



## Collections Merit Badges

in conjunction with

Charlotte Trade-O-Ree [TOR]

Boy Scout Memorabilia Show

Friday, April 5, 2019,

presented by BSA Pack 33 and Sardis Presbyterian Church

Collections Merit Badge Workshop will be held from  
6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Friday, April 5, 2019.

**Website(s):** <https://www.bsator.com/event/2019-charlotte-trade-o-ree-state-north-carolina/>

**Location and date and time of event:**

Sardis Presbyterian Church – Fellowship Hall

6100 Sardis Rd., Charlotte, NC 28270

Hours of operation for Trade-o-ree (TOR):

**Friday, April 5:** 4:00 p.m – 11:00 p.m.

**Saturday, April 6:** 8:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Scouts participating in Collections Merit Badge workshop will meet at the Fellowship Hall entrance at 6:00 p.m. on Friday April 5. Scouts will have classroom activities and will attend the Trade-O-Ree. Scouts will depart at 9:00 pm.

**Minimum class sizes:** 4

**Maximum class sizes:** 12

**Costs:** Scouts in uniform may attend the TOR at no charge. Scouts who wish to make purchases at the TOR should bring cash and have permission from a parent for any purchases. Purchases or trades at the TOR are not expected or required.

**How to register:** Please send email with Scout name, troop, Scout email, parent or Scout leader email to [stutucker@aol.com](mailto:stutucker@aol.com)

**Registration opens:** With publication of this Guide.

**Registration closes:** At the start of the class.

**Age and rank guidelines and suggestions for maturity and knowledge:** None. Boy Scouts of all ages and ranks are welcome to participate.

**Blue card requirement:** Each Scout must present to the counselor a separate blue card signed by their Scoutmaster indicating permission to participate in the course(s). Scouts should fill out the requirement grid portion of the card and have the Merit Badge Counselor initial this section of the card for each completed requirement. When the Scout has completed all requirements, the Merit Badge Counselor must sign and date the card on 2 places. Each Scout is responsible to obtain these signatures and to turn the card in to his Scoutmaster so that the merit badge can be registered and awarded.

Parents are welcome to attend all sessions. We need parent(s) to attend to serve as 2-deep leaders to follow Scouts Youth Protection guidelines.

**Bad weather:** Classes will be held rain or shine.

**Instructor(s):** Counselor for this course is Stuart Tucker, who has experience as Scoutmaster and as a Scouting event coordinator and as merit badge counselor.

**Partial or Full Completion:** Full completion of this merit badges is possible IF Scouts complete above preparations before, during, and after class. If a Scout does not finish all requirements, he can work with his Counselor to list and initial requirements completed on his blue card for later completion with the Counselor or with a Counselor identified by his Scoutmaster. Scouts should follow the buddy system with 2-deep adult leadership for all merit badge sessions and for all meetings with a Counselor. A Scout's buddy can be "a friend, parent, guardian, brother, sister, or other relative—or better yet, another Scout working on the same badge—along with him attending the session." (from *BSA Guide to Advancement 2015*, page 49)

A Scout who is unable to complete one or more requirements can schedule later sessions with the Counselor to demonstrate his knowledge or skills or requirement completions.

**Food:** Scouts may pack their own snacks and lunch and drinks and eat them in the designated area. Food and refreshments may be available for purchase. Eating or drinking during the class sessions and while touring the TOR displays will not be appropriate.

**Clothing:** Scouts are expected to wear their field uniform ("Class A" uniform) with Scouts pants and shirt to demonstrate participation as a Scout and to reinforce Scouting values and behavior during the course. Scouts must wear closed-toe shoes or boots (not sandals) with socks to classes for safety. Neckerchiefs and merit badge sashes and medals are not expected or required.

We do not anticipate outdoor activities as part of this course.

Please bring a small day pack to carry your collection and your food and water bottle and pen and paper.

**Cell phones:** A Scout is courteous. Scouts may have cell phones with them during the course, but cell phones should be turned completely off during all class sessions. If a Scout chooses to send text messages or talk or monitor social media on his cell phone during class, he will be expected to loan his cell phone to the instructor or to his parent or to a Scout leader for safe keeping during the rest of the course, to be returned when the class ends.

