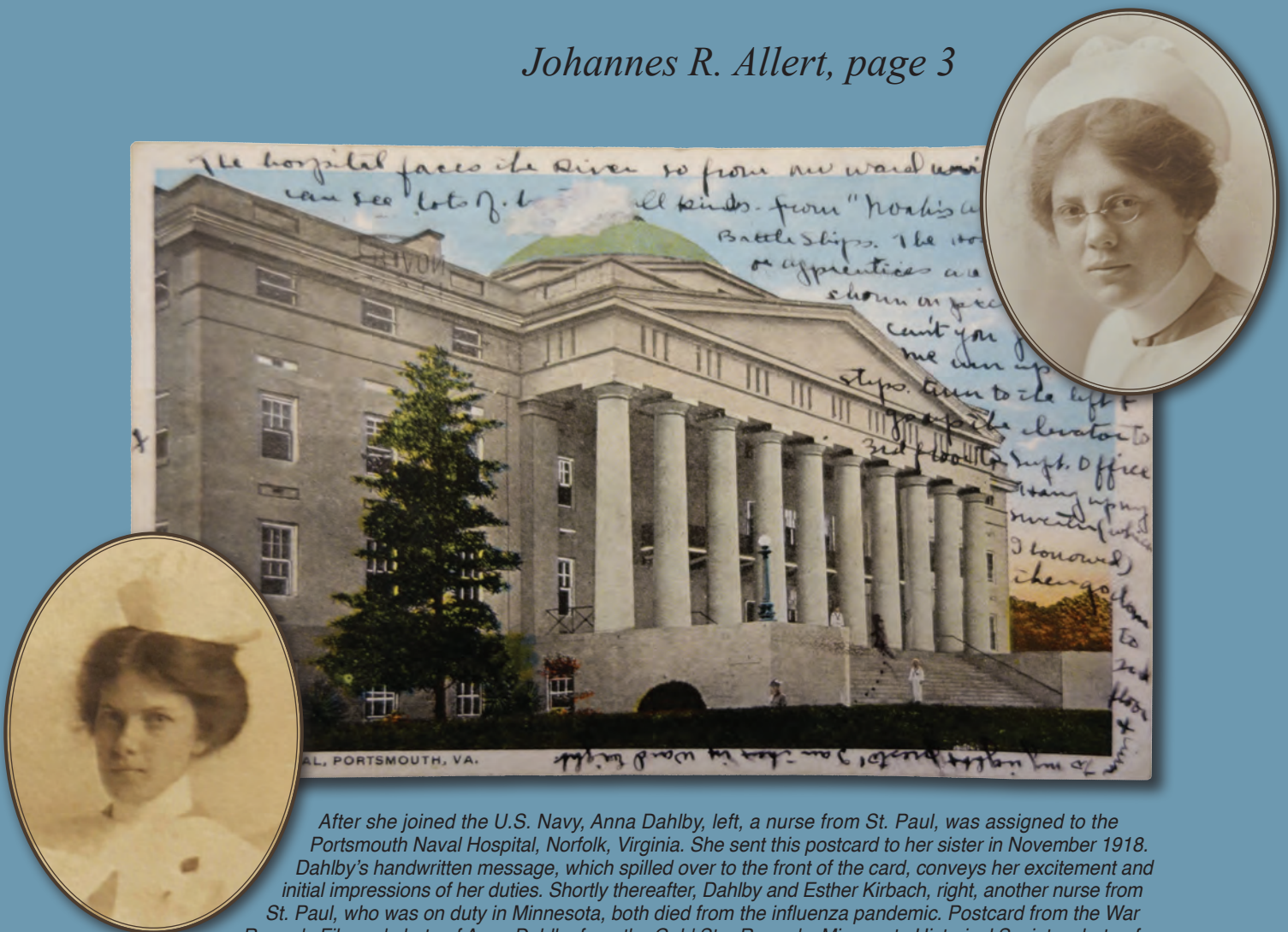


The Ties That Bind: Mounds-Park Nurses and the Great War

Johannes R. Allert, page 3



After she joined the U.S. Navy, Anna Dahlby, left, a nurse from St. Paul, was assigned to the Portsmouth Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia. She sent this postcard to her sister in November 1918. Dahlby's handwritten message, which spilled over to the front of the card, conveys her excitement and initial impressions of her duties. Shortly thereafter, Dahlby and Esther Kirbach, right, another nurse from St. Paul, who was on duty in Minnesota, both died from the influenza pandemic. Postcard from the War Records File and photo of Anna Dahlby from the Gold Star Records, Minnesota Historical Society; photo of Esther Kirbach from the Mounds-Midway Nursing Museum, St. Paul.

