

2nd MINNESOTA BATTERY

“ACTION FRONT”

Circular No. 299

June 2022

On This Date-160 Years Ago

June, 1862

Frank Flint wrote home to tell of life in the Battery during June of 1862. The George he speaks of is George Russell, also a private in the Battery and Jennie's uncle.

*Camp Clear Creek, Miss.
June 15, 1862*

Dear Jennie,

We have been on the march most of the time since we came here. We are marching toward Hamburg again now. We have been here two days and I don't know when we will leave.

I am sitting on the ground in a little brush tent that George and I made. Geo. is well and is fixing for a grand inspection which will be held tomorrow. I am all ready but blacking my boots and fixing my sword a little. We have to look as nice as possible on such occasions which comes rather hard on me as I am rather inclined to be a little dirty. Supper is ready and I have to go or I won't get any.

I have been to supper and had what we call a pretty good one. We had one biscuit and a cup of tea each. We have had biscuit once before since we left Benton Barracks. We have hard bread, smoked meat and coffee most of the time. This is the wildest country I ever saw. You don't see a house once in a dog's age and when you do see it, it is nothing but a shanty. I have read a good many stories about the beautiful sunny South but haven't seen any of it but the sunny and there is so much of that that it spoils the whole.

We are three miles from Corinth where the Rebels left, I don't know where they are now. We followed them for four days did not see one.

Frank

(The letter was typed as Frank wrote it, grammar, spelling and all. Punctuation was the only thing added.)

Upcoming Events

June 18 A.A. Arnold House, Galesville, WI

Arrive by 9am to set up, the event runs 10:00am to 2:00pm. Pack a bag lunch or purchase stew at the site. Note: the house is having work done on it, so the only restrooms may be the porta-potties. We will bring the M1861 10 Pdr Parrott Rifle and Limber. Also needed is at least one more station in addition to the two ladies stations.. We need volunteers for this event.

June 28 Concert in the Park Menomonie, WI

The annual concert by the Ludington Guard Band in the Wilson Park band shell (Wilson Ave & 8th Street). We will join Battery I 1st US Artillery for the 1812 Overture. We will need crew members for the M1841 12 Pdr. Mountain Howitzer and men to fill in on additional cannons of Battery I. 5:30pm arrival for setup, concert at 7:00pm.

July 7 Field of Flags Mazeppa, MN

We will fire a three round salute to begin the posting of over 500 flags dedicated in honor or memory of Veterans. We will need gun crews for the M1861 10 Pdr Parrott and M1841 12 Pdr Mountain Howitzer. Site is Cooper's Park (240th Ave Way & HI 60). Set up at 5:30pm for a 7:00pm ceremony.

July 9 Family Fun Day Red Wing, MN

The program at the Goodhue County History Center (1166 Oak Street) is from noon – 3:00pm. Volunteers are needed. We have been asked to provide 3 or 4 learning stations in addition to firing demonstrations on our M1861 10 Pdr Parrott Rifle.

Next Meeting

June 25, 2022 Elks Club, 306 W 4th

Street, Red Wing,

Contact Ken Cunningham with questions or agenda items.



Battery Profile

Tristam Tidd

My Dear Madam,

Jack requests me to write for him as he don't feel quite well enough to day -- and give you some account-- of his health. I gladly comply as I know how anxious my wife would be in like circumstances to hear from me. Jack has been under the weather for a little over a month but I think he will soon begin to mend. He tried the hospital a while but the crowded did not agree with him so he came out to camp

The letter was written in January of 1863 for Tristam by Dr. Russell, a man who signed his name as surgeon of the Second Battery, though no surgeon was ever assigned to the Battery. It was addressed to Ann Tidd, Tristam's wife. From the letter, it appears that Tristam went by the nickname of Jack, though this letter is the only place the nickname is used. A second letter to Ann about a week later was also written by a Battery comrade, Albert Gowdy. The second letter, written in first person, said how happy Tristam was to receive several letters from Ann and to hear the news that their daughter was almost well, or at least "well enough to be out of danger." It went on to tell Ann that Tristam was improving rapidly--he thought it was because of her letters and the good care his comrades had taken of him--and that he would soon be able to return to duty.

