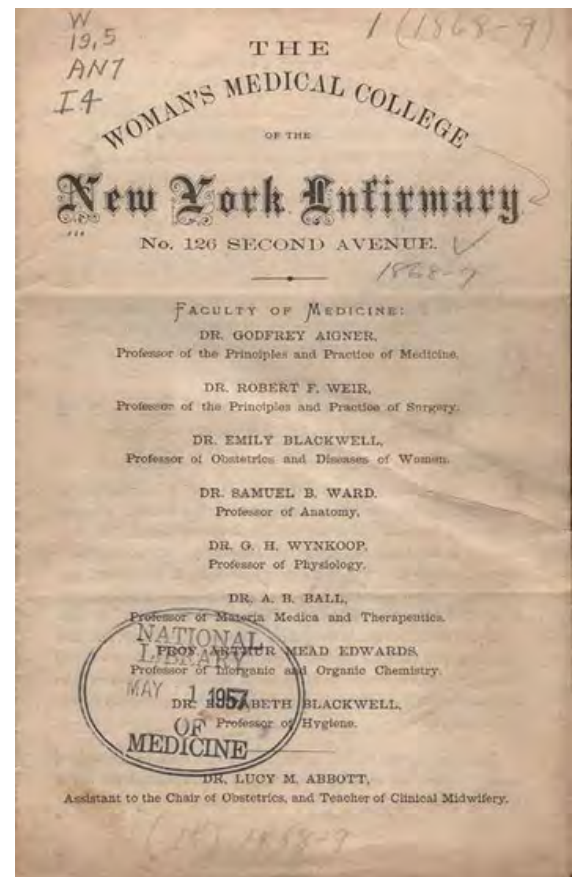


Photo credits: Wikipedia

Ruth Colvin

- Year Honored: 1993
- Born: 1916
- Born In: Illinois
- Achievements: Education
- Educated In: Illinois, New York
- Schools Attended: Thornton Junior College, Moser Business College, Northwestern University, Syracuse University
- Worked In: New York, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea, Zambia, Guatemala, Pakistan, Somalia, China



Ruth Johnson Colvin saw a problem - pervasive adult illiteracy - and used formidable organizing skills and tenacity to help solve it through the creation of Literacy Volunteers of America, Inc.

Colvin learned the scope of illiteracy in 1962 when she discovered that more than 11,000 people in the upstate New York county where she lived could not read. Her life was transformed as she undertook the necessary training needed to help correct the situation.



Photo credits: Wikipedia

She determined that traditional classroom methods would not work and instead focused on the development of community networks in which a climate was created that empowered adult learners in new ways. The organization developed tutor training programs, special materials, community support components and a model that involves people from all walks of life in a community. Former dropouts became tutors, as did bank presidents, educators and many others. In 2002, Literacy Volunteers of America, Inc. merged with Laubach Literacy International to form ProLiteracy. Of her sometimes daunting work, Colvin has said, "If you believe in your idea, you go from there. If you do it with love, it will work out."

During her more than over four decades of literacy work, Colvin has published nine books, and visited or worked in more than sixty countries. In 2006, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in Education from President George W. Bush.

More than 400,000 learned to read through Literacy Volunteers of America programs, in more than 460 locations operating in 40 states. Colvin continues to travel internationally to share her knowledge, exemplifying the power of one individual to change the world for the better.

Karen DeCrow

- Year Honored: 2009
- Life: 1937 - 2014
- Born In: Illinois
- Achievements: Government, Humanities
- Educated In: Illinois, New York
- Schools Attended: Chicago Public Schools, Syracuse University College of Law, S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communications, Syracuse University, Medill School Northwestern University
- Worked In: Illinois, District of Columbia, New York



Photo credit: National Women's Hall of Fame

A nationally recognized attorney, author and activist, Karen DeCrow was one of the most celebrated leaders of the women's movement. Born in Chicago, and educated in its public school system, Karen DeCrow earned her bachelor's degree from Northwestern University, Medill School of Journalism, in 1959. Her literary career began after graduation, and she spent ten years as a writer and editor. During that time she also became active in the women's movement. 1967 saw Karen ascend to the presidency of the Syracuse, New York chapter of the National Organization for Women (NOW). From 1968 to 1974, she also served as a member of the National Board of Directors of NOW. In 1974, she was elected National President of NOW, serving in that capacity for two terms. During DeCrow's tenure as President of NOW, the organization embarked on important initiatives including achieving non-governmental status with the United Nations, supporting the first ordination of eleven Episcopal women, persuading the federal government to include sex discrimination in the Fair Housing Law, and instituting highly publicized and successful discrimination actions against Sears and AT&T. She was the last President of NOW to serve without pay or an office.