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THE MISSION STATEMENT OF THE RAMSEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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Preserving our past, informing our present, inspiring our future

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A Message from the Editorial Board

In this issue, Johannes Allert shares the stories of nurses trained at the Mounds-Park Nursing School who volunteered to serve in the military during World War I. In addition to helping wounded servicemen, they faced an unexpected challenge: the devastating influenza epidemic of 1918. At the same time, as Don Empson tells us, John Wardell was operating his Highland Spring Company, which furnished water from a natural spring near Randolph and Lexington to homes and businesses throughout the city. During Prohibition, Wardell's associated soft drink business had a spike in popularity! And M.D. Salzberg describes how, at the Minnesota State Fair, a Boy Scout Service Camp gave scouts the opportunity to live in a tent city while assisting visitors during that Event. Don't miss John Guthmann's review of our latest book, *Fort Snelling and the Civil War*. Come out to hear Steve Osman, its author, at our annual Members' Event on September 14! Please see our website at www.rchs.com or call 651-222-0701 for more details or to reserve tickets.

Anne Cowie
Chair, Editorial Board

More Than Just Roasting Hot Dogs over Campfires

A Good Turn for the Great Minnesota Get Together: The Boy Scout Service Camp at the Minnesota State Fair

M.D. Salzberg

On a warm summer's evening in 1962, a passerby carelessly flicked away his cigarette. The discarded butt landed on a nearby tent setting it on fire. The two boys who were inside escaped unharmed, but they lost most of their possessions. Boys in other tents pitched close by quickly put out the flames with buckets of water they kept outside of their tents, prepared because they were Boy Scouts.¹ This fire did not occur during a camping trip surrounded by Mother Nature as one would assume; rather it was an unusual experience that stands out among many that were associated with the Region 10 Minnesota State Fair Service Camp.² The Service Camp was unique to the Minnesota State Fair because boys from all over Region 10 camped on the fairgrounds and operated the parking lots during the fair. The first Service Camp occurred in 1913 and they operated to the mid-1970s.³ The Boy Scouts at the State Fair were not the only beneficiaries, however. All of the participating parties received something in exchange for these Service Camps: the state fair gained attentive parking lot orderlies; the Boy Scout Council received free publicity; and the boys experienced memorable adventures.

Everyone knows that Boy Scouts must be prepared, but they must also do a good turn daily, which is where the image of the cheerful uniformed Scout helping a little old woman cross the road comes from. In fact, if performing a good turn or providing service for others was not so important to Scouting, the program may not have been established in the United States or at the very least would have been delayed. In 1909 William D. Boyce, a publisher from Chicago, was on his way to a meeting when he became lost in London's thick fog. From seemingly nowhere a smartly dressed young man offered to help Boyce get to his appointment. When the two arrived at the visitor's destination, Boyce offered to compensate the young man for the service rendered, but the young man politely declined saying that he was a Boy Scout and was merely doing his duty. Boyce was so impressed by the young man's actions that he wanted to learn more about the program that had produced this Boy Scout and had the young man take him to the

office of Scouting's founder, Lord Robert Baden-Powell, where the American gathered literature on the program. Because of his experience in London, Boyce incorporated the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) on February 8, 1910. While the validity of the unknown Scout in the fog is questionable and appears to be the stuff of legend, it does demonstrate Scouting's dedication to service.⁴

The Origin of Service Camps

The good turn of putting out the accidental 1960s fire at the Minnesota State Fair Service Camp had its roots in the World's Fair Service Corps, which made its first appearance at the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago. At this fair, the Service Corps consisted of Boy Scouts who served as messengers, orderlies, aides, and staffers at the fair's information booths. Officials of the World's Fair asked that participants in the Service Corps be "correctly uniformed Scouts from the territory of the Chicago Council." The fair organizers specifically requested the Chicago

Scouts because of their detailed knowledge of the local area.

