

Page 4, **requirement 9**: “By yourself, build an A-trestle OR X-trestle OR H-trestle using **square** and **diagonal lashings**. Explain the application of the trestle you build. Demonstrate how to tie two spars together using a **shear lashing**.”

It's a misnomer to refer to an A-frame or an X-frame shaped assembly as a trestle. To my knowledge, nowhere else is a trestle presented like this. In engineering and in Scout pioneering, a trestle is an open, cross-braced framework with a ledger and transom. In a rewrite this requirement would not exist at all, but be substituted with the content of requirement 9 presented in a cohesive manner. (Refer to Recommendations submitted in July, 2014.)

CORRECTION: Exclude this content.

Page 16, The photos: *Across the board, this whipping is not effective when applied to lashing ropes that will be put to use in building structures. Try it and you'll see.*

CORRECTION: If a photo is used representing whipping rope, use one illustrating the West Country or Sailmaker's Whipping. These are the preferred and effective methods we use for lashing ropes.

Page 17, Top photo: *that length of 1/2" manila is badly unravelled.*

CORRECTION: Replace the photo with one that doesn't advertise this amateurish representation, without an overhand knot tied in the line, and properly whipped with either a West Country or Sailmaker's whipping.

Page 19, **Polyester**: “Polyester rope is excellent for practicing knot tying and for use in pioneering work.”

CORRECTION: “A 3' length of 1/4" polyester is excellent for practicing knot tying, and some sizes and lengths can be used in pioneering activities on a selected basis.”

Page 19, **Nylon**: “Nylon rope a quarter-inch in diameter works well for practicing knot tying and making lashings.”

CORRECTION: “Nylon rope a quarter-inch in diameter works well for practicing knot tying, but because it is slippery and has a high stretch factor, it is not good for making lashings.”

Page 23, **Coiling a thick rope for storage:** “Starting about 10 feet in from one end, drape lengths of the rope over the back of your neck so the loops hang down below your waist. When you are about 10 feet from the other end, remove the loops from your neck, grasp the two ends of the rope, and wrap them several times around the coil. Thread a bend of the remaining rope lengths through the coil, then pass the ends through the bend and pull it snug.”

Unless your a goliath, placing a heavy coil of rope over the back of your neck can injure your neck! And, wrapping the end of natural fiber rope several times around the coils will cause unnecessary twists in the rope. Not good.

CORRECTION: “For long lengths of rope, 1/2” in diameter and larger, like those used as hand ropes and foot ropes for a monkey bridge, make large neat coils on the ground. Bind the coils together with a length of cord.”

Page 23, Photo: *The smiling Scout is holding up a length of poorly-whipped, natural fiber rope that has been hanked. We don't hank natural fiber rope. It forms twists which make the rope harder to use.*

CORRECTION: SA will be featured in the handbook, use a photo of a Scout either coiling a long rope or holding one up that has been properly coiled, or is in the process of being properly secured with a short cord.

Page 24, **Coiling a rope for throwing:** “It can be important for setting up a bear hang to protect food in camp, for beginning a monkey bridge, for rigging a guyline on a signal tower, and for many other uses.”

Attaching a guy line (notice proper spelling) to any structure that will not be free standing, is always done before the structure is hoisted into position.

Throwing a rope will never be used to tie on a guy line.

CORRECTION: “It can be important for hanging a bear bag to protect food in camp, for beginning a monkey bridge that will be built over a body of water or ditch, and for many other uses.”

Page 25, **Whipping Rope Ends:** *As per page 16, like in many places where there is space taken up with subject matter that is more or less irrelevant, this whipping method should not be used when whipping ropes for tying lashings. It just doesn't hold well enough to be reliable.*

Page 30: **Sheet Bend**: “The sheet bend is used for tying the ends of different sized ropes together.”

CORRECTION: “The sheet bend is used for tying the ends of ropes together that have diameters of the same or different size.”

Page 35, **Water Knot**: “To tie a water knot, begin with a loose overhand knot in one end of the rope or webbing, leaving at least a 6-inch tail.”

There is just no reason to leave a tail that long.

CORRECTION: “To tie a water knot, begin with a loose overhand knot in one end of the rope or webbing.”

Page 52: Photo: *A monkey bridge needs more than just a 1-1-1 anchor. This is important! Without a better anchoring system, the chances the anchors will pull out is greatly increased.*

CORRECTION: The photo needs to depict a log-and-stake anchor or a 3-2-1 anchor.

Page 55, Middle illustration: *The bottom example though placed properly is incorrectly tied which makes this illustration inaccurate.*

CORRECTION: Use a real photo with the correctly-tied knot.

Page 56, Illustration: *There’s no extra half hitch after the timber hitch. (The way the the rope is tied to the tree in this depiction runs counter to Outdoor Ethics.)*

CORRECTION: Provide a proper photo of the timber hitch used properly in conjunction with an additional half hitch, and if the anchor is a tree, protect the tree with some padding or sticks placed between the rope and the bark.

Page 57, **Trucker’s Hitch, Bottom paragraph under Step 4**: “To maintain the tension created by rope tackle (securing a tent guyline, for example), form a bight in the hauling end of the rope and tie it off with a tight half hitch snugged up against the loop formed by the butterfly knot.”