In 1969, DeCrow returned to college at Syracuse University, College of Law, graduating as the only female in the class of 1972. She had devoted her legal career to cases promoting gender equality, eliminating age discrimination and protecting civil liberties. DeCrow campaigned tirelessly for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). During the 1970s and 1980s, she traveled throughout the United States (often at her own expense) to debate anti-feminist author, Phyllis Schlafly, on the ERA. She wrote numerous books and articles and was recognized as a noted lecturer worldwide for her expertise on topics including law, feminism, politics, civil rights, parental rights and the ERA. In 1970, she served as National Coordinator of the Women's Strike. In 1974, Time magazine named her as part of the 200 Future Leaders of America. In 1988, she co-founded World Women Watch.



Cut apart the squares below. Match the woman with the city and accomplishment they are associated with. Look for hints in their stories above to find the answers. Their city may be where they were born, where they lived, or where they made a significant difference to the community.

Juliette Low	Savannah	Girl Scouts	Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Harriet Tubman	Auburn	Underground Railroad	Eileen Collins
Ruth Colvin	Syracuse	Literacy Volunteers of America	Seneca Falls
Elizabeth Blackwell	Geneva	First Medical Degree	Elmira
Judith Pipher	Seneca Falls	Astronomer	Women's Rights
Karen DeCrow	Syracuse	National Organization for Women	Discovery Shuttle Pilot



Woman

Juliette Low

Harriet Tubman

Ruth Colvin

Elizabeth
Blackwell

Judith Pipher

Karen DeCrow

Elizabeth Cady
Stanton

Eileen Collins



City

Savannah

Auburn

Syracuse

Geneva

Seneca Falls

Syracuse

Seneca Falls

Elmira



Accomplishment

Girl Scouts

Underground
Railroad

Literacy Volunteers
of America

First Medical Degree

Astronomer

National
Organization for
Women

Women's Rights

Discovery Shuttle
Pilot

Oral History & Interviews

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

Getting Ready

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 video, audio or both. Consider taking photographs to go along with the interview.

5. Arrange time, date and interview place.

Pick a comfortable, quiet place. Try to pick a place without a lot of background noise like pets, children, street noise, etc.



Did you know?

Tape cassettes were used to record interviews before audio and video because a digital medium. Tape is NOT a permanent record though since it would eventually deteriorate. Sometimes a transcription (written copy) of the interview, and photographs, would be stored with the tapes.

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/chargers are good to have for backup.

2. Labels!

Always label/name your files, no matter the format. Nothing is more distressing than accidentally erasing or deleting an important interview.

3. Arrive on time.

Leave time to get yourself prepared at the interview location. Don't make the interviewee wait.

4. Do on-site testing.

Do a test recording, and play-back, to make sure everything works.

5. Identify recordings.

Put an introduction on your audio or video recording before the interview. State your name, date, location of interview, and name of who's being interviewed.

6. Listen.

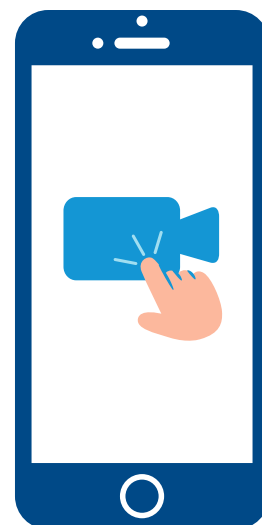
An interview is a very lop-sided conversation. Let the person you're interviewing be the star. DON'T INTERRUPT. Sometimes people pause to get their thoughts together, so give them a chance to continue. Rather than "uh-huhing" during the interview, nod your head up and down occasionally to show you are 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 cannot use quotes from the interview!

After Interview

1. Send a thank you note!

You spent a lot of time with the interviewee. Let them know you appreciate their time.

2. Make an index of your recording.

Starting at the beginning of your recording, make a list of topics discussed and note where they are on the recording. This will make segments easier to find in the future.

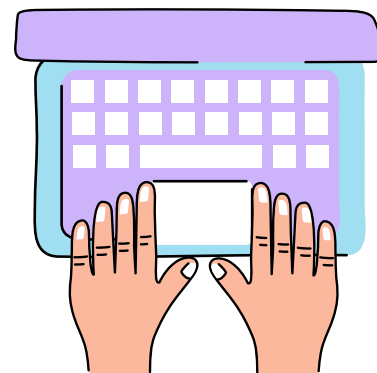
3. Transcribe the interview if possible.

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. The interviewee's word choice (including his/her grammar) and speech patterns should be accurately represented (With the exception of ers, ums, and false starts/stutters, which can be omitted).
- 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.

4. Let your interviewee watch/listen to the recording.

They may want see the finished product, or may not. Be sure to ask!



Did you know?

Transcribing can be a great way to ensure there is a copy of an interview. Whether you keep a digital copy of the transcription, or a printed one, it can be a back up if the recording accidentally gets deleted or the file gets corrupted.

What to Do With Your Final Product

If your interviews are Girl Scout related, consider sharing your oral histories with the Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways History and Archive Committee by emailing the story and release to info@gsnypenn.org. 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.

Interview Worksheet

Use this worksheet to help decide what questions you should ask the interviewee and how to share their memories.

- Interview someone who was a Girl Scout at least 25 years ago, and consider inviting her to tea.
- Record her memories and share them with others.
- Presentation ideas include drawing a picture, making a comic, etc.

