



2nd MINNESOTA BATTERY

“ACTION FRONT”

Circular No. 264

January-February 2019

On This Date-155 Years Ago

Remarks for the Months of January and February, 1864
(Numbers indicate the day of the month)

- 1 Lieut Harder returned from leave of absence - Drew 30 Horses from Capt. Barrett Co. "J" 2 Ills Arty
- 3 One Horse Died in Camp
- 5 one Horse Died in Camp
- 6 one Horse died in Camp, Privates August Apple, Jesse Baker, Lorning Fletcher, Sam Wheeler details from 34 Ill. Vol. Inftry returned to their regt
- 7 Private Babcock, 34 Ill V. I. Returned to Regt.
- 8 Private Peter Zimmer 34 Ill V. I. returned to his Regt. Tillotson returned to Company
- 9 One Horse died in camp
- 12 Two Horses died in Camp
- 13 Two Horses died
- 14 Two Horses died in Camp
- 15 Two Horses died in Camp
- 19 One Horse died and one taken up
- 20 John Craven returned from Hospital
- 23 Two Horses died in Camp
- 27 One Horse died in Camp
- 28 Right half of Batty started with the div. on an expedition toward the enemy's lines
- 29 Half Bty. returned from reconnaissance

Remarks for the Month of February, 1864

- 1 Wm. H. Shaw returned from Hospt.
- 6 One Horse died in Camp
- 8 Lieut N. H. Harder returned to Ca. from Recruiting Service
- 9 One Horse died in Camp
- 10 One Horse died in Camp
- 12 Sergt McCausland detailed for duty with Pioneer Brig. by S. F. O. No. 41 Maj. Genl. Thomas.
- 15 2d Lieut R. L. Dawley placed in arrest by order of Capt. W. Aug. Hotchkiss and command turned over to Henry W. Harder, 1st Lieut. One Horse died in camp.
- 18 2d Lieut Chas. N. Earl put in arrest by order of Capt. Wm. Augustus Hotchkiss
- 19 One Horse died in Camp
- 23 One Section of the Batty under the com'nd of Lieut. Harder went to the "Front" with the Division
- 27 Section returned

Upcoming Events (Kinda)

Okay, so it's not really events that are upcoming, but there are some things our members need to be doing.

If you have not already paid them, **dues for the next season are due**. There are no changes in our dues fee schedule, but members are asked to **PLEASE FILL OUT the form** that appears at the end of this newsletter. We need to keep our membership contact list up to date with your current email and phone number. We know these change—even snail mail addresses change—and we need to be able to reach our members.

Dues must be paid to remain a voting member.

The second assignment for members is bringing event information for consideration in 2019. We are gathering a list of possible events to attend and will begin formatting them into a calendar in January. Discussion on which events to attend continue in February and our formal 2019 calendar will be approved by membership vote at our annual meeting in March.



Editor's Note:

This newsletter is a combined January-February issue as the editor will not be available to do a newsletter in February. The next newsletter you receive will be the March issue.

Next Meeting

January 26, 2019 11:00am

Marie's Underground Dining, Red Wing
Call Ken Cunningham with questions or agenda items. 651 388-2945.



Battery Profile

George Van Waters

George was just 18 years old when he joined the Battery on September 1, 1864. He said he had traveled from his home Guilford, Wabasha County, to Lake City, Minnesota, to find a recruiting officer, but no record found provides evidence of him living in Minnesota. The 1850 census places George as living in Wisconsin and verifies other information provided at his enlistment of being a printer and born in East Troy, Wisconsin. George was 5' 5-1/2" tall, with blue eyes, black hair, and a light complexion. He enlisted for one year and was promised a bounty of \$100, but he did not get any of it at the time he enlisted.

At the conclusion of the draft rendezvous, the men were sent south and George met the Battery as they were in camp near Chattanooga, Tennessee. The last year of the war was quieter for the Battery, the unit being assigned to garrison duty and scouting missions. George served throughout the last year of the war and was mustered out on August 16, 1865, with the rest of the Battery.

It appears George may have gone home to Menominee, Wisconsin, after the war as the 1870 census shows George living with his father and working as a printer. George's father is listed as an editor, so George may have been working for his father.