Tristam was being a little optimistic. His health did improve, but not to the point where he could go back to his duties as a soldier. Instead, he was recommended for a disability discharge on February 27, 1863. It was approved on the 9th of March.

Tristam was 29 years old when he was mustered into the Second Minnesota Battery of Light Artillery on August 11, 1862, by the lieutenant of the Battery, Lt. Albert Woodbury. Both Tristam and Woodbury lived in the town of Anoka, Minnesota, and probably knew each other since Anoka's population was less than 1,000 people in the early 1860's. Tristam was a lumber man, born in Maine about 1833, had black eyes, dark hair, a fair complexion, 6' and 1/2" tall. Tristam was married and they had one daughter. Though he enlisted as a private, Tristam rose quickly through the ranks and when he was discharged, he was a sergeant.

According to testimony, Tristam was always in line of duty until he got sick when the Battery was near Bowling Green, Kentucky, in late October of 1862. He caught "a severe cold and it settled all over him and he was very sick," said Battery member Fordice Averill. "I know this from my own personal knowledge, for it was I who helped to carry him with a team to the Hospital at Nashville, Tenn."

Four months later, the discharge recommendation came and Tristam went home. Ann described the change, saying that when he left for the army, he weight 210 pounds but when he returned "he was in very poor health weighing 132 pounds only." She said he was unable to work for at least a year and even then, was not able to do physical labor. Tristam got a job working in the lumber industry once again, but not doing the physical labor as he had done before. Tristam was the overseer "directing the men in the camps" and continued that job for 31 years. Ann said it was not easy as there were times his back and hip pained him so badly that he could not sleep and she was "compelled to get up nights and bathe his back and hip with liniment and heat cloths put on him before he could get to sleep." She also described his left leg as becoming shorter than the right so as to cause him to be "very lame." Ann had to help him dress at times as he was unable to do it himself. She said she had wanted him to apply for a pension, but Tristam refused, saying as long as they could get along without it, he would not apply. In 1895, they could no longer manage without help and Tristam applied for the pension. He was awarded \$17 a month after receiving several more depositions attesting to Tristam's health.

One of those depositions attesting to Tristam's health both before and after the war came from Tristam's tailor. He knew Tristam well, saying the war ruined Tristam's good health. He, too, mentioned one leg becoming shorter than the other. It would be a fact a man hemming Tristam's trousers would certainly notice.

Captain Hotchkiss wrote out a deposition as well, saying "there was no more rugged man" in his command at the outset of their service. Hotchkiss said, "He had all the elements of a good soldier and was an efficient noncommissioned officer with whom I parted with regret."

Ann and Tristam were living on Warren Avenue in Chicago when Tristam died on February 2, 1906. The death certificate said the cause of death was heart failure and acute bronchitis. His remains were brought back to Minneapolis and laid to rest in Lakewood Cemetery. At the time of his death, they owned no property and their personal possessions were valued at less than \$200. Ann applied for a widow's pension and was asked to prove her case. She provided a witness to the wedding, in fact, she and Tristam had been married in his home on November 2, 1856. Thomas Tuttle and his wife were witnesses to the wedding held in their home in Anoka.

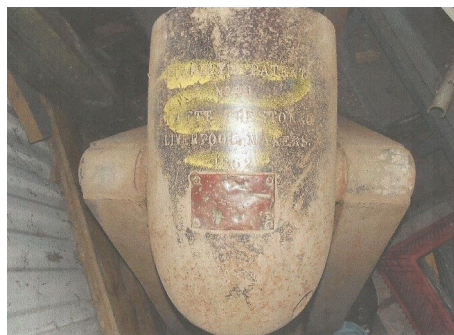
The Tidds had two children, Addie, born in 1858, and a son. No records refer to the son except that he died on an unspecified date and was buried beside Tristam less than a month after Tristam died. Cemetery records indicate he may have died quite some time earlier and was moved to the family plot at Lakewood. Ann joined them in Lakewood Cemetery in 1915.