Here are some questions to ask:

- What was one of your favorite memories in Girl Scouting?
- Do you have a special memory of your Girl Scout leader?
- Tell me about a Girl Scouting experience that had a big impact on your life.
- Was there an important leadership lesson that you learned through Girl Scouting?
- What is your favorite Girl Scout Cookie?
 - How much were cookies when you sold them?
 - Did you sell door-to-door?

Write any additional questions you'd like to ask on the lines below.

Oral History Interview Release Form

Interviewee Name: _____

Interviewee Email: _____

Interviewer Name: _____

Interviewer Email: _____

I hereby grant Girl Scouts on NYPENN Pathways and its authorized agents the following rights and permissions with respect to all materials originating from the oral history interview, including, without limitation, photographs, films, or voice recordings, transcriptions, and biographical information of me, or of materials owned by me (collectively hereinafter the “Materials”):

1. To use, reproduce, edit, publish, and re-publish the Materials for any educational purpose, including, without limitation, web publication, broadcast, illustration, instruction, publicity, marketing, or training;
2. To copyright the Materials under GSNYPENN’s name or any other name designated by Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways and
3. To use my name and likeness in connection with the Materials at Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways’ discretion.

I hereby waive any right to inspect or approve the finished product or anything that may be used in connection with the Materials and any right that I may have to control the use to which said product or Materials may be applied.

In this Release, “Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways” means Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways, all past and present directors, trustees, officers, employees, agents, insurers, attorneys, and any other party associated with Girl Scouts of NYPENN Pathways. I acknowledge that this Release shall be binding upon me, my heirs, executors, administrators, trustees, personal representatives, successors, and assigns.

I certify that I have read and understand this Release, and I freely sign it, acknowledging the significance and consequences of doing so. I also acknowledge that I have had all my questions answered to my satisfaction regarding the Materials and this Release.

By signing this Release, I assert that I am at least 18 years of age. If I am not yet 18 years of age, I understand that my parent or legal guardian must also sign before I may provide the Materials.

Signature of Interviewee: _____

Date: _____

Girl Scout Uniforms Through the Ages

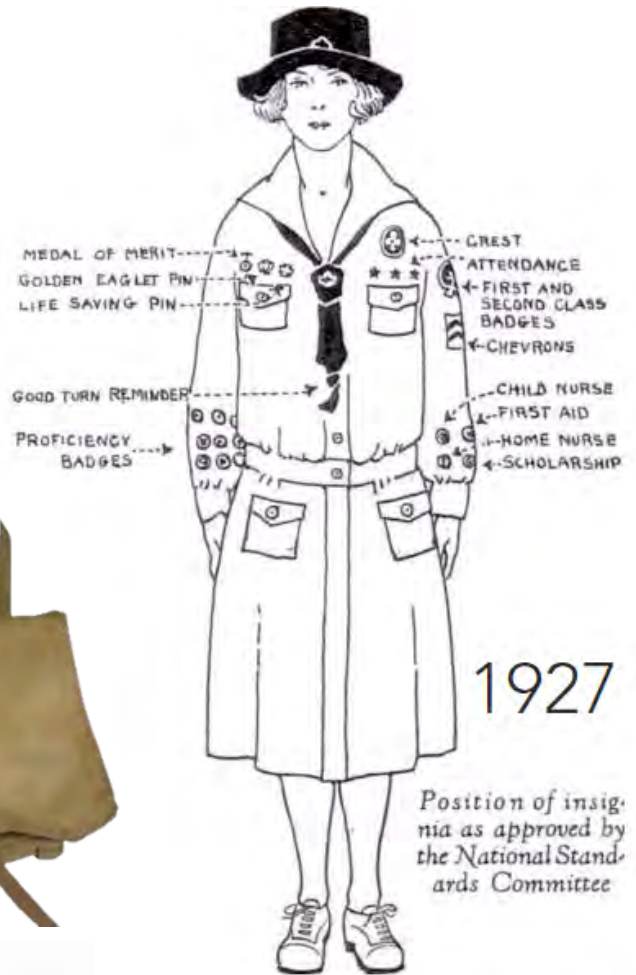
Girl Scout uniforms are constantly evolving. Compare the uniforms from the past to the uniforms of today.

Girl Scout Khaki Uniform 1914-1928



Khaki "long coat" (one piece dress) with epaulets on shoulder, patch pockets, and "GS" collar squares.

Haversack



GIRL SCOUTS BELTS



This belt is made of strong, durable leather in its natural color with attractive nickel plated buckle. It is fitted with rings at either side to which are attached snap hooks for use in carrying small articles when on a hike. Every Girl Scout will appreciate a belt of this kind. Price.....1.50



Armband for Girl Scouts who couldn't afford the whole uniform. This one has a Red Rose Troop crest in the center.

Girl Scout Uniforms 1928-1940



Teen Age/Intermediate
Girl Scout Uniform,
1935-1940



Mariner's Uniform



Brownie Uniform,
1927-1936

Mounted
Troop Uniform



Official Hat



Armband for Girl Scouts
who couldn't afford the
whole uniform.

