

# Order of the Arrow Insignia Guide (OAIG)

## RULES & GUIDELINES

*PROVIDED BY*

**INTERNATIONAL SCOUTING  
COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION, INC.**  
(ISCA)

**scouttrader.org**  
**oainsignia.com**



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01/01/2022

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*These Order of the Arrow (OA) Insignia Rules & Guidelines (OAIG)  
are maintained on ScoutTrader.org*

*OA Insignia Overview & Support Information is also maintained on ScoutTrader.org*

*Lodge and Chapter Catalog Listings and Images are maintained on OAInsignia.com*

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times the Intellectual Property of ISCA.*

- a) Persons involved with the hobby of collecting, trading, buying, and selling OA Insignia may use the identification system, rules and guidelines (as identified herein) to: identify items to facilitate the collecting, trading, buying, and selling of their individual (or consigned) items.*
- b) OA Lodges and Chapters may use the identification system, rules and guidelines (as identified herein) to identify items issued by the lodge (and predecessor lodges) for a lodge listing of items including a listing on their website.*

# Order of the Arrow Insignia Guide (OAIG)

## RULES & GUIDELINES

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*Note:* Refer to the separate document *OA Insignia Guide – Overview & Support Information* for additional information and guidance.

## NOTICE

*While patches and insignia are important parts of the recognition function and uniforming method of Scouting, it is recognized that the collecting of Scout patches is a sub-set of the overall Scouting program enjoyed by only a percentage of Scouts and Scouters.*

*For this reason, the OA Insignia Guide does not wish to interfere with the normal Scouting functions of such things including but not limited to:*

*OA Lodges choosing or not choosing a lodge number, and*

*OA Lodges issuing patches in a specific order to determine how they are listed sequentially.*

*OA Lodges should do what they want, and need to do, and as they wish, independent of any patch collecting ramifications reflected in this OA Insignia Guide.*

*Likewise, lodges should understand that the authors and administrators of The OA Insignia Guide will do as we want, and need to do, and wish to do regarding patch and insignia cataloging for Scouting Collectors, including but not limited to:*

*referring to OA Lodges by a lodge number not necessarily chosen by a lodge, and*

*assigning the sequence order of insignia issues not necessarily the same as the OA Lodge may prefer, and*

*other, as delineated in this OA Insignia Catalog.*

## A. INTRODUCTION

1. The OA Insignia Guide (formerly known as the Blue Book or the Blue Book 2.0) is a catalog of OA Insignia as defined herein.
2. These governing rules and guidelines have been updated/created by the ISCA (International Scouting Collectors Association) OA Insignia Standards Committee with input from collectors. They were initially approved by the ISCA OA Insignia Guide Steering Committee and OA Insignia Guide National Director for ISCA for use by the collecting community as defined herein. It is expected that updates in these rules will be made on an ongoing basis as conditions change. Rights to, and the Intellectual Property of the Blue Book and/or Blue Book 2.0 and the catalog listings that result using these rules and guidelines through agreements and/or prior purchase is owned by ISCA and is maintained for the benefit of the hobby and collectors as delineated in this document.
3. It is expected as these rules and guidelines are implemented, some lodges may experience some changes in their listings, and some will undergo a complete renumbering of many issues and varieties.
4. Key changes from earlier guidelines are as follows:
  - a. How to identify a lodge by its number when more than one lodge may be using the same number and/or to distinguish from a merged lodge and an active lodge with the same number.
  - b. How to identify lodges that choose to not use a “lodge number”.
  - c. How to identify an issue that has used these rules and guidelines, especially if the numbering/IDs for all or even just some of the issues for a lodge have changed (*i.e.*, “S1” under the previous BB methodology vs. “S-1” under the new OAIG method of identification).
  - d. Changes in what constitutes an issue versus a “variety” versus a “variation” and using the MVE (multiple variations exist) designation to designate a variation.

*Note:* It is expected that some Issues will change and will become a variety or MVE and some varieties will become a MVE. We expect that this will result in some patches (and maybe even a lot in some lodges) being eliminated from the new OAIG listing.
  - e. There are some color changes, most notably on how mylar colors are identified.
  - f. Changes in how neckerchiefs with sewn-on patches will be cataloged.
  - g. A change in the way limited runs of patches will be cataloged.
  - h. The inclusion of known and confirmed restrictions.
  - i. Addition of new designations – U for “unknown” or “unverified” and K for those patches which, on the face of them may appear to be OA issues, but are not.
  - j. Adding dimensions for mint patches when known.
  - k. Adding the quantity of patches produced/issued when known.
  - l. Adding the date, a patch was first released when known.
  - m. Adding restrictions when known.

- n. Defining what constitutes a “First Flap” and “First Issue” (for new lodges).
  - o. The formal addition of neckerchiefs and chapter and events issues.
  - p. and the addition of other listings of key collectible items that would appeal to a significant number of lodge collectors but do not fall into the formal categories.
5. These rules are maintained by ISCA and a copy is posted on the ISCA website (ScoutTrader.org).
6. OA Insignia items cataloged using the criteria established by the *Rules and Guidelines* are maintained by assigned volunteer editors as part of an ISCA Editors Committee following the Editors Procedures for standardization. These Editors Procedures are also posted on the ISCA website (ScoutTrader.org). The items cataloged using these procedures are posted on the OAInsignia.com website.
7. Use of these rules and guidelines and what can be expected:
- a. Implementation of these rules to the existing database of lodge issues is dependent upon volunteer lodge editors.
  - b. Lodge editors will be approved by the editor structure in place and once informed on these procedures and the on-line catalog process for making additions and changes to the database, they will be given access privileges. Editors will be listed individually on each lodges page for which they are an Editor within the OAInsignia.com website.
  - c. Lodges that do not have a volunteer editor in place will not be changed until one is found and approved.
  - d. It is also noted that a multi-level approval process with the initial assignment started by the lodge editor with review and approval by Area, Regional, and National Editors will be in place as needed. In part this is to assure consistency across lodges and to catch any potential gamesmanship that might happen.
  - e. Once additions of new items are cataloged and changes are made, others will have an opportunity to challenge an item’s catalog listing. If differences are not resolved through escalation through the editorial team (Lodge Editor, Area Editor, Regional Editor, and National Editor), then an appeal process may be used.

*Note: For some changes, such as a change in the first flap designation for a previously listed first flap, a procedure involving validation will need to be followed.*

## **B. BACKGROUND**

1. The ISCA and The Scout Patch Auction, Co., LLC (TSPA) initially formed a collaborative partnership to develop and maintain the Order of the Arrow issues catalog for the benefit of the hobby of collecting and preserving Order of the Arrow Insignia (as defined in this catalog). Subsequently, ISCA purchased all rights and ownership of the Order of the Arrow catalog and associated listings from TSPA and is the sole owner of such property.

2. The goal of ISCA is to expand upon the existing work which has been known in the past as the *Blue Book* while correcting some of its weaknesses and problems for the hobby and create a representative effort to set standards and validate issues for the collector and to finally address some of the new collecting challenges.
3. With the existing site, OAInsignia.com, any collector can submit issues, historical information about existing issues, upload images, and flag problems with the existing catalog. Updates automatically post to the OA Insignia Facebook page.

*Note:* A feed for the OA Insignia Facebook page can be found on the ISCA homepage.

4. Based on input from collectors and following established policies and procedures, changes will be made to both these administrative procedures and also the OA lodge listings. While everyone will not be necessarily happy with all decisions, it is our desire to make decisions based on input from the hobby and to the best of our abilities to represent everything as best can be.
5. For decisions that may be controversial and/or challenged by collectors, a process for resolution has been established. The resolution procedure is contained on the ISCA website (ScoutTrader.org). It first involves trying to resolve items in disagreement through discussions and escalation with the lodge editor, then the area editor, then the regional editor, and finally the national editor. If no resolution can be reached, then a formal appeal to the ISCA Appeals Committee will be available for final resolution.

## **C. A HISTORY OF INSIGNIA CATALOGING**

1. It is a documented fact that the Order of the Arrow began using insignia at its' inception in 1915 at Treasure Island. It has been established that lodges used insignia during the 1920s, throughout the 1930s and the Great Depression, during World War II, throughout the late 1940s and on to the present day. The minutes of the very first Grand Lodge meeting in 1921 (known today as a National OA Committee) made specific reference to the use of individual lodge insignia. Minsi Lodge of Reading, Pennsylvania produced the first known patch around 1922; and then in 1926, the Grand Lodge authorized the use of local lodge felt emblems that were not only to include the lodge totem, but also were to be specific for the First, Second, and Third degree (which later became known as Ordeal, Brotherhood, and Vigil Honor). In fact, as long as there has been the Order of the Arrow, there has been Order of the Arrow insignia, and along with it, people who collect it.
2. As with any grouping of colorful and interesting objects that are collectable, a time comes where there is a demand for a listing of what items are available to collect. In the world of OA insignia, that time first came in 1948, the year the Order of the Arrow became the official and exclusive honor camper society of the Boy Scouts of America.
3. As part of dismantling the Grand Lodge and the subsequent integration of the OA into the Boy Scouts of America (BSA), a new Order of the Arrow (OA) handbook was introduced. In the new OA handbook, the use of local lodge insignia was considered so important that two full pages picturing OA patches were included. Such was the beginning of OA patch cataloging.

4. Prior to 1948, the Grand Lodge customarily published a listing of OA lodges which included the lodge name, council, and city but it wasn't until 1952 that a listing came out combining this information with pictures as well. Dwight Bichsel's landmark *Wabiningo Lodge Emblem Handbook* represented the OA insignia hobby's first real collecting guide and is widely considered to be the cornerstone text that all subsequent works have patterned themselves after.
5. In 1953, a patch trading organization named The Trader was started and in 1958 published OA Lodge Listings (known as *The Blue Book*), an update of the *Wabiningo Lodge Emblem Handbook* but without pictures. *The Blue Book* continued to be updated on a regular basis by E. Forest Reynolds and later by David C. Leubitz until it ceased publication in 1974. The Trader was a predecessor (through a number of merging organizations) of the present ISCA.
6. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, OA insignia cataloging expanded in several directions. On the national scene, Bill Price's *OA Illustrated Patch Guide* appeared picturing the most currently available flap patch from almost every lodge. However, it did not make any attempt to be a comprehensive listing of all patches issued by each lodge.
7. For the first time, regional OA listings began to appear that listed and pictured all known patches from each lodge. Works such as Jim Adams's *Region 2 Listing* and the *Region Twelve Handbook* by Rick Letas, *et al*, became comprehensive OA patch guides that listed and pictured more patches than had previously been seen. New types of cataloging were initiated.
8. A listing broke down patches from different lodges into issues and varieties for the first time in 1979, in the *Green Book – The California Emblem Handbook* by Jeff Morley and Alan O'Connor.
9. By the end of the 1970s, OA patch cataloging already had a thirty-year history. Also in 1979, *Arapaho II* by Albertus Hoogeveen, *et al* was published. *Arapaho II* represented a new milestone in listing Order of the Arrow patches. Not only were lodge names, totems, councils, cities, and mergers listed for all lodges on a national basis, but the most extensive patch listing to date was described and pictured. *Arapaho II* was both hailed and criticized when it came out, but over the next decade it became widely accepted as the primary catalog of OA patches.
10. The 1980s continued to see extensive regional catalogs issued for different parts of the country such as *The Warshield* for Region IX by John Conley Williams, Pat Laird, Robert Hightower and Robert Frizzell, edited by Tracy Mesler while *Arapaho II* went through two major updates, each time changing its own catalog numbering system.
11. The early 1990s saw a new era for cataloging OA patches. Over forty years of various publications, regional, and national in scope had left the hobby in a state of confusion. Arapaho had changed its own numbering system three times. There was a proliferation of widely accepted regional catalogs that used different numbering systems and different from Arapaho and often used very different criteria in listing their patches. With well over ten thousand patches known, it was becoming increasingly clear that a more coordinated effort involving a greater number of experts was required to list all of the known OA insignia and standardize the OA insignia cataloging system. The hobby had outgrown the point where one person could keep track of everything that was being issued.



12. In 1996, the first edition of the new *Blue Book* was issued by the American Scouting Historical Society with Bill Topkis as the Editor-in-Chief. This effort was supported by the hobby with a structure of National, Regional, and State and Associate Editors along with the support of hundreds of local lodge contributors. A total of six hard copy editions were published (and sometimes made available electronically on disk), each coinciding with a release just prior to each National Order of Arrow Conference from 1996 to 2006.
13. In 2013, after a transition period where the rights to “Blue Book” was sold twice, a collaborative agreement was formed between ISCA and the prior owner and publisher of the *Blue Book*, TSPA, to once again provide a service to the hobby by updating and then maintaining an OA Insignia catalog for all to use.
14. In 2015-2016 under the direction of Craig Leighty as the National Director, a collaborative structure was established that included an executive committee with Roy More providing the on-line catalog and technical support, and Mark Scheiderer as a technical consultant. Committees were formed with Committee Chairs as follows: Standards Committee chaired by Tracy Mesler, Editorial Committee chaired by Aaron Bishop and then Mark Scheiderer, and Appeals Committee chaired by Dave Thomas.
15. In 2019, ISCA purchased all rights to “Blue Book” including the domain and catalog listings in OAInsignia.com. In addition, ISCA also in 2019 purchased the domain OAImages.com which had used the catalog listing by agreement with TSPA and earlier parties which also contained thousands of catalog listings and images. As noted earlier, all intellectual property rights for the OA cataloging system, rules and lodge catalog listings is now owned by ISCA.