The Search for Winona's Cannon

By Brian Tomashek

I had heard rumors quite a few years ago that there was a Civil War cannon stored in the city of Winona's Parks and Recreation maintenance shed. I had occasionally thought about trying to determine if the story I heard was real, but the project was easily passed over for more pressing things. In about 2017, I decided to do some real checking. I made inquiries about the cannon and was granted permission to see it. It was buried under assorted stuff in the back of the storage building. I was able to clear out some items in order to see it better. I got some photos of the cannon.



I proceeded to do some research using the Winona State Newspaper Database and was able to find some information on the cannon and its history. I took my research to Andy Bloedorn, Curator with Winona County Historical Society. He was very interested in the artifact and its story. The Winona County Historical Society was able to get the gun on loan from the City of Winona and now it has been cleaned up and is on display at the History Center.

The WCHS will soon have a Civil War era cannon on display in our lobby. What remains of the cannon is currently being kept in a City of Winona maintenance shed, but will shortly be housed at the History Center for the foreseeable future as part of a long-term loan from the city. We would like to thank the City of Winona for this loan and we would also like to thank Brian Tomashek for bringing the cannon to our attention.

According to local newspaper accounts, the 3.5 inch Blakely mortar had at one time been owned by Winona resident John Nicklin who served with the First Minnesota during the Civil War. This was a Confederate cannon, and it had been employed in battle at both Shiloh and Vicksburg. On August 31, 1864 it was captured by the First Minnesota battery in Atlanta. It was later included in the Grand Review of troops in Washington, D.C. on May 24th, 1865, and then given to the First Minnesota by Minnesota Governor William Marshall. After making its way to Minnesota, the cannon was a treasured possession for Mr. Nicklin throughout his life and was eventually gifted to the Old Settlers Association by the son of Mr. Nicklin's second wife. Not wanting to let a good cannon go to waste, the city elders decided it would be a good thing to shoot off in times of celebration. This resulted in not one but two serious accidents involving the cannon. The first accident happened after the cannon was used in the celebration of Benjamin Harrison's presidential victory in 1888. Having fired two charges already, a third was too quickly loaded and in the course of ramming it to the breech, the cannon

Collection Corner

By Andy Bloedorn

Argus July/Aug 2018

prematurely exploded. The blast unfortunately resulted in the loss of both hands for Civil War veteran Lauritz Olson. The second accident (and the reason it is now only a partial cannon) happened during a Fourth of July celebration when it was loaded too heavily and exploded, leaving only the knob, breech, and a portion of the barrel. Come check it out at the History Center! 📌



DEATH OF OLD SETTLERS.

10 March 1894 *W.R.H.*

The recent death of Mrs. Anna Nicklin, wife of John Nicklin, Jr., at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Anna Walling in this city removes another of the old settlers. Deceased was born in London, England, on the 10th of October, 1830. In the Autumn of 1852 she came to Winona with her parents, and was among the early settlers, her father Egbert Chapman being a member of the Western Farm and Village Association, taking up his residence in Minnesota City, and shortly after on the prairie near Utica. In the Spring of 1853 deceased was united in marriage by the Rev. Wm. Sweet to Henry Stradling, an Englishman, also a member of the association. This was the second marriage in Southern Minnesota. Henry Stradling died on the 14th of May 1860 leaving an only child, a daughter, now the wife of Edwin W. Walling of Winona. In March 1864, deceased was again united in marriage by the Rev. Benjamin Evans, of St. Paul's church Winona, to John Nicklin, Jr., also an early settler, and during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Barlow of the Baptist church, Winona, both her and her husband were baptized and became members of that church. In the Spring of 1879 deceased went to Tower City, Dakota, to reside, and in November of 1883 she returned to Winona greatly broken down in health, when, after much suffering she died, and was taken to Minnesota City for burial, from the Baptist church of that place.

