

#### **CAMPER'S PRAYER**

Our Father. We thank thee for the beauty of this unspoiled world; for the lake and the trees, the rocks and the stars which chart the way to heaven. May we appreciate it to such an extent that our presence here shall not detract in any way from the beauty that was here before we came.

Grant us health, that we may be able to get the most out of this camping experience. Give us the willingness to do our full share of the work of the day.

Give us, our Father, the physical courage to meet whatever emergency may arise; to bear pain bravely, if necessary. Give us the moral courage to say "No."

Guard us from boastfulness, intolerance and deceit—and never permit us to forget that we are here under peaceful skies because other boys, not much older than we, died to make it so.

Protect us, dear God, through the hours of the day and the darkness of the night, that we may return at the conclusion of this happy experience, better than when we left, to those who love us.

We ask this in the name of Christ Jesus.

Amen

Chapter

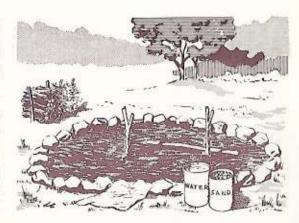
### **FIRECRAFT**

Select an open place where you can see the sky. Build your fire only on solid earth, scraping aside all moss, leaves, roots, or trash. Clear at least a six-foot circle.

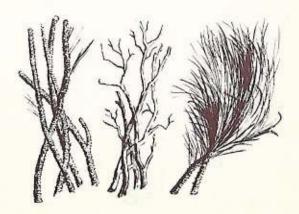


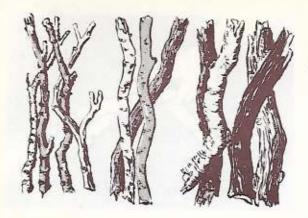
Before starting your fire have:

- A. Rocks or trench around the cleared circle.
- **B.** Materials for preventing the spread of fire such as: wet burlap bag, sand, dirt or water.
- C. A large wood pile with plenty of tinder, kindling and fuel.

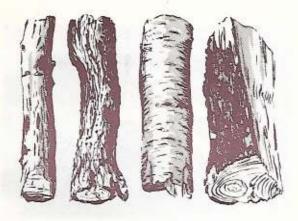


Tinder is material that catches on fire easily, such as dead twigs the size of a match, shavings of soft woods, peelings of cedar, birch bark or pine splinters.

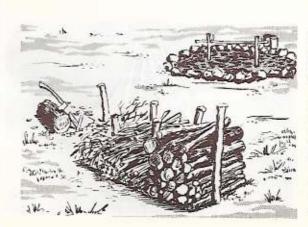




Kindling is larger dead twigs and dry soft wood up to finger thickness. Use sticks that bend and snap.

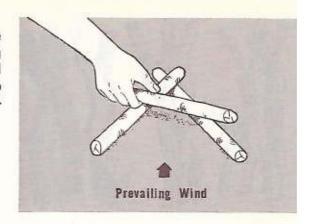


Fuel is generally hard woods such as hickory, oak, maple and ash. The se woods make steady, hot fires and burn into good hot coals. Fuel ranges from good size branches to logs.

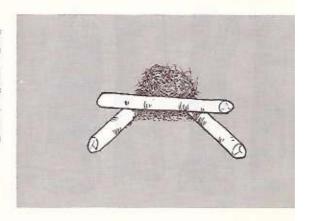


Remember! For a quick hot fire use soft woods such as pine. For a long burning fire with lasting coals use hard wood such as oak, maple, hickory and ash. Always have plenty of wood before starting your fire. Pile wood where wind will not blow sparks toward it.

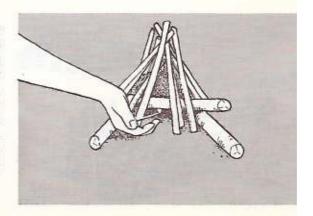
An easy basic fire is begun by forming an "A" of small sticks. Place open end toward the prevailing wind.



Place a handful of tinder on top of the "A" frame platform. (This platform will keep the tinder off the ground and allow room for air and a burning match underneath.)



Add pieces of kindling around the tinder—forming a teepee. Strike your match with tip down, shield it from the wind, and hold it under the tinder. Add kindling until you have a good fire going.

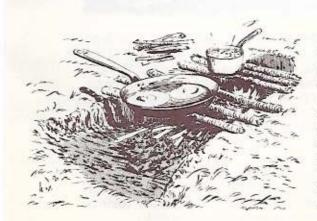




Build your fire into the type you need. The Teepee Fire gives a quick hot fire. Add sticks the same length, leaving plenty of air spaces. Remember! Build a fire only large enough for your needs. It is poor stewardship to waste extra wood on big fires.

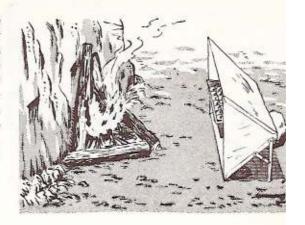


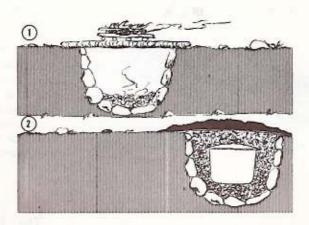
The Hunter's Fire is often called the best. It is built between two green logs or two rows of stones which support the cooking pots. Build a small fire and feed wood only as needed. Coals are best for cooking on the Hunter's Fire.



The Trench Fire is another kind of Hunter's Fire. It is safest in windy weather and more comfortable in hot weather. Dig a trench wider at one end, sloping from three to twelve inches deep. Make the narrow end deeper.

The Reflector Fire is built against flat rock, logs or rocks stacked one on top of the other against a sheet of tin. Place a reflector oven about one to two feet from the fire. Be sure oven is level.

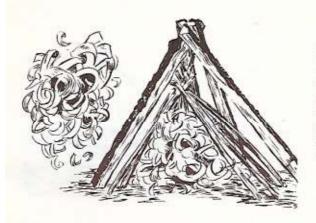




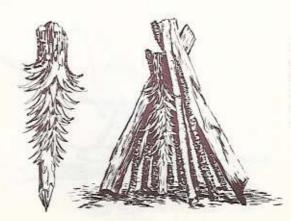
Beanhole or Imu (E-Mu) Fire. Dig a large hole with plenty of room for a pot. Line the hole with stones if possible. Build a fire across the top. As the fire burns, coals will drop in the hole. Add kindling and fuel until hole is filled with hot coals. Remove enough coals for the pot to fit into the hole. Place rest of coals over and around the pot. Cover with damp burlap and pack dirt on top. After four to six hours your meal is ready. (Be sure to check in your area for possible restrictions on digging holes for a fire.)