The next record found on George was May 10, 1884, when he was in Mandan, North Dakota, and where he married Mary Margaret Willett. George's life continues to become more of a tangle with conflicting stories and evidence.

In 1900, George and Mary were living Vallejo Township, California. George was working as a day laborer. There are no children listed.

By 1908, George was living in Los Angeles, California, and applied for a military pension on May 20. He provided his marriage information and said he had never had any children.

Records indicate George was living at the Pacific Branch National Home for Disabled Soldiers in 1910.

The next record for George and Mary comes in a letter addressed to Mary from the Pension Department, dated 1910. Mary had an attorney asking for one half of George's pension since he had deserted her. The letter she received back from the Pension Department said George had filed his side of who deserted who and it differed greatly from what Mary said. The story George told the Pension Department was that Mary had "caused a fake telegram to be sent" from Seattle advising Mary that her daughter was sick. George believed this and helped send Mary to Seattle to be with her daughter. When he asked her to come home to him in Los Angeles, she refused. In May of 1902, he went to Seattle to see what was going on. He then learned that Mary's daughter was not sick, so George presented a plan to have Mary join him in selling patent medicines. It was something George and Mary had been doing before she went to Seattle according to George. Mary refused to join in the business and refused to live with him. George went back to Los Angeles and wrote repeatedly to Mary, asking her to come back to him, but she always refused. George had neighbors in Los Angeles testify to his case to provide additional evidence of his story.

What really happened is unclear as it seems Mary did not refute the claims George made.

The 1920 census adds a new layer of confusion as it lists George's occupation as a "doctor" living in Santa Monica Township, California. Mary is



not living with him, but the census lists two "roomers," both female, one of whom is listed as the manager of a sanatorium.

George developed a tumor on his throat and it took his life on November 27, 1920. He was bed ridden for the last several months of his life and required constant care. He lived at the home of a Mr. Bell at 2262 16th Street in Santa Monica for six months before

his death. A Mrs. Ozlida Sargent was the one who took care of him from the time he could no longer care for himself until he died. She said she was a friend, not related to George. Mrs. Sargent made the arrangements for his funeral and filed a claim for reimbursement to the Pension Department. The bill she submitted included \$70 for the grave plot in the Pasadena Cemetery; \$175 for the casket, embalming, box, and hearse; \$5 to Reverend Walker; \$5 to Mrs. Brown for singing; 75 cents for a necktie; and \$2.00 for the *Times and Examiner* (believed to be newspapers where his obituary was published) although the only copy of the obituary found was in the *Santa Monica Evening Outlook* on Saturday, November 27, 1920.

Mrs. Sargent also said George willed everything he had left to her--some "old books" and \$275 in cash.

George was buried in the Mountain View Cemetery in Pasadena, California. The stone placed on his grave indicated he was a doctor, though nothing in any research shows him having attended any sort of medical school or working as a doctor. The only reference to any kind of medical occupation was selling patent medicines and the occupation of "doctor" on the 1920 census taken shortly before his death.

Three months after George died, George's brother, William, sent a letter to the Pension Department. He lived in Seattle and knew George's wife, Mary, and William gave another yet story to the Pension Department. William said George had gone to the California Courts and obtained a decree of divorce from Mary, but no papers or even notice was ever given to Mary. William said George had tricked William into the belief that Mary had deserted her husband and refused to live with him. William had further been tricked into providing a statement to the Pension department to back up George's claim. William wrote, "I now feel that the said affidavit did great injustice to the said Mary Van Waters, wife of the said George Van Waters; Now, therefore, with the view of nullifying said affidavit, fraudulently obtained and of reinstating the said Mary Van Waters in the eyes of the law and Society, as the legal wife of my brother."

William went on to give as his evidence, "George Van waters deserted his wife Mary in Seattle some 11 or 12 years ago (about 1910) and journeyed to California, where he continued to reside." Secondly, William said, "that for a number of weeks prior to his departure for California he lived with his wife here in Seattle, Wash., in a home provided and kept up for her by her young son, Mark Van Waters; and further, he, my brother, did, at that time room and board with his wife Mary, at said home, at no expense to himself, and, at that time, occupied the same bed and room with his wife Mary."

