



THE DISPATCH

SPRING 2016

PUBLISHED BY THE SUVCW DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN

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Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

SUVCW

Comments from Your Wisconsin Department Commander

Brothers,

The Department officers were called into a meeting on March 5 to address recruiting and retention problems. We had a very healthy discussion after a lunch. I thought the meeting had good representation throughout the Department.

A variety of ideas were listed when we were done. Some of them are: 1. Make sure that a camp officer makes the initial contact with the new members. The contact person can rotate from officer to officer but the new member needs to be informed by contact and a new membership packet should be given to the new member. The initial contact needs to be done via phone so there is an actual conversation with the new member. Each camp should have a new member packet made up for this purpose. 2. National is making up revised brochures to help in recruiting. They will be picked up at Springfield and then given to the camps. 3. Promote the organization without uniforms. We need to stress that we are not re-enactors. 4. There should be a camp media officer that will work with the Department Signals officer and the Facebook site manager (Facebook Information Officer). 5. There should be a Facebook manager that works with the Signals officer and that there needs to be links available between the two. 6. An area accessible on Facebook that is only available through a password where members can post without it being accessible to the general public. That would include an active roster seen only with a password. 7. The Department webpage and Facebook site should list all of the camps activities in one listing instead of having a list spread out on each camp's page. 8. Have a person or more from each camp attend other camp's events to recruit. 9. Contact area civic leaders to let them know that we can be available to them as an Honor Guard or as event participants. 10. Have local cemeteries and historical societies put a link on their websites to the Sons. The same goes for Ancestry.com and the Latter Day Saints.

There were other items discussed but the core of the discussion always came down to communication. So if you have another idea please feel free to communicate it to me or the other officers.

Yours in F, C, & L,
Kim J. Heltemes, DC



Patriotic Luncheon



Wayne Issleb was a fantastic speaker as Gen. U.S. Grant at the Patriotic Luncheon held by Camp 1 in February in Wauwatosa. Issleb shared his expertise both in his presentation and in answering our questions. His insights ranged from the nature of war to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman to questions about his tomb in New York City. Photo by PDC Kent Peterson.



Officers gathering for the meeting
L to r, Kim J. Heltemes, Alan Hembel, Tom Brown, Steve Michaels, and Alan Petit.



Camp News

Camp 1



Caption: Brother Billy Cole played and sang several Civil War songs at the March meeting of Camp 1 in Milwaukee. He says his maternal grandmother knew many of the songs, taught to her by her mother, "and that sparked my interest from when I was about 5 years old. Grandma was born in 1898, so my great-grandmother would have been born very shortly after the war ended." Cole is a professional musician who performs this and a wide variety of other music for kids, seniors and historical societies. Photo by PCC Tom Mueller

unofficial anthem of the Confederacy. To this day, many of these songs are sung when a patriotic piece is required.

One such item is "Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! (The Prisoner's Hope)."

The words and the music were written by George F. Root, who published it in 1864 to give hope to the Union prisoners of war. Root created many other songs that were sung by both the North and South.

Any soldier who was a POW can relate just how deplorable conditions were during his time of captivity. To say that the POW, especially in the South, lived under horrifying conditions is a gross understatement. To the soldiers, and passed down to us in the SUVCW today, the prison called Andersonville in Georgia brings to mind things such as starvation and a myriad of diseases that would take several pages of manuscript to describe. About 13,000 Union soldiers died there, and it did not even open until February 1864.

The song is written from the prisoner's point of view. The chorus tells his fellow prisoners that hope is coming. The lyrics really capture the mindset and the despair of the Union soldier as he wasted away in the Confederate prison.

It is also one of those pieces of music to which the Confederates changed the words to fit their feelings as POWs in the Union prisons.

During the Civil War, music played a prominent role on both sides of the conflict.

On the battlefield, different instruments, including bugles, drums and fifes, were played to issue marching orders or sometimes simply to boost the morale of one's fellow soldiers. Singing often was employed as a recreational activity, but also as a release from the inevitable tensions that come with fighting in a war.