Civil War Vet

Egbert Chapman made a claim on Sweet's prairie and built a cabin, in which he lived with his family through the winter. He is yet a resident of the county, living in Minnesota City. His son, Edgar Chapman, is now living in Dakota Territory. *p258*

Harvey Stradling also selected a location on Sweet's prairie near Chapman's. He was then a young man. In June, 1853, he married Anna Chapman, a daughter of Egbert Chapman. The Rev. William Sweet officiated at this marriage ceremony. This was the first wedding among the colonists.

Mr. Stradling afterward located in the valley above Minnesota City. He died there many years ago. His widow (now Mrs. John Nicklin) is living in Dakota Territory. *(John Jr.)*

John Nicklin, with his family, settled on his lot selected by number in New York. His location was on the table above where Troust's mill recently stood. He built a log house, lived here two or three years and made a claim of forty acres among the village lots. He also had a farm claim in the valley about two miles above the village. To hold them both he pre-empted the farm claim, and his son pre-empted a part of the village property. He lived on his farm for a number of years, when he sold out and moved back to New York, where he died a few years ago. None of his family are now living in this county. A son resides in Dakota Territory. *(jr)*

HISTORIC CANNON PRESENTED TO OLD SETTLERS

The Winona County Old Settlers' association has come into possession of the historic old cannon formerly owned by the late John Nicklin, Civil War veteran and a member of the old First Minnesota battery. It was treasured by him during his lifetime and after his death was kept by his second wife, who also recently died. Following her death it was turned over to the Old Settlers' association by her son, Conrad Wolpers. It is proposed by H. L. Buck, president of the association, to have it formally presented to the association as a part of the program at the next annual meeting on Feb. 22, 1925.

Only the butt of the cannon is now left. The cannon was once loaded too heavily for a Fourth of July discharge in Winona, with the result that with the exception of the butt it was

blown to pieces. This was the cannon, the premature discharge of which at an earlier date caused the late Lauritz Oleson of this city to lose both his hands when the cannon was being used to celebrate the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency in the fall of 1888. Mr. Oleson was firing it and tried to load it with powder for a fresh charge before it had been properly swabbed out.

The cannon was captured by the First Minnesota battery of which Mr. Nicklin was a member, at Atlanta on August 31, 1864, from Confederate troops, and afterwards appeared in the grand review at Washington, D. C., in May, 1865. It was later given to the battery by Gov. William Marshall, then the chief executive of Minnesota, having been turned over to Minnesota by the United States government. It was used by the Confederates at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, at Corinth Oct 3 and 4, 1862, and at Vicksburg, May 18 and July 4, 1863. The cannon was made at Liverpool, England, in 1862, under the Blakely patent No 49 by the Fawcett Preston Co.

14 July 1913 - *W.R.H.*
The funeral services for the late John Nicklin were held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 132 East Waterhouse street, Rev. L. B. Granger of the First Baptist church officiating. The pall bearers were Otto Atell, G. Warren, B. A. Man, H. L. Buck, C. Frenzel, and O. J. Gates. *G.A.R.*

John Nicklin
married
Minnie Wolpers
1/22/1885
in Winona Co. Minn.

Wolpers/ Heinrich Apr 20, 1837-Oct 26, 1881//Wilhelmine 1852-1924

Wolpers/ Conrad G. 1881-1921

Schmidt/ John Marz 13, 1829-Aug 29, 1877//Schmidt/ Heinrich Feb 15, 1858-Nov 14, 1858/ son of John & Johanna Schmidt

Nicklin/ John Musn Minn L.A. (miscellaneous Light Artillery)



Lauritz Olson served with the Second Minnesota Battery, enlisting from and returning to Winona County. He lost his hands while firing this gun at a ceremony celebrating the election of Benjamin Harrison as president in 1888.