**Arrival time and place:**

Please arrive 15 minutes before class starts so that you can find the right building and classroom space.

**Discharge time and place:**

Scouts will leave complete the course by 9:00 pm and may be picked up at the entrance to the Fellowship Hall.

Preparation before class for all merit badge courses:

1. Scouts must read the merit badge book.
2. Please print Merit Badge requirements from this handout or from <https://www.scouting.org/programs/boy-scouts/advancement-and-awards/merit-badges/> or from [www.meritbadge.org](http://www.meritbadge.org)  
Printing the workbook is not required.
3. Bring pen and paper and pre-course homework to the course.

**Collections Merit Badge**

1. Do Your Best to research and write your answers to requirements # 1, 2, 3, 4 before the course begins. Bring your written notes with you to present to the Merit Badge Counselor as the course begins.
2. For requirement # 5a, if you are a Scout patch collector, you can find a listing of Scout patch collecting terms in this flyer, positioned after the Collections Merit Badge requirements. We will review these during class. If you collect other items, please write down your collection-specific terms and Be Prepared to discuss them during class.

For requirement #5 b, please bring your collection if it is portable. If it is not portable, please bring a photograph.

For requirement # 5 c, d, e, f, know these requirements for your collection. We will review patch collecting in class.

3. We will discuss requirement 6 and 7 in class.

4. For requirement # 8, please complete research on “career opportunities in collecting” so that we can review in class.



## Collections Merit Badge

### Requirements

[https://filestore.scouting.org/filestore/Merit\\_Badge\\_RegandRes/Collections.pdf](https://filestore.scouting.org/filestore/Merit_Badge_RegandRes/Collections.pdf)

2019 01 08

1. Prepare a short written report or outline for your counselor, giving a detailed description of your collection,\* including a short history. Be sure to include why you chose that particular type of collecting and what you enjoy and have learned from your collection.\*

\*Stamp and coin collecting are excluded from eligibility for this merit badge.

2. Explain the growth and development of your collection.

3. Demonstrate your knowledge of preserving and displaying your collection.

a. Explain the precautions you need to take to preserve your collection, including

(1) Handling

(2) Cleaning

(3) Storage

b. Explain how best to display your collection, keeping in mind preserving as discussed above.

c. Explain to your counselor the events available for a hobbyist of this collection, including shows, seminars, conventions, contests, and museum programs and exhibits.

4. Demonstrate your knowledge of collecting and investing. Discuss with your counselor:

a. How investing and speculation would apply to your collection

b. What you would look for in purchasing other collections similar to yours

c. What you would expect in return value if you decided to sell all or part of the collection

5. Do the following:

- a. Discuss with your counselor at least 10 terms commonly used in your collection and be prepared to discuss the definition of each.
  - b. Show your counselor any two groups from your collection. Explain how you organized your collection and why you chose that method. (Note: If your collection is too large to transport and your counselor is unable to view your collection directly, photographs should be available to share.)
  - c. Explain how your collection is valued by other collectors, and display to your counselor any price guides that may be available.
  - d. Explain how your collection is graded for value, physical defects, size, and age. Show the various classifications or ratings used in your collection.
  - e. List the national, state, or local association responsive to your collection.
  - f. Show the location of and explain to your counselor the identification number (if applicable), series, brand name (if any), and any other special identification marks.
6. Discuss with your counselor the plans you have to continue with the collection in the future.
7. Discuss with your counselor why and how collecting has changed and how this applies to your collection.
8. Find out about career opportunities in collecting. Pick one and find out the education, training, and experience required for this profession. Discuss this with your counselor, and explain why this profession might interest you.

Collections Merit Badge workbook

<https://meritbadge.org/wiki/images/7/70/Collections.pdf>

<http://www.ebay.com/gds/What-does-acid-and-lignin-free-mean-/10000000004003504/g.html>

## ACID and LIGNIN

When Scrapbooking, anything that touches your photos should be acid and lignin free, including paper, glue, pens/markers and stickers. The presence of acid and/or lignin would cause the photos to discolour and disintegrate quicker than they would naturally. Acid-free, lignin free and photo safe products will usually be labeled as such.