In camp, music was a diversion away from the bloodshed, and helping the soldiers deal with homesickness and boredom. Soldiers of both sides often engaged in recreation with musical instruments, and when the opposing armies were near each other, the bands from each side of the conflict sometimes played against each other on the night before a battle.

Each side had its particular favorite tunes. And some music was enjoyed by Northerners and Southerners alike, as exemplified by President Abraham Lincoln's love of "Dixie," the

The lyrics to "Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!" are:

In the prison cell I sit, thinking Mother dear of you,
And our bright and happy home so far away
And the tears, they fill my eyes, spite of all that I can do
Though I try to cheer my comrades and be gay

(Chorus) Tramp, Tramp Tramp, the boys are
marching
Cheer up comrades, they will come
And beneath the starry flag, we shall breathe the air
Again

In the free land of our own beloved homes.

In the battle front we stood,
With their fiercest charge they made,
And they swept us off a hundred men or more
But before they reached our lines,
They were beaten back dismayed,
And we heard the cry of vict'ry o'er and o'er

(Repeat chorus)

So, within the prison cell,
We are waiting for the day
When our men shall open wide the iron door.
And the hollow eye grows bright,
And our poor hear almost gay,
As we think of seeing homes and friends once more.

(Repeat chorus)

Camp 5



Swearing in ceremony for Camp 5 officers
December 2015

L to R CC Richard Young, Ronald Aronis PDC,
Ronald Miswald PCC, Richard Rohan PCC, Andrew
Bollen PCC, Thomas Brown PDC, and DC Kim
Heltemes



Camp 8

As a part of the Dept of Wisconsin Sons of Union Vet ROTC award program Camp 8 Cmdr Bill Parker presented an award to Daniel M. Schultz of 120th Field Artillery WI Army National Guard (left).

Also photographed with CC Parker was keynote speaker Colonel John W. Schroeder Chief of Staff WI Army National Guard. (right)



Camp 15

Lincoln Statue Reinstalled in Burlington



The Sons protect the reinstalled Lincoln statue in Burlington.

Abraham Lincoln stands watch over Burlington again, returning to action under an escort from the SUVVCW.

The 8-foot bronze statue of Lincoln, which had stood in the Racine County community since 1913, was shamefully pulled to the ground by the driver of a pickup truck in the early hours of Jan. 30. A 22-year-old man was arrested and charged three days later with felony criminal damage to property.

The statue needed only modest repairs and was unveiled on Feb. 14, two days after Lincoln's 207th birthday and one day before Presidents Day. The ceremony was conducted with the help of several members of Camp 15, based in nearby Wind Lake / Norway,

and PCinC Steve Michaels of Camp 1. About 100 townspeople attended the event amid large snowflakes.

CC Jeff Graf of Camp 15 had spearheaded work by the Sons in reaction to the vandalism, working with Mayor Robert Miller, other city officials and the Burlington Historical Society to organize the event.

"It was awesome," Graf said. "It showed the resiliency of a people and how everyone comes together to make good out of bad. I know that I felt honored and privileged to be there."

Michaels said he was struck by "Two things: that no community, no matter what the size or location, is immune from vandalism and criminal mischief. And that it's up to the community's citizens to come together to police itself and put things right. ... I was very pleased and proud to be part of this very important event in this very conscientious and civic-minded community."

Dave Daley, JVC of Camp 15, added: "I felt pride, awe and gratitude as the face of Abraham Lincoln came into view (when the tarp over it was removed). And I felt a little anger that someone would desecrate the statue of the greatest president in the history of our country; a man who held the Union together and ended the horrid institution of slavery.

"I was so happy to be part of a Civil War group taking part in a ceremony to honor this great man."

Burlington can take great pride in how quickly the statue was restored and reinstalled, Mayor Miller said.

"You can be proud – I am proud," Miller told the crowd.

The ceremony kicked off with about a dozen members of the Sons marching to the monument, amid the beat of drums.

Another speaker, Racine County Executive Jonathan Delagrave, said the repairs are covered by insurance, but that if the accused man is convicted, the county will seek restitution. Repairs are estimated at \$5,000, and there are additional costs – such as for a crane that was needed to hoist the statue back onto its pedestal, said Jim Bergles, Burlington's director of public works.