**Announcing
the Official Shoe
for Girl Scouts**

These Cantilever shoes pictured above have been officially approved for Girl Scouts. It is an excellent shoe for fine health and hard usage.

This shoe is built over the famous Cantilever last, which are scientifically designed to protect the feet and strengthen the arches. It is unusual and thus eliminates the danger of blisters and infections from cracked leathers.

It is made of brown alligator running upper, "Gold Line" Spectra sole and rubber heel. This combination makes the shoe soft and pliable as in broken moccasins, and extremely durable.

CANTILEVER SHOES
OFFICIAL
FOR GIRL SCOUTS



Mounted Troop image from 1931 GS catalog.

Girl Scout Uniforms 1939-1948

Intermediate Girl Scout
Uniform, 1945-1948



Senior Girl Scout
Uniform 1943



Senior Service Scout Armband



Senior Service Scout Hat

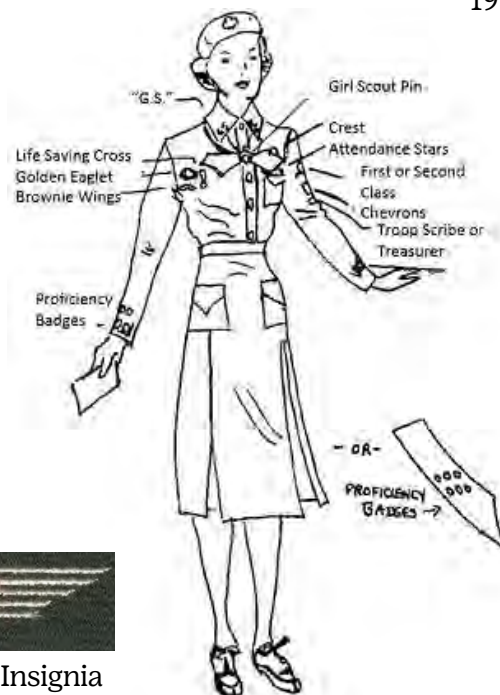


Identification Strip

Mariner Scout
Uniform with the
Senior Service
Scout hat
1934-1940



Badge
Sash



Wing Girl Scout Insignia

Girl Scout Uniforms 1950-1960



Senior Girl Scout Uniform, 1948-1960



Mariner Scout Uniform options



Sea-going Basque Shirt of pure white, fine quality combed cotton, with nautical design in royal blue and gold. So easy to wash and press. Small, medium and large sizes.

8-276...1.25



1952

Girl Scout Hospital Aide Uniform with the Senior Service Scout patch.

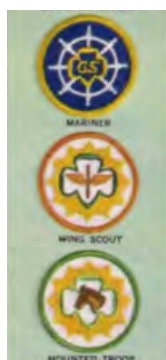


Trim royal blue Slacks with side stripes of white are perfect on land or sea. Deep pocket and side zipper. Sanforized, vat dyed cotton suiting. Sizes 10-20. 8-123...4.50 (The shorts and slacks match the official Mariner uniform.)



Adult Girl Scout Uniform 1953-1956

Senior Girl Scout Interest Patches



GSUSA Identification



Identification Strip

Girl Scout Uniforms 1960-1970

Senior Girl Scout Uniform, 1963-1971



Adult Girl Scout Uniform, 1962-1967



GSUSA Identification
1963-1980



Council Identification
Strip 1957-1979



Senior Girl Scout Camp Uniform, 1969



Girl Scout Juniors 1963

Girl Scout Uniforms 1970-1980



Adult Girl
Scout Uniform,
1968-1975

Adult Leader,
Senior, Cadette,
Junior and
Brownie Scout
1978



Girl Scout Juniors 1971



Girl Scout Senior
1971



Girl Scout Cadette 1973



Trefoil Scarf 1979



GSUSA Identification
1971-1980

Girl Scout Brownies 1971



Girl Scout Uniforms 1980-1990

Girl Scout Uniform Catalog 1980



Girl Scout Senior 1981



Various levels of Girl Scouts in Uniform 1980



GSUSA Identification 1980-2013

Council Identification 1980-2013



The Daisy level started in 1984. This is the very first uniform.