## **D. THE LODGE NAME AND NUMBER ROSTER**

1. One goal for the OA Insignia Guide was/is to include a comprehensive listing of every Order of the Arrow lodge that has ever existed, including those that issued no known insignia. Each lodge’s entry includes its name, number, current totem, year of first charter, current council affiliation, current council’s headquarters’ city and state, and a list of any major changes in its history (mergers, absorptions, name or number changes, disbandment, etc.).
2. Compilation of this list when it was first put together proved to be a difficult task, especially in the time available for research. Most of the old records were lost, while surviving evidence was/is difficult to locate. In some cases, the decision to include one name or another, or one spelling or another, was necessarily subjective. This section briefly explains the basis for including lodges in the roster.
3. The initial roster included all lodges for which insignia was known to exist. From that point on, a table listing of lodges was compiled adding the known information at the time for each lodge. Additional lodges were added using data from a number of sources using the criteria described below.
4. As expected, the historical record became more confused and spotty with increasing age. Primary importance was placed on surviving documents and records. Where possible, official OA documents such as copies of lodge charters and membership cards were used to verify lodge names. However, these were unavailable for most lodges. Nearly as important were lodge documents (histories, banquet programs, etc.) and regional and sectional documents including meeting minutes.

5. Of secondary importance were lodge lists prepared by the Order of the Arrow at different times. These included lists of all lodges in the appendices of pre-1948 National Meeting minutes, lodge lists included in the Bulletin of the Order of the Arrow, and the Organizational Pattern and Lodge Listings prepared by BSA starting in 1951 or earlier.
6. Precedence was given to primary and secondary evidence in cases where there exists a conflict with tertiary references. The names and spellings appearing on insignia itself and in contemporary newspaper accounts were given priority over reference books and other tertiary information. Reliable oral history was considered where available, but hearsay and opinion was given the least credence.
7. A serious problem encountered was in identifying spelling errors. The BSA lists of lodge names were prepared by volunteers or clerical staff who often had difficulty with Native American names. Misspellings often carried over several lists. For example, Lodge 214 Gimogash is shown as Lodge 214 Gimogasm on BSA National lists each year after 1951. Misspellings also appear on patches and these have caused problems determining names for several early lodges.
8. It is the intention of this editorial team to continue adjusting the roster of lodge names as new lodges come into existence and as better information and evidence becomes available about old lodges.

## **E. LODGE NUMBERS AND NUMBERING**

1. Lodge numbers were not assigned at first, they were just known by their name as noted in the previous section.
2. In 1926, it was decided to assign numbers to lodges since so many of the lodge names were hard to pronounce and/or spell. New lodges (or when a lodge became “known”) were sequentially assigned the next available number.
3. And from 1926 until 2003, lodge numbers were assigned at the “national level.” These numbers have traditionally been used for cataloging purposes.
4. Since 2003, no new lodge numbers have been issued as part of the national re-chartering process. However, almost all lodges have continued to choose a lodge number due to mergers when a new lodge is formed, but a few have not.
5. IT IS CLARIFIED THAT LODGE NUMBERS WERE NOT TAKEN AWAY; they were just not going to be used anymore by the National OA to report and register OA lodges at the National level – lodge numbers could still be used everywhere else including a lodge deciding to choose a number.
6. In some cases, there may be more than one lodge with the same number. Most duplicate numbers are due to mergers, *etc.* whereby only one active lodge is currently using a particular number, but that has changed somewhat making it necessary to have a method to be able to easily and quickly distinguish a particular lodge solely by its “number” for easy cataloging purposes.
7. For cataloging and identification purposes (and for easy unique identification of each lodge), in addition to the lodge number, a letter will also be used to help identify a lodge:
  - a. The first or oldest chartered lodge for a particular number will have an “A” placed after the lodge number.

- b. The second oldest lodge will then have a “B” placed after the lodge number and so on.
  - c. For example, Royaneh Lodge will be identified as 282A and Achewon Nimat Lodge will be identified as 282B. If no letter is present, it should be assumed that it would be the letter “A”.
  - d. While these letters are assigned in sequence, if two or more active lodges currently use the same number and undergo mergers where they continue to choose the same number, a particular stream of active successor lodges may not have sequential sequence letters. For example, if an active lodge has sequence letter A and a second active lodge has the same number with sequence letter B, if the lodge with sequence letter A merges and the successor lodge chooses to use the same number it will be assigned the next available letter in sequence which would be the letter C. This would be a skip in sequence of the sequence letter from letter A to letter C. This is also the case if two active lodges use and/or are identified with the same number. The next letter in sequence will be used.
8. If a lodge chooses to not select a number, then ISCA will assign a number for easy identification and cataloging purposes. This catalog will typically use the lowest number of the merging predecessor lodges, but may also use the “Council” number or other number as appropriate.

## **F. LODGE ISSUES – HOW TO IDENTIFY**

1. Historically, in *Blue Book*, sixth edition (BB6), the most recent update in 2006, a lodge’s first fully embroidered (solid embroidered) flap would be designated as “S1”.
2. To help people know whether or not the identification label was cataloged under prior standards or the new ISCA OAIG revised standards, there is a subtle but necessary change on how to write a revised catalog listing as opposed to the old method.
3. All Order of the Arrow insignia in this catalog will be identified by placing a hyphen between the “letter” and issue number (**e.g., “S-1” instead of the old designation of “S1”, similarly “eX2015-1” would now be designated as “eX-2015-1”**). This includes all items that have been changed or modified in any way plus all items that have been reviewed confirmed to remain “unchanged.” In the interim, an item from the prior edition of the catalog will be listed under its prior code until a lodge editor can review it.
4. That way when someone sees a listing, they automatically know it is cataloged under the revised definitions and not under the old BB6 and earlier standards.
5. Both the old “S1” designation, if included in the BB6 catalog, and the new “S-1” designation will be listed in the catalog in separate columns at this time to aid in conversion. It is noted that at some point in time, the old “S1” designation may be removed from the catalog.

## **G. FIRST FLAPS & FIRST ISSUES**

1. The “First Flap” is classified as the first flap-shaped patch (partially or fully embroidered or made of another material) or patch with a shape closely resembling a flap shape issued with the intention of being worn on the right pocket flap of the Boy Scout field uniform. The patch is to be issued by a lodge to its membership.
2. The “First Issue” is classified as the first patch (partially or fully embroidered or made of another material). It can also be the “First Flap”. The patch is to be issued by a lodge to its membership.
3. A “situation” has developed in some cases as lodges merge and new lodges are created of how to catalog which flap is THE First Flap (FF) and/or THE First Issue (FI) when a lodge issues two or more flaps or non-flaps at the same time.
4. When a new or newly named lodge issues two or more flaps (or non-flaps) at the same time (which includes all patches issued during the same event), all concurrent issues will also be designated as First Flaps and be given the “FF” label and/or First Issues and be given the “FI” label.
5. The issues will be cataloged (or listed) in this catalog in the order of least restrictive / most common (as measured by quantity produced) to most restrictive / least common.
6. If two or more issues are equally restrictive or common, then the listing order in this catalog will be chosen by the lodge editor and editorial team with preference given to the issue designated as the “First Flap” and/or “First Issue” by the lodge’s Lodge Executive Committee (LEC) (or other decision-making entity) if made before the listing is added to the catalog.
7. In the case where an LEC designates a particular flap as their “First Flap,” and/or “First Issue”, but then there is authoritative information that another flap or non-flap was issued prior to the designated “First Flap” and/or “non-flap,” then the first issued flap and/or non-flap will be listed in this catalog as the “First Flap” and/or “First Issue” and not the one designated by the LEC.
8. In the case where it has been long considered and/or cataloged (in BB6 and earlier editions) that a particular flap has been identified as the “First Flap,” and/or a particular non-flap has been identified as the “First Issue,” but there is now authoritative information to counter the earlier listing, then the new information shall be referred to a special procedure for consideration before the change is made. See the special procedure in the “OA Insignia Guide – Overview and Support Information.” Note: If a flap and/or non-flap that was once considered the first flap and/or first issue is now “not” considered to be the first flap and/or first issue, it will now be noted in the comments section as being FFBB or FIBB respectively.

## **H. CATALOGING (and LISTING) OF OA MEMORABILIA**

### 1. What gets cataloged and what does not?

Generally speaking, **all lodge AND chapter-issued patches, neckerchiefs and memorabilia as listed below get cataloged**. This is a departure from the earliest editions of Blue Book where chapter and event issued patches were not cataloged (but, in some cases, they were added in later editions).

### 2. Insignia that gets cataloged:

- a. General lodge and chapter insignia.
- b. Commemorative lodge and chapter issues such as anniversary, NOAC, jamboree, and bicentennial/centennial events.
- c. Chief's, officers, ordeal, brotherhood, vigil and service issues issued by both the lodge and chapter.
- d. Host or service lodge (e.g., for a section conclave) items issued to lodge members.
- e. Dance team, ceremonial team and dance champion patches issued by both the lodge and chapter.
- f. Honor lodge and award items issued by the lodge or chapter.
- g. Lodge or chapter sponsored trail, honor camper, camp rank and camp promotion issues that are issued by the lodge and/or chapter.
- h. Silkscreened and embroidered neckerchiefs issued by the lodge or chapter.
- i. Neckerchiefs with sewn-on patches issued by the lodge or chapter.
- j. Bullion, chenille or other recognized material for insignia as defined herein issued by the lodge or chapter.
- k. Armbands and headbands issued by the lodge or chapter.
- l. Activity patches such as pow wow, fellowship, lodge conference, conclave, and other dated and noted insignia of this type issued by the lodge or chapter.
- m. Items for sale by the BSA or the Order of the Arrow or a private vendor to the general public where the item is customized at the request of the lodge or if it has an OA indicator indicating that it is a local lodge or chapter issue.

### 3. Insignia that does not get **cataloged** (but can be "**listed**" - see below):

- a. pins (including totem pins and hat pins),
- b. belt buckles,
- c. mugs,
- d. neckerchief slides unless made of a material that has an existing catalog material code (i.e., "B", "C", "L", or "M"),
- e. t-shirts, hats, and other clothing (except armbands and headbands),
- f. anything "edible" (e.g., chocolate flaps), and
- g. other "3D" items.

- h. Items that are not lodge or chapter items but are part of a larger set of items that contains at least one OA item issued for a similar purpose will not be “cataloged” as OA items but each OA item in the set should contain a mention of the non-OA items in their comments (e.g., An X may have the comment “SET w/ S3 and 6 non-OA items-J, 2 Rs, and 3 Xs (incl. 2 CSPs)”).
4. Cataloging versus listing of items:
- a. Some of the above items may be “listed” (within the catalog), but not officially or formally “cataloged”, meaning that a lodge editor may choose to “list” some of these items without giving the item a formal catalog code as noted below. (This is not to imply they are not collectibles, because they are, but primarily because there has not been a common or universal system of identification and cataloging developed for these types of items).
  - b. Some of these items may also be considered for inclusion in the formal catalog in the future and given a formal letter or lettered designation at that time as identification codes are developed.
  - c. These listings will all have the issue code of “OTHER” with a brief description of the item in the description field. Examples include:
    - i. OTHER belt buckle, brass, customized from national catalog, lodge name, w/ teepee
    - ii. OTHER bolo tie, X-1 design, metal, red cord with gold tips
    - iii. OTHER chocolate flap, S-1 design, partially eaten, contains lodge chief’s teeth marks (OR . . . it did not contain any teeth marks – he wore the first and ate the dupes, plural (grin))
    - iv. OTHER coffee mug, MGM logo, lodge name, left-handed
    - v. OTHER DVD with plastic storage case and insert, LANN50
    - vi. OTHER hat pin, S-1 design, silver border
    - vii. OTHER hat, NOAC2015
    - viii. OTHER jewelry pin, J. E. Caldwell, flying eagle, sterling silver, BRO
    - ix. OTHER membership card, circa 1930s
    - x. OTHER poster, 2015 Section Conference, Championship Pre-Ordeal Ceremony team
    - xi. OTHER t-shirt, 2016 Section Conclave
    - xii. OTHER wooden nickel, “Got Brotherhood?”, obverse, “2016 Opportunities”, reverse
    - xiii. OTHER Shoshone Chapter, neckerchief slide, red plastic
  - d. These “other” listings will be listed last within a lodge’s entry and will be sorted alphabetically by the contents within parentheses with lodge items first followed by chapter items alphabetically by chapter.
  - e. These other listings should be considered temporary and their descriptions may be changed over time and not be considered re-numbering.