The Council Fire is used for a camp-fire program. Build a pyramid of logs—gradually becoming smaller and shorter toward the top. Build up about two feet (depending on length of program). Finish top with kindling and tinder. Light the fire from the top.

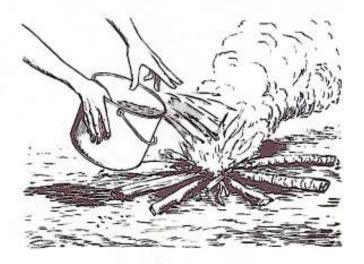


A good way to build a quick hot fire is to whittle shavings and build a teepee around them. Leave an opening for air and an opening to light the shavings.

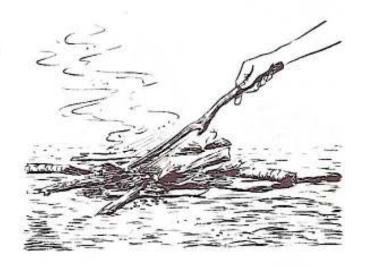


Another good way is to whittle a fuzz stick and drive into the ground. Light the fuzz stick after building a teepee around it.

To put the fire out, sprinkle with water or dirt. For best results sprinkle with the fingers. Do not pour.

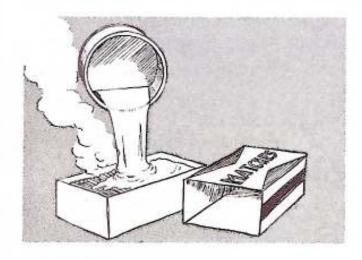


Scatter the logs and coals.



Sprinkle again.
Test with hands to
be sure fire is out.
A good camper
leaves the site as he
found it.

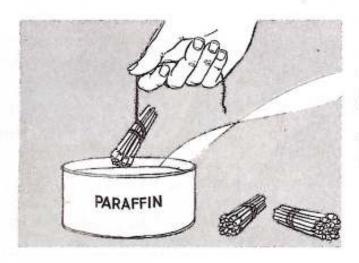




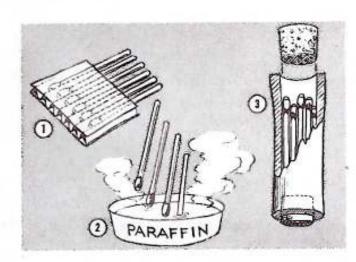
### CARE OF MATCHES

Use only large wooden matches that will strike anywhere.

You can waterproof your matches by pouring melted paraffin over the box.



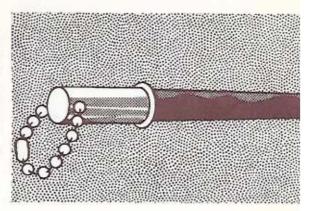
You may want to tie some in bundles and dip them in the melted paraffin. Carry two or three bundles of these in your pack or in your pockets.



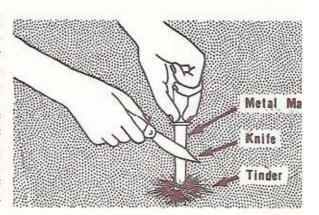
D i p individual matches in melted paraffin and stick the ends in corrugated paper. Place waterproof matches in this simple waterproof match box made from a joint of bamboo with cork in each end.

#### METAL MATCH

An ideal addition to an outdoorsman's gear is the metal match. This match has the potential of starting over 2,000 fires, and it is far superior to the old flint and steel.



Place end of match against tinder (cotton, cloth or other highly flammable material may be used for tinder). Carefully scrape off a few particles of the match with the knife into the tinder. Place edge of knife blade under handle of match. Scrape sharply downwards along edge of match toward tinder. Sparks should ignite tinder. If not, repeat, making sure sparks are striking tinder.



"And when Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks, and laid them on th fire..." (Acts 28:3).

Chapter 2

## TOOLCRAFT

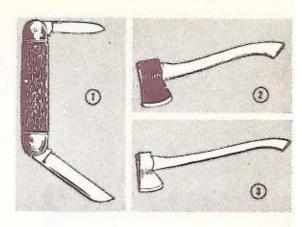
The pocket knife (1) is your best tool. Choose the type you can use easily.

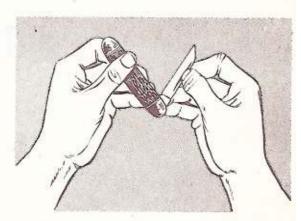
The hand ax (2) is a very useful tool for light work. It is not good for cutting logs or trees.

The long handled ax (3) can be used for all practical camp purposes such as chopping logs or cutting trees.

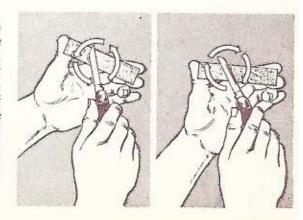
To Open A Knife: Hold it in one hand and with the thumb and forefinger of the other hand pull out the blade.

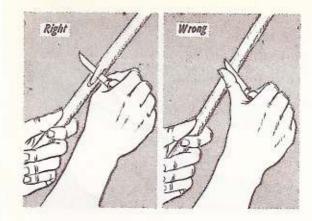
To Close: Hold the back edge of the open blade and close carefully.



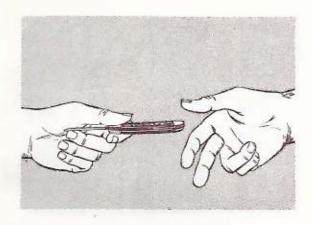


How to Sharpen Knife: Press blade firmly on stone. Move with a circular motion. Keep pressure to back of blade. Turn blade over and repeat in opposite direction. Test sharpness on a twig from time to time.

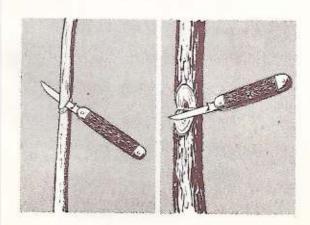




How to Hold Knife: Grasp knife firmly around handle. Always cut away from you. Do not place thumb on blade.