The Chicago World's Fair utilized large numbers of Scouts, but the Service Corps was made up of just a small percentage of all the Scouts present at the Fair. In the planning ahead of this world's fair, all the advertisements and articles written to recruit Scouts for the Chicago World's Fair focused primarily on the Scout Circus, demonstrations, and the large number of boys necessary to perform those events successfully. These recruiting materials only briefly mentioned that boys were also needed for the Service Corps. Apparently the BSA primarily sought international publicity for their movement rather than a burning desire to perform a service. Local Boy Scout councils, such as Region 10 in Minnesota, sought something similar with the introduction of Service Camps at the Great Minnesota Get Together. Sometime in the 1940s, publicity and service became the primary focus of the BSA's involvement in world's fairs.⁵

Scouting has always emphasized service, but its emphasis on wilderness activities provided opportunities for city boys to experience the great outdoors in ways they could not otherwise. Initially, rural boys were less interested in Scouting because troop meetings were held in town, and they lived too far away to get there on their own. The BSA reached out to rural youth by introducing the Lone Scout program in 1915, which allowed boys living in relative isolation to participate in Scouting activities without having to join a local troop.⁶

By 1938 rural outreach became an official priority at BSA. An annual BSA meeting resolution declared that Boy Scouts "make more extended use of national, state, inter-state, county and district agricultural fairs and expositions as an annual



One of the primary duties of the Boys Scouts who participated in the Service Camps at the Minnesota State Fair was parking cars. This photo from the 1950s shows how the Scouts ensured that cars were parked to maximize the number of vehicles in each row. Photo courtesy of the Minnesota State Fair Archives.

opportunity to exhibit and demonstrate Scouting to the public.” This resolution established the State and County Fair Service Camps across the United States.⁷

By 1948 there was a service camp at all ten of the county fairs within the St. Paul Area Council, which included parts of Wisconsin.⁸ At the County Fair Service Camps, fair organizers decided what tasks the Scouts would perform. Such tasks included operating the parking lots, serving as guides, erecting rest tents, operating the first aid stations, ushering in the grandstands, and staffing the information booths.⁹ The Scouts also staged exhibits, created model camp displays, and hosted Scout skill-demonstration booths. Those activities served as life-size advertisements, “to demonstrate to the people from the farm that Scouting has much to offer rural boys.”¹⁰

Scouts’ Duties at the Camps

The Minnesota State Fair Service Camp differed from its counterparts held at the various county fairs each year by the service performed and, more importantly, by the broader public exposure given to Scouting. The St. Paul Area Council wanted to ensure it had boys participating in the Service Camps who best represented Scouting. Consequently the selection requirements used in recruiting Scouts for the program reflected that desire.

From the camp’s inception until 1950, it was open to senior Scouts of First Class

rank.¹¹ From 1951–1962 the camp was only open to Explorer Scouts, a different branch of Boy Scouts.¹² From 1963 till the camp closed, it was open to both Senior Scouts and Explorer Scouts.¹³ Camp participants enrolled in either branch of Scouting had to be at least 14 or 15 years old, depending on the year the camp was taking place and they always had to have the approval of their parents as well as their Scoutmaster.¹⁴

Even though the enrollment and acceptance process was not overly difficult, the Council never received the number of applications it needed to meet the ex-

pected staffing needs in a service camp. In some of the Council’s newsletters, it specifically asked readers (adults in the Scouting community) to call Scout headquarters if they knew of anyone interested in volunteering at the fair.¹⁵ Out of desperation to make sure there were enough Scouts present during the fair, the council effectively took the responsibility for applying out of the boys’ hands and placed it in adult hands. At some point, the Council established the practice of utilizing the councilors from the Region’s Tomahawk Scout Reservation at the Service Camp.¹⁶ These councilors were mature Scouts who had leadership experience.

The main duty of Scouts at the Minnesota State Fair Service Camp was to operate all the public parking lots as well as prevent members of the public from parking in lots reserved for fair administrators.¹⁷ When the Service Camp was operating, visitors to the fairgrounds could park their vehicles on site. Patrons paid admission and a parking fee at the gate and then hunted for a shady parking space on the streets inside the grounds.¹⁸ Visitors who could not find a highly coveted, shady-street space then had to park in the Scout-operated, shade-free lots. Anecdotal accounts from Scouts who participated in the camps characterized many of these disappointed parking-lot patrons as “cranky.”¹⁹



This 1946 photo shows Scouts holding the poles they used to park cars. The tops of the poles were covered with reflective tape supplied by the 3M Company so that the poles were easy for drivers to see when parking their cars at night. Photo courtesy of the North Star Museum of Boy Scouting and Girl Scouting.

