

PINE CITY UNIT/ARMORY HISTORICAL FACT SHEET

30 July 1914

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6 Apr 1917

Ann
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from our
files on the
Naval Militia
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Larry Branger

29 May 1924

*Information
from Foster*

*1976
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62*

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10 Feb 1941

Battery B, 2nd Battalion, 125th Field Artillery was mobil-
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3 Mar 1941

The battery departed Minnesota for Camp Clairborne, Louisiana,
where they trained with other elements of Minnesota's
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PINE CITY UNIT/ARMORY HISTORICAL FACT SHEET

- 30 July 1914 Armory was completed and designated a Minnesota Naval Militia armory. First unit stationed in Pine City was the 3rd Division, 7th Naval Area (Minnesota). The first armory commander was Lieutenant Robert Wilcox. Other officers were LT.(J.G.) Webster G. Hodge and Lt.(J.G.) Knapp. The unit spent its two-week summer training cruises on Lake Superior aboard the USS Gopher, a training ship stationed in Duluth.
- 6 Apr 1917 The Minnesota Naval Militia was ordered to mobilize for WWI. ~~The unit was~~ The Pine City commander, Lt.(J.G.) Ottocar Sobotka, mobilized the unit and he and 35 seamen left for Duluth. From there, the Minnesota Naval Militia was transported by train to Philadelphia, Penn., where it was inducted into federal service and the men were divided among the crews of three U.S. Navy battleships, the USS Iowa, the USS Kansas and the USS Massachusetts. The Minnesotans and their ships served-out WWI on convoy escort duty in the North Atlantic during the height of the German U-boat campaign. After WWI, the Pine City unit of the Minnesota Naval Militia was not reformed.
- 30 Dec 1921 The Minnesota Adjutant General appointed the following people to administer the affairs of the vacant armory:
Paul Perkins, Mayor of Pine City
James B. Boyle, Treasurer of Pine City
Lt. Robert Wilcox, Minnesota Naval Militia
- 29 May 1924 Battery E, 2nd Battalion, 125th Field Artillery was mustered into the Minnesota Army National Guard and stationed in Pine City. The unit was equipped with British horse-drawn 75mm guns that had accompanied American artillery units returning from WWI.
- 1936 The horses were replaced by trucks for towing the battery's guns.
- 10 Feb 1941 Battery E, 2nd Battalion, 125th Field Artillery was mobilized for federal service.
- 3 Mar 1941 The battery departed Minnesota for Camp Clairborne, Louisiana, where they trained with other elements of Minnesota's 34th "Red Bull" Division.

HISTORICAL FACT SHEET (CONTINUED)

January, 1942

The battery traveled by train to Fort Dix, New Jersey, with the 34th Infantry Division and was scheduled to leave for Europe. The troop ship USS Normandy, to which they were assigned for the trip to Europe, burned at dockside in New York, causing the ~~unit~~ battery to be shipped to Fort Bragg, ~~MYXXMYX~~ N.C. When the unit arrived at Fort Bragg, it was redesignated Battery B, 194th Field Artillery and its ~~XXXX~~ British 4 75mm guns of WWI were replaced by American eight-inch howitzers, making the battery one of the first in the American Army to receive the new howitzer.

8 Feb 1943

The battery ~~was~~ redesignated Battery B, 995th Field Artillery and shipped out for the European theatre. During WWII, the battery participated in the invasions of Southern France and Germany. The unit received battle streamers for participation in the Allies' Southern France, Rhineland, Alsac-~~XX~~-Lorraine and Central Europe campaigns.

4 Nov 1946

As part of the reorganization of the Minnesota Army National Guard, the Pine City armory had a new unit assigned, Battery C, 257th Anti-aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion. This battery was equipped with 40mm anti-aircraft guns and its first officers were Captain Clark W. Foster, 1st Lt. George Serbon and 1st Lt. Benjamin Boo. In the early 1950's, the 40mm anti-aircraft guns were replaced by newer 90mm anti-aircraft guns.

11 Feb 1959

The battery was redesignated Battery B, 4th Howitzer Battalion, 216th Combat Arms Regiment. The anti-aircraft guns were replaced by 105mm howitzers.

1 Feb 1960

The battery was redesignated Battery B, 2nd Howitzer Battalion, 125th Field Artillery and ~~ix~~ its 105mm howitzers were replaced by 155mm howitzers.

March, 1963

The battery maintained its designation, (which it continues to hold today), but its 155mm howitzers were replaced by the eight-inch Honest John rocket, the same weapon it uses today.