**Note:** It is the desire that the OAIG be THE “central point” (or “clearinghouse”) for OA memorabilia (insignia and other collectible items) to be listed rather than scattered across other websites and personal lists.

## **I. IDENTIFICATION GUIDE**

### **1. GENERAL LAYOUT**

- a. All listings are organized by lodge.
- b. Each lodge is listed in numerical order by lodge number.
- c. See discussion in the preceding section on lodge numbers if a new lodge decides to not “choose” a lodge number.
- d. Different lodge names for the same lodge number are listed with the oldest name first followed by successive names in the chronological order they were chartered.
- e. All lodges will be given a letter sequence designation following the number. The oldest lodge will have the letter “A” following the lodge number. The second oldest lodge will have the letter “B” and so on. If only one lodge has ever used a given number, then the letter “A” will be used. However, if there is no letter shown, it should be assumed that it is the letter “A”.
- f. Each lodge page layout will include the editors (by level) for the lodge with links to their e-mail so folks are encouraged to connect with editors.

**Note:** If a lodge editor is not listed, then this would typically imply that a lodge editor has not been assigned to this lodge, and a volunteer is needed, and we welcome any interest.

### **2. LODGE NAME HEADING**

- a. The lodge name heading will contain various items of information about the lodge. This information will include:
  - i. the name of the lodge and its number (and sequence letter designation) following the lodge number,
  - ii. the date the lodge name first chartered (Prior to 1948, charters to local lodges were granted by the Grand or National Lodge. After 1948, charters were granted by the Boy Scouts of America.),
  - iii. the lodge totem (Some lodges have had more than one totem in their history and in some circumstances, a lodge has a totem but has used a different one on their insignia.),
  - iv. the Council that the lodge serves, the council’s headquarters city and state, and the Council number,
  - v. information on the various changes that have happened to the status of the lodge during its history, including its formation, lapses, rechartering after lapses, mergers, absorptions, name and/or number changes, and current status, and
  - vi. other information as may be available.

### 3. NOTES CONCERNING THE LODGE NAME HEADING

- a. **Lapsed** happens when a lodge fails to send in its chartering fee to the National Office for a particular year or years. Sometimes this happens because there is no interest in the council for Order of the Arrow. Then, when interest for Order of the Arrow resumes, the council re-charters the lodge (sometimes under a new name). Other times, the lodge continues to operate but for one reason or another, they fail to send in their recharter application.
- b. **Merged/Absorbed** means that two or more lodges were consolidated into one lodge. The National policy since 1928 has been that each council may only have one OA lodge (although exceptions to this national policy have existed). So when one or more councils are combined together, the consolidation of their OA lodges typically soon follows.
  - i. Consolidated lodges may retain one of the original lodge numbers but pick a new name or keep the name of the other lodge.
  - ii. The resulting lodges may give up all of their original numbers and pick a totally new number, either an unissued number or the number of an old lodge that merged many years ago, or even (since 2003) not choose a new number. See the LODGE NUMBERS AND NUMBERING section.
  - iii. The labels of merged and absorbed are used only to describe the lodge name and number combination of the resulting lodge in relationship to the name and numbers of the lodges that were consolidated. The label may not accurately describe the true consolidation process, specifically as to how the multiple lodge operations were consolidated or the willingness of the multiple lodges to be consolidated.
  - iv. Merged. A merger is when two or more lodges are combined and the resulting lodge has a name and number combination that is different from any of the lodges that were consolidated (e.g., in 1999, Sanhican 2 and Narraticong 9 merged together to form Sakuwit 2).
  - v. Absorbed. An absorption is when two or more lodges are consolidated and the resulting name and number combination is the same as one of the lodges that was consolidated (e.g., in 1924 Unami 1 absorbed Unalactigo 8. The resulting lodge was also Unami 1).
- c. **Name Change** happens when a lodge changes its name. This includes both spelling changes or when a new name is adopted.



## **J. THE LISTING/LEGEND BAR (Column/Field Titles)**

### **1. THE LEGEND BAR**

- a. Underneath the Lodge Name Heading is the legend bar that describes the important criteria to identify the various patches and memorabilia that are listed for each lodge. The items that follow are listed from left to right in the legend bar.

### **2. ISSUE DESIGNATION**









- a. All Order of the Arrow insignia are identified by a letter and a number.
- b. The primary letter is a capital letter or letters and represents the basic issue type. These letters have developed historically within the hobby. Some of the letters refer to the shape of the patch.
- c. Other letters refer to the material the patch is made of, and yet other letters describe where the insignia is worn.
- d. If this seems confusing, you are correct. It is confusing. However, the issue lettering system for patches has been used for many years and is firmly entrenched within the hobby. The OAIG Standards Committee, with input from the hobby, has decided to honor and continue this historical method of cataloging insignia.
- e. Historically, in BB6 and earlier versions of BB, for example, a lodge's first fully embroidered (solid embroidered) flap would be designated as "**S1**".
- f. To help people know whether or not the identification label was cataloged under the BB6 standards or the new ISCA OAIG revised standards, there is a subtle but necessary change on how to write/type a revised catalog listing as opposed to the BB6 method.

**Therefore, all Order of the Arrow insignia in this catalog that has been:**

- i. **reviewed by the lodge editor and confirmed to remain "unchanged", and/or,**
- ii. **changed or modified in any way. This includes re-numbering since the revised standards were issued,**
- iii. **will be identified by designating a new "OAIG" ID number by placing a hyphen between the "letter" and issue number (e.g., the newly defined listing will be typed "S-1").**
- g. This way when someone sees a listing, they will automatically know it is cataloged under the revised definitions and not under the old BB6 and earlier standards when both systems agreed with each other on the identification.
- h. In the case of events, the "letter" and the year (e.g., an item previously defined as "eX2015-1" would now be designated as "eX-2015-1").
- i. To help collectors transition to the new system both the "old" (S1) if available and "new" (S-1) designation will be listed in the catalog in separate columns (with the new S-1 designation being the major identifier) until further notice.

### 3. ISSUE LETTER(S) THAT DESCRIBE SHAPE

- a. **A = Arrowhead-shaped** patches generally smaller than 5 inches in height. Arrowhead-shaped patches can come in many different arrowhead-shapes (see pictures 1a-d). A tab for a buttonhole does not disqualify an item from this designation. A patch should have a complete border without any additions or subtractions of any arrowhead shape to be classified as an “A” except for a tab for a button hole. Otherwise, it will be classified as an “X” or another shape.
- b. **F = Flap-shaped patches** not fully embroidered will be designated with the capital “F” regardless of material type. Exceptions are those materials for which there already is a letter designation, such as flap-shaped patches made out of bullion construction (“B”), chenille (“C”), leather (“L”), or metal (“M”). These patches need not be the exact shape of a field uniform pocket flap but must be roughly the same size and must be intended for wear on the pocket flap (see pictures 2a-d). A rule of thumb is that for size, it should no larger than a half inch in any direction for the majority of the flap’s border. For smaller areas, an allowance of up to an inch will be allowed (e.g., feathers may extend down from each side) before a patch can no longer be classified as a flap. Mini-flaps would be classified under “X” or another classification mostly because they are not intended for wear on the pocket flap, but rather as simply collectible items. Oversized flaps would be classified as a “J” or possibly an “X” or another classification.

<p><b>Picture 1a</b></p>  <p>Arrowhead Shape (example 1)</p>	<p><b>Picture 1b</b></p>  <p>Arrowhead Shape (example 2)</p>	<p><b>Picture 1c</b></p>  <p>Arrowhead Shape (example 3)</p>	<p><b>Picture 1d</b></p>  <p>Arrowhead Shape (example 4)</p>
<p><b>Picture 2a</b></p>  <p>Flap Shaped Patch (example 1)</p>	<p><b>Picture 2b</b></p>  <p>Flap Shaped Shape (example 2)</p>	<p><b>Picture 2c</b></p>  <p>Flap Shaped Shape (example 3)</p>	<p><b>Picture 2d</b></p>  <p>Flap Shaped Shape (example 4)</p>

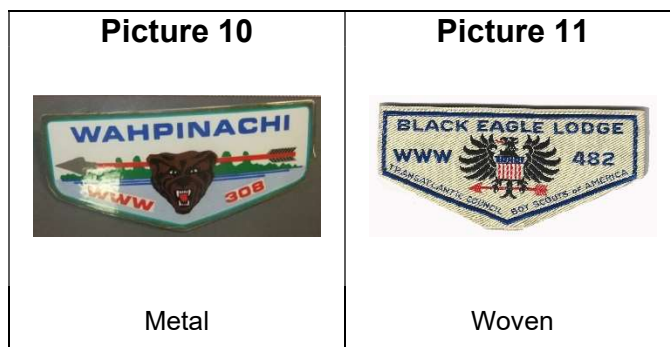
- c. **P = Pie or triangular-shaped patches** are designed for a neckerchief point. While the top of a pie can have various shapes, the sides must be straight and the bottom must come to a distinct point. The angle at the point need not be exactly 90 degrees but between 60 and 90 degrees (see pictures 3a-b).
- d. **R = Round patches** generally less than 5-6 inches in diameter. A tab for a buttonhole does not disqualify an item from this designation. A patch should be perfectly round to be classified as an “R” except for a tab for a buttonhole. Otherwise, it will be classified as an “X” or another shape (see pictures 4a-b)
- e. **S = Solid (fully) embroidered flap-shaped patches.** These patches must meet the shape requirements of an “F” (see picture 5).
- f. **X = Patches of any other shape** that is not listed above (odd shapes) generally smaller than 5-6 inches in its largest dimension. If a Flap (an “F” or “S”) along with a matching item (such as a pocket-shaped patch) are issued together, uncut as one piece it will only be listed as an “X” (see pictures 6a-c).

*Note:* CSP’s with lodge insignia generally will also fall within this category (see also further explanation under “K”).

<p><b>Picture 3a</b></p>  <p>Pies</p>	<p><b>Picture 3b</b></p>  <p>Not Pies Top is part of a set and was not intended to go on a N</p>	<p><b>Picture 4a</b></p>  <p>Round</p>	<p><b>Picture 4b</b></p>  <p>Not Round (Odd-Shaped)</p>
<p><b>Picture 5</b></p>  <p>Solid</p>	<p><b>Picture 6a</b></p>  <p>Odd-Shaped (example 1)</p>	<p><b>Picture 6b</b></p>  <p>Odd-Shaped (example 2)</p>	<p><b>Picture 6c</b></p>  <p>Odd-Shaped (example 3)</p>

#### 4. ISSUE LETTER(S) THAT DESCRIBE MATERIAL

- a. **B = Patches made of Bullion construction** and of any shape or size including flap-shaped patches (see picture 7).
- b. **C = Patches that are Chenille construction** and of any shape or size, either in whole or part including flap-shaped patches (see picture 8).
- c. **L = Patches that are made out of Leather** and of any shape or size including flap-shaped patches (see picture 9).
- d. **M = Any full-size emblem that is Metal** (does not include hat pins or neckerchief slides) including flap-shaped patches. These issues may have attachments points similar to a pin (stem and clutch back), and this does not prevent this designation (see picture 10).
- e. **W = Woven patches**, generally flap-shaped but not always (see picture 11).



## 5. ISSUE LETTER(S) THAT DESCRIBE LOCATION WORN



- a. **J = Jacket patch** and large patches generally over 6 inches in at least one dimension (see picture 12).
- b. **N = Neckerchiefs**, whether printed, stamped, embroidered directly on the cloth or have a patch sewn on. Many lodges have issued neckerchiefs with different colors/borders using the same patch. The patch (e.g., “P-1” or “R-3”) will continue to be listed as it often appears off the cloth or on multiple neckerchiefs issues. For the neckerchief, each color/border combination will be listed as a different issue. Variety letters can also be accommodated. In the description, any attached patch will be noted (e.g., “P-1 sewn on”, “L-2 riveted on”, etc.) (see picture 13).
- c. **ARM = Armband** (see picture 14).
- d. **HBD = Headband** (see picture 15).

Picture 12	Picture 13	Picture 14	Picture 15
			Image Not Available
Jacket	Neckerchief	Armband	Headband



## 6. SPECIAL CATEGORIES

- a. **c = chapter issue.** An issue of a chapter of the lodge. Whenever the LOWER CASE “c” is used the chapter field must be populated and vice versa (see picture 16).
- b. **e = event issue** (see picture 17). Additional information on event issues:
  - i. Event issues are items issued by a lodge, or chapter, for an activity such as an ordeal, fellowship, banquet or reunion, but may also be items used to recognized a specific year’s dues payment, purchase of an annual events pass, or a participation award for a specific set of events.
  - ii. Event items are listed by their year, in addition to sometimes including shape. This allows chronological listing and easy future additions of missing items. Event items are usually collected by date.
  - iii. If there is an item not specifically tied to an event that would not normally be an event issue that is part of a set of event issues it will also be classified as an event issue. The item must have been issued around the same time as the event items and must have been issued specifically to go with the event item(s). A flap issued many months prior to an event or a standard issue flap issued along with an event chevron would not be classified as an event item.
  - iv. If the issue is for a chapter event both letters will be used (*i.e.*, “ce”) (*e.g.*, “ceX2016-1a” or “ceX-2016-1a”) (see picture 18).
  - v. Event patches do not include contingent items for Jamborees, NOAC’s or Conclaves and other multi-lodge/council events, like Indian Summer, SummitCorps, National Indian Seminar, ArrowCorps5, etc. These continue to be identified as issues and not “event issues”.
- c. There are certain categories of patches (*i.e.*, “H”, “K”, “Q”, “U”, “Y”, and “Z”) that are noted by having another capital letter preceding one of the letters above (*e.g.*, old “YS2” or new “YS-2”).
- d. One or more of the special category code(s) may apply. Two will be rare, three or more extremely rare. If multiple special categories are used, they are to be listed in alphabetical order. While most combinations of special categories are possible, an issue that is a “K”, a “U”, and a “Y” are mutually exclusive.