Boy Scouts who participated in the Service Camp took great pride in how they operated the parking lots. Each lot was staffed by a team or unit of Scouts, divided into two shifts or service crews.²⁰ Each unit had an adult leader and assistant leader and each service-crew leader was young man who had worked in that lot the year previous.²¹ Between 6:30 and 7:00 a.m. each morning one of the service crews went to the lot while the other crew ate breakfast. Once they were done, they relieved the first crew and staffed the lot until lunch time when the other crew's shift began.²²

When Boy Scouts are given a task, they typically use every means available to perform it correctly. So when vehicles did slip through the cracks of the Boy Scouts' efficient parking arrangements, they took it upon themselves to move them. After drivers left their vehicles parked in violation of the rules, the young men moved the vehicles by breaking into them (which was easier to do in those days) or by pushing them into an acceptable parking place. On one occasion, young men who were not legally old enough to drive had to move an improperly parked school bus that had arrived before the first shift began.²³ But then again, if an onlooker saw a uniformed Boy Scout breaking into a car wouldn't this observer assume that he was helping someone who had locked their keys in their car?

The Scouts who worked the morning shift were also expected to count laps at the afternoon auto races that took place at the Grandstand during the boys' scheduled free time. The young men happily gave up their free hours for a chance to observe the races up close and free of charge. Before the races started, the boys marched through the tunnel onto the Grandstand's infield and divided into pairs. One young man watched a designated car while the other young man flipped the numbered cards to record the number of laps that car had done. Scouts from the Service Camp attended every race and the results were never disputed. Since the boys were out in the hot sun for long hours, fair officials combatted dehydration by giving them salt tablets and large quantities of water. Following an afternoon in the hot sun with loud cars, the dirt-covered boys marched



These Scouts are preparing to count laps during an automobile race at the Grandstand. The bottom numbers are the ones that were assigned to the cars in the race. The top numbers, which are all zeroes in this undated photo, represent the number of laps completed by a specific car. Photo courtesy of the North Star Museum of Boy Scouting and Girl Scouting.

out of the Grandstand and washed off enough dirt so they could eat dinner in the 4H dining hall.²⁴

The Service Campers undertook one other duty of their own initiative; one which Fair officials did not want them to do. The perimeter of the Fairgrounds is quite large and during the early 1960s there were not enough volunteer foot patrol officers to guard the perimeter fence after dark. Therefore, members of the Service Camp patrolled the fence along Como Avenue. The boys tried to look as official and adult as possible by wearing their uniforms (they wore helmets that helped hide their faces), speaking with the deepest voices they could muster, and waving their flashlights. It helped that the Boy Scouts' fair uniforms looked similar to the ones worn by the Fair police.

The boys would wait until the people, who were usually intoxicated, had started to climb the perimeter fence, then they would run out and yell at the fence climbers. If the climbers did not realize they were being reprimanded by Boy Scouts, they would leave. If, on the other hand, the climbers realized that the "fair officials" who had caught them were boys, they would continue to climb or cut through the fence. In one instance, the climber ran and

the Scouts pursued. One boy was injured when he ran into a radio wire suspended about throat level. After this incident, the young men at the Service Camp were told to stop patrolling the fence. They were told that if people were going to break the law, the Scouts should let them.²⁵

The Importance of Their Uniforms

The Boy Scouts who patrolled the Fair's perimeter fence would never have been able to successfully patrol without their official uniforms. Boy Scouts love their uniform: it looks official, is easily identifiable, and serves as a walking advertisement for the Scouting movement. Boy Scouts are always expected to wear their uniforms at Scout events and the State Fair Service Camp was no exception. Boy Scouts at the Chicago World's Fair were expected to wear clean and correct uniforms. The same was expected of Scouts at the Minnesota State Fair, where the registration pamphlet clearly stated that all insignia and badges must be correctly placed. Boys were prohibited from bringing either their merit badge or Order of the Arrow sashes.²⁶ In fact, the registration form emphasized that participants in the Service Camp



The 1953 patch that Explorer Scouts earned for their participation in the Service Camp at the State Fair that year. Photo courtesy of the North Star Museum of Boy Scouting and Girl Scouting.