Girl Scout Uniforms 1990-2000

Junior Girl Scout 1990



Daisy (1993), Cadette & Senior (1995) Girl Scout Uniforms, GS Catalog



Daisy Pin 1993



Brownie Cap 1990



Brownie Uniform, GS Catalog 1993



Casual Girl Scout Clothing 1995

Brownie Uniform 1996



Girl Scout Uniforms 2000-2010

Junior, Cadette/Senior, and Brownie Girl Scout Uniforms, GS Catalog 2001



Daisy Uniform,
GS Catalog
2007



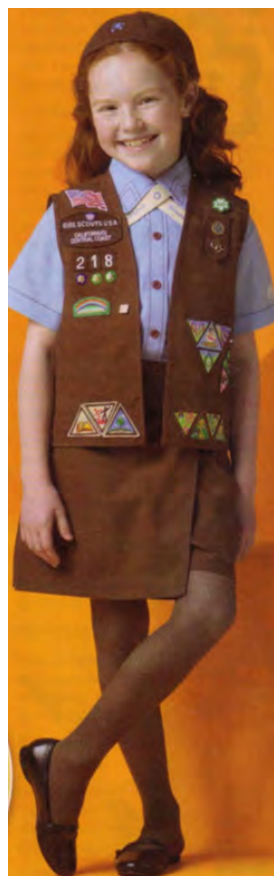
Insignia 2007

Daisy Hat 2010



Girl Scout Uniforms 2011-2021

Junior, Cadette, Brownie, and Daisy Girl Scout Uniforms, GS Catalog



Council Identification 2014

Girl Scout
Pin
2011-2021



Cadette, Senior, and Ambassador Scarf & Sash 2017



**Official Girl Scout
Profiles Scarf Slide**
Imported. 12203



**Official Cadette, Senior
and Ambassador Scarf**
Imported. 05530



**Official Cadette, Senior &
Ambassador Khaki Sash**
Regular Length: 70½". 05150
Extra-Long Length: 75". 05160



100th Anniversary Pin
and Scarf 2011



Girl Scout Uniforms 2022-Present



Brownie Uniform

Brownie Scarf



Brownie Hats



Daisy Scarf



Daisy Uniform



Cadette, Senior, and Ambassador Uniforms



Official Cadette, Senior, Ambassador Uniform Vest
 Certified Repreve® recycled polyester (40%), polyester (40%) and cotton (20%).
 Made in USA.
 Teen Sizes: S, M, L, XL, 2X, 3X, 4X.
 0625 \$30.00

Girl Scout Pin



Official Cadette, Senior, Ambassador Cargo Vest
 Polyester (96%) and spandex (4%) woven twill. Imported.
 Teen Sizes: S, M, L, XL, 2X, 3X, 4X.
 0619 \$38.00



Junior Uniform



Official Cadette, Senior, Ambassador Pocket Sash
 Polyester (96%) and spandex (4%) woven twill. Imported.
 Regular Length: 59".



Daisy Hair Accessories and Hat



Daisy Bow Set
 Polyester grosgrain ribbon. Metal charm.
 11710 \$10.00



Daisy Scrunchie Set
 Recycled polyester satin.
 11709 \$10.00



Scrapbooks & Time Capsules

Create a scrapbook or time capsule to preserve your own Girl Scout history.



- Imagine you are the first Girl Scout selected to start a troop on a space station. Because the spaceship and space station are so small you can only take 10 things that are typical and represent the Girls Scouts on Earth. What would you take with you and why?
- Start a scrapbook with information about your time in Girl Scouts. When you joined, your troop number, your leader's name, where your troop meets, troop trips, events you have attended, activities you have done, awards and recognition you've earned, etc.
- Draw a picture of a special Girl Scout memory you have. Put all your troop's drawings together in a notebook or folder
- Start a troop photo album with pictures of events your troop attends or activities you have done. Be sure to identify who, where, and when.
- Make a video of a special Girl Scout event or your troop meeting.
- Make a Girl Scout time capsule. Write down things you want to remember, add pictures or drawings, and even small objects. Seal it up and wait to open it when you become an adult Girl Scout.
- Add to your Service Unit Scrapbook. If your Service Unit hasn't started one yet, create one that can be shared for years to come.



Photo credits: GSUSA Archives
 ABOVE 1950s Brownie group
 BELOW 1960s Leaders with a time capsule



Imagine you are the first Girl Scout selected to start a troop on a space station. Because the spaceship and space station are so small you can only take 10 things that are typical and represent the Girls Scouts on Earth.

What 10 things would you take with you and why?

- 1 _____

- 2 _____

- 3 _____

- 4 _____

- 5 _____

- 6 _____

- 7 _____

- 8 _____

- 9 _____

- 10 _____

Fill out this About Me page and put it in the time capsule/scrapbook.

About Me

Name/Grade/Level

Troop
Number:

Service Unit
Name & Number:

How much are troop and
membership dues?

Favorite
cookie?

Cost of cookies?

Favorite badge?
How do you earn it?

Leader's name?
Favorite thing
about them?

Best thing about
troop meetings?

Favorite
activity or event?

How does your troop make the world a better place?

What do you want to tell future Girl Scouts?



Service Centers & Careers

Explore GSNYPENN's Service Centers and council footprint on the map. Two of the Service Centers have Girl Scout Stores where you can buy apparel, badges and other supplies. The council covers 24 counties in New York and two in northern Pennsylvania.

To schedule a tour of a service center fill out this form!



Syracuse*
960 James St., Floor 2
Syracuse, NY 13203

Horseheads*
226 Colonial Dr.
Horseheads, NY 14845

Maine
2626 State Route 26
Maine, NY 13802

Maine Mailing Address:
PO Box 279
Maine, NY 13802

Seneca Falls
12 N. Park St.
Seneca Falls, NY 13148

New Hartford
210 Old Campion Rd., Suite 1
New Hartford, NY 13413

Watertown
146 Arsenal St., Suite 10
Watertown, NY 13601

*Includes a full service Girl Scout Store.