Update on Cannon History

In the July/August 2018 issue of *The Argus* we published some information about a cannon (a Blakely rifle) that was rediscovered and is now on long-term loan at the History Center from the city of Winona. New information has been sent to us concerning the cannon's history and is subject of the following two letters.

Clyman, Dodge Co. Wis
April 12th 1865

Governor Stephen H. Miller
St. Paul

Sir,
I am a Sergeant of the First Minnesota Battery, now at home on veteran furlough and write to tell you that I brought to Baltimore Md. a piece of artillery which was given into the charge of Sergt. Gordon and myself to take home and

present to you as a gift from Capt. Clayton of our Battery to the State of Minnesota. We got the trophy as far as Baltimore without much trouble, but could get it no further without paying for its transportation ourselves, which could hardly be expected of us in view of the fact that our pay is now 8 months in arrears. We therefore left the Gun in charge of G. F. Wallace, Adam's Express Co., Baltimore, and by writing or telegraphing to him the Gun may be forwarded to St. Paul. I will tell you how our Capt came into possession of it. When our Army Corps — 17th — captured Cheraw S.C. on the 3d Inst. we found, among other immense quantities of Ordnance Stores, a park of 27 pieces of Artillery which the Enemy had been unable to get off. As we had no means of transportation for these Guns, their destruction was ordered and all of them except three were rendered useless and thrown into the Pedee. One of these three is the piece I left at Baltimore. Capt. Clayton obtained permission from Maj. Genl. Blair to bring it along from Cheraw, in order that it might be presented to the State of Minnesota as a trophy of Sherman's Carolina Campaign, and in pursuance of this design we hauled the piece to Fayetteville, from there to Bentonville, and thence to Goldsboro.

When Sergt. Gordon and I got our furloughs, the Capt. sent the Gun in our charges to be taken or sent to you at St. Paul, and after having been delayed by it four days at different points we had to leave it, finally, in Baltimore, as I have told you.

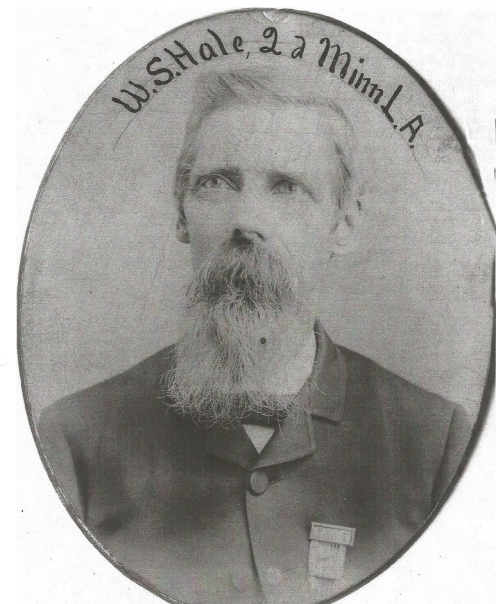
I hope you will take immediate action in the matter and order this Gun forwarded, as it would be quite an interesting trophy. It is a Blakely, of three & a half inch caliber, and made in Liverpool in 1862 — a very interesting specimen of British Neutrality, I assure you. You will have no difficulty in securing it by sending an order for its transportation to the address I have given you. Please answer this & tell me of your intentions in regard to it. You may expect a letter from him soon as he told me he would write.

I remain, with respect
Your obt. Servt.
Thos. D. Christie
Sergt, 1st Minn. Battery

Winona Minnesota
April 13, 1865

To His Excellency
Gov. Stephen Miller

My dear Sir,
The 17th Army Corps at Cheraw S.C. captured from the Confederates a Rifled Cannon 10 pounder Blakely's patent 3 1/2 inch caliber, Genl. Blair the Corps Commander presented to our Battery for their gallant conduct there and elsewhere. The battery unanimously voted to present it to Our State, and with this a number of them coming home from Goldsboro on furlough tried to bring the gun home with them. They brought it as far as Baltimore and had to leave it because their funds gave out and they were compelled to leave it. They feel very bad about it and asked me to write you. They are anxious to have it brought and to be presented to the state. They spent part of their own funds trying to get it here and if there is any way that it could be sent for it would gratify them very much. Would it be proper to quietly raise a subscription to help the boys get it home?
Yours truly,
Thos Simpson



William Hale also served in the Second Minnesota Battery and was also a resident of Winona County both before and after the War. He was also on the gun when it exploded and helped take Olson to the doctor. It was only after seeing to his friend that William noticed a large part of the thumb he had over the vent when the gun went off was missing!