While visiting George in California in the summer of 1920, William said George told him that Mary had not deserted; that it was George who had deserted Mary. George said he made no notice of the divorce decree to Mary and it had not been served on her before being granted. William said George regretted his actions and was planning to have the divorce decree "set aside" in justice to his wife, who, George said, "had ever been a true and loyal wife to him since their marriage."

William wanted the pension Department to do that same justice to Mary since George died before making good on his plan to have the divorce decree overturned. William added that he was making the change to his first affidavit for the "sole purpose of seeing justice done my sister-in-law" and that he had no "rancor toward" his brother.

The Pension Department took a hard legal stand. The divorce was legal and had not been set aside. Officially, Mary had not been married to a veteran since August 28, 1912. She did not rate a widow's pension.

One final knot in the tangled tale is the "daughter" and "son" of Mary as mentioned in the pension papers. George stated he had no children when he filed for his pension. No children were listed with him on any census, though not all census data is available for George. If Mary had children by a previous marriage, why did Mary's son have the last name of Van Waters?

George Van Waters left many questions unanswered.

Will Spaulding Diary

Continued from December newsletter.

This is the second volume in the holdings of the Minnesota Historical Society. The first volume ended in September of 1863.

VOLUME TWO picks up in May 1864

Thursday, May 19th 1864

Started from home for Minneapolis got there about 5 o'clock.

Friday 20th

Went to St. Paul & took dinner with Mrs. Brown- got pictures taken. Returned to Minneapolis about 4 o'clock - Sophia came down.

Saturday 21st

Levi & I ran all over town - eat ice cream to. spent the Evening at Mrs. Gilmores - very pleasant Bought a (*Drawing of a Masonic symbol*) book

Sunday 22

Went to church. took dinner at Mr. J.G Smiths - then went over to Mrs. Fletchers clouded up & brought quite a shower about 6 o'clock -

Monday 23d

Levi Started for Wis. Went down to the Fort & reported - got a pass to go to Minneapolis & back tomorrow - got there about 6 o'clock

Tuesday 24th

cut some wood for Mrs. Fletcher - Saw Wm Mealey - Started for the Fort at 2 got there at 3 -

Wednesday 25th

Went down to Mrs. Tillotsons & took dinner - ordered to be ready to move to St. Paul & embark for the south - Went on board the "Mankato" about 6 o'clock & started about 7 1/2 o'clock - Got to Prescott at 12 & changed Boats & took the "Keokuk"

Thursday 26th

Got to Lake City at 7 this morning - hung up on several sand bars - passed Winona about 6 1/2 o'clock - on guard - got to La Crosse at about 11 o'clock - stay in the depot until 7 in the morning

Friday 27th May

Went on board the cars about 6 3/4 bound for Milwaukee Changed cars at Minnesota Junction Took supper about 5 at Harvard - got to Chicago at 9 o'clock & stopped at the "Soldiers rest" had a good supper

Saturday 28th

Had a first rate breakfast - saw Tillotson -- he was arrested I had a pass all the afternoon -

Sunday 29th

Helped the Ladies get breakfast & wash up the dishes went to church M.E. helped the Ladies get dinner had an introduction to Miss Loomis. Helped them till dark

Monday 30th May

got up at 4 o'clock to help get breakfast - took breakfast at 5 & Started at 6 1/2 o'clock got into Michigan City at 9 & to Lafayette at 2 P.M. run around town until evening - Spent

the eve- at private house, very pleasantly --

Tuesday 31st May

Roll Call at 4 1/2 o'clock Breakfast at 5 1/2 -- Started at 8 for New Albany got there about 8 1/2 in the evening stopped at the Soldiers home

Wednesday June 1

Started for Louisville about 7 1/2 o'clock got to the Soldiers Home about 10 o'clock - Started for Nashville at 8 night

Thursday June 1 (*The date is crossed out and written over. The "1" is bolder and written beside.*) Got into Nashville at 7 this morning - went to the Zollicoffer house - got out & went around town a little -- saw Lieut. Alden -- went to Theater -

Friday 3

Ordered to be ready to march at 4 o'clock went out of town a little & camped - drew tents &c.