Research what careers are part of Girl Scouting
at the local, national and international levels!



Local

Girl Scouts of NYPENN
Pathways (GSNYPENN)



Staff Directory
GSNYPENN



Careers at
GSNYPENN

National

Girl Scouts of the United
States of America (GSUSA)



Executive Team
at GSUSA



Job Listings
at GSUSA

International

World Association of Girl
Guides and Girl Scouts
(WAGGGS)



Western Hemisphere
Regional Committee
and Staff



What We Do -Jobs
and Volunteering

International Girl Scouts

Here are the four steps to earn your World Thinking Day award. You can learn more by visiting GSUSA and WAGGGS.

1. Explore World Thinking Day
2. Experience World Thinking Day with purpose
3. Investigate this year's World Thinking Day theme
4. Share what you learned and commit to a better future



GSUSA

Part 1: A Special Day - In 1926, Girl Scouts and Girl Guides from around the world met in the United States and created a special day where we can all think of one another and express thanks for our community of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides from around the world. They called it Thinking Day. They chose February 22 because it was the birthday of both Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts, and his wife Olave Baden-Powell, who founded the Girl Guides.

Part 2: A Birthday Gift - In 1932, at the 7th World Conference in Buczek, Poland, it was pointed out that since a birthday often involves presents, it would be a good idea to offer gifts on Thinking Day to support Girl Scouts and Girl Guides around the world. Olave Baden-Powell wrote a letter asking Girl Scouts and Girl Guides to “send a penny with their thoughts” on Thinking Day.

Part 3: World Thinking Day - In 1999, at the 30th World Conference in Dublin, Ireland, Thinking Day changed to World Thinking Day as a better name to show our connection with Girl Scouts and Girl Guides around the globe.

Part 4: Coming Together - Each year, World Thinking Day focuses on a theme where the whole community of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides around the globe works together to find ways to help.

Though you cannot visit sister Guides in France or Finland, in Austria or Australia, in Italy or Iceland, Canada or Chile, Ghana or Guatemala, USA, or U.A.R., you can reach out to them there in your MIND. And in this unseen, spiritual way you can give them your uplifting sympathy and friendship. Thus do we Guides, of all kinds and of all ages and of all nations, go with the highest and the best towards the spreading of true peace and goodwill on earth.

— Window on my heart (1983), Lady Baden-Powell and Mary Drewery, p. 182



WAGGGS

Tea Party

People all over the world have been enjoying tea for well over 3,000 years, and formal British-style tea parties have been taking place since at least the 1600's! So, sit down, pour yourself a cup of tea, and let's chat about tea parties (this document pertains to British-style parties.)



Choose your time.

Traditionally, a tea party is held anytime in the afternoon, either late noon (11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.) or afternoon (3:00 to 4:00 p.m.). Anytime is good for a tea party! A small family tea party is even okay late at night after dinner.



Invite your guests.

You can send handwritten invitations 2 weeks in advance, or simply call them on the phone or send an email to your guests. Try to keep the guest list to around 8 people. Tea parties are supposed to be cozy, so the tea party host can easily mingle with each of special guest, so only invite your closest friends or relatives.



Obtain tea party supplies.

You will definitely need a tea pot, cups and saucers in order to serve tea to each of your guests. Buy a tea strainer and use a small dish to collect used tea leaves. You can also serve a pitcher of milk, lemon slices, honey and sugar. Make sure you have enough small plates, napkins and utensils if you are serving food.



Buy tea.

There are many different kinds of tea that you can serve, but don't feel like you have to serve more than 2 or 3 varieties. Some varieties include black tea, white tea, green tea, oolong tea, and blended teas.



Serve some food.

Look up some tea sandwich, scone and pastry recipes online or in your favorite recipe book. You might want to serve something light, like cucumber sandwiches, but you also want to serve something sweet, like cranberry scones or fruitcake. Tea party food tends to be more sweet than savory, so follow that rule in order to be the perfect tea party host.

Set the tea table.

Cover a large table with a white linen tablecloth. Place the tea at one end of the table and make sure to leave plenty of room for yourself. As the host, you will be serving the guests their tea. Place the lemon, milk, honey and sugar next to the tea, and the rest of the food at the other end of the table.



Dress the part.

Wear nice clothing, similar to what you might wear to church or a casual wedding. Tea parties are casual affairs but don't be afraid to get a bit dressier than you would for a normal gathering with friends.



Get ready to serve tea!

Begin boiling the water and setting out the food about 10 minutes before guests are scheduled to arrive. Take this time to put the tea inside the tea pot. You may use this time while the water is boiling to chat.

When the kettle is whistling, pour the water into the tea pot and take the tea pot to the table. Bring guests to the table and chat, sip tea and eat the delicious food you've prepared.