1969

A monument was erected in Pine City to commemorate members of the Old Minnesota Naval Militia that served in Pine City and left there in 1917 for duty in WWI.

1973

The unit was redesignated ~~as~~
Service Battery, 151 FA. Bn.
(Note: With this change - The Pine
City Unit made it first switch
away from a fighting unit into
a Service Unit. The Pine City Area never
had the Population needed for a Headquarters
or Administrative Unit)

1976

On Return from field training (30
June) the Unit moved directly into
the new Armory on the hill south
of town.

March 18, 1993

Dear Ann,

The reasons I asked you to work on the history of the Naval Militia Armory are as follows:

1. You are the "best" historian consistently working on the history of the Pine City area.
2. You have not only knowledge of the Pine City area but some insights into the feelings and attitudes of community residents in different time periods.

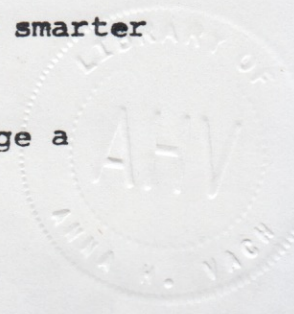
When I began talking to Patrick about doing the "Reuse Study" of the Armory, I indicated that I wanted to create a significant history of the role of the Armory in people's lives. This is an important aspect of the study FOR ONLY WHEN PEOPLE HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE FULL HISTORY OF A BUILDING ARE THEY LIKELY TO MAKE A COMMITMENT TO IT FOR THE FUTURE.

Enclosed is a list of the information I will be looking for in this study, some of which will come from local research and some from other sources.

I don't know what I have to console you about. That's a puzzling comment to me. Ask Patrick about why I do things the way I do. Let me share an example from another part of my life. I am leading an effort to restore a historic site in Bloomington that was the home of Gideon Pond, an early missionary to the Dakota. I have organized a non profit Gideon Pond Heritage Society to undertake research and interpretation of this site USING VOLUNTEERS. I currently have fifteen volunteers undertaking research for the project. I am leading this effort on a volunteer effort as well and have two theatre groups lined up to historic plays and special events. There are roles for many people in history projects and I look to get lots of people involved. "All of us are smarter than any one of us."

I'll be in touch within the next couple of weeks to arrange a meeting at Aunt Janes. Welcome to the TEAM.

Larry Granger



QUESTIONS ABOUT NAVAL MILITIA ARMORY

1. How did Naval Militia Armory come to be in Pine City?
 - a. Political influence?
 - b. Community lobbying - promotion?
 - c. Community reaction to Armory coming to town?
2. Building of Armory
 - a. By who - local persons or firms?
 - b. Reports of building progress in area media?
 - c. Dedication ceremony - celebration?
3. Military use of Armory
 - a. For what - how long?
 - b. Local members of community involved in militia and National Guard?
 - c. Any "special" military ceremonies or events in or near Armory?
 - d. Use of Snake River and lakes for training?
4. Community Use of Armory
 - a. Regular use by _____
 - b. Sporting events?
 - c. Dances - celebrations - festivals
 - d. Weddings - wedding receptions - anniversaries
 - e. School use
 - f. Other
5. Community Expressions of Importance or Lack of Importance of Armory
 - a. Media reports
 - b. How Armory was treated - owned - used after new Armory was built - how maintained
 - c. Remembrances of residents
6. MEMORIES OF ARMORY BY AREA RESIDENTS
7. RELATIONSHIP OF ARMORY TO OTHER ARMORIES & NAVAL MILITIAS
- 8.



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

June 22, 1993

TO: Ann Vach
FROM: Larry Granger
RE: Re Use Study of Naval Militia Armory

Ann, the re use study of the Naval Militia Armory has been moved back from June 28 and 29 to August. The new dates will probably be August 9 and 10. The reasons WHY were that all the information necessary for the study was not coming together. (Bob Voss and I are still trying to track down the original plans for the building.) Also, some of the individuals I wanted for the re use team were just not available. Any additional information about community uses of the Armory and peoples' memories of the Armory would be welcome background information. I will be in touch in the next two to three weeks to discuss this study.





MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

September 30, 1993

TO: Ann Vach

FROM: Larry Granger *Larry*

RE: Completion of The Research on the Naval Militia Armory

Ann, we're almost done with the study of the Pine City Naval Militia Armory.