Saturday 4th

Capt issued Sabers & muskets to the boys - I got neither - a squad of men joined us to go to the front-

Sunday June 5th

Nothing of importance today till evening - commenced our prayer meeting had a good one 6 of us present

Monday 6th

Capt issued me a Saber - had an infantry drill-

Tuesday 7th

Order to move camp - moved out 4 miles on the Murfreesboro pike & camped - Quite a Smart Shower cattle came out and stopped over night

Wednesday June 8th

Went back to town & got horses, carbines and sabers Started for Murfreesboro, Marched 19 miles, got into camped at 12 night

Thursday 9th

Got to Murfreesboro at 12 Stopped for dinner & all night

Friday 10th

Started at 7 marched till 10 stopped for dinner started at 2 & marched till 6 & camped

Saturday 11th

Marched through Bellbuckle Camped at 6- got some milk & onions - on guard -

Sunday June 12

Marched 10 miles to Tullahoma got there at 12 camped - wrote letter to mother Wm Kimber went to Hosp.

Monday 13th

Marched to Dick and got there at 5 - got some milk and onions - wouldn't take pay for it --

Tuesday 14th

Marched over the Mt. camped in the valley got canteen milk for 15 cts(?) hurt my eye with a limb

Wednesday June 15th

Marched 16 miles to Stevenson -- Got there at 2 -- on guard

Thursday 16th
Started out to Graze horses about 7 Grazed until 8 -- Cap. called all the Non-Commish up for a lecture -- Ordered Sgt Davis to have 7 of us walk--till further orders - Walked about 2 hours = Wardwell walked 1/2 day camped at 6 o'clock -

Friday 17th
Marched from 7 till noon Stopped for dinner - My eye inflamed so had to ride in Ambulance -

Saturday 18th June
Rode in The Ambulance to Chattanooga got there at 12 - camped

Sunday 19th
Went to town to see a Surgeon - could not find one -

Monday 20th
Company moved into town in a fort - Went to the Post Dispensary to see about my eye - Sent me to Hosp. No 2

Friday June 24th
Got ticket for Nashville but did not go

July
Monday July 4th
Went down town saw Capt. Harris 38th Ill. also the non-Veterans of the 21st

Friday 8th
Went down town after valise from Sgt. Ed. Prescott 124 Ind.

Sunday 10
Got my discharge from Hospt. & reported to the Battery 2 miles from town

Monday 18th July
The Boys returned from the front

Tuesday 19th
40 of us went to town for horses got 100 --

Friday 22nd July
Went to town for some Medisins - Stayed at the Soldiers Home all night

Saturday 23
Returned to camp

Monday 25th
Took a man to town under guard that the Capt. arrested

(Here an entry was crossed out, though still legible. The date was first written "Monday 31st July" then the "3" was blacked out and the "July" lined out and "Aug." written in. The entry read: "Called up to sign the Pay Roll - expect our pay before long")

29th *(Saturday was crossed out.)* Friday 29th
Tillotson reported to the Battery. *(A large ink blotch crosses out the entire next line. It appears intentionally done.)*

Saturday 30th
Tillotson arrested - I took him to town = Asked Capt. for Tillotsons papers left with him, the pass and recommendation from Senator Ramsey - Capt. said he had disposed of them

August 1st 1964

Monday 1st August
Called up to sign the payroll -- expect pay in a short time

Friday ?th Aug.
Received 2 months & 9 days pay \$18. per month-- up to the 30th of June -- \$39.70

Saturday 6th
Received of Serg't L.S. Pratt on note 25.00

Sunday 7th
Sent in application for commish in U.S.C.T.

Tuesday 9
Recd Bounty 50.00 " of Sgt. Pratt Balance on note 20.00 Sent home 30.00

Friday 12th
15 (?) detail came from town --

Sunday 14th
Went out Patrolling with Averill & Oleson Went about 7 Miles from camp - returned to camp at 8 & went out again stayed till 4 in the morning.

Aug 19th Saturday 19th Aug.
Went to town to attend Lodge - Saw Tillotson he went to Lodge with me--

Sunday 20th
Returned to camp at 8 o'clock-- on guard --

Thursday Oct. 6th 1864
on Guard - orders came about 12 1/2 oclock for 40 men to report at Fort Phelps at 4 oclock - they were aroused and got breakfast and Started at 3.