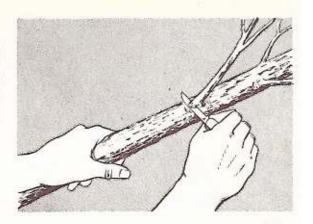


How to Pass
Knife: Grasp knife
with thumb and
forefinger just above
blade. Keep sharp
edge out.



Using Knife: To cut a stick in two parts, slant the cut. To cut thick stick in two parts, make a V on top and then underneath.

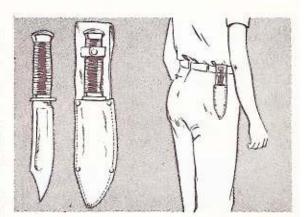
To trim a branch, grasp thick end and cut toward twigs. Remember! A good sharp knife cuts evenly and smoothly.



The sheath knife is good for heavier work such as limbing small branches, skinning and cutting up game and fish.

It should always be carried in a sheath in which there are at least five metal rivets.

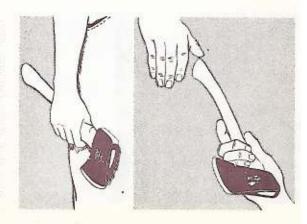
To Carry: Fasten on the side of the rear of the body.

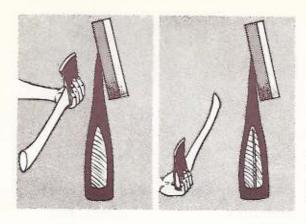


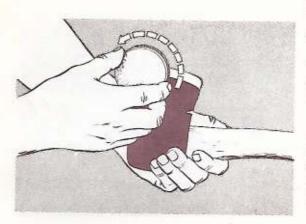
To Carry Hand
Ax Without
Sheath: Hold handle
close to the head
with blade tilted
away from you.
To Pass Hand

To Pass H and

Ax: Grasp the
handle close to the
head with handle
pointed away from
you and blade tilted
to the side.



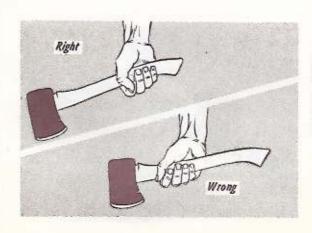




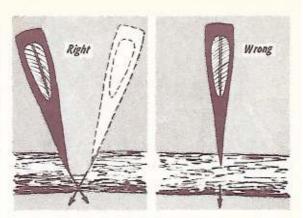
To Sharpen Hand Ax: Hold the head of the ax firmly in one hand. Use the other hand to move the coarse side of the stone against the blade in a circular motion. After a few motions on one side of the blade, change hands and repeat on the opposite side. Repeat same procedure with the fine side of the stone.

Move the stone with an even, circular stroke or motion.

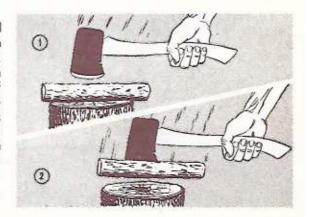
For gapped or very dull hand axes, use the same method with file as used for long-handled axes on page 24.



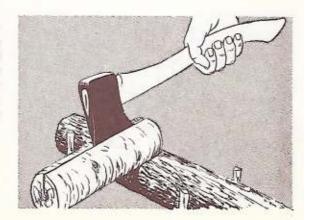
Using Hand Ax: Always hold the handle firmly toward the end of the handle. Never hold the ax close to the head. To Cut S mall
Branches: Slant
the ax and make a
V cut in the wood.
If wood is not in two
on the first stroke
repeat the same cut.
Never strike wood
with a straight,
downward motion.

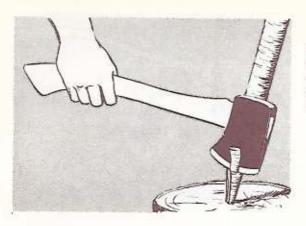


Splitting S m a 11
Logs: Place a log on a chopping block.
Bring ax (1) down firmly on the log. If it doesn't split the first time, raise ax and log (2) and bring both down firmly on the chopping block.



You may place a log against a log which is pegged down. Strike the center.

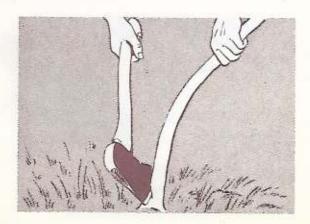




To Make Pointed Stick: Hold stick in one hand and cut at an angle. Turn the stick and repeat until the point is made.



To Cut Long
Branch In Pieces:
Hold the end of the stick in one hand.
Lay end to be cut on the chopping block.
Bring ax down slanted across the limb. If it does not split the first time, raise ax and wood and bring both down firmly against the block.

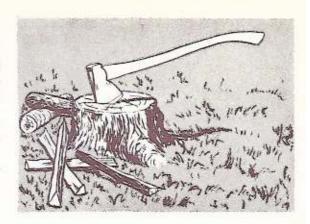


To Cut S mall
Tree: Bend tree with
one hand. Bring ax
down near the base
of the tree.

### LONG HANDLED

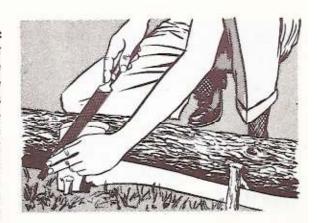
Use the I on g handled ax for felling trees and cutting or splitting logs.

When ax is not in use, leave it in chopping block. Never leave the ax head lying exposed.

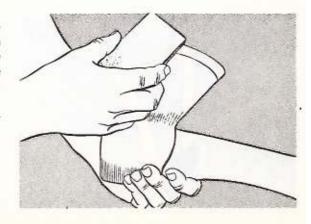


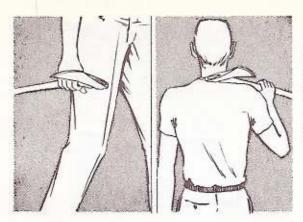
To Sharpen Ax:

Peg the ax against a log or large piece of wood. Slant the file so that it lies firmly against the top of the blade. File evenly down and along the blade in a rolling motion. Turn the ax to expose the opposite side and repeat filing.

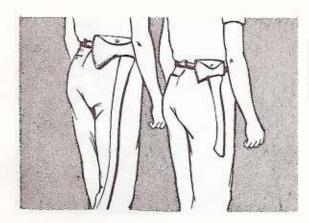


After filing the ax, use stone on both sides of the blade. Grasp the head firmly and follow the same procedure as sharpening a hand ax.