1. Please add your comments to the review of the Chronology (materials enclosed) and return by October 11.
2. Enclosed is your original research book from which we have made copies.
3. After October 11, you will be receiving a check from the City of Pine City in the amount of \$385 for the research you did on this project and in identifying useful resource people.

Many thanks for your assistance on this project and I hope we can work together again.





MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

September 30, 1993

Special Request

TO: Ann Vach Harold Kick Earl Foster

FROM: Larry Granger

RE: The 1st draft of the chronology of the Pine City Naval Militia
 Armory - review and expand opportunities

Enclosed is a rough draft of a chronology of the Pine City Naval Militia Armory. This material was taken from research by Ann and Harold, research in the files of the Minnesota Historical Society, comments a a number of meetings and several visits with Earl.

This chronology is not as complete as it could be and may not be completely accurate. I would like you to review it and make corrections as well as suggest additional information to be included in the next version. I REALIZE THAT THIS KIND OF CHRONOLOGY IS NEVER COMPLETE - but I will be included the next edition which reflects your comments-in the Reuse Study of The Naval Militia Armory which is complete. I DO HOPE THAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ARMORY AND THE MILITARY HISTORY OF PINE CITY WILL CONTINUE TO BE COLLECTED AND MAYBE THIS DOCUMENT WILL HELP SPUR THAT ACTIVITY.

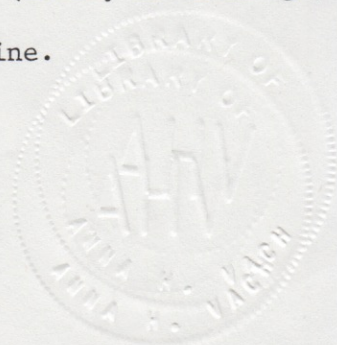
Enclosed is a return envelope in which yiu can include your comments. IF POSSIBLE, I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THIS INFORMATION BY OCTOBER 11 SO WE CAN FINALIZE THE REUSE STUDY. You'll get a copy of the complete report as soon as it is issued.

If you have any questions about this request, please give me a call at:

612 296 5478 my number at the Minnesota Historical Society (mostly in mornings)

612 888 2468 a home phone which also has an answering machine.

THANKS FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS PROJECT TO DATE!



OF THE PINE CITY NAVAL MILITIA ARMORY 1913 - 1993

PROLOGUE

WHY would a Naval Militia Division and a Armory for military training be located in Pine City Minnesota during the early part of the 20th Century? The likely reason WHY is that a number of prominent Pine City community and political leaders were aggressive in getting their community included in federal legislation authorizing armories and in recruiting required matching funds and volunteers for the militia.

United States Representative Larson of Sandstone and his predecessor J. Adam Bede of Pine City (1903 - 09) were confident by late 1912 that Pine City could have a militia and armory if it positioned itself to meet all requirements. These requirements included having a local cash contribution, a building site and an organized militia unit. Beginning in early 1913, developments moved quickly in Pine City and Washington DC.

January 24, 1913 Naval Militia Division organized in Pine City when 70 of 78 candidates were mustered in to form the Third Division of the Minnesota Naval Militia. At this point, it was the largest naval militia division in the state, even surpassing the Duluth division which had been organized in 1903.

The militia began training weekly at Stekle Hall in preparation for summer training on the Great Lakes. The officers elected at the organizational meeting were Robert Wilcox, Lieutenant, Dr K W Knapp, Lieutenant and Fred Japperson as Ensign.

March, 1913 The United States Senate passed the Naval Militia Act authorizing local militia armories when a city with an organized militia provided a building lot and \$1000 in cash. The final version passed by both the Seanate and the House of Representatives included an amendment by Representative Larson to include Pine City among the authorized sites.

April 12, 1913 Members of the Pine City Naval Militia received two sets of uniforms, one blue and one white.

May 2, 1913 Citizens of Pine City held public meetings to discuss meeting all conditions for having an armory.

Former State Seanator Fred Hodge and Mrs Hodge donated three lots for the armory.

May 3, 1913 The Pine City business community was approached for contributions to meet the \$1000 local contribution requirement. By the end of the day, the \$1000 had been raised.

June 1913 Thirty five members of the Pine City Naval Militia took their first training mission on the Great Lakes. It was a two day trip to prepare the division of "inlanders" for ocean travel.

October 1, 1913 A Pine City delegation comprised of Judge Robert Wilcox, J Adam Bede, Dr Karl Knapp and Emil Larson met with the State Armory Board in the Governor's Office to receive the \$15,000 award for armory construction and to present the deeds of the lots donated by the Hodge family and the \$1,000 provided by the community. The community funds were designated to cover the expenses of the architect.