would be representing Scouting to over a million people and what Fair goers thought about Scouting would depend on their appearance with “neat and proper grooming at all times.”²⁷

The Service Camp issued one part of the uniform, the helmet. The helmet had the appearance of a pith helmet, but it was made of some other fibrous material used by the Hawley Tropper Company.²⁸ The “sun and rain hat,” which was sold to the public, in Scout shops, and in Boy Scout publications was meant to prevent fatigue.²⁹ The boys were given the helmets because they would spend most of their time under the hot sun directing traffic and counting laps. The helmets also identified the boys as members of the Service Camp. While in the Service Camp, each boy wore his own regular uniform. It was the helmet that told fair patrons which young men were spending their summer helping others. The helmet was also something the boys really wanted because they looked sharp, they were sturdy enough for camping trips, and the helmets performed double duty as yearbooks for many boys. On the last day of the fair, the campers would exchange hats and autograph them as a way to remember the wonderful time they had at the Service Camp.³⁰

While at the State Fair, the camp was the Scout’s home, a home viewed by the public, a tent city surrounded by a red snow fence. This public venue required a member of the adult staff or an older Scout on the camp grounds at all times

for security reasons.³¹ The cigarette butt that set a tent on fire in 1962 occurred when the campsite was at the corner of Judson Avenue and Underwood Street in an exposed location. Following the fire, the Scouts’ camp was moved to a more secluded part of the fairgrounds on what is now a pedestrian path.³²



Each year that the Boy Scouts held a Service Camp at the State Fair, a neckerchief was designed to identify the Scouts who were participating in the Camp from uniformed Scouts who were simply attending the Fair. The neckerchief on the left from 1958 was yellow-colored fabric while the one of the right from 1954 was orange-colored. Photo courtesy of the North Star Museum of Boy Scouting and Girl Scouting.

The Service Camp was very different from traditional Boy Scout camps, which are more rural. Some boys thought camping during the fair was the “softest camping” they had ever experienced and that it was more like an “outdoor hotel.” When the boys arrived the day before the fair opened for thirty minutes of training, the tent city was already set up.³³ The tents came with cots, an unheard of luxury in the world of Boy Scout camping. Some boys tried to make the camping experience even more luxurious by bringing wooden pallets to combat muddy floors (the rain always came).³⁴ Most unusual for a Boy Scout camp, the boys did not have to prepare their own food, but instead marched over to the 4H Building for their meals.

On several occasions while marching to the 4H Building for meals, Tom Beikler, a member of the Camp who was also a member of the St. Paul Drum and Bugle Corps, would play his drum to call attention to themselves and as a way to clear a

path.³⁵ When a member of the Drum and Bugle Corps was not available to accompany their meal marches, the boys would sing, usually the Minnesota Fight Song (“Minnesota Hats Off to Thee”).³⁶

The rules of Camp reflected the purpose of the camp. The boys who attended the Camp during the 1960s remember that there was a curfew between 9:00 and 10:00 p.m. In the early 1970s during the last few years of the camp, Scouts could begin riding the Midway rides for free at 10:00 p.m., which suggests that at some point the camp’s curfew changed.³⁷ The young men usually went to bed by their curfew, given the fact that they had to get up early to report for duty. Every morning, one of the adults in the camp would



Rog Robinson wore this Hawley Trooper helmet when he participated in the Scouts’ 1951 Service Camp. He added the two green horizontal bars to the front to denote his status as a patrol leader. The helmet is signed by fellow scouts and local celebrities. Photo courtesy of the North Star Museum of Boy Scouting and Girl Scouting.

deliver a wake-up call. If a camper was not up by second call, then they and their cot would be tipped over by another boy.³⁸