The statue fell on its face onto a layer of snow and a thick bush, preventing serious damage, city officials said. Burlington received the statue from local dentist Francis W. Meinhardt in 1913. It represents Lincoln at the time of his second inaugural address, which was on March 4, 1865. The "With malice toward none, with charity for all" speech came six weeks before Lee's surrender at Appomattox and the assassination of Lincoln. The statue was created by Chicago artist George E. Ganiere.

2016 Memorial Day Events

General Order No. 11

Headquarters, Grand Army of the Republic

Washington, D.C., May 5, 1868

I. The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land. In this observance no form or ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit.

We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion." What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their death a tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the Nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds. Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten, as a people, the cost of free and undivided republic.

If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain in us.

Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with choicest flowers of springtime; let us raise above them the dear old flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us as sacred charges upon the Nation's gratitude,—the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

II. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope it will be kept up from year to year, while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this Order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

III. Department commanders will use every effort to make this order effective.

By command of:

JOHN A. LOGAN, N. P. CHIPMAN,
Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General

Camp 1 – Milwaukee

Badger Camp One of the SUVCW will continue its Memorial Day ceremony tradition (since the 1890's) by holding an outdoor Mass on Monday, May 30, 2016, at 10:00 am in Calvary Cemetery, 5503 W. Bluemound Road in Milwaukee. The religious service will be followed by a patriotic ceremony including an address by Pres. Abraham Lincoln, a cannon salute by Cushing's Battery, and rifle and muskets salutes, followed by Taps by a Milwaukee Police Band bugler. The keynote speaker will be Maj. Alex Kaleta, US Army (retired artillery battery commander). In case of inclement weather, the service will take place inside St. Vincent Pallotti Church across the street from the cemetery. All are invited to honor our deceased veterans especially including uniformed members of all Civil War organizations. Contact Camp Chaplain Rev. Dean Collins at 262-787-3567 or dcollins@wi.rr.com for further information.

Camp 1 Auxiliary

May 14 (Saturday): Sister Susan Fallon asks for an honor guard to help dedicate the grave of her relative, Pvt. Ludwig Marks, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, near Chilton, Wis. This is at St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church Cemetery at Collins in Manitowoc County. Marks died in 1889. The event is at 11 a.m. Get the directions by writing to SusanJ.Fallon@wi.rr.com; she distributed a handout with the information at the Department mid-winter meeting in February. You also can call CC Patrick Fallon at (262) 994-3285.

Camp 4 Auxiliary

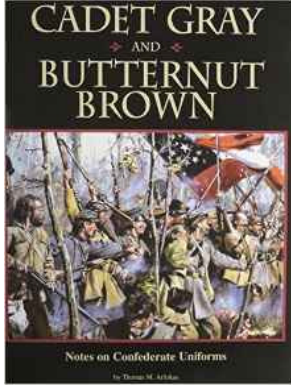
June 12 (Sunday): Dedication of historical marker at Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee, 1:30 p.m. Camp 1, with Auxiliary 4, researched, created and funded the marker, which tells the public that about 1,000 Civil War veterans are buried there; the most of any private cemetery in Wisconsin. This event is one day after the Department Encampment in Racine County, and CinC Eugene Mortorff will attend.

Confederate uniforms

Phil Olson

Camp 1

Brother Phil Olsen shared his expertise about Confederate uniforms during his January patriotic presentation at Camp 1. Olson displayed seven jackets, including a commutation one, an undyed sheep's fleece gray wool weft, and a late-war one from the Peter Tait Company in



Limerick, Ireland. He generally finds these for under \$50 on ebay, fixes them up and sells them for a modest profit. Olson distilled some of the following from the 2006 book "Cadet Gray and Butternut Brown: Notes on Confederate Uniforms," by Tom Arliskas. See it at <http://www.amazon.com/Cadet-Gray-Butternut-Brown-Confederate> /dp/1577471229

Before the Civil War, there were many militia units throughout the different states; some were formed as early as the post-Revolutionary War era. In the South, the militias quickly joined the Confederate army, and brought their militia uniforms with them. However, many men who were not in organized militias also joined the army, and these people did not own uniforms.