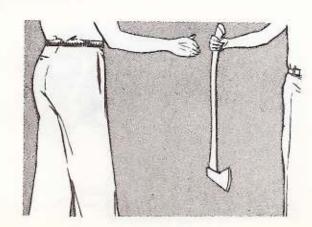




To Carry Ax Without Sheath: Grasp the ax close to the head. Keep the blade away from the legs. If carried on the shoulder, keep the blade pointed away from the body.



To Carry Ax In Sheath: Place to the rear of the belt above the back pocket.

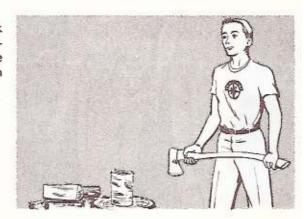


To Pass Ax:
Grasp the handle at
the end. Pass with
the blade away from
you and one to
whom you are passing the ax.

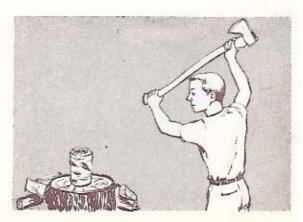
Splitting Wood:
Place the log on a chopping block.
Stand with feet apart. Measure a comfortable distance from which to cut with the ax.



Bring the ax back to the body, grasping under the handle near the head with right hand.

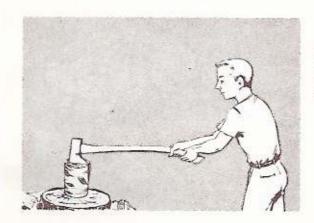


Raise the ax with the right hand over your shoulder.

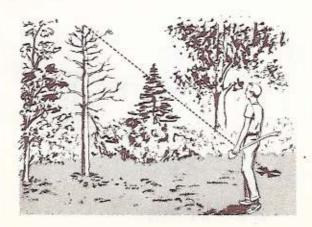




Lower the ax sharply with right hand slipping down the handle stopping just above the left hand.

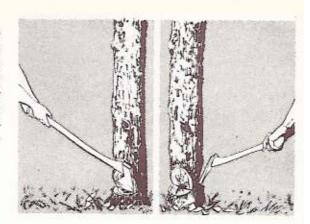


Guide the ax as it falls. Let the weight of the head do the work. Do not force head into the wood.

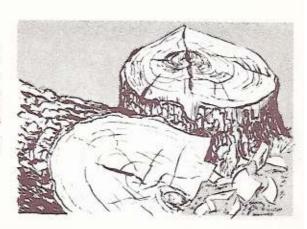


Felling Tree:
Decide the best direction for the tree
to fall. Make the
first cut on the side
the tree is to fall.

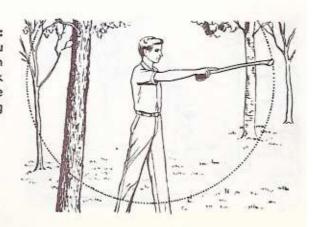
Make a V about half way through the trunk. Switch to other side and make the same V cut just above the first one. Tree will fall in direction of the lower cut.

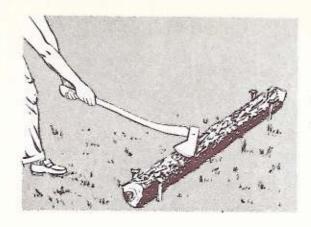


A good axman always makes a smooth, clean cut. Keep the ax sharp. Remember! It is a true woodsman's most important tool. Take care of your ax!

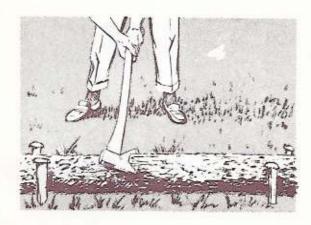


Cutting Up Log: Always be sure you have plenty of room to swing. Check overhead and to the sides by measuring with your ax.





Unless the log is very heavy, peg it in four places. Stand with feet apart. Measure distance for a comfortable, easy swing.



Slant the first cut. Guide the head in the proper place. Let weight of the ax head do the work.





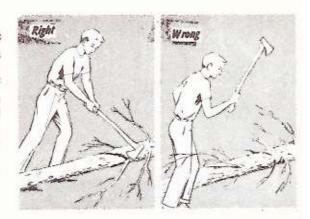
Make another cut to form a **V** shape.

Make the V larger by cutting from side to side on the V. Turn heavy logs over and repeat on other side until the log is cut in two.

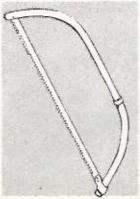


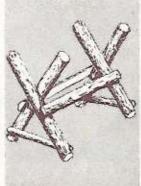
To Limb Tree:
Stand to the left of
the trunk with limbs
pointed toward you.
Swing ax at base of
limb with both
hands. Always stand
on one side of trunk
and cut limbs on the
other side.

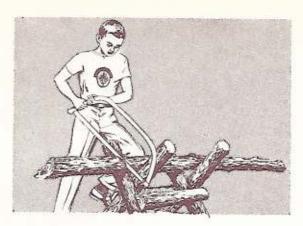
Use both hands on the ax.



Using the bowsaw and sawbuck is one of the easiest methods of cutting logs. It is one of the simplest ways for younger boys to cut wood safely. Large amounts of wood can be cut in a short time.







Be sure the sawbuck is steady. The bowsaw can be used by one or two persons.

"I know that thy servants can skill to cut timber" (II Chronicles 2:8).

Chapter 3

### **COOKING**

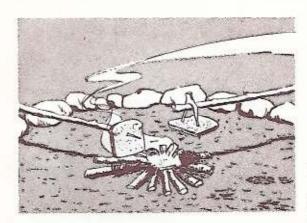


Learn to cook in easy stages.

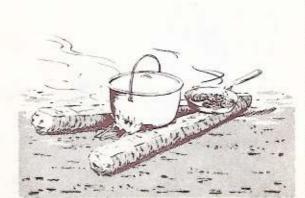
Boiling: Begin by making soup or cocoa.

Place a package of soup mix in a pot. Add water and bring to a boil.

Add cocoa to hot water or milk and simmer.



Toast bread over coals.