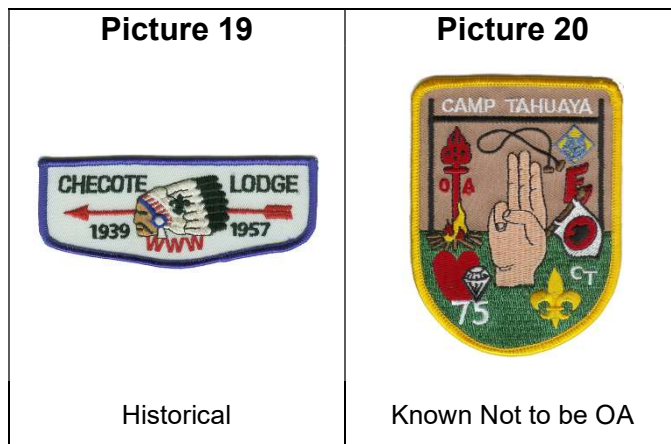
Picture 16	Picture 17	Picture 18
		
Chapter	Event	Chapter and Event

- e. **H = Historical issue.** Historical issues are items issued by a successor lodge in honor of a predecessor lodge. They are usually similar in design to an item previously issued by the predecessor lodge but need not be. It may contain both the predecessor lodge's name as well as the successor lodge's name and possibly dates or other wording. The item is to be listed in both the predecessor lodge's listing as well as in the successor lodge's listing. They may have a different issue number but should always have the same number of varieties. Under the predecessor lodge's listing the description field should note the successor (and issuing) lodge and under the successor lodge's listing the description field should note the predecessor (honoree's) lodge and if applicable noting the lack of the predecessor or successor lodge's identification (lodge name, number, etc.). A lodge's reissue of a prior issue is not a historical issue (see picture 19).
- f. **K = "Known" NOT to be directly issued by the OA (Lodge or Chapter).** These are items Known NOT to be an issue of the lodge or chapter but may be issued by another organization including in its honor or may have no connection at all to the OA. These items may contain an indicator indicating that it was issued by the lodge or chapter that is misleading. Items issued by a section such as including all of the lodge names and/or numbers on a patch for a section conclave also fall in this category. These items are included in the catalog so that collectors know of their existence (see picture 20).

*Note:* Council issued CSPs with an OA indicator, however, will not be subject to this rule. CSPs are usually approved by the Council Executive (or his designee) who is the Chief of the Fire for the lodge and the CSPs are therefore lodge issues by default (fall into an "X" category) even if the lodge did not expressly approve the issue or receive proceeds from their sale.

OA indicators include but are not limited to:

- i. lettering containing "Order of the Arrow", "OA", or "WWW",
- ii. lodge or chapter name unless it is also the name of the council, district, or local camp,
- iii. lodge number unless it is also the council number,
- iv. lodge or chapter totem unless it is also the totem or logo of the council, district, or local camp,



**Note:** It must be a very specific match between the totem on the item and the lodge or chapter totem (*i.e.*, not all images of turtles are the official totem of Unami 1).





- v. any one of the national OA logos (including the 1967 old style native American wearing a headdress, the 1975 stylized native American wearing a headdress (commonly referred to as the MGM logo), or the 1998 arrowhead logo),
- vi. an OA sash (including the current red on white design, historical white bar, arrow, triangle, or totem on black, or special issue white arrow on red, etc.), and
- vii. any significant element of the OA sash (including a red arrow, red bar, or a red triangle).
- viii. Items in this category **SHOULD NOT BE CATALOGED** as such unless it is known and confirmed that they were lodge/chapter events (*i.e.*, no speculation).
- ix. Because these items may or may not have an indirect relationship to an OA lodge the item's description should contain one of the following abbreviations to further explain the relationship or lack thereof:
  - a) **NOTOA** - (for "not OA") An item that was not issued by the lodge or chapter and has no known relationship to the OA.
  - b) **honor** - An item that was not issued by the lodge or chapter but has a known indirect relationship to the OA. This relationship is that the item was issued in the lodge or chapter's honor. A council issued CSP honoring the OA's Centennial would fall into this category.
  - c) **recognize** - An item that was not issued by the lodge or chapter but has a known indirect relationship to the OA. This relationship is that the item was issued in recognition of the lodge or its members' efforts. A council or district activity patch that contains an OA indicator because the OA lodge or chapter provides a Native American-themed program during the activity would fall into this category.
  - d) **mention** - An item that was not issued by the lodge or chapter but has a known indirect relationship to the OA. This relationship is that the item mentions the OA lodge or chapter. A council or district insignia that contains a small mention of the OA lodge or chapter would fall into this category.
  - e) **section** - An item that was not issued by the lodge or chapter but was issued by a section or area such as for a section conclave. Items will typically include patches, etc. that have the lodge name, number, totem, etc. on them, but it was clear that they were not issued by the lodge.



- f) **lodge customized and not lodge customized** - Items for sale by the BSA or the Order of the Arrow through one of its national distribution channels or items produced by a private vendor and sold to the public that are customized at the request of the lodge will be considered lodge items and will be cataloged as such and will be noted with “lodge customized” in the comments. If the item was not customized at the request of the lodge but contains an OA indicator indicating that it is or may be a lodge issue the item will be classified in the special category of “K” (or “U”) with “NOTOA” and “not lodge customized” in the comments. The customizable 2015 ArrowTour patches produced by national could fall into one of these categories (see pictures 21-22).

*Note:* If an unknown item with OA indicators as noted above was previously cataloged in BB6, then the item should be moved to U unless it is known to fall into one of the categories immediately above, AND THEN THE APPROPRIATE DESIGNATION WOULD BE USED.



- g. **Q = Lodge Rejects.** Patches that were ordered by the lodge but rejected by the lodge and returned to the manufacturer. These are not fake patches. After the lodge rejects the patches, they are sometimes released into the hobby by the manufacturer. Thus they are not “official issues” of the lodge (see picture 23)
- h. **U = “Unknown” or “unverified.”** These items appear to be OA issues from the lodge, or tied to a lodge/council/camp but still need provenance or other documentation, as to whether or not they were lodge/chapter issues but for which there is insufficient evidence to determine a permanent code (see picture 24)

Picture 21	Picture 22	Picture 23	Picture 24
			
Lodge customized	Not lodge customized	Lodge Rejects	Unknown/Unverified (camp and council known, but suspected as to an OA lodge issue)

- i. **Y = Special circumstances.** A broad category of patches and neckerchiefs that for one reason or another do not fit into the main listing. All known prototypes and samples are in this category. Also in this category are issues where only a “few” were made and they were either issued as “awards” to a few select individuals and/or they are not really readily available to lodge members. Typical of runs of less than 10 patches fit into this category. If by the nature of issue and quantity that were issued really makes it conservatively “uncollectable”, then the patch should warrant the “Y” listing. The actual number of patches made and/or issued and the restriction (or how it was issued) will be listed in the description field (see picture 25)
- j. **Z = Fake.** Fraudulent, bogus, unauthorized, phony, spoof and other privately issued insignia (see picture 26).

## 7. THE LISTING – CHRONOLOGICALLY SPEAKING

- a. The number following the issue letter(s) shows which sequential issue of an issue type it is. It is separated from the issue letter by a dash (e.g., “F-1 is the first twill flap issued”, “F-2 is the second”, “S-5”, “N-2”, etc.).
- b. Numbers correspond to the chronological sequence of issue order to the best knowledge of the editors. In some cases, this chronology has been reconstructed from information available and may only represent a general outline of the chronology. The basis of the chronological listing for insignia prior to 1980 is derived primarily from an incomplete and out of date historical record as well as personal recollection.
- c. Dates (when known) of the **first** item of a particular listing is issued.
- d. No two issues from the same lodge and issue type have the same number unless they are varieties of the same issue.
- e. Decimal point numbers are occasionally used when needed to add items discovered since the most recent revision of the list. This infinite number supply allows chronological updates without changing the number system.
- f. Because it has been many years since Blue Book began and more information and knowledge has been secured, to get issues back in the best chronological sequence, issues are being renumbered. Once a lodge has been updated by Editors per procedure, the issues will use the “new” way of identifying issues by placing a dash between the letter and number of the issue.

Picture 25	Picture 26
 <p data-bbox="508 1749 794 1816">Special Circumstances Prototype- only one exists (with arrowhead above eagle's head)</p>	 <p data-bbox="946 1770 1008 1795">Fake</p>

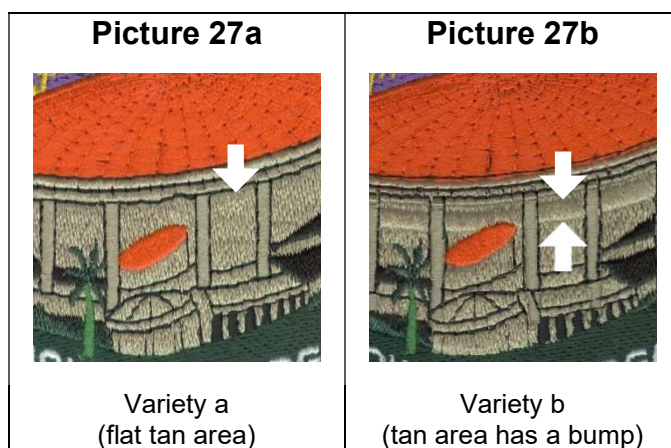
- g. There are times when multiple patches are issued contemporaneously as in the case of OBV (ordeal, brotherhood, and vigil honor), anniversary or commemorative badges. The order of listing for various insignia should not be viewed as indisputable fact but should only be viewed as a general guide.

Varieties of a particular issue will always be grouped together irrespective of what other issues may have come in between them.

## 8. THE SECOND LETTER – VARIETIES





- a. The letter (if any) that follows the issue letter(s) and issue number is a lower case letter and signifies a particular variety within an issue if the issue has any varieties (*i.e.*, S-1a, S-1b, *etc.*) (see pictures 17a-b).
- b. Not every issue has varieties, but some may have two, three, four or more. Sometimes, varieties occur when a patch is re-loomed on a future order and the new loom is distinctly different. However, some varieties occur within a single loom run of a patch so multiple loom runs are not necessary for varieties to occur. In all cases, if an issue has varieties, they will be listed together whether or not they appeared in sequence chronologically.
- c. There are cases where the different varieties of an issue were issued many years apart and other lodge patches came in between them. In an effort to make the listing more readable, the listing deviates from strict adherence to chronological order and groups all varieties of an issue together. However, listed varieties of an issue may not always necessarily be in chronological order.

A full description of an issue is listed only on the “a” variety. Subsequent varieties only have descriptions of how the varieties differ from each other.



## 9. BORDER TYPES




- a. Patches are bordered in one of several ways while neckerchiefs may have different types of borders. The border letter is a capital letter as follows:
- b. C = Cut edge. A cut edge is an embroidered type of border that is embroidered directly into the patch at the time it is made and then the edge is cut around the perimeter (see picture 28).
- c. R = Rolled edge. Rolled edges, or merrowed edges, are applied to a patch after it is made. They are characterized by rolling the thread around the edge of the patch from the front to the back. A rolled edge has an interlocking stitch sewn from the front to the back - often called the “lock stitch” in descriptions. Neckerchiefs may also have rolled edges. (see picture 29)
  - i. On rolled edge patches a thread stitch which goes from the front to the back of the patch and locks the border threads in place. It is called a “lock stitch.”
  - ii. Differences in the color of thread used for the lock stitch create MVEs, not new varieties (this is a change from the 2006 *Blue Book*). Also applicable to flat rolled edge patches below.
- d. F/R = If the back of a rolled edge locking stitch is visible from the front of the patch, that is known as a Flat Rolled Edge (see picture 30).
- e. H = For the hemmed edge of a neckerchief (see picture 31).