### Acid-free?

Acid causes paper and photos to disintegrate. This aging process is significantly slowed when the acid is removed from paper during the manufacturing process. Not all scrapbooking items are photo-safe so be sure to check before you but that your desired items are acid-free or archival quality

### Lignin free?

Lignin is the natural bonding element which holds wood fibres together. Newspaper contains lignin - you will have noticed that newspaper can become brittle and discoloured with age! So, if you want to include newspaper articles, pictures or announcements in your scrapbook, first photocopy or print on acid and lignin free paper (use off-white paper for an authentic feel!) Like acid, lignin can be removed during the manufacturing process so suitable products should be labeled lignin free or archival quality.

## ARCHIVAL QUALITY

This term is only applied to products which have been specially tested to measure their acidic and buffered content and it has been shown to fall within acceptable parameters/safe levels.

### Buffered Paper

During manufacturing, a buffering agent such as calcium carbonate can be added to paper to neutralize acid contaminants. Such papers usually have a pH of about 8.5

### pH Factor

This refers to the acidity level. the pH scales is the standard for measurement of alkalinity and acidity. It runs from 1 to 14 with each number representing a ten-fold increase - pH neutral is 7.

Acid-free products have a pH of 7 or above and pH tester pens are available to check acidity, however, acid-free products will be labeled accordingly.

## PHOTO SAFE

This is a term similar to Archival quality but specific to materials used with photographs. Photo safe products are acid-free.

From: <http://www.ebay.com/gds/Boy-Scout-patch-collecting-for-beginners-/1000000009083460/g.html>

July 25, 2011

## BOY SCOUT PATCHES: COLLECTING FOR BEGINNERS

Patch collecting, especially Boy Scout patch collecting can be overwhelming. Here are some tips to get you started.

1. Pick an area you'd like to start. Council shoulder patches (CSP), Red & white strips (RWS), camporee, camp-o-rall, expo, jamboree, Order of the Arrow (OA) flaps etc. Or collect anything that "looks cool".
2. Start inexpensive. You may be surprised how many scout patches are available for a dollar, even as old as the 1970's. Also if you later discover your patch to be a "fake", much money has not been invested. You may also want to pick up a few extra cheap patches for trade. To another trader, you may have a patch he really wanted specially if he was at the event on the patch! Like my local 1986 Scout Expo which I was entitled a patch and never given!
3. Get to know what are the most commonly faked patches. This may save you from great embarrassment with fellow collectors and great disappointment.
4. Many modern patches can be purchased at local Scout council office. I purchased a grab bag and got numerous expos & camporees I missed, and they were all local!
5. Collect patches from discontinued/merged councils and lodges. Example Skyloo 442 & Cole Snass Lamatai 259 OA Lodges merged in 1994. Now has become Wauna La-Mon'tay 442. You'd have to do some internet research to find this information.
6. Don't rule out old Scout shirts. Old uniform shirts sometimes sell \$5-20 based on the size and condition, but may have patches that list for way more than that! Plus you have a neat item that can be easily displayed.
7. Make sure the seller has it correct! Sometimes sellers get confused between girl scout & boy scout so you may want to check that you are not getting a girl scout camp patch.
8. Patch collecting is like Disney pin trading. Very addictive! New issues and commemoratives are always being made.
9. Keep your "earned" patches and traded/purchased separate. I would easily forget which ones I got as a scout or the ones I bought via ebay.
10. Other Scout items. Scarves and slides are very affordable. \$5-10. More for better quality, rarity etc. These can compliment your collection and are easily displayed or



even worn.

Before you know it, you will have a zillion patches to display however you like. This is not by any means a complete list, but some of the things I found out as I recently got back into collecting scout stuff.

Good Luck!