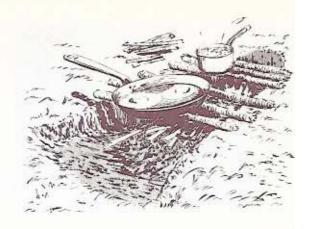


Cook something for a group:

Boiling: Make pot stew. Empty one can of vegetable soup into a pot. Fill the empty can with water and add to soup. Stir. Place over heat and gradually add ½ pound of chopped beef just before boiling. Continue to stir.

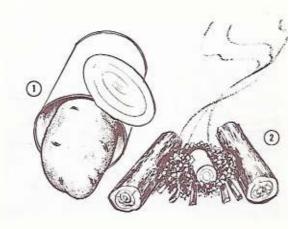
Cook for 15 minutes. Serves four persons.

Boiling may be also used to cook beans, eggs, and potatoes. Frying: Cook eggs, ham, bacon, steaks, chops, fish, or hamburgers in a skillet.

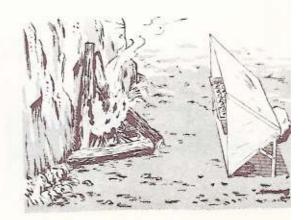


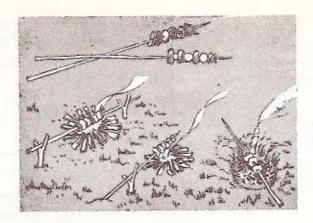
Baking: Wash a potato and stick holes in the skin with a fork. Place potato in a tin can and fold lid shut.

Set can in a bed of coals and bake 40 to 50 minutes.



Reflector baking:
Make biscuits in a reflector oven. Use a fire built against rocks or green logs.
Make dough by adding water to biscuit mix following directions on box. Biscuits are done when light brown.





Kabobs: Make spits of green hickory, oak, or other wood.

Cut onions in thick slices.

Cut thick slices of tomato or use strips of bacon.

Place beef, onions and tomatoes on spit. Weave bacon strips between ingredients.

Set spits over the fire on low forks or over trench fire. Turn constantly and broil until done. Push food onto plate and serve.

#### COOKING WITH ALUMINUM FOIL

 Baked Apples: Cut a thin slice from top and core. Put teaspoon of sugar in center, add cinnamon or raisins. Wrap loosely in foil. Bake for 15 minutes.



(2) Biscuits: Use biscuit mix following directions on box.

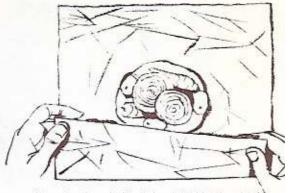
Shape dough into biscuits ½ inch thick. Wrap dough loosely in foil and set in hot coals. Cook 10 minutes.

Full Meal in Foil: Place ½ pound of ground beef in foil and add a sliced onion, carrot, and small potato, salt and pepper. Top with large slice of oleo or butter and wrap loosely. Bake in coals for 15 to 20 minutes.

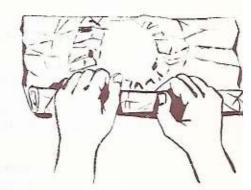
Baked Potato: Wrap in foil and cover with coals. Bake from 30 to 45 minutes.

Roast Corn Ears: Smear with butter, sprinkle with salt, and wrap whole ears in foil. Bake about 10 minutes.

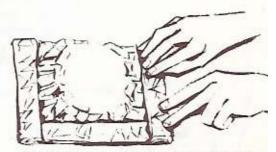
Broiled Steak: The steak is not wrapped but placed on piece of foil directly on top of hot coals. Cook each side 8-10 minutes



Place food on half of sheet. Fold other half \
over it.



Crimp long edges in a tight seal.



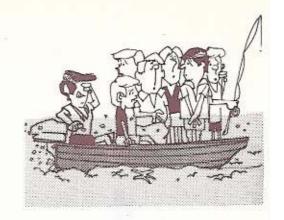
Crimp the remaining ends with a firm double crimp. Be sure the package is sealed completely.

Place foil directly on hot coals and cook. Do not place foil on open flame.

Chapter 4

# SAFETY AND SANITATION

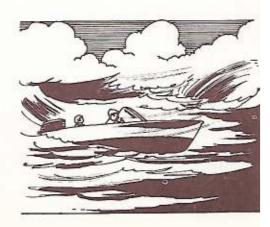
Never overload your craft. Each boat has a capacity rating plate which tells how many people may ride in it and the maximum weight it can carry. Overloading is a major cause of tragic water accidents.



Never stand up in a craft or sit on the side with your arms hanging over while the craft is moving. You could fall overboard or be injured by passing debris.



Head for shore at the first sign of threatening weather. A storm can overtake you suddenly. Watch the weather don't take chances.





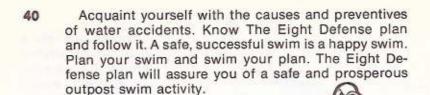
Never operate a boat in restricted areas. Be careful, slow down, watch out for swimmers, fishermen, scuba divers, etc.



Check your equipment. Carry all recommended safety equipment such as: fire extinguisher, lights, tools, mooring line, coast guardapproved life jackets for each person, etc.

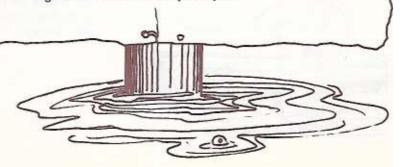


Stay with your craft. A capsized small craft will float for a long time. Stay with the craft until help arrives.





- Medical exam—to indicate when activities should be limited and when there are defects that may be remedied. Those physically unfit to swim must be kept out of the water.
- Adult supervisor with water-safety training or assistants who are qualified. There must always be a responsible leader in charge.
- A safe place where bottom and depths are known. Areas for swimming divided for ability groups.
- Lifeguards on duty. Lightweight ready line should be used—chain knot or pineapple method.
- Lookout up high to watch entire swimming area.
- Swimmers classified according to swimming ability—each group swims in prescribed area.
- 7. Buddy plan with check-in and check-out system.
- Intelligent discipline—rules that boys understand and that they have a part in making and enforcing will be more readily obeyed.



#### 41

## YOU CAN HELP

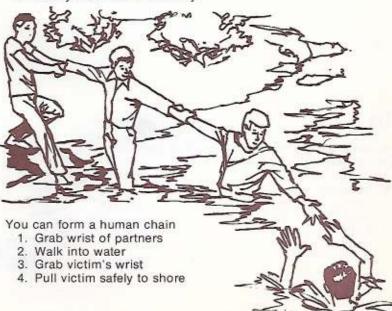
even if you can't swim

An important motto to remember before making a rescue is: Should I "reach, throw, boat, or go"? For further information, enroll in a Red Cross lifesaving and water safety course.