The Confederate government did not have any uniforms to issue these men, so it issued orders on March 6, 1861, stating that all volunteers were to furnish their own clothing and they would be reimbursed. This was called the commutation law: The government would pay volunteers \$21 for providing a uniform, and the same cost would be paid for replacing these uniforms at six-month intervals.

The commutation law sounded simple enough, except that uniforms were not readily available and when they were, they cost more than \$21. Some officers were able to arrange for actual uniforms for their soldiers, but most troops were forced to use civilian clothing. The supplies of wool material were quickly used up, so cloth made from wool (called weft) and cotton (called warp) began to be used. The Confederate army limped along throughout 1861 looking like a ragtag army.

Things went from bad to worse by the winter of 1861-'62. The uniforms of the soldiers were wearing out, and warm winter clothing was not available. The government was forced to make an appeal to the states and individuals to donate clothing. This was called the Great Appeal. It worked – the soldiers had clothes for the winter, but the uniformity of the uniform became worse.

As the second year of the war began, uniforms were becoming available in large cities like Richmond, Memphis

and Nashville. And the army quartermaster system was stocking clothing at the various forts for purchase by the soldiers, but these uniforms tended to be of inferior quality, so soldiers preferred getting their items from home.

On Oct. 8, 1862, the Confederate government repealed the commutation system as unreliable, and made the secretary of war responsible for all quartermaster equipment.

Manufacturing depots and warehouses were set up in Alabama, Georgia and Virginia. The depots secured raw materials and manufactured the needed equipment. The depot personnel would cut cloth and uniform pieces, bundle them up and give them to local women, who sewed the uniforms together. Each depot had a slightly different pattern and each seamstress had her own way of making a uniform. So hardly any two uniforms were the same. And each time a shipment of material was received, it was different – sometimes gray, sometimes brown, sometimes drab (undyed wool), or whatever was available.

When uniforms were available, the army would issue them at the soldier's request and charge against his yearly cost allotment for uniforms, which was now increased to \$134.13. But the uniforms still were inferior, so soldiers preferred to obtain their clothing from home.

Winter clothing still was not available during the winter of 1862-'63, so a second Great Appeal was made to supply the soldiers with warm clothing.

In the western theater, Confederates were successful in capturing civilian clothing and Union uniforms. Confederate soldiers then began dying their captured uniforms any color they could, so they would not appear to be Union.

By the fall of 1863, the depot system was fully operational and uniforms began to look the same, although different lots of uniforms still were different. And supplies of foreign material were arriving at the depots. With increased supplies, more uniforms could be made and issued.

One of the larger overseas contracts was with James Tait of Ireland. Tait supplied 50,000 overcoats and complete suits, flannel shirts, 100,000 pairs of shoes, socks, blankets and large amounts of English army cloth during the last full year of the war.

By late 1864, the uniforms were available. But the movement of the goods from port and depot to the front lines always was a problem, so many soldiers continued to have inadequate uniforms.

Camp Namesakes

Camp 2 – Gen. Henry Harnden



GEN. HENRY HARNDEN, the son of Jonathan and Rhoda Harnden, was born March 4, 1823, at Wilmington, Mass.; his ancestor, Benjamin Harnden, settled in Providence, R. I., in 1645; removed to Lynn, Mass., in 1647. Richard Harnden, who was probably a son of Benjamin, settled in Reading, Mass., in 1666; he had three sons - one, Benjamin, was born in Reading in 1667, who had three sons - one, Benjamin, born in 1697, who had four sons - one, named Benjamin, born in 1740, in Willington, Mass. who had seven sons - one, Jonathan, born in 1786, who was father of Gen. Henry Harnden, subject