Picture 28	Picture 29	Picture 30	Picture 31
			
Cut edge	Rolled Edge	Flat Rolled Edge	Hemmed

- f. P = Piped edge. Piped edges are seen only on neckerchiefs and are characterized by having a cloth or ribbon border sewn around the edge of the neckerchief cloth. Piped borders are usually thin, but can sometimes be wide. Wide piped borders are known as “Ribbon Borders.” (see pictures 32a-b).
- g. N/A = Not applicable (or none of the above) borders. Insignia may still have a border, but is not one of the types of borders as listed above. Examples would include silk-screened patches that may have a silk-screened border and untrimmed neckerchiefs without a hem. Also, many chenille patches have a felt edge border around the chenille part and cut edge patches that do not have embroidery all around the patch. These patches would not have an entry listed in the border type column, but the color of the border would be listed (see pictures 33a-b).

## 10. COLOR FIELDS

- a. Color abbreviations can be found in the Appendix A. Some notes about the four color fields (border, background, name and FDL) follow.
- b. BORDER COLOR
  - i. A border color can be listed for an item that has a blank in the border type column (see notes about “[blank]” above).
- c. BACKGROUND COLOR
  - i. This describes the background color of the insignia.
  - ii. In the case of a twill, felt or sateen patch, the background color will be the color of the base material. This will be the case even if the amount of material showing represents only a small percentage of the design of the patch.
  - iii. In the case of fully embroidered patches or fully chenilled patches, the background color will be the predominant or main color of the patch. If there is no predominate color of the patch, but instead several different colors then the background color is called multi-colored (M/C) which stands for multicolored.

Picture 32a	Picture 32b	Picture 33a	Picture 33b
			Image Not Available
Piped Edge (example 1) (with cloth)	Piped Edge (example 2) (with ribbon)	N/A Edge (example 1) (silkscreened border)	N/A Edge (example 2) (untrimmed edge)

- iv. Neckerchiefs will always have a background color that is the color of the cloth neckerchief. Even if the neckerchief has an embroidered or silk-screened design that has a multicolored or background color different from the cloth, the background color of the neckerchief is still the color of the cloth.

d. NAME COLOR

- i. When the lodge/chapter name is shown on the insignia, the color of the name is listed. If the lodge/chapter name is not on the patch or neckerchief, this column will contain N/A for not applicable.
- ii. If there is other lettering on the patch such as lodge number, WWW, council or city, the “Name Color” column will contain N/A to show that there is no name color.
- iii. However, the color of this other lettering may be described in the description field.
- iv. For chapter items, if both the lodge name and the chapter name are present and they vary in color the chapter name color will appear in the “Name Color” column and the lodge name color lettering should be described in the description field. If the chapter name is not present, the color should contain N/A.




e. FDL/BSA COLOR

- i. This color refers to the BSA identification symbol on the item. The symbol is usually a fleur-de-lis (FDL), but may be a scout sign, trefoil, BSA or sometimes “Boy Scouts of America” spelled out or “Scouting USA.”
- ii. In 1975, the National Office decided that an identification symbol (such as an FDL, the letters “BSA” or “BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA”, etc.) should be on each piece of OA insignia effective the following year, to protect the design of that insignia from unauthorized use and reproduction.
- iii. Collectors should note that sometimes the identification symbol is camouflaged, or ghosted or hidden, into the design and can be difficult to see. Some insignia issued prior to 1976 has an identification symbol on it. When the identification symbol is ghosted or hidden, that fact is noted in the description field.
- iv. If there is more than one BSA identification symbol and they vary in color, the color should be listed as M/C for multicolored.
- v. If there is no BSA identification symbol on the patch or neckerchief, this column will contain N/A for not applicable.



## f. COLOR ABBREVIATION PROTOCOL

- i. Typically color abbreviations are three letters.
- ii. There are three different special types of thread.
- iii. Mylar thread has a shiny metallic-like look abbreviation (see picture 34).
  - a) For this type of thread use an “m” as a fourth letter to denote this special type of thread (e.g., “BLU” means a blue thread while “BLUm” means a blue mylar thread).
  - b) The three original mylar colors will retain their three letter abbreviation: “GMY” (gold mylar), “RMY” (red mylar) and “SMY” (silver mylar).
- iv. Photochromic thread changes color when exposed to UV light (including sunlight). Its color in its natural state is usually white but can vary. When exposed to UV light it can be a variety of soft or pastel-like colors (see picture 35).
  - a) For this type of thread use the color abbreviation of the thread color when in its “natural” color for the first three letters as usual.
  - b) Then use a “p” as a fourth letter to denote its photochromic property.
  - c) Then use the three letter color abbreviation of the thread color when it is exposed to UV light for the final three letters (e.g., “WHTpRED” means a thread that is white in its natural state but turns red when exposed to UV light).
- v. Glow-in-the-dark thread illuminates when exposed to UV light. The effect is more noticeable in the dark. Its color in its natural state is usually a shade of white or a light green but can vary (see picture 36).
  - a) For this type of thread use the color abbreviation of the thread color when in its natural color for the first three letters as usual.
  - b) Then use a “g” as a fourth letter to denote its glow-in-the-dark property.

Picture 34	Picture 35	Picture 36
 <p data-bbox="402 1675 553 1707">Mylar thread</p>	 <p data-bbox="771 1461 852 1493">normal</p> <p data-bbox="716 1604 907 1635">exposed to light</p> <p data-bbox="690 1675 933 1707">Photochromic thread</p>	 <p data-bbox="1105 1444 1187 1476">normal</p> <p data-bbox="1052 1591 1240 1654">exposed to light (in the dark)</p> <p data-bbox="1008 1675 1284 1707">Glow-in-the-dark thread</p>

## 11. DESCRIPTION FIELD

- a. The description field includes all sorts of information that may be pertinent to describing and identifying the insignia. This section is not meant to fully and completely describe each listing, but it is meant to give enough information to identify and differentiate any particular listing from the others.
- b. Description field abbreviations can be found in the Appendix B. These terms are “standardized” to the extent possible to allow catalog users to do searches for certain types of issues.
- c. When information is listed in the description field, list in the following order:
  - i. first list type of construction (e.g., Swiss, CD),
  - ii. then the type of backing (e.g., CB, PB),
  - iii. then pertinent information to help identify this patch from other similar patches issued by the lodge such as anniversaries, wording, symbols, usage (e.g., elangomat, ceremony, dance, etc.),
  - iv. the type of material (if the item is not a chenille (“C”), a leather (“L”) item, a metal (“M”) item, or a plain neckerchief (“N”)), all placed in parenthesis, and
  - v. MVE information, restrictions, and date of issue.

## 12. NOTES ON MEASUREMENTS

- a. Often times various measurements will be seen in the description field. Measurements are almost always in millimeters and will be listed with a number and the “mm” notation except when part of the DIM abbreviation. These measurements are meant only as a general guide.
- b. Measurements on the size of a patch are not necessarily precise and should generally be considered to be plus or minus 2 mm, because measuring techniques vary from person to person. Patches normally vary slightly in overall size at the time of manufacture.
- c. However, when a specific item on a patch is measured, such as the height of the FDL or lettering, these measurements tend to be more precise.
- d. Measurements are only included when taken on what is considered to be an item in “mint” condition, having never been worn and/or washed.

## 13. ORDER OF LISTINGS (SORT ORDER AND GROUPINGS)

- a. The items cataloged or listed within a lodge will appear in a specific order and specific groupings.
- b. For cataloged items the items will be listed in the following order:
  - i. all items not in a special category,
  - ii. lodge event items (beginning with an “e”) will follow,
  - iii. followed by items in the various special categories (except “c”), sorting on the concatenation of the special category code(s) (i.e., “H”, “K”, “Q”, “U”, “Y”, “Z”),



- iv. Chapter items will appear next and will be grouped alphabetically by chapter. Within each chapter grouping, all items will be listed including events and those in special categories. Although they will not be separated the order of appearance will be the same as the lodge items: 1) all items not in a special category, 2) event items, and 3) items in the various special categories, sorting on the concatenation of the special category code(s) (*i.e.*, “H”, “K”, “Q”, “U”, “Y”, and “Z”),
- v. within each the above groupings or subgroupings, non-event items will be sorted by the issue letter(s) (*i.e.*, “A”, “ARM”, “B”, “C”, “F”, “HBD”, “J”, “L”, “M”, “N”, “P”, “R”, “S”, “W”, and “X”),
- vi. for events, the issue letter will be skipped and in its place will be sorted on the event year,
- vii. then items will be sorted by the issue number with decimal point, if applicable, and
- viii. finally, items will be sorted on the variety letter, if applicable.
- c. Finally, the “OTHER” items will be listed alphabetically by their description (and may be grouped as appropriate by category).
- d. If there are no entries for a lodge or chapter or no known chapter names the following will occur:
  - i. if there are no known lodge items including no known chapter items and no known chapter names this will be noted with “no known insignia” and “no known chapters”, otherwise,
  - ii. if there are no known lodge items (not including chapter items) this will be noted with “no known lodge insignia,”
  - iii. if no chapter names are known this will be noted as “no known chapters,” and
  - iv. if a chapter name is known but no known chapter items this will be noted as “no known chapter insignia.”

## 14. PRICING FIELD

- a. If a pricing field is present, a process has been developed to attempt to have the latest price sold information or an average of prices realized from a number of different sources. While in some cases, pricing data may be “old”, the process to get the most reliable data is continually being reviewed.
- b. It is also noted that in most cases, the data should only be used to establish the relative value of an item. Each item over time may change in value and in the end, it is the ultimate responsibility of the user of such data to decide if it is usable or not.

## 15. PUTTING THE ISSUE CODE ALL TOGETHER

- a. The individual elements of the issue code are then put together in the following order:
  - i. chapter indicator (“c”), if applicable,
  - ii. event indicator (“e”), if applicable,

- iii. the remaining special category code(s) (“H”, “K”, “Q”, “U”, “Y”, and “Z”), if multiple codes are used put them in alphabetical order,
- iv. the issue letter(s) (“A”, “ARM”, “B”, “C”, “F”, “HBD”, “J”, “L”, “M”, “N”, “P”, “R”, “S”, “W”, and “X”),
- v. the issue number with decimal point if needed, and
- vi. the variety letter if needed.
- vii. Alternatively, other items would all be listed as “OTHER” with a short description in the comments field.

**Table 1**  
**The Issue Code**

<b>chapter indicator</b>	<b>event indicator</b>	<b>special category code(s)</b>	<b>issue letter(s)</b>	<b>issue number with optional decimal point</b>	<b>variety letters</b>
c	e	H, K, Q, U, Y, and/or Z	A, ARM, B, C, F, HBD, J, L, M, N, P, R, S, W, or X	<i>n(.n)</i>	a, b, c, etc.
<i>or blank</i>	<i>or blank</i>	<i>or blank</i>			<i>or blank</i>

Or

<b>other indicator</b>	<b>description</b>
OTHER	as needed

where

<b>special category code(s)</b>	<b>description</b>
H	historical issue
K	known and verified to be a non-OA issue
Q	lodge rejects
U	unknown or unverified
Y	special circumstances
Z	fake

and

<b>issue letter(s)</b>	<b>description</b>
A	arrowhead
ARM	armband
B	bullion
C	chenille
F	flap (non-solid embroidery)
HBD	headband
J	jacket (or back) patch
L	leather
M	metal
N	neckerchief
P	pie
R	round
S	solid flap
W	woven
X	odd-shaped

**Table 2**  
**A Sample Lodge Listing**

### 101A SampleLodgeOne

Issue Code	Border		Background Color	Name Color	BSA ID Color	Description
	Color	Type				
A-1	BLK	R	WHT	RED	N/A	100x75, no lodge number
A-2a	BLK	R	WHT	RED	N/A	100x75, lodge number
A-2b	BLK	R	WHT	MAR	N/A	100x75, lodge number
F-1	BLK	C	WHT	RED	N/A	turtle with head tucked away
F-2	BLK	C	WHT	RED	N/A	turtle with head outstretched
S-1a	BLK	R	WHT	RED	N/A	turtle with very distinct lines on back
S-1b	BLK	R	WHT	RED	N/A	turtle with lines on back that run together
S-2	BLK	R	WHT	RED	OLV	turtle flipped on back

#### Special Categories

Issue Code	Border		Background Color	Name Color	BSA ID Color	Description
	Color	Type				
HF-1	BLK	C	WHT	RED	OLV	also listed under 201A SampleMergedLodge as HF-1
QS-1	BLK	R	WHT	RED	OLV	arrived with lodge name misspelled, Scout Executive sent them back and canceled order
ZF-1	BLK	C	WHT	RED	N/A	privately issued flap similar to F-1

#### Events

Issue Code	Border		Background Color	Name Color	BSA ID Color	Description
	Color	Type				
eX-2015-1	BLK	R	WHT	RED	OLV	Spring Fellowship
eR-2015-2	BLK	R	WHT	RED	OLV	Fall Conclave
eKA-2014-1	BLK	R	WHT	RED	OLV	NOTOA Archery Camp with three red arrows on patch
eUA-2013-1	BLK	R	WHT	RED	GRN	Day Camp with "OA", cannot be connected at this time to the lodge assisting with this event.