Argus Jan/Feb 2019

The Report on the Accident

Winona Daily Republican, November 12, 1888

A shocking accident resulted from the premature discharge of a cannon which was being fired in Winona on Saturday evening in connection with the political celebration. The gun was operated by Messrs. Hale, McAllister and Olson, all old veterans of the war, who had handled this same cannon before. It was stationed on the levee near the head of Main street. Two charges had been fired and the men were loading for a third, when it was discharged as Mr. Olson was ramming home the cartridge containing about half a pound of powder. One of his hands was blown completely off, and the other was so lacerated that it had to be taken off. Both were amputated above the wrist. He received a slight bruise on the side of the face, but it is not serious. He was taken to a surgeon's office. It was between 8 and 9 o'clock when the accident occurred, and it was not deemed safe to remove him until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. He rallied bravely from the dreadful shock, and when taken to his home on South Main street, was able to walk from the back to the house. Toward evening he was able to drink a little milk and then went to sleep. He conversed a little during the day about the accident. "How did it happen?" was the first question that hundreds asked as they first learned of it on arriving at the levee to see the bonfire at the close of the parade.

Mr. W. S. Hale, one of the men who operated the gun, was interviewed by a REPUBLICAN reporter and gave the following account of the accident: "Mr. Olson was stationed as No. 1 with the rammer, Mr. McAllister No. 2 in charge of the ammunition, My son Harry No. 3 with the primers, and myself as No. 4 to thumb the vent. We had fired the gun twice and were charging it for the third time when the explosion took place. The gun is of Liverpool manufacture and is a peculiar one. It is a 3 3/4 inch bore, and at the vent there is a smaller chamber into which the cartridge is rammed. The swabber Mr. Olson was using was capped with buckskin and was the same one which was used at St. Charles some time ago. The sponge end was originally a trifle too large and had been battered down. We

supposed that it was all right, but as it was made of buckskin and had lain idle all summer it had hardened and would not penetrate into the chamber at the vent. I had tipped the gun up so that the water might run into the chamber and extinguish what fire might be in it, but it seems that a spark remained. The cartridges we were using were made of flannel. Mr. Olson was using the rammer in regulation style, left hand nearest the gun. He had gotten the cartridge back to the entrance of the small chamber and the last time the rammer struck the cartridge, it forced it into the chamber and burst it so that the powder fell over the spark. When the discharge took place it threw Mr. Olson down, but he simply said: "Somebody come and help me up." Mr. McAllister and myself ran and picked him up, but he could not stand, and I saw that one of his hands was gone and the other badly shattered. We placed Mr. Olson in a sitting position and I ran and got a pail of water from the river and plunged both his arms into it. Mr. Olson was conscious throughout. When we started to remove him to the physician's office his hat fell off and he requested a bystander to replace it upon his head. We took him to a physician's office, where the tourniquets were applied to his arms and he expressed a desire to be taken home. He was then removed to the rooms where the amputations were performed."

Mr. Hale was deeply affected during the interview. Mr. Olson and he were members of the Second Minnesota battery and went through the war together. Of his own injury Mr. Hale said: "I had my left thumb on the vent when the explosion occurred. I had on a thumb pad which Mr. Olson made. It was very heavy, being made of several thicknesses of buckskin. I had been pressing my thumb on the vent with the additional aid of my right hand, and had just removed the latter when the gun was discharged. I think I saved my right hand by removing it from the gun. My left hand was blown off the gun, but I did not feel any pain, only a very slight numbness and smarting. I did not discover the injury until about twenty minutes later. I was assisting in the removal of Mr. Olson, when I thought of the ammunition exposed in the open powder chest so close to the big bonfire. I ran back and fixed the chest, and as my hand came into the light I looked at my thumb. The flesh was all blown back and about three-quarters of an inch of bone protruding. I then went down to the doctor's office and had it dressed."