Tea Etiquette

Holding a Teacup

- For one not to spill the hot liquid onto oneself, the proper way to hold the vessel of a cup with no handle is to place one's thumb at the 6 o'clock position and one's index and middle fingers at the 12 o'clock position, while gently raising one's pinkie up for balance.
- Tea cups with a handle are held by placing one's fingers to the front and back of the handle with one's pinkie up again allowing balance.
- Never wave or hold your tea cup in the air. When not in use, place the tea cup back in the tea saucer.
- If you are at a buffet tea, hold the tea saucer in your lap with your left hand and hold the tea cup in your right hand. When not in use, place the tea cup back in the tea saucer and hold it in your lap. The only time a saucer is raised together with the teacup is when one is at a standing reception.

Pinkies Up

- Originally, all porcelain teacups were made in China, starting around 620 A.D. These small cups had no handles. For one not to spill the hot liquid onto oneself, the proper way to hold the vessel was to place one's thumb at the 6 o'clock position and one's index and middle fingers at the 12 o'clock position, while gently raising one's pinkie up for balance.
- Pinkie up doesn't mean straight up in the air, but slightly tilted. It is not an affectation, but a graceful way to avoid spills. Never loop your fingers through the handle, nor grasp the vessel bowl with the palm of your hand.



Serving Tea

- Milk is served with tea, not cream. Cream is too heavy and masks the taste of the tea. Although some pour their milk in the cup first, it is probably better to pour the milk in the tea after it is in the cup in order to get the correct amount.
- Remove the tea bag from the cup and place it on a side saucer or in a slop bowl. Do not use the string to wrap around or squeeze the tea bag.
- When serving lemon with tea, lemon slices are preferable, not wedges. Either provide a small fork or lemon fork for your guests, or have the tea server can neatly place a slice in the tea cup after the tea has been poured. Be sure never to add lemon with milk since the lemon's citric acid will cause the proteins in the milk to curdle.



Using Teaspoons

- Do not stir your tea, with your teaspoon, in sweeping circular motions.
- Place your tea spoon at the 6 o'clock position and softly fold the liquid towards the 12 o'clock position two or three times.
- Either place the iced teaspoon on the side of another plate or ask the server or hostess to remove the spoon from the table. Never leave the spoon in the glass especially when actually drinking your tea.

Drinking Tea

- Do not use your tea to wash down food. Sip, don't slurp, your tea and swallow before eating.



How to Fold a Napkin for a Table Setting

- Start with a clean square cloth napkin for the best folding results. Paper napkins will also work with many of these folds.
- Think about the mood your folded napkin can help to set. A floral fold can give a springtime vibe, while a standing pyramid can provide extra elegance.
- Look for video tutorials on our YouTube playlist.

Rectangle Fold - Easy but classy.

1. Fold the top half of a square napkin down to completely cover the bottom half. This makes a rectangle.
2. Fold the left half of the napkin over to cover the right half. Now you have a square again.
3. Fold the right half of the napkin over to cover the left half. This little rectangle is your finished product!
4. Set the napkin on the plate (or to the left of the plate) with the fold facing to the right. If you want to set the napkin on the right side of the plate, turn the napkin so the fold is facing the plate.



Goblet Fan - Popular choice for fancy and casual dinners.

1. Fold the top half of a square napkin down to completely cover the bottom half. This makes a rectangle.
2. Pleat the napkin like an accordion, working from left to right. Fold over about 1 inch of the napkin from the left edge, then fold the next 1 inch under the napkin, and so on all the way across.
3. Slide one end of the napkin into a wine or water glass and fan it out at the top. Keep the napkin scrunched together and slide it into the top of the glass. Make minor adjustments by hand to make it look like the napkin is flowering out the top of the goblet.



Silverware Roll - Practical and common in restaurants.

1. Fold the top left corner of a square napkin down to the bottom right corner, creating a right triangle.
2. Rotate the triangle so that the longest side is at the bottom. Lay the silverware on the center bottom of the napkin, running parallel to the longest side of the triangle.
3. Fold in the left and then right corners of the triangle so that they cover the silverware.
4. Starting at the bottom, tightly roll up the napkin all the way to the pointed top, neatly securing the silverware inside.



Silverware Pouch - Easy to do and very functional.

1. Fold the top half of a square napkin down to completely cover the bottom half. This makes a rectangle.
2. Flip the napkin over so the “open” corner (where you can separate the layers of fabric) is at the top left.
3. Fold the top layer of fabric down from the left corner to the right corner.
4. Flip the napkin over again so the open corner is at the top right.
5. Fold 1/3 of the fabric on the right edge over to the middle of the napkin.
6. Bring the left 1/3 over the center so the folded sides overlap. You’ll now have a thin, vertically-oriented rectangle.
7. Flip the napkin over and insert your silverware into the pouch. The opening of the pouch will be a diagonal slit in the middle of the rectangle.



