

Illustrated History of BSA Square Knot Evolution

George Crowl

Part 2 – 1980-2004, Tan Knots

In September 1980 the uniform changed from khaki to a tan shirt. The backgrounds for the knots started to change from khaki to tan about 1983.³³ The fabric changed from fine twill to plain weave cloth. The borders initially remained brown, but have also migrated from brown to tan to almost silver-tan, so there are many varieties.

Until May 1980, there was a specific order of precedence for knots and awards, similar to that used by the military services to control the wearing of ribbons. When the Arrow of Light knot was introduced, it was to be worn ahead of the Eagle knot. The idea probably was that it was earned first. However, that raised a big reaction from the rank and file, who thought it definitely ought to come after the Eagle and other older boy ranks. The Uniforms and Insignia Committee neatly finessed this problem by deciding that they would no longer publish an order of precedence. The individual Scouter now decides the order he/she wishes to wear his/her knots in.³⁴



Professional Training Award

In 1980 the **Professional Training Award** knot was introduced.³⁵



Heroism Award

In 1983, the **Heroism Award** knot was approved. It uses the solid red ropes of the Honor Medal against a white background, thus making the background color significant in discriminating between these awards.³⁶

In 1983, Scouts wore a Cub device if they had earned the religious award in Cubs and a Scout device if earned in Scouting (but no device if only earned in Scouting). Explorers did not yet have the device authorized for the knot, but in at least one case it was used on the ribbon of the award! Complex, but this how these things evolve, rationalization takes some time.³⁷

By 1986, the Silver Award II knot was redesignated for the **Explorer Achievement Award** and the Silver Award was now part of the “catch-all” function of this knot.³⁸

Varsity Scout



By 1986, the **Varsity Scout** device, a VS in a circle, was introduced. The Varsity Key and Training Award were announced in May 1985.³⁹



George Meany

In the fall of 1987, two new knots were introduced. The **George Meany Award** had been in existence, and had a temporary patch since 1982. The knot was added in 1987. The **Scoutmaster's Award of Merit** was initiated that same fall. The Scoutmaster's Award of Merit with a white knot on tan, is again a knot where the background color determines the meaning.⁴⁰ Twelve years later, this knot also came to represent the **Venturing Advisor Award of Merit**.⁴¹



Scoutmaster Award of Merit

On December 31st, 1988 the **Scouter's Key as Cubmaster, the Scouter's Training Award in Cub Scouting, the Den Leader's Training Award and the Den Leader Coach's Training Award** were phased out. If earned, you may continue to wear the Key or STA with the Cub device.⁴²

In their place were instituted the **Cubmaster Award, Den Leader Award, Webelos Den Leader Award, Den Leader Coach Award, and Cub Scouter Award**. New neck ribbon awards were instituted, which lasted until 2001 when they were phased out for lack of interest. The DLTA knot was retained for the DLA. The DLCTA knot was used for the CSA, causing some confusion and hurt feeling on the part of experienced DLCs. New square knots on blue or yellow background were instituted

for the other awards.⁴²



Cubmaster Award, Den Leader Award, Webelos Leader Awd
Den Leader Coach Awd, Cub Scouter Awd, Tiger Cub Awd

Also by 1989, several new awards had knots associated with them. These included the **Spurgeon Award, the Whitney Young Award, the Distinguished Commissioner Award, and Seabadge**. One of the few non-square knot badges, the Seabadge “knot” is a trident.⁴³



Spurgeon Award



Whitney Young Award, Distinguished Commissioner, Seabadge

Webelos



By 1989, a **Webelos** device was introduced for the sole purpose of wearing on the youth religious award when earned by a Webelos Cub Scout. Also, by now, the use of devices on the youth religious knot had been rationalized, with four possible devices (Cub, Webelos, Scout and Explorer).⁴⁴



Hornaday Badge

Until 1991, the **Hornaday Award** did not have a square knot. You wore the Hornaday Badge in place of a square knot. The badge, illustrated left, has a beaver, a duck and a fish set against a forest background. The Hornaday knot, created in 1991, is only for the higher levels of the Hornaday Award. So even today, some wear a Hornaday Badge because they did not earn a high enough Award to warrant the knot.⁴⁵



Hornaday Award

In October 1992 the **Tiger Cub Group Coach Award** and knot was instituted.⁴⁶ This morphed to **Tiger Cub Coach Award** and has since become the **Tiger Cub Den Leader Award**, in 2001. The knot has remained the same, and is illustrated above with the other Cub Scout knots.



James E. West

All these knots and devices have had catalog numbers since they were created. Sometimes, but seldom, the catalog number would change. The Scouter’s Training Award and the Silver Award II were examples of this. By 1993, with the introduction of electronic scanning devices for pricing, it became necessary to re-number all the square knots and devices.⁴⁷ Almost all of the catalog numbers changed. They were now usually individually packaged with the UPC code printed on the package.