October 1913 The construction of the armory was organized as follows:
Architect: The Duluth firm of Kelly and Williams
General Contractor: Emil Larson of Pine City
Steam Heating System Black and Company of Duluth
Installer:

November 15, 1913 Construction of Pine City Naval Militia Armory begun

March 1914 Eight ships of the Great Lakes Militia left Duluth to participate in opening of Panama Canal ceremonies scheduled for January 1, 1915. No documentation as to whether any Pine City Naval Militiamen were on these ships. *has been located*

July 30, 1914 Armory was completed and designated a Minnesota Naval Militia Armory

Summer 1914 Fifteen members of 3rd Division Naval Militia from Pine City took two week summer Great Lakes training cruise on the USS Gopher.

THE GOPHER was a two masted schooner of 840 tons displacement launched at New York in 1871.

When commissioned as a military vessel in 1891 In 1906, its name was changed to the Gopher and it was turned over to the Minnesota Naval Militia at Duluth as used as a training vessel until 1917.

its original name was the Fern

Other water based training for the Pine City Naval Militia members involved rowing a 30' lifeboat on Cross Lake for life saving exercises.

November 16, 1914 The Pine City Naval Militia Armory was formally dedicated with Governor A. O. Ekerhart being one of the main speakers. Seating capacity was about 1200. A midnight supper took place on the balcony after a dance on the drill floor.

August 15, 1915 The Third Division from Pine City and the three Naval Militia divisions from Duluth sailed on the USS Gopher for a sixteen day Great Lakes training cruise. The Gopher and eight other ships engaged in maneuvers, target practice and gun drills.

July 1916 The Third Division from Pine City joined divisions of the Minnesota Naval Militia from Duluth and newly formed divisions from Bemidji, Lindstrom and Crosby for a training session on the USS Rhode Island and engaged in maneuvers with the Atlantic Battleship Fleet. An eleven coach train left from Pine City to take the militiamen to Philadelphia.

A training cruise was also taken by some members of the Pine City Naval Militia on the Great Lakes during the summer of 1916.

January 1, 1917 The Third Division Naval Militia of Pine City consisted of 3 officers and 42 militiamen.

March 16, 1917 War preparations were taking place throughout the United States. The USS Topeka replaced the USS Gopher as the training ship for the Minnesota Naval Militia.

April 6, 1917 9:00a.m. Lt. Robert Wilcox received a call instructing the Third Division to report for active duty at Duluth the following day. American flags began to appear around town as the word got out about the call up.

While the militia men were checking their new rifles at the Armory, an armed guard accidentally discharged his rifle with the bullet passing through Dewey Wilcox's right ankle and ball of his left foot. After his wounds healed he rejoined the Third Division in Philadelphia.

April 7, 1917 2:00a.m. The two officers and thirty seven militiamen assembled at the Armory for a sendoff by the community that opened with a prayer by Father Lee and featured a rousing patriotic address by J Adam Bede. Townspeople followed the militia over to the train depot and watched the train pull out for Duluth.

August 1917 It was reported in the local newspaper that the Third Division was on the Honor Roll for its performance.

1917 (at home) A Home Guard was organized and used the Armory for drill and meeting purposes. The National Guard sent two officers and sixteen guards men to keep watch over the bridge over the Kettle River near Sandstone.

Albert Blanchard became caretaker of Armory in absence of the militia.

1917 - 1918

Actual duty for members of the Pine City Naval Militia members during the war years was not well documented. The members of the Minnesota Naval Militia were divided up and became part of the crews of three battleships, the USS Iowa, the USS Kansas and the USS Massachusetts. These ships spent World War I on convoy escort duty in the North Atlantic during the height of the German U Boat campaign against supply ships.

Some of the specific assignments of Pine City militiamen:

- . Robert Clark assigned to hospital corps
- . Al Omen became a plumber's mate
- . Fred(Fritz) Johnson assigned as machinists mate
- . Oscar Dudley assigned as electrician

April 7, 1918

Pine City community held one year anniversary of the day the militiamen left for active duty.

November 11, 1918

ARMISTICE DAY - The conclusion of World War I

July 4, 1919

Homecoming for all military men who participated in World War I from the Pine City area. The celebration featured a parade, community singing, games and races, a military ball in the evening and fireworks.

February 7, 1920

A meeting was held at the Armory to consider reorganizing the Third Division of the Pine City Naval Militia but no action was taken despite an indication ^{by} nine area men being interested in reforming the unit.