Bow Tie

1. Fold over the top and bottom parts of a square napkin so that they meet in the middle. You’ll end up with a rectangle with a horizontal line running across its middle.
2. Fold in the left and right sides so they meet in the middle, creating a smaller square.
3. Flip the napkin over. Use your thumb and first two fingers to pinch together the napkin from the top and bottom. You’ll see the bow tie (or butterfly) shape now!
4. Secure the middle with a napkin ring or a strip of fabric. Slip the napkin ring over one side of the napkin and into the middle. Or, wrap a strip of fabric around the pinched-together area and tack it in place with a small dab of hot glue.



Formal Pyramid - Classy and Traditional

1. Grab the top left corner of a square napkin and fold it down to the bottom right corner. You’ll have a triangle with a 90-degree angle at the bottom right.
2. Rotate the napkin so the longest side of the triangle (opposite the right angle) is at the top, running horizontally.
3. Fold the right-side corner of the triangle down to meet the bottom corner.
4. Bring the left corner down the same way to make a diamond shape. There will be a vertical slit in the middle of the diamond.
5. Flip the napkin over and fold the top corner down to meet the bottom corner. You’ll now have a triangle once again!
6. Fold the right-side corner over to meet the left side corner. Now you’ll have a small right triangle with the 90-degree angle at the top right.
7. Stand the napkin up like a tent and place it on a plate. Set the longest side of the triangle down on the plate and gently fluff out the sides of the triangle to create a slight pyramid shape.



Fashion Show and Living Museum

Host a fashion show or living museum to highlight how Girl Scout uniforms have changed over the years.

Living Museum

- **Fashion Trunk:** Borrow the fashion trunk from your local service center. It is filled with uniforms that can be used in your living museum.
- **Select a Uniform or Person:** Each girl should select a uniform from the trunk or can select to portray a person from Girl Scout history. There should not be duplicates as the idea is for everyone to learn something new.
- **Research the Uniform or Person You Chose:** Take some time to research the uniform (what years was it worn? What were Girl Scouts doing during those years) or person (what did this person typically dress like, what were their hobbies, etc).
- **Choose Who Will Be The Photographer:** The photographer is there to capture the moments of history coming to life. These pictures can then be shared with other Girl Scouts to teach them about how uniforms (and Girl Scouts) have changed through the years.
- **Invite Guests:** Decide who will be in your audience – friends, family, fellow Girl Scout sisters?
- **Put On the Show:** Once each girl has prepared her “exhibit” for the museum, it’s time to invite the audience to walk through history. (I’d like to link to a video like this but I’m not sure if this is the best one – good for a place holder.

Fashion Show

- **Fashion Trunk:** Borrow the fashion trunk from your local service center. It is filled with uniforms that can be modeled in your fashion show.
- **Set the Stage:** In order to have a fashion show, there must be a stage.
- **Choose Who Will Model:** When planning your fashion show, you’ll need to have the girls select who will model which uniforms.
- **Choose Who Will Emcee:** The emcee will give a brief description of each uniform along with what level and when it was worn.
- **Choose Who Will Be The Photographer:** The photographer is there to capture the moments the models walk the stage. These pictures can then be shared with other Girl Scouts to teach them about how uniforms have changed through the years.
- **Invite Guests:** Decide who will be in your audience – friends, family, fellow Girl Scout sisters?
- **Put On the Show:** Once the uniforms are ready and the stage is set, it's time to put on the show.

Service

There are many ways Girl Scouts give service to their communities.

- Visit a camp or Service Center within our council. Find out something about its history, and do a service project there to make it a better place.
- Check out the Community Partner page at GSNYPENN.org to find local volunteer opportunities.
- Participate in a National Girl Scout Service Project

Troop

Find a cause your troop is passionate about and research how you can volunteer.

Local

Visit the GSNYPENN Community Partners page to volunteer locally.



Camp

Contact a camp director to do a project there by visiting the GSNYPENN Camp page.



National

Explore projects for you and your troop through GSUSA.



History

Contact the History & Archive Committee to see if there are any current projects to do with them.

Email H&A at info@gsnypenn.org

History and Archive

Historical preservation ensures that future generations will have access to the information.

- Historical preservation ensures that future generations will have access to the information.
- Learn about the preservation of historical memorabilia. What is archival preservation?
- Why is acid-free paper important to archiving?
- How can you preserve your history?
- Contact a local museum or historical society and make arrangements to shadow someone at the museum. Learn the behind-the-scenes workings and share what you learn with others.



Guidelines for starting your own girl scout memorabilia collection.

- 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.
- 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 it.
- 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.
- 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.

Learn more about archiving your collection with the Guide to Collections Care document at Gaylord Archival.





Completing this project was made possible through
the enduring commitment of the following
GSNYPENN History and Archives Committee members:

Diane Bootie
Beverly Crim
Alberta Menickelli
Holly Young
Judi Zeamer
Rita Ernstrom, Chair

Their mission of celebrating and preserving the rich history of our
council is unwavering. Their enthusiasm to present this to our
current and future membership is felt through every page of
this publication.

Thanks to these dedicated volunteers, we can now offer refreshed
Honoring Our Heritage Patch Program materials to further
conserve and share the history of our council.

Girl Scout Promise

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.



Girl Scout Law

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.