Boys Who Sought Adventure

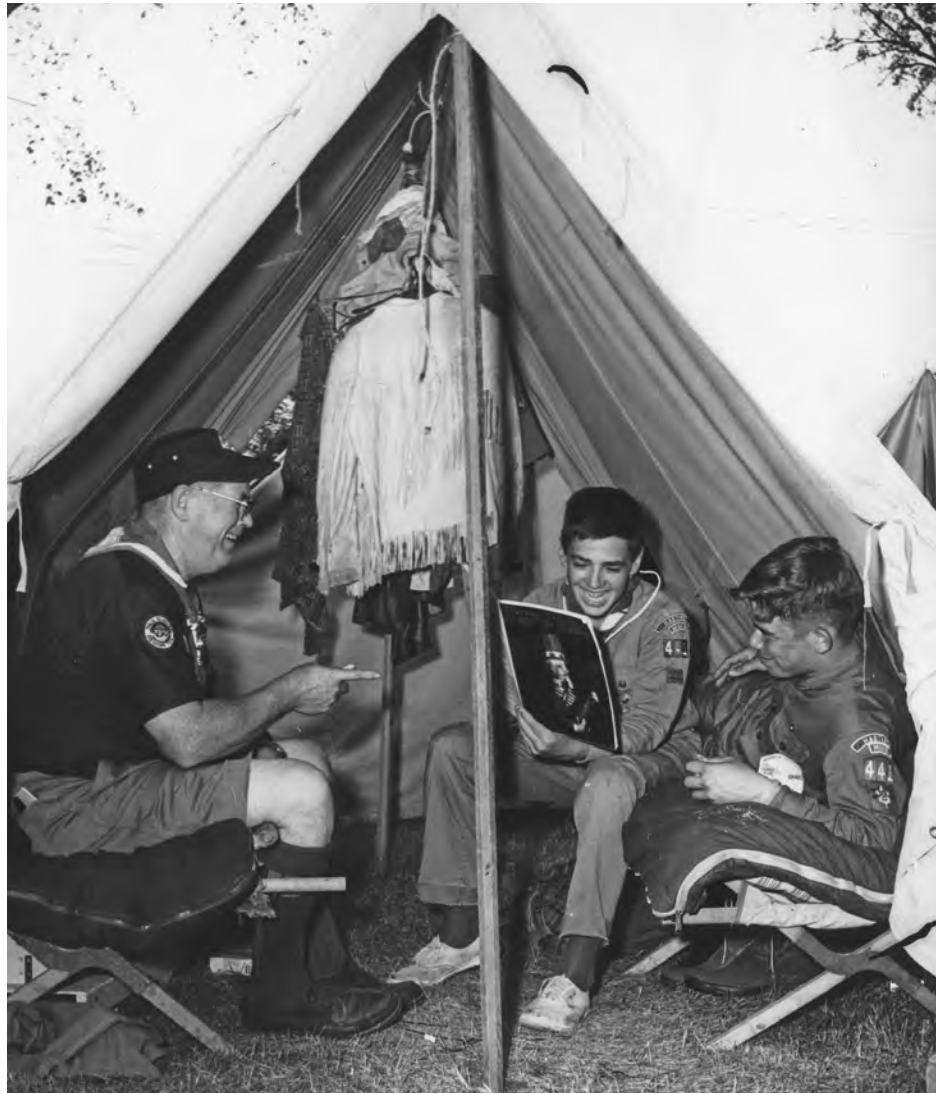
If one takes away the uniforms and the duties, the Service Camp consisted of boys from all over Region 10 who were just boys, boys who sought adventure. The Fair brought boys together from all over the Region to meet people and give service to this public. The Fair also provided the Scouts with a platform where they could be teenage boys and act their age. On the last day of the fair, the boys worked the morning shift and in the afternoon they emptied their tents, packed

their possessions, said their goodbyes, and went home and off to school the following day.

These young Scouts met many people at the state fair, including members of the opposite gender, which was often quite the adventure. Usually the boys got to the fairgrounds before the competitors from the 4H Clubs had arrived. The Scouts would then stand outside the 4H Building and greet the bus full of 4H members as it pulled up. The Scouts generously offered their services to the young farm girls by helping carry their bags to the top floor of the 4H Building where the dormitories were located. The Scouts had a competition of sorts to see who could get inside what to most people was a run-of-the-mill dormitory but which to the Scouts was a mystical place known as the *Girl's Dormitory*. Their gallant offers to carry the young ladies' possessions up to the dormitory was not so chivalrous after all. The one thing that prevented the Scouts from entering the mysterious realm known as the *Girl's Dormitory* was the guard at the entrance, but if a Scout was lucky, the guard was gone and he got in.³⁹ Not all of the Scouts were interested in exploring the 4H dormitories; some of the more bashful among them had an eye for the ladies behind the 4H lunch counter.⁴⁰