September 29, 1921

SUNDAY a funeral was held at the Armory for Frank Novak of Pine City who was killed in France on October 18, 1918, shortly before the Armistice. The Armory had many flags and flowers as over 2,000 persons were in attendance. Following a sermon by Rev. Parish, a former Pine City minister, a 183 car procession went to the burial site at Bohemian Cemetery.

December 30, 1921

Pine City Mayor Paul Perkins, city Treasurer James Boyle and Lt. Robert Wilcox of the Minnesota Naval Militia were appointed to oversee the vacant Armory. Community uses of the building continued despite no military activity within the Armory.

THE NATIONAL GUARD PERIOD FOR THE PINE CITY ARMORY
1924 - 1977

- May 29, 1934 Sixty two recruits enrolled in Battery E of the 125th Field Artillery of the Minnesota National Guard. Drills were held regularly on Friday night.
- July 1924 Battery E attended summer training at Camp Custer Michigan. Calisthenics, drill, "more drill" and horse and driver training were the daily routine. In addition, some members had KP or guard duty.
- Summer Routine for Battery E Battery E trained weekly on Friday nights at the Armory throughout the year and then spent two weeks at such camps as Fort Ripley Minnesota and Fort McCoy Wisconsin. The Battery was equipped with British made 75mm guns that were brought back from World War I. Eight horses were used to draw guns and were housed at the Pine City Fair Grounds where they were cared for by two trainers.
- Community Use of The Armory The Pine City Armory had the largest indoor public space for several miles around in East Central Minnesota until The Pine City schools built a larger gymnasium in 1937. The drill floor was the obvious place for school and community dances, especially on New Years Eve. Sometimes young men would be so excited by the dances and refreshments that they would scale the walls of the two story portion of the Armory.
- The space was also used for indoor roller skating, poultry shows, carnivals, graduation exercises, Halloween parties and above all, basketball. Basketball was played when the Armory was officially open and at other times as well. High school basketball games were played in the Armory by Pine City and other high schools as well because of the large floor and the shower room in the basement. Still, many young men could not get enough basketball and found non destructive ways to enter the building during off hours, sometimes accompanied by young ladies. This tradition likely continued into the 1970's with only the participants and points of entry changing. More formal basketball was played in the Armory by the town basketball team, the "Red Devils".
- 1934 First garage addition built in likely anticipation of switch to trucks from horses.
- 1936 Horses replaced by trucks
- 1937 Second addition to garage reflected needed for additional storage.
- 1940 Additional garage unit started but not completed until 1943 because of shortage of materials due to war effort.
- February 10, 1941 Battery E, 2nd Battalion, 125th Field Artillery was mobilized for federal service.

March 3, 1941 Battery E departed Minnesota for Camp Clairborne Louisiana for training with other elements of Minnesota's 34th "Red Bull" Division.

January 1943 The battery was shipped to Fort Bragg North Carolina where it was redesignated Battery B, 194th Field Artillery and was provided with American eight inch howitzers. This replaced the World War I British 75mm guns and made the battery one of the first units in the American to receive the new howitzer.

February 8, 1943 The battery was redesignated Battery B, 995th Field Artillery.

August 21, 1943 The battery left aboard the S.S. Monterey from Staten Island New York Dock 1000.

September 2, 1943 The battery disembarked in Algeria, North Africa.

November 13, 1943 The battery arrived in Italy on ship from Tunisia.

September 7, 1944 After several months of fighting in Italy, the battery sailed from Naples.

September 9, 1944 Battery arrived in St. Tropez France.

March 21, 1945 As part of "Big Push", battery entered Germany in the vicinity of Germanshof.

April 17, 1945 Battery at Wefternaok Germany.

May 7, 1945 GERMANY UNCONDITIONALLY SURRENDERS. A total of 30 men from Pine City were killed in World War II.

November 4, 1946 Battery C, 257th Anti Aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion assigned to Pine City Armory and equipped with 40mm anti-aircraft guns.

1950's The 40mm anti-aircraft guns were replaced by newer 90mm guns.

February 11, 1959 The battery was redesignated Battery B, 4th Howitzer Battalion, 216th Combat Arms Regiment. The anti-aircraft guns were replaced by 105mm howitzers.

February 1, 1960 The battery was redesignated Battery B, 2nd Howitzer Battalion, 125th Field Artillery. The 105mm howitzers were replaced by 155mm howitzers.