#### SampleChapterOne Chapter

Issue Code	Border		Background Color	Name Color	BSA ID Color	Description
	Color	Type				
cX-1	BLK	R	WHT	RED	OLV	100x75
ceJ-2015-1	BLK	R	WHT	RED	OLV	300x350, The Great Chapter builds Two Story Outhouse

#### Other

Issue Code	Border		Background Color	Name Color	BSA ID Color	Description
	Color	Type				
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	pebbles handed out by former Scout Executive who said, "the council merger will have absolutely no effect on the current OA lodges" and then proceeded to say, "now throw them at the windows of the OA building"
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	wooden nickel with "I love trees, I think twice before printing" message on back

*table is continued on the next page*

**Table 2**  
**Sample Lodge Listings**  
(continued)

**102A SampleLodgeTwo**

no known insignia

no known chapters

**103A SampleLodgeThree**

no known lodge insignia

**SampleChapterOne Chapter**

no known chapter insignia

## **K. ISSUES VERSUS VARIETIES VERSUS VARIATIONS (MVE) – HOW DO YOU TELL?**

### **1. DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS**

#### a. Summary Table:

<u>Distinguishing Characteristic</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>MVE</u>
i. design (major change)	yes	-	-
ii. color	yes	-	-
iii. border type	yes	-	-
iv. size	yes	-	-
v. shape	yes	-	-
vi. manufacturing method	yes	-	-
vii. design (minor change)	-	yes	-
viii. color (minor shade change) *	-	maybe	maybe
ix. embroidery direction	-	yes	-
x. base material	-	-	yes
xi. backing	-	-	yes
xii. tags (linking stitches)	-	-	yes

\* See item e for clarification when classifying a minor color variation.

#### b. There are six major distinguishing characteristics in any patch that help to differentiate them as a separate issue as follows (ISSUE):

- i. design (major change)
- ii. color
- iii. border type
- iv. size
- v. shape
- vi. manufacturing method

#### c. Additional, less distinguishing characteristics are (VARIETY):

- i. design (minor change)
- ii. color (minor shade change)
- iii. embroidery direction

#### d. Even less distinguishing characteristics are (MVE):

- i. base material
- ii. backing
- iii. tags (linking stitches)

#### e. A major change in any of the first six distinguishing characteristics creates a new issue.

#### f. A change in the seventh, eighth and ninth distinguishing characteristics usually will create a variety. However, in the case when an order is placed (or even multiple orders) and the color variation is 1) slight and 2) unintentional, *i.e.*: it is “just clearly manufacturing differences in color as an unintentional difference”, then it should be classified as an MVE.

- g. A change in the last three “even less” distinguishing characteristics will not create a variety, but will create an MVE (variation) designation and will not be listed separately.
- h. To classify a patch as a new issue it must be distinguishable from the existing description without comparing it to other similar patches.
- i. The MVE notation is commonly used when patches are very slightly different, but the difference is difficult to describe and/or the difference is considered to be inconsequential to the appearance of the patch when viewed from the front. For example, similar patches that are slightly different sizes will be given the MVE notation. The differences should be listed in the description field.

## **2. DESIGN**

- a. The addition, deletion, or rearrangement of a design element creates a new issue. This applies even if the only change is punctuation, the addition of a fleur-de-lis or BSA.
- b. A minor change in the design such as a tree slightly larger than another tree or a slightly different number of trees, but other than that, the patch is almost identical to the casual view, then this would be a variety.
- c. When stitching is missing, however, the question is whether it is only a thread break, which only affects one or a few patches, or whether it is an intentional or unintentional deletion of some particular portion of the embroidered design. The latter creates either a new issue or a variety depending on how significant it is, while the former merely creates one or more freak patches.

## **3. COLOR**

- a. A change from one color to another (*i.e.*, black to yellow) results in a new issue, even when the design remains the same.
- b. When comparing two different shades of the same color, holding just one of the patches, if the shade can be easily recognized (*e.g.*, dark red vs. red), and described easily without comparing patches, then it's a variety.
- c. A relatively minor change in color, especially if the design stays the same and one cannot easily describe the difference, creates an MVE (minor varieties exist) designation.
- d. However, even if the difference in color could be described, if it is an order that is placed (or even multiple orders) and the color variation is 1) slight and 2) unintentional, *i.e.*: it is “just clearly manufacturing differences in color as an unintentional difference”, then it should be classified as an MVE.
- e. A general rule of thumb is that if patches must be compared side-by-side to determine a difference then it is a minor variety (MVE).

#### **4. BORDER**

- a. The change between a cut edge, in which the border is sewn into the cloth at the same time as the rest of design, and a rolled edge, which is added to the patch after cutting, always results in a new issue.
- b. The change from a standard rolled edge to a “flat-rolled” edge, however, results only in a new variety. A flat-rolled edge is, as its name implies, a border that appears flatter than the rounded border created by a standard rolled edge.

#### **5. SIZE**

- a. Changes in the overall dimensions (height or width) or the size of a design element may result in a new issue, variety or MVE, depending on the magnitude of the change.
- b. The addition of the rolled edge to otherwise uniformly-sized patches often results in size variations of up to 3-4 millimeters in either direction. Consequently, differences in overall dimension aren't worthy of issue or variety listing unless the change is 5 mm or more.
- c. When the only difference is size, a change in one or the other direction of 5 mm or more creates a new variety, but if there are other notable significant differences, then the change in dimension contributes to the creation of a new issue. This is especially true when a major reduction in overall dimension forces the manufacturer to downsize the entire design. With design elements, size differences are even more subjective.
- d. A 2 mm change in letter height creates a variety if the overall design stays the same; noticeable changes in the size of other design elements do so as well. A change of about 4 mm can be detected quite readily; smaller changes cannot.
- e. Regarding lettering thickness, for “thin” and “thick” letter varieties to occur, a 1 mm difference in the thickness of the lettering is required (to create a variety). Anything less creates MVEs. It has to be significant enough to determine by measurement.
- f. The condition of a patch can dramatically alter its dimensions. All patches can shrink or be otherwise altered by washing and sewing. For this reason, issues or varieties of a patch created primarily due to size differences should be assumed to be only on mint patches. Patches in less than mint condition can be difficult to identify on this basis alone. The dimensions of a patch should always be taken from a patch in mint condition.





#### **6. SHAPE**

- a. Changes in shape from flap to round to rectangle to arrowhead, *etc.*, result in issues.
- b. The changes from a Moritz shape to a Lyon Bros. shape to a Geer shape (three different manufacturers with distinct flap shapes) clearly creates an issue.
- c. Other changes generally only create varieties unless the change is significant and describable, such as a very rounded bottom versus a pointed bottom.



## 7. **MANUFACTURING METHOD**

- a. There are four, very noticeable “manufacturing methods” for the typical patch: 1) Swiss embroidery, 2) Asian (Taiwanese) embroidery, 3) the “hi-tech” or computer designed (CD) embroidery, and 4) the “printing” of the design on the patch. There are also other types of manufacturing such as chenille, bullion, and others.
- b. Swiss embroidery was the American standard for decades. It is characterized by its thick, full stitching. The essential characteristics are heavy embroidery with standard American lettering (see picture 37).
- c. Asian manufactured patches often have Asian characteristics, from the letter to facial features. At times, this gives an unusual look to traditional American historical depictions. It should be noted that in the 1960s and 1970s, Asian embroidered patches were made individually by hand. For this reason, each patch is slightly different and the general rules of “Issues vs. Varieties vs. MVE” will not necessarily apply to these patches. Compared with Swiss embroidery, an Asian embroidered patch appears flatter, with less depth to the stitching. Typically, the lettering is less neat, often times not stitched in even lines or even spacing (see picture 38).
- d. In the mid-1980s, the Computer designed (CD) style began to emerge. CD embroidery typically has much more detail than the above embroidery and “patterned” solid embroidery fills. The detailing on these patches is outstanding. They often can be distinguished by their “flat” appearance and highly segmented background embroidery, which makes the background appear fully embroidered. However, close examination reveals that the background consists of many fine stitches on identically-colored material that do not fully cover the entire cloth. Instead, numerous gaps in the embroidery may be able to be seen. This manufacturing method reduces costs while simultaneously allowing far more detail and much thinner embroidery (see picture 39).
- e. In recent years, some lodges have issued dye sublimation patches using a dye sub printing process that can depict the image of a photo on the patch (see picture 40).
- f. In the case of chenille patches, which are often made individually by hand, the rules of “Issues vs. Varieties vs. MVE” are much looser than for embroidered or silk screened patches and neckerchiefs.
- g. There is also bullion construction which consists of gold and silver bullion wire with hand-stitched embroidery.

Picture 37	Picture 38	Picture 39	Picture 40
			
Swiss Embroidery	Asian	Computer Design Stitch	Dye sublimation

- h. The change from any one of these manufacturing processes to another, despite the use of the same design, creates a new issue.

## 8. **EMBROIDERY DIRECTION**

- a. A change in embroidery direction in any design element of a patch, whether from horizontal to vertical, vertical to horizontal, or one diagonal to another, results in a variety (see pictures 41-43).
- b. The most common such changes are in the direction of the background stitching.




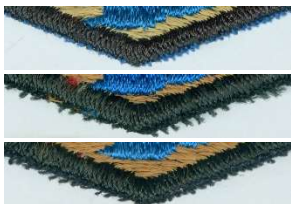
## 9. **BASE MATERIAL**

- a. A change from felt to twill or to any other type of cloth creates an issue in a non-fully embroidered patch (see picture 44).
- b. In a fully or solid embroidered patch, the change in base material is usually an MVE and can be noted in the description field. When the colors of the base material make a visible difference in the color/hue/shading of major design elements; or when the base material is visible between the threads of the solid embroidery, then it can be classified as a variety.

*Note:* If you have to separate/spread the threads to see the base material, then it is an MVE and should not be listed separately.

- c. On solid embroidered patches that have cut edges, the base material can be seen around the very perimeter of the cut edge. In the case where otherwise identical solid embroidered patches have different colored base materials, a variety will result.

There are also a few cases in which the base materials of solid embroidered, rolled edge patches are so different in color that the color of the solid embroidered backgrounds is affected by it. While infrequent, varieties could result in such circumstances.

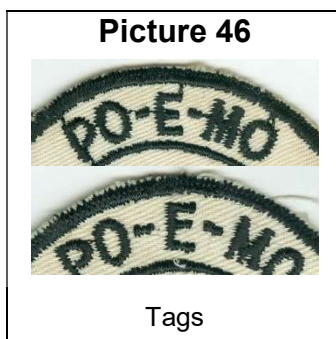
Picture 41	Picture 42	Picture 43	Picture 44
			
Horizontally Stitched Embroidery	Vertically Stitched Embroidery	Diagonally Stitched Embroidery	Base Material Twill

## 10. BACKING

- The change from a cloth, or plain-backed patch, to a gauze back, to a paper back (which usually is a paper-like material over plastic), or to a plastic back, even if the front of the patch is the same, results in a variety (see pictures 45a-d).
- For older cloth back patches that also have a gauze backing, differences in the tightness of the gauze backing may be noted as an aid in identification but rarely will these types of distinctions because for variety status in and of themselves.
- Changes in the color, texture of the plastic back, or changes in the BSA-required identification symbols create MVEs, not varieties. This is a change from the latest edition of Blue Book.**

## 11. TAGS & LOCK STITCHES (linking stitches or inner border stitches)

- A “tag” or “linking stitch” is the stitch that connects one letter to another or to the border of a patch or the stitch that connects one design element to another design element, letter, or border. These stitches show the path the needle took as it embroidered letters and other design elements in the same color (see picture 46).
- If there is a difference in the route traveled between one patch and another, the patches are said to have come from different punch patterns. When this is the only difference, an MVE is created.
- However, linking stitches sometimes are the most easily described differences between two patches that also have a number or other small or hard to describe differences. Sometimes, therefore, the location of tags will be used to describe the differences between two particular varieties of a single issue but the tag locations are NOT reason for the varieties, they are just a quick key.
- Also in the tag or linking stitch category are so-called “lock-stitches.” Lock stitches are the single stitch that runs through and along the inner or outer perimeter of a rolled edge. **Differences in lock stitch color create MVEs (variations), not a variety. This is a change from the latest edition of *Blue Book*.**



## 12. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

- a. The absence of a loop, cord, or stitched thread intended for a button hole along with a loop, cord, or stitched thread intended for a button hole will be a variety, not an issue (see pictures 47a-b).
  - i. If the loop, cord, or stitched thread varies in color or significantly in material such that it is easily identifiable this creates a variety, not an issue.
  - ii. If a thread or cord changes color along the strand that forms the loop and on one item, the loop is one color and on another a different color and on some it changes colors these are NOT varieties but will be listed as MVE, with an explanation of M/C cord or thread in the definition.
  - iii. If an item is issued with a loop and a small percentage of the items do not get the loop applied or attached, this is considered a manufacturing error similar to a thread break and should not merit a variety or issue, but it can be noted as an MVE with an explanation.