Friday 7" Oct.
Revalie at 4. began to tear up camp - Got ready to march at 8 oclock marched to town and went onto the fort we were in last spring --

Saturday 8"
Very cold last night policing ground for camp

Sunday 9th October
Went to Sick call with the men -- Saw Dwight Houlton of the 11th Regt. Albert Wells of the 4th "

Monday 10th
Went to Sick call in charge of men.

Friday 14"
Report that Hood is within 15 miles of us with Strong force Quite a Scare. All preparations made for defense.

Saturday 15 Oct.
divided up the battery one sec. at Stone fort. our Det. with howitzer commanded by a man that says he is an officer but he is no more than I. Our non-Vet. came back

Sunday 16.
The excitement is a little over--

END OF SECOND VOLUME

General Sherman, Black-eyed Peas and New Years Day

From the History Myths Debunked blog by Mary Miley

(From your editor—I was told this story by a tour guide at a reputable historic site, but thought it sounded a little odd. I'd never read anything about Sherman's men being so careful about what they destroyed, so this was an interesting read to me. I hope you find it interesting as well.)

The association of black-eyed peas with New Year's Day and good luck comes from Sherman's March to the Sea during the Civil War.

The story told in the South is that the tradition of eating black-eyed peas on New Year's Day for good luck dates back to Sherman's March to the Sea in the fall of 1864, when the Yankees laid waste to the Georgia countryside, stealing, killing, or burning everything in their wide path. Survivors faced starvation, until they realized Sherman's men had left silos full of black-eyed peas, thinking it was food fit only for livestock, as was the case in the North at that time. And since there was no more livestock, there was no use for the peas, so the Yankees left the beans alone, and the South was saved from starvation. Hence the good luck. (The relationship to New Year's Day is fuzzy.)



Anyone knowledgeable about history would surely raise their eyebrows at this lame story—silos full of black-eyed peas in 1864? According to footnoted references in Wikipedia, the first modern silos were invented in Illinois in the 1870s, but we'll leave that aside, assuming the story doesn't really mean silos but rather "storage." It's just hard for me to picture Sherman's troops being quite that carefully judgmental as they loot and burn a wide swath of territory for over a month. All the soldiers who came across storage bins with black-eyed peas came to the independent conclusion that they could be left in place because they were no use to anyone but animals? Not logical. Another flaw in the story: the Yankees actually did confiscate animal fodder—millions of pounds of it—either for their own animals or to ship North as contraband.

Black-eyed peas are native to Africa and/or the Far East, and they figure prominently in Southern African-American cuisine. It's logical that the African-born slaves brought food-related customs with them ("cultural baggage") long before General Sherman marched to the sea. But black-eyed peas also belong to a 2,500-year-old Jewish custom that links the food to a celebratory meal at Rosh Hashanah. Martha Katzyman, curator at Yorktown Victory Center, sent an informative link to a Jewish article which points to the Babylonian Talmud. "Now that you have said that an omen is significant, at the beginning of each year, each person should accustom himself to eat gourds, black-eyed peas, fenugreek...." Each of the foods (nine in total) represents something different for the year ahead; the black-eyed peas symbolize good fortune." The good-fortune/New Year link to black-eyed peas, this article states, likely arrived in America with the Sephardic Jews who moved to the South. The traditions of the Jews and the African slaves, who did much of the cooking in Southern homes, overlapped with black-eyed peas.

Another thought is "if 18th c. Jews traditionally ate beans for Rosh Hashanah, it wasn't for luck. Rosh Hashanah is a two-day "yom tov" or holy day, and Jews are not allowed to light fires or cook on holy days. So it was a long-standing tradition to assemble food, usually something like a pot of beans, and set it among the banked coals on the hearth before the holiday starts, so it will slow-cook like a crock pot meal, and still be hot a day or (even two days) later. Did people in the American South learn this from their Jewish neighbors as a New Year's tradition? Rosh Hashanah is in September or very early October, Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish new year, so the connection is there.

Another article in Forward.com, the *Jewish Daily*, explains a mix up between fenugreek and black-eyed peas (although I note the quote from the Talmud mentions both, so there, at least, is no mix up.). "Fenugreek is a little seed that the Talmud calls rubia, which sounds like yirbu, the word for "to increase" — as in, to increase luck. But it actually increased confusion, says [food historian] Gil Marks, because the Sephardim got it mixed up with lubia, the word for black-eyed peas. So the Sephardim began eating black-eyed peas rather than fenugreek for good luck in the new year, a tradition they brought with them when some of them up and moved to the colonies. There, non-Jewish Southerners picked up the tradition.