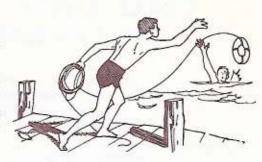
When a swimmer is in trouble near a dock, float, or side of pool

- 1. Extend upper part of body over water
- Grasp wrist of victim
   Slowly draw victim to safety



## **Throw**

- Stand on one end of the rope.
- Throw buoy beyond victim, using an underhand swing.
- Draw buoy into victim's grasp, pull slowly to safety.



## Row

The safest way is by boat.

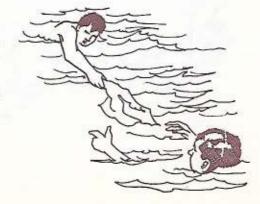
- 1. Row out to victim
- Have victim hold on to stern.
- 3. Row back to shore.



## Go

GO—only as the last resort, providing you can swim:

- 1. Jump into water
- Carry a towel or shirt between teeth
- Extend one end of towel to victim
- 4. Tow victim to safety





#### POISON PLANTS

Poison ivy is found in almost every part of the United States. Its leaves are divided into three shiny leaflets. It may be a climbing vine or a standing bush. Sometimes its leaves resemble oak leaves. It has white berries in clusters.

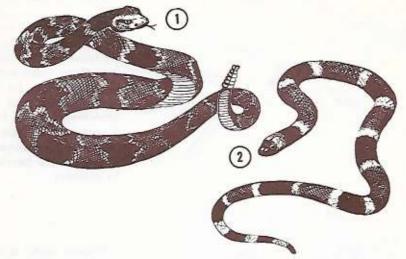


Poison oak is a western form of poison ivy. Its leaves are oak leaf shaped. It usually grows as a shrub and has many white berries.



Poison sumac is usually found in the eastern part of the country. It grows in swampy areas. Its leaves are divided into 13 leaflets. It also has white berries.

#### POISONOUS SNAKES AND INSECTS



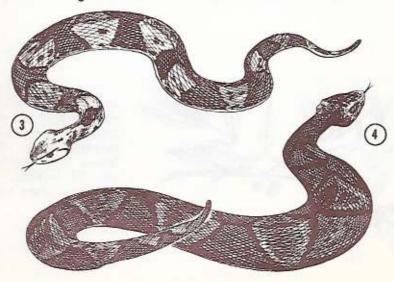
(1) Rattlesnakes have tail rattles and usually give warning with them. There are many varieties in all parts of the country.

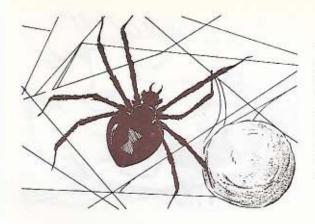
(2) The coral snake is found in Florida and other coastal states in that region. It has alternating wide bands of black and red separated by narrow bands of yellow.

(3) The copperhead moccasin is found in the eastern part of

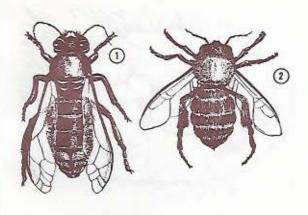
United States mostly in rocky, wooded areas.

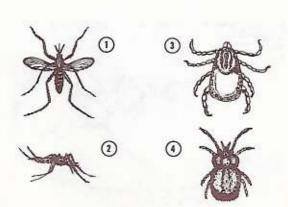
(4) The cottonmouth moccasin is found in southern streams and lakes. It gets its name from white inside of its mouth.





Most spiders are helpful. Only a few are dangerous. The dangerous female Black Widow is shown with her egg case. She is easily identified by the hour glass on her stomach.





- The hornet sting can be serious, so leave it alone.
- (2) The bee is a busy, hard worker. Leave it alone and it will let you alone.
- (1) Only lady mosquitoes buzz and bite. But they're still bad pests. Us e spray or repellent.
- (2) She's ready to bite.
- (3) The wood tick can cause a serious wound. Watch for it on the body if it has bitten into the skin. Hold a lighted match near tick until it lets go. Then apply iodine.

(4) Chiggers or red bugs are pests. Use repellent before walking in tall weeds or grass.

#### SANITATION

Safe, comfortable outdoor living depends on learning how to make simple caches, latrines, and dishwashing and garbage disposal aids.

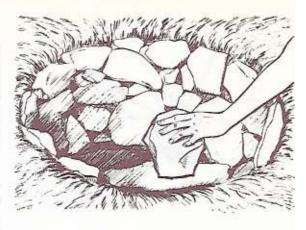
#### CACHES

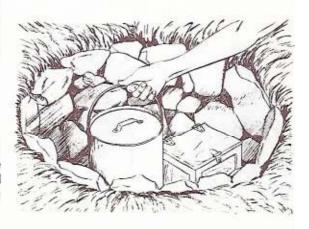
A cache is a place to store food to keep it fresh.

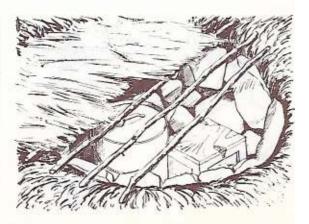
Hole In Ground: Dig a hole in the ground about twice the size of your food container. Line with stones or tin.

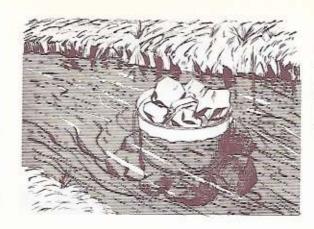
Wrap each perishable item in wax paper. Place these in a container and cover tightly. Place in the hole.

Stretch I i m b s across top. Spread wet grass, leaves or canvas across the top, leaving an air space at one side.

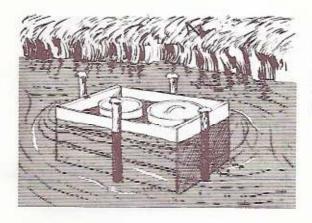




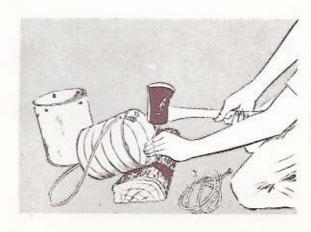




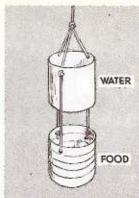
Cache In Stream:
Place metal container in water. Surround the container with heavy stones.
Place heavy stones on top of container.