Girls were not the only individuals the Scouts encountered at the State Fair. A young Tom Beikler met a Twin Cities Boy Scout who only had one leg. During Beikler's last few years at the Camp, an incident occurred in which fair patrons saw how diverse Scouting could be. Tom Beikler and the young man were riding the Fair's tram when a car door suddenly opened, pinning the boy's prosthetic leg to the moving vehicle's stanchion. Since the vehicles kept moving, the prosthetic leg was torn off, causing the driver to finally stop. Everyone who witnessed the event assumed that a Boy Scout had just been crippled for life. The woman who opened the car door became hysterical. The young Scout in question remained calm, hopped off the vehicle, picked up his leg, and explained that his leg was an artificial one. Tom Beikler and his friends would never have met this remarkable young man except through the State Fair Service Camp.⁴¹

The young men at the Service Camp also met visiting Boy Scouts from such



An adult Scout leader, left, with two Scouts at the Service Camp enjoy a laugh in the Scouts' tent. Photo courtesy of the Minnesota State Fair Archives.

places as Texas and Canada. The Scouts took advantage of the opportunity to show off how well the parking lots were operated, something of which they were very proud. The boys swapped stories, traded Scouting memorabilia, and some even became pen pals.⁴²

Although Boy Scouts had a reputation for being rather straight-laced, they were still teenage boys and in any gathering of teenage boys shenanigans will occur, with the Service Camp being no exception. One of the attractions of the State Fair are the many ways fair goers can part with their money. Midway rides and games, various edible items on a stick, novelty items, or even a car are available for the taking and an exchange of cash. One of

those novelty items was a bullwhip; a few of the campers purchased bullwhips sold in the Grandstand and brought them back to the Camp. In the days well before Indiana Jones skillfully used his bullwhip in multiple Hollywood adventures, the boys went whip crazy and many more went to the Grandstand to buy their own whip. Because the boys could play with their new whips in the only open place available to them, their camp, the outcome soon became, as Tom Beikler recalled, "you know how boys are, you got to put a welt on somebody."⁴³

Whipping their fellow Scouts was not the boy's only source of amusement. Playing catch with a baseball was a common way to pass the time until the advent

of the Frisbee.⁴⁴ Another game they played was stretch. Even though they roughhoused and behaved in a manner that is normal for boys of that age, they knew that they were in the public eye and that their behavior would influence how others viewed Scouting.⁴⁵

All things must come to an end, and the end of the Service Camp was inevitable. The leaders of Region 10 had a harder and harder time each year finding enough qualified boys, particularly in the late 1960s. They also had difficulty recruiting enough adult leaders and parents to look after the boys. During the late 1960s there was one group of Boy Scouts who were interested in participating—the boys who were too young. In addition, the fair added more parking lots, requiring more Scouts. This development and the fact that the boys were subject to verbal abuse from some patrons caused the Fair's management to realize that they were asking too much of these young



Giving visitors directions at the State Fair was always a part of the work that Scouts did when they were at the Service Camp. Photo courtesy of the Minnesota State Fair Archives.

men. As a result, in the mid-1970s the fair board ended the Service Camp program, replacing the Scouts with paid staff.⁴⁶

The Minnesota State Fair is special. Those who attend it are not just people interested in agriculture or livestock. Everyone goes to the Fair. The impact of having correctly uniformed Boy Scouts

doing a good turn at the first and last place fairgoers visited was huge. The image of those Boy Scouts efficiently operating the parking lot was memorable. It may have encouraged some parents to enroll their sons in Boy Scouts. Each year during its run at the Fair, the Service Camps showed people from all over the state of Minnesota that Boy Scouts did more than just roast hot dogs over campfires. All of this was what those at the national level of Boy Scouts wanted, the greatest amount of positive exposure possible. What began as an attempt to reach out to rural youth ended up being much bigger—projecting a positive image of the Boy Scout movement to millions of fairgoers over 30 years.

A Minnesota native and frequent visitor to the Minnesota State Fair, Marianne D. Salzberg is a member of the curatorial staff at the National Mississippi River Museum & Aquarium in Dubuque, Iowa.