**Picture 47a**



An item with loop

**Picture 47b**



An identical item without loop

## **APPENDIX A**

### **COLOR ABBREVIATIONS**

Abbreviation	Description
BLK	black
BLU	blue
BBL	blue-bright
DBL	blue-dark
LBL	blue-light
NBL	blue-navy
BRN	brown
DBR	brown-dark
GBR	brown-gray
LBR	brown-light
RBR	brown-red
COP	copper
GMY	gold mylar
GRY	gray brown
DGY	gray-dark
LGY	gray-light
GRN	green
BGR	green-bright
DGR	green-dark
FGR	green-forest
LGR	green-light
MAN	manila
MAR	maroon
ORG	orange
DOR	orange-dark
LOR	orange-light
PCH	peach
PNK	pink

M/C	multicolored
-----	--------------

Abbreviation	Description
DPK	pink-dark
LPK	pink-light
PUR	purple
BPR	purple-bright
DPR	purple-dark
LPR	purple-light
RED	red
RMY	red mylar
RWB	red, white, and blue
DRD	red-dark
LRD	red-light
ROR	red-orange
SAM	salmon
SMY	silver mylar
TAN	tan
TRQ	turquoise
BTQ	turquoise-bright
DTQ	turquoise-dark
LTQ	turquoise-light
VOI	violet
DVI	violet-dark
LVI	violet-light
WHT	white
YEL	yellow
DYL	yellow-dark
LYL	yellow-light
YOR	yellow-orange

N/A	not applicable
-----	----------------







## APPENDIX B

### DESCRIPTION FIELD ABBREVIATIONS AND OTHER TERMS

The following table contains various terms and abbreviations that can typically be found in the description field. These terms are “standardized” to the extent possible to allow catalog users to do searches for related types of issues. It is preferred that Editors use these standardized abbreviations, but it is ultimately up to the Editor to decide if these abbreviations are used.

Abbreviation	Definition
ANNn	Anniversary. Commemorates an anniversary not otherwise defined where “n” is a number (e.g., ANN50). The ordinal (i.e., “st”, “nd”, “rd”, or “th”) should not be present. Whenever this term is used it should be followed by a very short description of the anniversary being commemorated (e.g., “ANN50 first lodge event at Camp Arrowhead”).
AL	Arrow left. When viewed from the front, the arrow points to the left of the patch (which would be the wearer’s right). (see picture 48)
AR	Arrow right. When viewed from the front, the arrow points to the right of the patch (which would be the wearer’s left). (see picture 49)
AC5	ArrowCorps <sup>5</sup> (2008). Issued in conjunction of one of these events.
arrowhead	Arrowhead. An arrowhead shape that applies to a design element.
auction	Auction. Issued in conjunction with a Trade-O-Ree or other similar event where the item was sold or given in exchange for items donated to be auctioned.
NAWARD	Award-National level. Issued to honor a lodge member or members that have received a national level award.
OAWARD	Award-Other. Issued to honor a lodge member or members that have received an award at a level below the national level.
awareness	Awareness. A patch issued to raise awareness for a particular issue (such as Prostate Cancer awareness).
BKG	Background. Normally the background color will be defined in its own field. Use this abbreviation to add additional information about the background or to explain differences between two issues/varieties.
BMT	Base Material Twill. The base material is the twill material that an embroidered patch is made on. Often times the color of the base material is visible on the edge of a cut edge (C/E) patch and this can determine the difference between issues or varieties and thus is listed in the description field. For solid embroidered patches, only when the color of the base material is readily visible is it listed.
beading	Beading. Embroidered thin border around any design element of a patch. Not to be confused with “Beaded”. (see picture 50)
beaded	Beaded. An item made with beads. Not to be confused with “Beading”. (see picture 51)
AMBIC	Bicentennial. Issued to commemorate America’s Bicentennial in 1976.

Picture 48	Picture 49	Picture 50	Picture 51
			
Arrow Left	Arrow Right	Beading	Beaded

Abbreviation	Definition
BDR	Border. Normally the border color will be defined in its own field. Use this abbreviation to add additional information about the border or to explain differences between two issues/varieties.
BSA	Boy Scouts of America.
BRO	Brotherhood. An item issued or to be worn by Brotherhood members of the OA or lodge.
BSA $n$	BSA anniversary. Commemorates an anniversary of the founding of the BSA in 1910, where “n” is a number (e.g., BSA75, BSA100, etc.).
BSABACKING	BSA Security Backing. A plastic backing that was used by BSA supply or an official licensee to denote a BSA patch. This notation can be augmented with the type of backing, such as ScoutStuff.org, 2010, Since 1910, and licensee specific. (see pictures 52a-d)
CHANN $n$	Chapter anniversary. Commemorates a chapter’s anniversary, where “n” is a number (e.g., CHANN25, CHANN50, etc.).
charity	Charity. A patch issued to raise funds for an outside charity (such as a Breast Cancer charity) (see also awareness).
chevron	Chevron (chevrons have pointed bottoms only). A patch-shaped like the bottom of older style uniform pockets. The top will have an indentation that matches the point of the pocket flap and the bottom will come to a point at the same angle as the indentation at the top. (see pictures 53a-b)
clear backing	Clear plastic backing. A plastic backing that is clear or transparent as opposed to having color or writing on it.
cloth	Cloth (plain) used for neckerchiefs.
CB	Cloth back. This is the type of backing that a patch has when it does not have a plastic back (PB).
COMB/E	Combination Edge. A combination of both a Rolled Edge and a Cut Edge. (see picture 54)

Picture 52a	Picture 52b	Picture 52c	Picture 52d
		Image Not Available	
BSA Security Backing ScoutStuff.org example	BSA Security Backing 2010 example	BSA Security Backing Since 1910 example	BSA Security Backing licensee specific


Picture 53a	Picture 53b	Picture 54
		
Chevron	Not a chevron	Combination Edge

Abbreviation	Definition
composite	Composite. Made of a composite material. (see picture 55)
composition	Composition. Made of a canvas flocked material that looks like felt, but it is not felt. (see picture 56)
CD	Computer design stitch. This is a thin, flat style of embroidery generated by a computer that has become popular since 1989.
contingent	Contingent. Issued to a contingent member of an event. May have been available all lodge members but was sold at a higher price or had additional restrictions placed on the item (see delegate).
CANNn	Council anniversary. Commemorates a council's anniversary, where "n" is a number (e.g., CANN25, CANN50, etc.).
COC	Council of Chiefs. Issued in connection with a section Council of Chiefs event.
CSP	Council Shoulder Patch. A patch made to be worn on the shoulder of the Boy Scout field uniform for council identification. (see picture 57)
creslon	Creslon. Backing that looks like thin white felt. (see picture 58)
C/E	Cut edge (see the "Border Types" section, above).
delegate	Delegate. Same as contingent but is used when the member is referred to as a delegate by the issuer rather than a contingent member (see contingent).
DIAG	Diagonally stitched embroidery. When the patch is viewed from the front, the direction of the embroidery is at an angle to the horizon.
DIM	Dimensions. Where it is pertinent to being able to differentiate one issue/variety from another, a patch's dimensions (in mint condition), in millimeters, width x height, is listed in the description field (e.g., "DIM 12 x 34" for an item that is 12 mm in width and 34 mm in height). Include a buttonhole tab in the measurements but not a loop. Only one dimension is needed for items that are perfectly round or square and are indicated as such if its letter code is an R or is further described with "round" or "square" (e.g., "DIM 12 round" for an item that is 12 mm round or "DIM 15 square" for an item that is 15 x 15 square). An additional measurement may be listed if the width and height does not adequately explain the dimensions (e.g., a round item with an arrow going through it along the diagonal would be listed as "DIM 10 round w/ 20 diagonal" or a similar square item "DIM 12 square w/ 25 diagonal").
ELG	Elangomat.

Picture 55	Picture 56	Picture 57	Picture 58
Image Not Available			Image Not Available
Composite	Composition	Council Shoulder Patch	Creslon



Abbreviation	Definition
EMB	Embroidered. A patch that is embroidered or for any embroidery on a neckerchief. (see pictures 59a-b)
END	Endowment. A patch issued to raise funds for the council or lodge endowment fund.
error	Error. Items that contain some type of an error (whether it be a spelling error, the wrong lodge number, consistent stitching errors (but not individual thread breaks), or even patches received with the incorrect colors). This would not apply to a mechanical malfunction that affects only part of a group of patches such as a thread break.
felt	Felt. Made of felt, either 100% wool or a wool blend. (see picture 60)
FF	First Flap. The “first flap” or “first flaps” issued concurrently will be given the designation of FF. See also the “NOTES ON CHRONOLOGY” section for additional information and guidance to determine <b>when</b> a patch is a “first flap”.
FI	First Issue. The “first issue” or “first issues” issued concurrently will be given the designation of FI. See also the “NOTES ON CHRONOLOGY” section for additional information and guidance to determine <b>when</b> a patch is a “first issue”.
FFBB	First Flaps Blue Book. Listed as a First Flap in BB6 and possibly earlier editions, but is now “NOT” cataloged as the First Flap in this catalog.
FIBB	First Issue Blue Book. Listed as a First issue (non-flap) in BB6 and possibly earlier editions, but is now “NOT” cataloged as the First Issue in this catalog.
FS	First Solid Flap. If the First Flap designation is given to an item other than an S. The First Solid designation is given to the first S governing the same rules as a First Flap.
flap	Flap (or a pocket flap size-and-shaped patch). It is not necessary to include this description, if the issue code used is F or S). Should only be used by itself for a regular sized item, but may be preceded with “mini” or “oversized”.
FR/E	Flat-rolled edge which is characterized by its flat appearance and the visibility of the back lockstitch from the front.
FDL	Fleur-de-lis symbol. A Fleur-de-lis (or French Scout sign) is characterized by the way it is embroidered or drawn. The FDL has the sides separate from the body of the symbol. Often times, the FDL has a cross bar in its midsection. When embroidered, the FDL has multidirectional embroidery (see also SS). This abbreviation may be supplemented with additional letters: “w/ eagle” emblem to denote an FDL with an eagle superimposed over the like the Tenderfoot Scout rank symbol or “e/ first class emblem” to denote an FDL with the First Class rank symbol superimposed over the FDL.
FOS	FOS (or Friends of Scouting). A patch issued to raise funds for the council's Friends of Scouting campaign.
full-color	Full-Color. Can be used in conjunction with a partially ghosted patch to describe the portion of the patch that is in full color (e.g., “PARTGHOST GRN full-color wolf's head” would indicate a patch that is partially ghosted in GRN with a full-color wolf's head). (see picture 61)
fundraiser	Fundraiser. A patch issued to raise funds for a Scouting purpose including to offset the cost of a lodge contingent trip such as a NOAC, NLS, or Section Conclave.

Picture 59a	Picture 59b	Picture 60	Picture 61
			
Embroidered patch	Embroidered neckerchief	Felt	Full-Color partially ghosted in BGR with a full-color eagle

Abbreviation	Definition
Geer	Geer-shaped flap. The Geer Company was a major patch manufacturer during the 1950's and 1960's. During that time, they made hundreds of flaps including many first flaps and cut edge F's that were all of a distinctive shape exclusive to the Geer Co. (see picture 62)
ghost	Ghost patch. A patch made of a single color of thread but with a regular embroidery pattern. Not to be confused with ghosted. (see picture 63)
ghosted	Ghosted BSA identification symbol. Denotes that the BSA identification symbol is camouflaged on the item by ghosting it within a color the same as the color of the identification symbol. Not to be confused with ghost. (see picture 64)
HMVE	Handmade variations exist. Chenilles and some other types of insignia are made individually as opposed to being loomed in quantity as are CD and Swiss patches. Such patches are prone to HMVE.
HIDE	Hidden BSA identification symbol. Denotes that the BSA identification symbol is camouflaged on the item by hiding it as part of the design or in a similar color or colors as the color or colors of the identification symbol. (see picture 65)
honor	Honor. An item falling into the special category of "K" that was not issued by the lodge or chapter but has a known relationship to the OA. This relationship is that the item was issued in the lodge or chapter's honor. A council issued CSP celebrating the OA's Centennial would fall into this category.
HOR	Horizontally stitched embroidery. When viewed from the front, the embroidery is stitched side to side in a direction parallel to the horizon.
host	Host. Issued in connection with a section, region, or national event and the lodge served as the host. Also, can be used when a chapter hosts a lodge event (see service lodge).
ISccyy	Indian Summer. Issued in conjunction with one of these events, where "ccyy" is the four-digit century and year of the event (e.g., IS2011, etc.).
LSccyy	Leadership Summit. Issued in conjunction with one of these events, where "ccyy" is the four-digit century and year of the event (e.g., LS1999, etc.).
LEC	Lodge Executive Committee.
LED	LED lights included on the patch.