District Committee

The **James E. West Award** knot was issued in August 1993 when the award was introduced.⁴⁸

By 1993, the **district committee** device, a tenderfoot badge in a plain circle, was introduced for the Scouter’s Key as district committee. This device is not worn with the STA, since there is no way to earn the STA on the district committee.⁴⁹

In 1995 the **Young American Award** is mentioned as one of the awards for the “catch-all” Silver Award knot. This knot has been officially identified to represent at least seven different awards, and seems to be used for several more by many Scouters. Those officially authorized at one time or another include Ranger, Ace, Silver Award I, Silver Award II, Explorer Achievement Award, Young American Award and **G.O.L.D. (Growth Opportunity in Leadership Development)**.⁵⁰ (G.O.L.D. was announced in September 1995.) Unofficially, Scouters have used it for the Exploring Leadership Award. After 1996 Ranger, Ace and Young American were dropped from the list of awards it represents. (However, once listed, I would use it since uniforms do not go obsolete.)



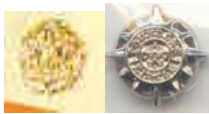
Scout Devices



Commissioner Devices



Venturing Device



1910/Founder's



Silver Award III



Community Organization Award

Devices have undergone a gradual decline in detail and “quality.” For instance, I have three Scout devices, bought in 1975, then perhaps five years later, and again about 1990. In the first, the device is fully modeled and completely cut out, with no fill between the upper and lower branches of the FDL. The second starts to fill that in, and the third makes the device look like a pentagon. My original national sample long post commissioner device has much more detail than the more recent ones, which are also flat. One interesting change, which took a while, is that the commissioner device was changed from a first class badge to a tenderfoot badge (surrounded by a wreath). The change was made on the embroidered badge in 1973, but not on the device until about 1995.

In 1999 the **Venturing** device was introduced to support the Venturing program. The Exploring device was no longer part of the Scouting program, having been moved to Learning for Life. The device is used on youth religious knots, Scouter's Keys, Scouter's Training Awards, and the Venturing Advisor's Award of Merit.⁵¹

Before September 2000, new devices were introduced for the James E. West knot, identifying the type of higher giving. Those types are: Direct gifts (**1910 Society**, \$25,000; up to Waite Phillips, \$1,000,000) and deferred gifts (**Founder's Circle** \$100,000 or more of deferred giving). The devices are the old (20s-60s) national executive insignia and the new Character Counts logo (based on the 40s Explorer Scout logo).⁴⁸

By 1999, the “catch-all” knot was no longer mentioned in the *Insignia Guide*, but was replaced by the **Venturing Silver Award III** knot, instituted in 1999.⁵² Though not a knot, there is also a metal bar for the **Ranger Award**, worn centered on the flap of the pocket rather than above the seam. Venturers also wear ribbons for their Bronze Awards and Gold Award, patterned after military ribbons. Oh, how the wheel turns!

By 2002, the Den Leader Coach position was replaced with the Pack Trainer, and the Den Leader Coach Award (and knot) disappeared.

The **Community Organization Award** square knot, approved in 2002, recognizes Scouters' awards from organizations such as Elks and Masons.⁵³ As of March 1, 2003, there are six awards that fall into this classification. The Marvin M. Lewis Award of the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks (BPOE), the Daniel Carter Beard Masonic Scouter Award, Veterans of Foreign Wars Scouter's Achievement Award, the American Legion Scouting Achievement Award, and the Department of Defense – United States Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal. The George Meany Award of the American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) is also part of this category, but retained the use of the original square knot designed for the Meany Award. It is a gold/gold knot and border with a purple background.



International Scouter's Award

The **International Scouter's Award**, also approved in 2002, recognizes leadership, education and support of international Scouting events and programs. The purple/white knot is emblematic of the World Badge insignia.⁵⁵

In May 2003, a knot was approved for the **Venturing Leadership Award**. The approval was announced at the Philmont Venturing conference in June. Design and production are expected to take the rest of the year. Look for actual release in early 2004.

If you are interested in specific varieties of all or a single series of knot over time, a monograph titled *Varieties of Official BSA Square Knots* is available. It covers all official knots from their first issue to the current issues with scans of each major variety. It is also available from the author.

I am indebted for help with sources to Nancy Cramer of Las Vegas, who took peer review to new heights. She provided me many additional references after she looked at an earlier version of this monograph. I also received help from Shay Lelegren and Gary Whitman, fellow knot aficionados. I hope this exposition has been of interest. As you can see, there are still some gaps to fill in. If you have information that would help, please contact me at George@Crowl.org or 832-467-1998 or 16213 Congo Ln, Jersey Village, TX 77040-2011.

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