March 1963 The battery's 155 howitzers were replaced by the eight inch "Honest John" rocket.

1973 The unit was redesignated as Service Battery 151F.A.Bn. This switch turned the unit from a fighting unit to a service unit.

Post World War II
Community Use of
Armory

The Armory continued to be a popular place for recreational activities, especially dances. However, its drill floor was also popular for large meeting. The Pine City Co-op held its annual meeting in the Armory for a number of years for a \$20 rental fee. Benches were assembled from wooden Coca Cola bottle boxes and long wooden planks borrowed from the lumberyard.

High school proms were held in the Armory for a number of years with students spending several days in advance of the event decorating the rooms on special themes. Junior high dances were held in the Armory beginning in the 1970's.

The basement shooting range was used by the National Guard, the County Sheriff's department, the Minnesota Highway Patrol and for the rifle training of youth groups.

The Armory began to take on a educational nature when Pine Technical Institute used the building from 1965-1967 for drafting, secretarial and shop classes. Later, the Pine City Elementary School held 5th and 6th grade classes in the administrative portion of the building. And both formal and "informal" basketball sessions continued,

A special commemorative ceremony was held in the Armory in the early 1970's to celebrate the opening of freeway 35. A dinner for 700 was held as part of this program.

June 30, 1976

The National Guard Unit moved directly into its new Armory upon its return from summer field training.

October 5, 1976

City of Pine City purchased Armory for \$19,000.

January 6, 1977

Pine City School district purchased Armory from City of Pine City (and later sold it back)

1977 to Present
Uses of Building

The Armory served as overflow classroom and activity space for a number of years. A day care center was held in the Armory for seven years. In more recent times, the Armory has been primarily a storage area for the City of Pine City.

NOTE: This 1st Edition of A Chronology of the Pine City Naval Militia Armory was based upon research conducted by Ann Vach, Harold Kick and Earl Foster of Pine City. It is far from complete and additional material and memories as well as corrections to the above are welcomed.



MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

October 28, 1993

TO: Pine County Historians

Ann Vach
Harold Kick
Earl Foster
Ron Nelson
Patrick Schifferdecker

FROM: Larry Granger

FINAL COPY OF NAVAL MILITIA ARMORY REUSE STUDY

On November 3rd about 8:00pm or so I will present this report to the Pine City City Council. I can't predict their reaction but I know they will be looking for indications of interest from the public in pursuing the various uses suggested for the building.

There is an activity that would be useful to begin NOW and continue over the winter which might lead to a partial use of the Armory or be located somewhere else. That is - the collection of the stories and artifacts which might tell the story of the involvement of Pine City area men in the military. Patrick S. has suggested that this could be done through a series of regular military roundtables (similar to what is done at Fort Snelling). This would begin the collection of "stories" which could result in publications, exhibits and interest in a possible military exhibit.

Thanks again to Ann, Harold and Earl for your historical research on this project.





MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

November 12, 1993

Ann Vach
Rt. 2 Box 216
Pine City, Minnesota 55063

Dear Ann,

Thanks for your nice letter about the Naval Militia Armory Reuse Study. I wanted to mention why the Armory was not listed as a potential home for the Heritage Players. The Board of Directors of the Heritage Players discussed the matter, at my request and decided they were not interested and would stick to productions in the schools. One board member who is the high school principal and quite influential with the others felt the Armory should be leveled. And so it goes.

I have a question for you that relates to the creameries that have been located in Pine City over the years. Harold Kick tells me there were at least three including the currently vacant Land O Lakes Creamery sitting on the edge of the Snake River. This creamery may be demolished as part of a waterfront renovation that will include a motel. There may be an opportunity to include a historical display about creameries in this new motel or an accompanying restaurant. What can you tell me about the creameries that existed and their approximate dates of operation?

I'll keep you informed on follow up developments regarding the Armory AND I do think there will be some. After all, next year the Naval Militia Armory will be 80 years old and is deserving of a birthday party.

Sincerely,

Larry Granger

*Oh sure, I am getting wise, they get information & write
like a storm - I work hard money to save NW Fur Trading Post, got the
interest to save Stumme Mound, Cherywata, enough is enough
Birk wanted my material on Pokegame Mission, he was get all right
to my work. He wrote on Mission, a guessing game, mess A. V.*

Dear Ann,

HAPPY NEW YEAR '94

I am hoping there will
be "good things" happening
with the Far East and
Naval Militia Army
this year. Thanks for
your help and encouragement.

Jerry Branger