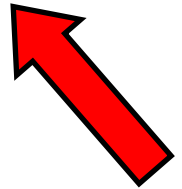
Mr. Hale does not feel any pain as yet, but when decomposition takes place in the burned flesh the pain will probably be quite severe. The physician is in doubt as to

whether he can save the thumb or not.

Mr. Olson's left hand was blown entirely off, and the stump was amputated at the wrist. His right hand was not so badly injured, but the wrist bones were shattered and the flesh so badly burned that it was found necessary to amputate the arm about four inches below the elbow.

Mr. Lauritz Olson, more familiarly known as "Louis," has been a resident of Winona for many years, and he has occupied a position as salesman in the clothing house of Messrs. O. Heintz & Bro., S. Friend & Co., and S. Fleishman. He resides on South Main street, and has a family of six children, one son being in the store of Messrs. Kingsbury & Holland and one in THE REPUBLICAN office as a printer. Mr. Olson served upwards of three years during the late war, being enrolled as a private in the company of Capt. Wm. A. Hotchkiss's second battery of light artillery volunteers on Feb. 21, 1862. He was discharged March 21, 1864, by reason of his re-enlistment as a veteran volunteer, and was enrolled March 23, 1864, for three years, or during the war. He was finally and honorably discharged on Aug. 16, 1865. He is a member of John Ball Post, G. A. R., and of the Scandinavian Grove of Druids. These two orders will provide men to care for him day and night. They were prompt in offering their services on Sunday and tendering expressions of heartfelt sympathy.

The rammer of the gun was found on Sunday on Main street between Second and Third by a boy named Henry Bohn.



And a final question from Brian...

In re-reading the account, I am puzzled by the statement of where the rammer ended up. Assumptions would be that the gun was on the levee, aimed across the river. Blank rounds of course. But the rammer ended up in the city. Behind the gun crew?! Good Lord, where were they aiming it??

Recap

May 17 Old Court House Museum, Durand, WI.

We set up five learning stations and rotated students through them, about 18-20 7th and 8th graders in each group. The kids were delightful! They had already done their Civil War units, so they came with good questions and some great insights! We had a wonderful time with them as they were respectful, enthusiastic, and engaged in learning. Following the student presentations, we remained at our stations and the general public was invited to visit. We had a pretty steady stream of interested visitors even beyond the 4:00 closing time. The president of the Historical Society was great, assisting us in every way he could and he seemed to be everywhere! We had some opportunities to talk with him and at the end of the day, he was so impressed by our group and our efforts for not only preserving and sharing history, but placing our monument at Perryville, that they **more than doubled** our honorarium for the day!

This may well have been the best school group we have ever presented to! Thanks to all the members who made the day work so well!



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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Coon Rapids, MN 55448 Phone: (763) 754-2476

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

May 30 Red Wing, MN, 2022 Memorial Day Ceremony

Although the skies were threatening, a light rain at 0700 did not disrupt the 0845 ceremony in Red Wing on Memorial Day. Colonel Tim Kemp, Chief of Staff of the 34th Infantry Division US Army provided the Main Address. The 2nd Minnesota Battery was well represented during the 2022 program. Neil Bruce read Logan's Proclamation and the Battery fired a three round salute to honor the 51 veterans from Red Wing who had passed since last Memorial Day. Members serving on the Memorial Day gun crew were Bruce Arnoldy, Neil Bruce, Michael Ritchie, Mikaela Livingstone, Ben Norman, James Livingstone, Daryl Duden and John Cain. Rhondalynn Bartlett, in a hooped Civil War era day dress, participated in the floral tribute.

Respectively submitted,
SGT Duden