Still another thought: "In northeast England it is traditional to eat carlings on New Years for good luck. Carlings [or carlins] are a black-eyed pea. This tradition is older than the U.S. Civil War and comes from an old Catholic tradition during Lent. Carlings began to be seen as good luck.

Let's view this myth with some skepticism. The association of black-eyed peas and good luck seems to date back before the American Civil War, and it seems to have existed in at least two distinct cultures: northern English and Jewish. Doesn't seem likely the idea began with Sherman's March through Georgia.

Recipes

(Modified for modern kitchens—in case you were missing camp food!)

Confederate Johnny (or Journey) Cake

Johnny cakes were simple, easy to make food that could be easily stored and transported. They were also called “journey cakes” as they could be taken on a long journey. The recipe for johnny cakes consisted mainly of cornmeal, hot water, milk, salt, and, if you were lucky, a little bit of sugar. These were also easy to cook over a campfire as they were fried in a pan over an open fire with the bacon drippings from an earlier meal.

Ingredients:

- 1 cup cornmeal
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon sugar
- 1 cup water
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
- Bacon drippings

Combine the cornmeal, salt, and sugar in a bowl. Boil the water and then add slowly as you stir the dry ingredients. Add the milk a little at a time to make sure the batter is not too runny. Heat the bacon grease in a cast iron skillet and drop in the batter by the spoonful. Brown on both sides and serve while hot.

Molasses Apple Pie

There were probably few treats to be found in Civil War recipes. Sugar was scarce, but molasses was a very common staple that existed in many kitchens - and it was easy to store and even transport. Even with the war going on, the seasons still changed and crops were still harvested, and one consistent crop was apples. A recipe like this would have been easy for anyone short on ingredients, but wanting to satisfy a sweet tooth.

Ingredients:

- 5 green apples, peeled and sliced
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 cup molasses

Line a pie pan with an uncooked pie crust. Fill with sliced apples, nutmeg, cinnamon, and molasses. Cover with a lattice crust and bake at 350 degrees for 1 hour and 15 minutes.

Mary Todd Lincoln's White Cake

In the midst of all the bloodshed, life went on at the White House. Abraham Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd, was a woman who was raised in a affluent family and was accustomed to a rich way of life. In the White House, they had better access to ingredients with which to cook their meals. One of the things Todd loved doing most was entertaining, and she excelled at making sweet things for the White House parties and dinners. One recipe of hers that has been handed down through the years was her famous white cake:

Ingredients:

- 1 cup finely chopped almonds
- 1 cup butter
- 2 cups sugar
- 3 cups flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 cup milk
- 6 egg whites
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- Confectionary sugar

Preheat oven to 350 degrees and grease a tube cake pan. Cream the butter and sugar together. Sift the flour and baking powder before adding it to the butter and sugar. Add in the milk and the almonds and mix well. Beat the egg whites until they are stiff and then fold into the batter. Stir in the vanilla extract. Pour into pan and bake for one hour or until a toothpick inserted into the cake comes out clean. Turn out onto a wire rack and cool. Once cooled, sift confectioner's sugar over it.

The Second Minnesota Light Artillery Battery is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of Civil War history by living it.

Membership is \$12 per year. Non-member newsletter subscription rate is \$6.00 per year.

For information on the Battery, please contact:

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<http://www.2mnbattery.org>

Your Country Needs You!
And so does the Battery!

2019 dues are DUE !! To remain on the active member list, your dues are:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Civilian Member | \$12.00 |
| Military Member | \$12.00 |
| Associate Member | \$ 6.00 |
| Junior Member (14-17) | \$ 6.00 |
| Junior Member (under 14) | Free |

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City, State and Zip: _____

Home Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____

e-mail address: _____

Please send this form and your check to:

Daryl Duden
1210 West 4th Street
Red Wing, MN 55066

Please do fill out the form completely and return it with your dues as email addresses and cell numbers change. We need an accurate contact list in case of last minute event changes or emergencies.

Thank you!