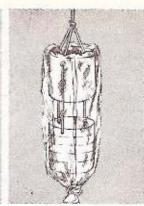


Cache In Stream:
Place containers of
food in a wooden
box or crate. Anchor
in water with stakes
or stones. Cover with
tree limbs if not in
shade.

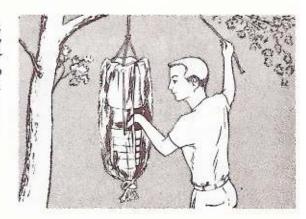


Tin Can Tree Cache: Use two No. 10 cans. Punch holes near top. Knot rope inside the holes. Fasten cans about six inches apart. Place water in top can. Place food in bottom can. Anchor cheesecloth in top can with rock or metal weight. Tie bottom ends of cheesecloth.

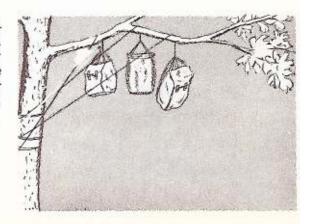


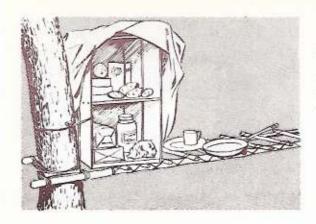


Hang from a tree. Food is cooled by evaporation. Lower cache with rope to remove or add food.

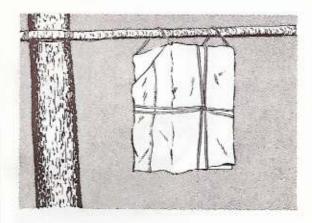


Pack Caches: Attach ropes to packs. Throw rope over limb of tree and tie to the trunk. Lower and raise with rope.

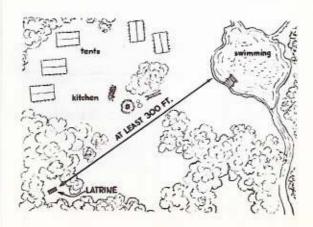




Place orange crate or apple box on a lashed table. Store food and cover with a heavy cloth or canvas.

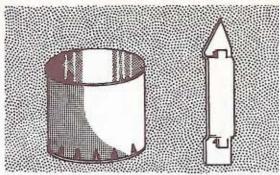


Tie the cover down. Hang up when not in use to keep away from insects and animals.



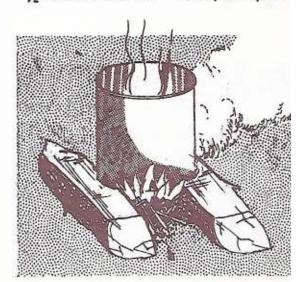
Latrines: One of the first jobs upon arrival at the site is to dig a latrine if one is not available. Dig latrine below and at least 300 feet from water supply and swimming area. Food Dehydrator:

Make a food disposal dehydrator from a ½- or onegallon can. Punch holes around the can near the bottom with a bottle opener equipped with a can punch.

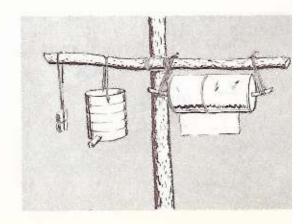


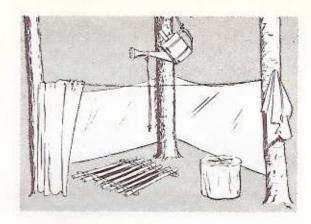
1/2 Gal. or 1 Gal. Can Bottle/Can Opener

Place can over a fire and drop in leftover food scraps. The heat will dehydrate food particles to a powder state. The holes allow all moisture or liquid to escape.

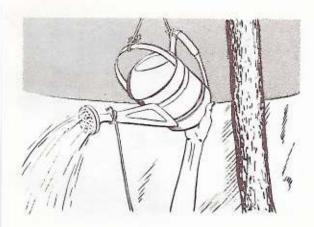


Handy W a s h
Stand: Use tin cans
to hold water for
washing your hands
and face. Use one
to hold paper towels.
Dig hole under
water supply and
line with rocks for
drainage.

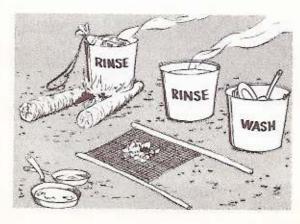




Shower: Build a handy s h o w e r . Stretch cloth or canvas around stakes or trees. Lash sticks and place over pit filled with rocks.



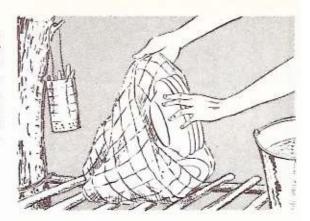
Tie a water can or bucket to a limb. Pull rope or string for water. Steady the bucket with your hand.



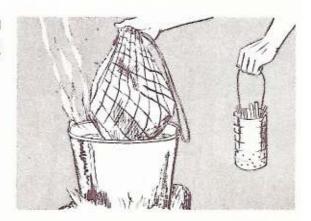
#### Washing Dishes:

- Scrape out excess food
- 2. Wash with soapy hot water
- 3. Rinse in hot water
- 4. Rinse again in boiling water
- 5. Hang in air to dry.

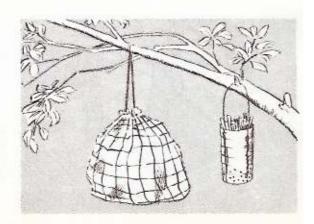
The last rinsing can be done easily by placing dishes in a mesh or cloth sack. Place knives, forks, and spoons in a tin can with holes punched near bottom.

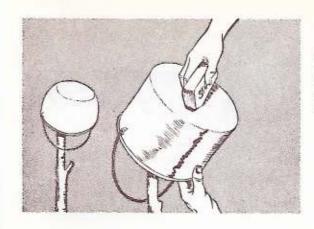


Dip dishes and utensils in boiling water for at least two minutes.

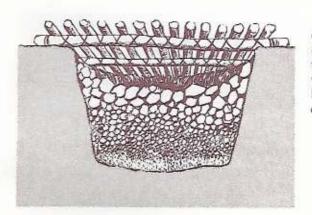


Hang up to dry.