Endnotes

1. Thomas Beikler, interview with the author, North St. Paul, Minn., June 27, 2008. Thomas Beikler participated in the Service Camp from 1960–1964.
2. Region 10 covered Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Michigan's Upper Peninsula, northern Wisconsin, and eastern Montana though most of the participating boys were from local Minnesota councils.
3. Due to the Boy Scouts habit of destroying their documents, the exact start and end date of the Service Camp is unknown.
4. Robert Peterson, "The Man Who Got Lost in the Fog," *Scouting* (October 2001).
5. "Boy Scouts at the World's Fair," *Scouting* (April 1933): 24.
6. David I. Macleod, *Building Character in the American Boy: The Boy Scouts, YMCA, and Their Forerunners, 1870–1920* (Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1983), 227.
7. "More About the Annual Meeting," *Scouting* (July 1938): 8.
8. Newsletter, St. Paul Area Indianhead Council, August 1948.
4. The St. Paul Area Council included counties in St. Paul and surrounding areas including parts of Wisconsin.
9. *Ibid.* and August 1947, 3.
10. *Ibid.*
11. *Ibid.*, June 1951, 4. First Class is the third level of Scouting. Scouts who have achieved this level are self-reliant and ready for leadership roles.
12. *Ibid.*, June 1963, 4.
13. *Ibid.*
14. 1970 Service Camp Application, St. Paul Area Indianhead Council manuscripts, North Star Museum of Boy Scouting and Girl Scouting, North St. Paul, Minn.

15. Newsletter, St. Paul Area Indianhead Council, June 1961, 2.
16. Chuck Clausen, interview with the author, North St. Paul, Minn., June 10, 2008. Chuck Clausen participated in the Service Camp in 1965.
17. Don Kelsey, interview with the author, North St. Paul, Minn., July 14, 2009. Don Kelsey helped manage the Service Camp from 1959–1961.
18. Thomas Beikler.
19. Author interviews with Thomas Beikler, Chuck Clausen, and Vince Riehm, interview with the author, North St. Paul, Minn., July 14, 2008. Vince Riehm participated in the Service Camps from 1965–1969.
20. 1970 Service Camp Application.
21. *Ibid.* and Thomas Beikler.
22. Author interviews with Vince Riehm and Thomas Beikler.
23. Author interview with Thomas Beikler.
24. *Ibid.*
25. *Ibid.* The author has found no other documentation of this particular type of service and it could be unique to Thomas Beikler's service at the Camp.
26. Merit badge sashes are where Boy Scouts attach their merit badges, which signify what skills or training they have as well as how close they are to achieving the Eagle Scout award. The Order of the Arrow is BSA's camping honor society and only accepts as members of Scouts holding First Class rank who have been chosen by their troop as the ones among them who best represent the ideals of Scouting. Order of the Arrow sashes are white with a red arrow and are a sign of membership. Neither sash is easily replaced nor would their significance be understood by the public, making them unnecessary.
27. 1970 Service Camp Application.

28. Rog Robinson's patrol leader helmet, collections, North Star Museum of Boy Scouting and Girl Scouting, North St. Paul, Minn.
29. Hawley Tropper advertisement.
30. Rog Robinson's patrol leader helmet.
31. Author interview with Dave Franks. 1954–1960. [author: please supply the date and place of this interview]
32. Author interview with Thomas Beikler.
33. Author interview with Vince Riehm.
34. Author interview with Thomas Beikler.
35. *Ibid.*
36. Author interview with Dave Franks.
37. James Lileks, "Boy Scouts at State Fair Got Badge of Dishonor: So Much for Clean-cut and Wholesome—These Kids Favored Break-ins and Girls," *Star Tribune*, September 4, 1998, sec. B.
38. Author interview with Vince Riehm.
39. Author interview with Dave Franks.
40. Author interview with Vince Riehm.
41. Author interview with Thomas Beikler.
42. *Ibid.*
43. *Ibid.*
44. *Ibid.*
45. Author interview with Vince Riehm.
46. Author interview with Mike Heffron, North St. Paul, Minn., July 13, 2009. Mike Heffron was the general manager and executive vice president of the Minnesota State Fair between 1976 and 1996. Heffron Park, located just east of the Grandstand, is named for him.

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This is a 1910 bottle that once contained a soft drink sold by the Highland Spring Water Company in its early years. The bottle is particularly significant because its paper label is so well preserved. The backside of the bottle, visible through the glass, reads: CONTENTS OF THIS BOTTLE MANUFACTURED BY HIGHLAND SPRING WATER. Within a decade, the company discontinued its soft drink business. Bottle courtesy of Mark Youngblood. For more on the origins of the Highland Spring Water Company, see Donald Empson's article on page 18.