Fine, except for one thing. In Pioneering, we use a rope tackle primarily with guy lines to secure large structures that are not freestanding. They’re also used to provide the right amount of strain that is adjustable for the foot and hand ropes on a rope bridge. This important approach to the use of this valuable pioneering skill has been ignored. The only allusion to a

campcraft function is to 'securing a tent guy line,' which, ironically, is not how a rope tackle is normally applied at all.

CORRECTION: "To maintain the tension created by a rope tackle (securing the guy lines used to keep a pioneering project stable), form a bight in the hauling end of the rope and tie it off with a tight half hitch snugged up against the loop formed by the butterfly knot."

Page 57, Bottom photo: *The half hitches are not cinched up against the fixed loop.*

CORRECTION: Replace the photo with one that illustrates a correctly secured rope tackle.

Page 60, **Square Lashing**: "Use a square lashing for binding together two spars that are at, or close to, right angles with each other. The spars are square with each other; thus the name for the lashing."

CORRECTION: "The most common and frequently used lashing is the Square Lashing, which gets its name from the fact the wraps are "square" to the poles. Square Lashings bind poles that are in contact and cross each other at any angle from 45° to 90°."

Page 61, **Japanese Mark II Square Lashing** (last paragraph under Step 4): "The drawback is that it can be more difficult to keep both rope ends pulled tightly than when lashing with a single rope end."

CORRECTION: "This lashing has the same holding effect as both the traditional and modified Square Lashings."

Page 62, illustration: *the drawing doesn't match the text. It features racking turns instead of plain turns.*

CORRECTION: Use a proper illustration or accurate photo to correctly illustrate the lashing.

Page 62, **Shear Lashing**: "Step 1 — Lay two spars side by side and tie a clove hitch to one of them.

"Step 2 — Make three or four loose wraps around the spars, and then put two loose fraps between them.

"Step 3 — Finish with a clove hitch around the other spar, then spread the ends of the spars to form the shape you need. Redo the lashing if it is too tight or too loose."

CORRECTION: “Step 1 — Start with a Clove Hitch around one pole. (Wrapping the short end (tail) around the running end will secure the Clove Hitch.)

“Step 2— Make five to ten wrapping turns around the poles. (The more wraps you make, the stiffer the lashing will be.)

“Step 3— Take two tight fraps around the wraps between the poles.

“Step 4— Finish with a Clove Hitch on the opposite pole, and then spread the legs as needed.”

Page 63, **Diagonal Lashing:** “To bind spars at an angle other than a right angle, use a diagonal lashing.

CORRECTION: “The Diagonal Lashing gets its name from the fact that the wrapping turns cross the poles diagonally. A Diagonal Lashing is used when there is a need to close a gap between two poles where they cross each other but do not touch.

Page 63, **Diagonal Lashing:** “Step 1 — Tie a timber hitch around both spars and pull it snug.

“Step 2— Make three tight vertical wraps around the spars, laying the wraps neatly alongside the timber hitch, then make three horizontal wraps across the spars.

“Step 3— Cinch down the wraps with two fraps around the lashing, pulling the rope tight.

“Step 4— Tie off the rope with a clove hitch.”

CORRECTION:

“Step 1 — Spring the poles together by tying a timber hitch around them where they cross.

“Step 2— Make three wrapping turns on the opposite diagonal to the Timber Hitch. Keep the wraps parallel to one another and pull them tight.

“Step 3— Make three more tight wraps across the first three, again keeping them parallel.

“Step 4— Take two frapping turns between the poles, tightly around both sets of wraps.

“Step 5— Complete the lashing with a clove hitch around one of the poles.”

Page 63, Top illustration: *The clove hitch is not cinched up against the wraps.*

CORRECTION: Use real photos properly depicting the clove hitch locked against the wraps.

Page 64, Illustration: *The illustration illustrates racking turns and does not match the text.*

CORRECTION: Use photos that accurately depict a tripod lashing with plain turns.

Page 64, **Tripod Lashing**: “A close relative of the shear lashing, the tripod lashing is the one to use for making a tripod or for joining together the first three poles of a tepee.”

CORRECTION: “A close relative of the shear lashing, the tripod lashing is used to join three poles together to form a tripod.”

Page 64, **Tripod Lashing**: “Step 1—Lay three poles alongside each other with the top of the center pole pointing the direction opposite that of the outside poles.

“Step 2—Tie a clove hitch around one outside pole.

“Step 3—Loosely wrap the poles five or six times, laying the turns of rope neatly alongside one another.

“Step 4—Make two loose fraps on both sides of the center pole.

“Step 5—End with a clove hitch around an outside pole. Spread the legs of the tripod into position. If you have made the wraps or fraps too tight, you may need to start over.”

CORRECTION: “Step 1—Lay three poles alongside each other, making sure the bottom ends are lined up.

“Step 2—Tie a clove hitch around one outside pole.

“Step 3—Wrap the rope around the poles six to eight times, laying the turns of rope neatly alongside one another. (How stiff the tripod pages will be when they’re separated depends on the number and tightness of these wrapping turns.