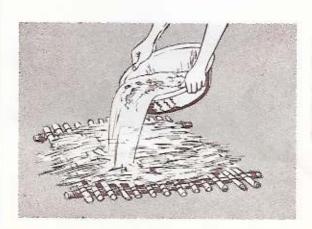




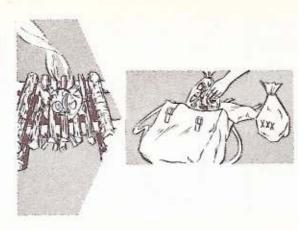
Dishwashing can be easier if you will rub soap over the bottoms of skillets, pots, and pans before placing on fire.



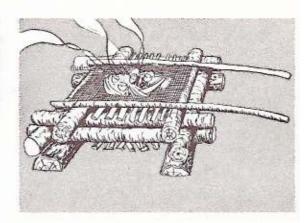
Dishwater Disposal: Dig a drain and grease pit at least two feet deep. Line with rocks or gravel. Place lashed sticks over pit.



Place grass or leaves on lashed sticks to strain particles of food from water. Burn leaves or grass each day and loosen gravel in the pit. Garbage Disposal: Burn, or carry away all garbage and waste.

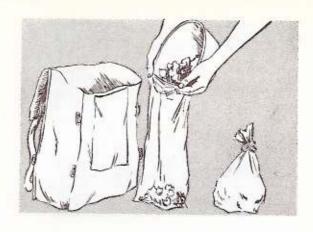


Burn garbage on a screen placed over fire. Be sure to leave air space. Garbage can also be burned in a food dehydrator can.



Carry — don't bury. All litter should be carried out and disposed of properly. Plastic garbage or leaf bags are ideal litter bags to carry out trash.

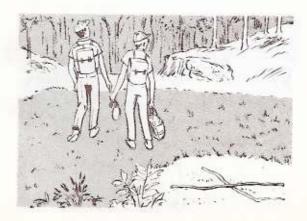




Where garbage cannot be burned, place in a separate plastic bag or a discarded bottle with top and place in your tote litter bag.



Burn excess food from tin cans, flatten and carry away.



Fill all holes and pack to level of ground. Mark spot as a warning to others. Remember! Good campers leave a site in the same condition they found it—or better.

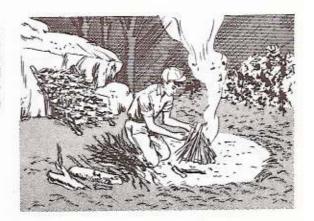
#### WHAT TO DO WHEN LOST

Finding yourself when lost depends upon a clear head. Loss of mental control is more serious than lack of food, water, or clothing.

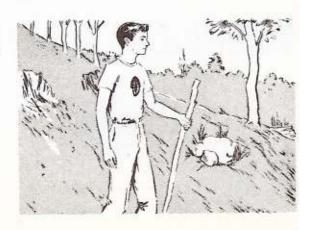
When you think you are lost, stop and sit down. Try to figure where you are.



If caught by night, fog, or storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered place. Gather plenty of fuel. Build a fire in a safe place.

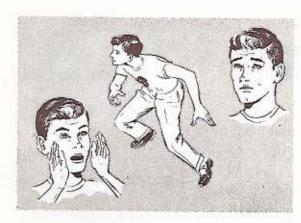


Stay in one place. Do not wander around.





If injured, choose a clear place on high ground. Make a signal with smoke. Build a good, hot fire and then add green grass or leaves.



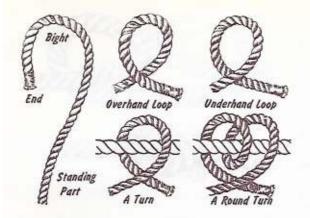
Don't yell, don't run, don't worry and above all, do not quit.

For more information see Chapter 10, SURVIVAL, beginning on page 131.

"As a bird that wandereth from her nest, so is a man that wandereth from his place" (Proverbs 27:8).

Chapter 5

# ROPECRAFT



#### KNOT TYING

In knot tying a rope has three parts:

The **end** is the end of the rope with which you are working when you tie a knot.

The standing part is the length of the rope not being used.

The **bight** is the central part of the rope between the working end and the

standing part.

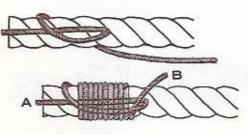
An **overhand loop** is made by crossing the end under the standing part.

A turn is made by looping the rope around any object—often another section of itself.

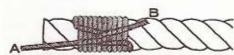
A **round turn** is taken by looping the rope twice around an object. Always tighten a knot slowly and evenly. Quick, careless tightening may mean a tangle.

A good rope deserves good care. One way to keep your rope in good condition is to "whip" the ends to keep them from unraveling.

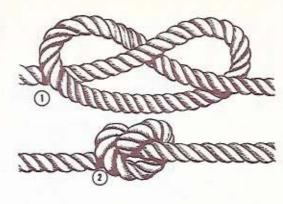
To make the whipping use a fine yarn, cord or thread. Place the end of the yarn at the end of the rope and then lay a loop along the rope. Then wind the yarn tightly around the loop and rope, thus binding them together. Wind to a distance roughly equal to the thickness of the rope you are whipping.



Finish the whipping by putting the winding e n d B through the loop and pull end A tight, until the loop is drawn back out of sight. Cut both ends short to make a neat finish.

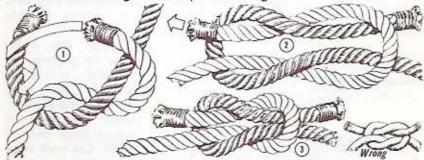


The Overhand Knot is the simplest and smallest stopper knot and is used to begin many more difficult ones. It is generally used on small cord or twine, since it jams and is hard to untie. To tie: Make an overhand loop. Pass the end under and up through the loop. Draw up tight.





The Figure Eight Knot is a stopper knot and is easier to untie than the overhand knot. To tie: Make an underhand loop. Bring the end around and over the standing part. Pass the end under and then up through the loop. Draw tight.



The **Square Knot** is a joiner knot used to tie parcels or bundles and bandages in first-aid and to join two ends of rope or string of the same thickness. To tie: Pass the left end **over** and under the right end. Curve what is now the left end towards the right. Cross what is now the right end over and under the left. Draw tight.