Multiple articles on Getting Started in Patch Collecting

<http://www.scouttrader.org/collecting/>

<http://www.patchcamp.com/>

<http://www.patchsupply.com/embroidered-patch-design-basics.html>

Collecting Terms

The ISCA Getting Started Collecting Series

ICSA -- International Scout Collectors Association

<http://www.scouttrader.org/>

<http://www.scouttrader.org/collecting/CollectingTerms.pdf>

**A:** Arrowhead-shaped patch.

**B:** See Bullion.

**Badge:** An international term for a patch or pin.

**Box-worn:** Describes a patch that is otherwise mint, but it has become soiled or limp through repeated handling over time.

**Bullion:** A style of patch sewn with thin wire or metallic thread on felt. Typically worn on a blazer jacket and held in place with pin clasps.

**BWS:** Blue & white strip, worn on the blue uniform by Sea Scouts to identify their community. See also RWS.

**C:** See Chenille.

**Chang:** Refers to a patch that was originally manufactured in China or Taiwan that has since been remanufactured with the original pattern and sold to the public at greatly reduced prices without the council's or lodge's permission.

**Chenille:** A rug-like patch style commonly used for high school block letters for athletes and also used for some OA patches.

**Cloth back:** (also **CB**) Describes the backside of a patch, usually with a gauze type backing for stiffness. In contrast, see plastic back.

**Computer design:** (also **CD**) Refers to a patch manufactured using a computerized embroidery machine where the stitching lies relatively flat across the surface of the patch. In contrast, see Swiss embroidery.

**CP:** Council Patch. Refers to a patch that is round, square, diamond any many other shapes, but not designed to be worn on the shoulder, that gives the council name

only—no event or camp names.

**CSP:** Council Shoulder Patch.

**Cut edge:** The patch edge does not have any border covering the cut edge of the material, also “ce” or “c/e”. In contrast, see rolled edge.

**Dupe:** (also **dup**) Duplicate, extra item for trade or sale.

**F:** A lodge flap that is not solidly embroidered. Some of the cloth material shows through.

**Fake:** An item made to deceive others into believing that it is legitimate. See also Reproduction.

**FOS:** Friends of Scouting, from the annual council fund raising campaign.

**Geer shape:** A flap manufactured by the Geer Company, recognized by its distinctive shape.

**Ghost patch:** A patch sewn all in one color so the design is visible only by viewing the different direction of the stitching.

**ISCA:** International Scout Collectors Association.

**J:** A jacket patch.

**JSP:** Jamboree Shoulder Patch.

**Junk patches:** Common patches with little trading value.

**KRS:** Khaki & red strip, worn on the shoulder to identify the community. See also RWS.

**Lion Brothers shape:** A flap manufactured by the Lion Brothers company, recognized by its distinctive shape.

**Mint:** In perfect, unwashed, unsewn, unused condition.

**Moritz shape:** A flap manufactured by the Moritz Company, recognized by its distinctive shape.

**Mylar:** A metallic thread, usually gold or silver, although other colors are sometimes used, often used for patch borders.

**N:** A neckerchief, also “n/c.”

**Need:** Collectible item that one desires.

**NOAC:** National Order of the Arrow Conference.

**Overrun:** Extra patches produced by a manufacturer to meet minimum order specifications. These are sometimes destroyed, sold, or given away as samples.

**Photochromatic:** Thread that appears white while indoors but changes color when exposed to sunlight.

**Pie:** A pie-slice-shaped patch designed to be worn on a neckerchief.

**Plastic back:** (also **PB**) Describes the backside of a patch with a plastic overlay for stiffness. In contrast, see cloth back.

**Pre-CSP:** A council shoulder patch manufactured before 1970, with a design like a modern CSP, but not a RWS or BWS.

**Private Issue:** A patch produced by an individual that does not duplicate another patch but in some ways looks official (often flap or CSP-shaped). Private issues are usually unauthorized and are most often made purely for profit by the maker. They are sometimes referred to as a fake.

**R:** A round patch usually less than five inches in diameter.

**Reproduction:** An item made to copy a legitimate collectible, but without the intent to deceive, for example **FAKE** or **REPRO** may be stamped on the back. See also Fake.

**Reserve price:** A price set by the seller at an auction, below which they will not sell the

item.