“Step 4—Make two tight fraps on either side of the center pole.

“Step 5—End with a clove hitch around an outside pole.”

Page 65, **Floor Lashing**: “Step 1—Lay the poles side by side on top of the stringers— the logs or poles on which your platform will rest.

“Step 2—Tie a clove hitch around one stringer.

“Step 3—Bend the standing part of the rope over the first pole. Pull the bend of rope under the stringer and cast it over the second pole. You may need to lift the end of the pole to get the rope over it.

“Step 4—Pull the rope tight, then bend it over the third pole. Continue until all the poles are bound to the stringer.

“Step 5—Finish with a clove hitch, then repeat the procedure to lash the other ends of the poles to the other stringer.”

CORRECTION: “Step 1—Lay the floor poles side by side on top of the stringers Tie a clove hitch around one stringer, wrapping the rope’s short tail around the rope’s long part.

“Step 2—Form a bight in the standing part of the rope. Place it OVER the first floor pole in the INSIDE of the stringer. Pull the bight under the stringer and cast it OVER the first floor pole on the OUTSIDE of the stringer.

“Step 3—Pull the rope tight then place a new bight over the next floor pole, repeating step 2. Throughout the process, you are always working with a bight in the rope. Continue until all poles are bound tightly to the stringer.

“Step 4—After attaching the last floor pole, finish the lashing with a clove hitch around the stringer. Lock the clove hitch tightly against the last stringer.”

Page 65, Illustration: *This is an incorrect rendering that is guaranteed to confuse anyone attempting to use it as a point of reference.*

CORRECTION: *Use an accurate series of photos.*

Page 66, **Two Spar Shear Lashing**: *This is a repeat of page 62, but with a different amount of wraps to make it work as a round lashing. BUT, the instructions are incorrect in that the wrapping turns are described as loose wraps, hence even if a Scout wanted to use this in lieu of a round lashing, it wouldn’t work. The shear lashing has already been covered in its application to build an A-Frame.*

CORRECTION: Exclude this content. It does nothing but create confusion.

Page 66 & 67, Bottom and top illustration: *The drawing illustrates racking turns and hence doesn’t match the text.*

CORRECTION: Exclude this content. The shear lashing has already been covered.

Page 67, **Strop Lashing**: “Essentially it is a shear lashing formed without any fraps.” *(That’s just wrong.)*

CORRECTION: Essentially it’s a series of tight wraps secured with a square knot.

Page 69, **X-Trestle**: *As with page 4, referring to these sub assembly structures as trestles is a misnomer.*

“With a loose shear lashing, secure them at the halfway point of their length.”

Instructing Scouts to form this configuration using a loose shear lashing is a recipe for a wobbly project that would be dangerous if used in the construction of a monkey bridge, which is how this X-shaped A-Frame is referenced in this pamphlet.

CORRECTION: “With a tight shear lashing, secure them at the halfway point of their length.”

Page 69, **A-Trestle**: *As with page 4, referring to these sub assembly structures as trestles is a misnomer.*

“This design forms an A-shaped trestle that can be used for a variety of bridge plans.”

CORRECTION: “This design forms the A-shaped structure that is used when building an A-Frame Bridge.”

Page 76, The chart: Rope for bridge handrails: eight 1-1/2” by 12’

Of course this is either a misprint or strange miscalculation

CORRECTION: ?

Page 80, Illustration: *The end floor spars on the far side are pictured in a crazy way.*

CORRECTION: Use an illustration that is accurate.

Page 81, **Step 2**—“Before hoisting the tower, use a bowline knot or a roundturn and two half hitches to secure the four guylines to the tower legs just above the platform.”

Where did the message to attach the guy line to the tower with a bowline come from???

CORRECTION: Step 2—“Before hoisting the tower, use a roundturn and two half hitches to secure the four guy lines to the tower legs just above the platform.

Page 82, **Step 1**—“Build two identical trestles. Position the trestles next to each other and lash them together with spars.” (*Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!*)

CORRECTION: Step 1—“Join each leg together with three evenly-spaced horizontal spars and two X-braces.

Page 85, **Step 2**: “Tie a 9-inch-long stringer rope to one hand rope using a double half hitch.”

CORRECTION: Tie a 9-FOOT-long stringer rope to one hand rope using a clove hitch.

Page 88, Illustration: *The X-brace of the trestle is displayed incorrectly.*

CORRECTION: Include a photo or illustration that is accurate.

Page 89, Bottom illustration: *Both X-braces of the trestles are displayed incorrectly.*

CORRECTION: Include a photo or illustration that is accurate.

Page 92, **Step 2**: “Place one of the longer (31/2 inches) cross spars on top of the butt ends of the lateral spars and use a strop lashing to secure it”.

CORRECTION: “Place one of the longer (31/2 FEET) cross spars on top of the butt ends of the lateral spars and use a SQUARE lashing to secure it.”

Page 93, Illustration: *The underspar of the right walkway is supposed to be lashed to the transom. This illustration can't but confuse anyone interested in using it as a point of reference.*

CORRECTION: Replace the illustration with an accurate photo!