Picture 62



Geer-Shaped Flap

Picture 63



Ghost Patch

Picture 64

Ghosted BSA  
Identification Symbol

Picture 65

Hidden BSA  
Identification symbol

Abbreviation	Definition
Lion	Lion Brothers-shaped flap. Lion Brothers has been a major patch manufacturer since the 1950's. During this time period, they have made hundreds of rolled edge flaps including many first flaps that were all of a distinctive shape. This company is well known for its quality embroidery which is characterized by very thick, multi-directional stitching that often has more stitches per inch than other companies. Prior to 1985, Lion Brothers patches could also be distinguished by their white backs. The Lion Brother's flap shape was also widely copied by other embroidery companies. (see picture 66)
LTR	Lettering. Normally the lettering color will be defined in its own field. Use this abbreviation to add additional information about the lettering or to explain differences between two issues/varieties.
LANNn	Lodge anniversary. Commemorates a lodge's anniversary, where "n" is a number (e.g., LANN25, LANN50, etc.).
lodge customized	Lodge customized. An item produced by national or a private vendor and sold to the public that was customized at the lodge's request.
mention	Mention. An item falling into the special category of "K" that was not issued by the lodge or chapter but has a known relationship to the OA. This relationship is that the item mentions the OA lodge or chapter. A council or district insignia that contains a small mention of the OA lodge or chapter would fall into this category.
MVE	Minor variations exist. This notation is commonly used when patches are very slightly different, but the difference cannot be described and/or the difference is considered to be inconsequential to the appearance of the patch when viewed from the front. For example, similar patches that are slightly different sizes will be given the MVE notation.
Moritz	Moritz-shaped flap. The Moritz Company was a major patch manufacturer during the 1950's and 1960's. During this time period, they made hundreds of rolled edge flaps including many first flaps that were all of a distinctive shape exclusive to the Moritz Co. This company's flaps typically were made with flat-rolled edges (FR/E). (see picture 67)
NCLS	National Conservation and Leadership Summit (2007). Issued in conjunction with this event.
NISccyy	National Indian Summer. Issued in conjunction with one of these events, where "ccyy" is the four-digit century and year of the event (e.g., NIS1984, etc.).
NJccyy	National Jamboree. Issued in conjunction with one of these events, e, where "ccyy" is the four-digit century and year of the event (e.g., NJ2013, etc.).
NOACccyy	National Order of the Arrow Conference. Issued in conjunction with one of these events, where "ccyy" is the four-digit century and year of the event (e.g., NJ2015, etc.).
NPW	National Pow Wow (1987). Issued in conjunction with this event.
Next	Next: A New Century (2016). Issued in conjunction with this event.
NOID	No (Lodge) ID. A patch without proper lodge or chapter identification. When described properly, if you come across a patch without identification, you can search the database for all patches with this abbreviation to develop a starting point in cataloging your patch. (see picture 68)

Picture 66



Lion Brothers-Shaped Flap

Picture 67







Moritz-Shaped Flap

Picture 68



No (Lodge) ID

Abbreviation	Definition
no loop	No loop or tab. Any patch without a cord or thread loop or a tab meant for a button hole. This is the default and should only be used if there are also patches issued with a loop or tab (see also “w/ loop” and “w/ tab”).
NT	No twill. Actually, NT is a gabardine twill that does not have diagonal or directional rows passing through it when viewing from the front. No twill material has also been called reverse twill and linen (see also TL and TR). (see picture 69)
not OA	Not OA. An item falling into the special category of “K” that was not issued by the lodge or chapter and has no known relationship to the OA.
not lodge customized	Not lodge customized. An item produced by national or a private vendor and sold to the public that was NOT customized at the lodge’s request but contains an OA indicator that it was issued by the lodge.
NOFF	Officer-National level. Issued to honor a lodge member that is serving or has served as an officer or other leadership position at the national level.
OOFF	Officer-Other. Issued to honor a lodge member that is serving or has served as an officer or other leadership position at a level below the national level. Note: Region officers are often referred to as national officers.
ORD	Ordeal. An item issued or to be worn by Ordeal members of the OA or lodge.
OBV	Ordeal, Brotherhood, and Vigil Honor Set. Part of a set of three items issued simultaneously one each for Ordeal, Brotherhood, and Vigil Honor members.
OA	Order of the Arrow.
OAn	Order of the Arrow anniversary. Commemorates an anniversary of the founding of the Order of the Arrow in 1915, where “n” is a number (e.g., OA75, OA100, etc.).
PARTGHOST	Partially ghosted patch A patch made with a significant portion in a single color of thread but with a regular embroidery pattern. (see picture 70)
participant	Participant. Issued to a participant of an event.
trek	PhilTrek: Philmont Trek. An item issued for a Philmont Trek.
PB	Plastic back. A plastic coating on the back of a patch (see also CB). Differences in the color, texture, composition of the plastic back create MVEs NOT new varieties or issues.
Prism	Prism (2016). Issued in conjunction with this event.
puff	Puff embroidery. Some embroidery is done over a foam-like material to create a “3D” effect. (see picture 71)
puzzle	Puzzle. A puzzle set of patches is one that when combined with others in a specific pattern, the set forms another shape or has a design that flows from one patch to the next. (see picture 72)
QTY n	Quantity issued, where “n” is a number of items issues (e.g., QTY 100).

Picture 69	Picture 70	Picture 71	Picture 72
	 (with a full-color eagle)	 (full-view) (close-up)	
No Twill	Partially Ghosted Patch	Puff Embroidery	Puzzle



Abbreviation	Definition
recognize	Recognize. An item falling into the special category of “K” that was not issued by the lodge or chapter but has a known relationship to the OA. This relationship is that the item was issued in recognition of the lodge or its members’ effort. A council or district activity patch that contains an OA indicator because the OA lodge or chapter provides a Native American-themed program during the activity would fall into this category.
regular	Regular. Issued to a member attending an event when other items issued for the events are given other designations such as staff.
RES	Restrictions. Frequently lodges place a “restriction” on the number of patches a member can obtain. If there is a confirmed restriction, then it is listed in the description field. If no restriction is listed, the collector SHOULD NOT necessarily assume that a restriction does NOT exist. It just means that either it was unrestricted or that the editor DID NOT KNOW of a restriction. This notation can be augmented with additional information such as one of the following: 1/L - one per life; (2/L - two per life, <i>etc.</i> ), 1/ML - one per membership level (one at ordeal, one at brotherhood, one at vigil honor), 1/O, 1/B, 1/V - one at ordeal, one at brotherhood, one at vigil honor respectively, 1/A - one per activity (2/A – 2 per activity, <i>etc.</i> ), 1/Y - one per year (2/Y – 2 per year, <i>etc.</i> ), 1/S - one per unit of service with the service duration noted in parentheses ( <i>e.g.</i> , 1/S (full work day), 1/S (8 hours), 1/S (Section Conclave Committee service), or 1/S (one year on LEC), or some restrictions are compounded ( <i>i.e.</i> , “1/S (8 hours) 5/L”, one per 8 hours of service with a maximum of five per life), and other notations as needed.
R/E	Rolled Edge. The predominant edging style since 1965.
rubber	Rubber. Made of a rubber-like material. (see picture 73)
sateen	Sateen. Sateen is a fabric made using a specific weave that results in a shiny satin-like material. It is made with spun yarn rather than silk filament. Sateen is common in neckerchiefs. (see picture 74)
SS	Scout sign symbol. A Scout sign is characterized by the way it is embroidered or drawn. The SS is typically embroidered in a single direction, most often vertically (see also FDL). This abbreviation is technically a misnomer but has been used to describe this type of symbol within the collecting community for a long time. The true definition is the hand and arm gesture given by a Scout with a right-handed gesture with three-fingers held up and the right arm held at a 90-degree angle.
segment	Segment (a smaller item designed to go with a larger item with a common border edge). Also called rockers. (see picture 75)
section	Section and/or area items issued by the section that contain either the lodge name, number, totem, <i>etc.</i>
service lodge	Service Lodge. Same as host but is used when the lodge is referred to as the service lodge by the issuer rather than host (see host).

Picture 73



Rubber

Picture 74






Sateen

Picture 75

Segments  
(around base patch)

Abbreviation	Definition
set	Set. Simultaneously issued patch that share a common design theme, perhaps they are identical in design except for different border colors or design that starts on one patch and continues to the next (e.g., if S12 and X34 were issued as a set, S12 would be listed as “set w/ X34” and X34 would be listed as “SI w/ S12”). Patches issued for the same event are not automatically a set. Because all sets are assumed to be Simultaneously issued the abbreviation SI abbreviation should not be present (see SI). (see picture 76)
SSC	Silk screen design. Many neckerchiefs and felt patches are silk screened. (see picture 77)
SI	Simultaneously issued. This denotes two or more items that were simultaneously issued such as both a charter member flap and a standard flap (e.g., if S12, S13, and S14 were all issued simultaneously, S12 would be listed as “SI w/ S13 and S14”, S13 would be listed as “SI w/ S12 and S14” and S14 would be listed as “SI w/ S12 and S13”).
staff	Staff. Issued to a staff member of an event.
SPC	Standard Pennant Company. This company has been making chenille’s and felts since the 1930’s. Patches made by SPC can be identified by the different labels on the back of the patch.
stencil	Stencil. A primitive type of printing seen on some old neckerchiefs and patches. Stenciled insignia may show the “SSC” notation with additional stenciled description. (see picture 78)
step stitch	Step Stitch. A cost-saving embroidery method simulating the appearance of solid embroidery. The background is really about 50% embroidered but closely matches the color of the backing twill. (see picture 79)
SC	SummitCorps (2011). Issued in conjunction with this event.

Picture 76	Picture 77	Picture 78	Picture 79
			Image Not Available
Set	Silk Screen Design	Stencil	Step Stitch

Abbreviation	Definition
Swiss	Swiss embroidery. This is a thick type of embroidery that was popular from the 1880's through the 1980's. Swiss embroidered patches are constructed on a large loom, typically 100 or more at a time.
synthetics	Synthetics. Made of a synthetic material. (see picture 80)
tags	Tags. These are the single threads that connect letters to each other or to the border. Tags may also connect different design elements to themselves or to each other. Often times, different tagging patterns help differentiate varieties of an issue.
theme	Theme. The patch is part of a series of patches that follow a theme. A description of the theme can follow placed within parentheses (e.g., "theme (animals found at John Henry SR)"). (see picture 81)
TOR	Trade-O-Ree. Issued in conjunction with a Trade-O-Ree event.
TL	Twill left. Twill is a gabardine material that often has a grain or rows. When viewed from the front, the rows of twill appear to go up diagonally to the left. When possible use the abbreviation TLM, TLR, or TLS instead.
TLM	Twill left medium. Twill left that has medium rows. (see picture 82)
TLR	Twill left rough. Twill left that has coarse rows. (see picture 83)
TLS	Twill left smooth. Twill left that has fine rows. (see picture 84)
TR	Twill right. Twill is a gabardine material that often has a grain or rows. When viewed from the front, the rows of twill appear to go up diagonally to the right. When possible use the abbreviation TRM, TRR, or TRS instead.
TRM	Twill right medium. Twill right that has medium rows. (see picture 85)
TRR	Twill right rough. Twill right that has coarse rows. (see picture 86)
TRS	Twill right smooth. Twill right that has fine rows. (see picture 87)

Picture 80	Picture 81	Picture 82	Picture 83
Image Not Available			
Synthetics	Theme	Twill Left Medium	Twill Left Rough

Picture 84	Picture 85	Picture 86	Picture 87
			
Twill Left Smooth	Twill Right Medium	Twill Right Rough	Twill Right Smooth

Abbreviation	Definition
TVE	Twill varieties exist.
VER	Vertically stitched embroidery. When viewed from the front, the embroidery is stitched up and down in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.
VIG	Vigil Honor. An item issued or to be worn by Vigil Honor members of the OA or lodge.
WAB	<i>Wabanningo Lodge Emblem Handbook</i> . Listed and/or pictured in the <i>Wabanningo Lodge Emblem Handbook</i> by Dwight Bischel, 1952.
w/ loop	With Loop. Any patch with a cord or thread loop (see also “no loop” and “w/ tab”). (see picture 88)
w/ tab	With Tab with a button hole. Any patch with a tab meant for a button hole (see also “no loop” and “w/ loop”). (see picture 89)
wood	Wood. Made of a wooden material. (see picture 90)
WJccyy	World Jamboree. Issued in conjunction with one of these events, where “ccyy” is the four-digit century and year of the event (e.g., WJ2015, etc.).
WWW	WWW, three W’s. Wimachtendienk, etc.

Picture 88



With Loop

Picture 89



With Tab With A Button Hole

Picture 90



Wood



## This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting or typing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

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# ***ISCA CODE OF ETHICS***

*All members of the International Scouting Collectors Association (ISCA) subscribe to a Code of Ethics to insure fair trading practices amongst its members. All members sign a statement subscribing to this Code:*

**I** will:

**S**et an example in which we all can take pride,

**C**onsciously, fairly represent all items of Scout memorabilia,

**A**lways follow the rules of the event that apply to trading,

**E**xtend the hand of friendship to all collectors,

**T**rade or sell no patch that I know to be fake or reproduction without disclosing the fact,

**H**elp new collectors get started,

**I**mpress on new collectors the importance of ethics in trading,

**C**urrently be eligible to be registered in Scouting,

**S**trive for fairness in all actions consistent with the Scout Oath & Law.