**Rocker:** An arc-shaped patch (the shape of the bottom of a rocking chair), such as a community strip, state strip, or segment designed to be worn around a round patch.

**Rolled edge:** The patch edge has a merrow border sewn onto the perimeter. In contrast, see cut edge.

**RWS:** Red & white strip, worn on the shoulder to identify council or city. May be distinguished as “full size” (usually for a council/state designation), ½ strip (community strip size), or ¼ strip (state size). See also BWS.

**S:** A solidly embroidered lodge flap or CSP where no cloth shows through.

**SAP:** Shoulder activity patch. A CSP for a specific event.

**Snipe:** To submit a bid within the last few seconds of an auction, in hopes of beating out the high bidder before they can respond.

**Spoof:** An unofficial patch created for profit and entertainment purposes.

**Swap:** British term for “to trade” (when used as a verb) or “dupe” (when used as a noun).

**Swiss embroidery:** Refers to a style of embroidery where the stitching has some physical depth and some threads may be sewn over others of a different color. In contrast, see computer design.

**T:** A twill CSP that is not solidly-embroidered. Some of the cloth material shows through.

**Tag:** A thread that connects two elements of a (usually twill) patch such as a thread that connects two letters or a letter and the border.

**Trade-O-Ree:** (also **TOR**), a meeting for trading, buying, selling of Scouting memorabilia.

**Twill Left:** When a nonsolidly embroidered patch is viewed, the grain of twill of the patch appears to go up diagonally to the left.

**Twill Right:** When a nonsolidly embroidered patch is viewed, the grain of twill of the patch appears to go up diagonally to the right.

**Two-piece:** A matching OA flap and pocket patch that form a common design when displayed together.

**W:** See Woven.

**Wants:** An international term for needs.

**WBS:** White & blue strip, worn on the white uniform by Sea Scouts to identify their community. See also RWS.

**Woven:** A flat, silken patch style commonly used by international Scouting associations.

**X:** An odd-shaped patch (not flap shaped, round, arrowhead-shaped, pie-shaped, and so on).

**Z:** See Fake.

-- David Miura and Warren F. Kuhfeld

Other terms:

Merrowed edge: Merrowing, sometimes known as overlock sewing or overlocking, is the process of wrapping thread around fabric, yielding an efficient and uniform stitch.

From: <http://blog.merrow.com/2008/10/what-is-merrowed-border.html>

Published by the Merrow Sewing Machine Company, incorporated in 1838.

OBV: Acronym for Ordeal, Brotherhood, Vigil Honor, referring to Order of the Arrow patches, usually flap patches

Thread head: Patch collector

Merrow Sewing Machine Company, Manufacturing Sewing Machines Since 1838

<http://www.merrow.com/overlock-history>

More than 170 years ago, Mr. Joseph Merrow became interested in the manufacture of gunpowder and established a powder mill 24 miles from Hartford Connecticut. When an explosion in 1837 destroyed the Mill, Mr. Merrow decided to build a knitting factory on the same site.

The overlock machine

[A serger or overlocking sewing machine trims the seam and encloses the edge in a thread pattern that adds some strength and neatness and prevents unraveling.]

In conjunction with the knitting business, sewing machines were constructed in the machine shop for finishing around the tops of men's socks in place of handwork.

Devised in 1868 in the machine shop built by his grandfather, the first Merrow Crochet Machine was an invention of Mr. Joseph Millard Merrow.

By 1999, Merrow had expanded its agent network to cover more than 60 countries, and had engineered successful sewing solutions for applications ranging from emblem edging to butted seaming.

Today, Merrow is run by brothers Owen and Charlie Merrow, the great-grandnephews of Joseph M. Merrow. Since 2004 when the Company was relocated to Massachusetts and renamed The Merrow Sewing Machine Company, Merrow has led in the invention, manufacture, and sale of industrial sewing machines, and has become an industry leader in web-based content, developing cutting-edge online support and training systems to advance its global network of distributors.

Article on collecting Boy Scout Handbooks

<http://www.scouttrader.org/collecting/handbooks.pdf>