of this sketch; receiving a common-school education at the age of 18 years, he sailed on a voyage and visited the coast of Africa; also doubled Cape Horn and visited many of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, as also the entire west coast of South America, returning after an absence of five years, returned to his father in Wilmington afterward made several voyages; was in Mexico during the first part of the Mexican war, and assisted in bringing back the wounded of the battle of Palo Alto to New Orleans; his health failing, he returned home and engaged in clerking at Lowell; in the spring of 1850, he went overland to California and engaged in gold mining, returning from there in a short time; in 1852, he removed to the town of Sullivan, Jefferson Co., Wis.; lumbering; he owned and operated a steam saw-mill. At the commencement of the war he called his work hands together and told them the mill must stop, and that he should enlist and advised them all to do the same, which they did to a man; enlisting in the 1st W.V.C., as a private July 15, 1861; promoted Sergeant Co. D, Jan. 1, 1862; then Captain of Co. L, May 24, 1862, which rank he held when the regiment went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where they were first sent; then, in May 1862, to Cape Girardeau, Mo.; they shortly afterward pushed into the interior to Helena, Ark., where the regiment was so reduced by sickness and death that at one time there were only five officers and sixty men who were able to do duty. Capt. Harnden being one, and in command, was promoted Major, Jan 6. 1865, then in grades from third to first major, and Lieutenant Colonel March 13, 1865, all further promotion being prevented by the Colonel being in a Rebel prison, but was in command of the regiment up to the close of the war; his services were acknowledged by being brevetted Colonel and Brigadier General March 15, 1865; participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Swamp fight near Bloomfield, Mo.; Chalk Bluff, Ark. (1862); Oak Ridge, Ark.; Black Mingo, Mo., near Greenville; Chalk Bluff (1863) and Scatterville, Ark.; Cape Girardeau, Mo.; the charge at Huntsville, Ala.; at Ostanula Bridge and Dirt Town, Ga.; Chickamauga; crossing the Tennessee

River under artillery fire about Chattanooga; at Sequatchie Valley, Tenn.; pursuit of Wheeler's rebel cavalry; night fight with Rhody's men in Tennessee; at Mossy Creek and New Market, East Tennessee; night march and skirmish in Ocoe Valley, N.C.; at Spring Place and Vorndis Station, Ga.; at Buzzard's Roost; reconnaissance on to east end of Buzzard's Roost; at Resaca and Cassville, Ga.; in cavalry charge near Dallas, Ga., where his horse was killed and he was shot in shoulder and right arm broken; in fight with guerrillas near Calhoun, Ga.; at battle Russellville, Ky.; in fight at Duck River bridge, Tennessee, when bridge broke and let part of regiment into the river, was carried down the stream two miles before being rescued, horse was drowned; was at Montevallo, Cahaba Bridge and Scatterville, Ala.; in fight between Selma and Montgomery, Ala., and between Montgomery and Tuscaloosa; at storming and capture of Ft. Tyler, West Point, Ga., where he as wounded by rifle ball. In May 1865, he was selected by Gen. Wilson to take a detachment from the 1st W.V.C. and cross the country towards Savannah and head off Jeff Davis, who was reported to be making his way South through South Carolina into Georgia. This duty was so well performed that it resulted in the capture of the rebel chief at a place called Irwinville, in the southern part of Georgia. At the capture of Davis an unfortunate affair happened which was afterward the cause of some controversy between Gen. Harnden and the Lieutenant Colonel of a Michigan cavalry regiment, but was finally settled by Congress, after a full investigation, dividing the reward given for Davis equally between the two parties, and exonerating Gen. Harnden from all blame in the collision of the two regiments, in which two men of the Michigan regiment were killed and several wounded, also the wounding of several of the Wisconsin men. On July 10, 1865, at Edgefield, Tenn., his horse fell and rolled over him, breaking his leg; was mustered out at Edgefield, July 19, 1865; while in command of the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division, Cavalry of the West; after his return to his home in Wisconsin, he was immediately elected to the assembly from the third district of Jefferson Co.; in the Legislature of 1866, he was Chairman of committee on military affairs; in the spring of 1867, he was appointed by Gov. Fairchild, one of the Trustees of the Soldier's Orphan Home; was appointed United States Collector of Internal



Revenue May 20, 1873, which office he still holds. Married in December, 1848, Mary A., daughter of John Lightner, of Roxbury, Mass., by whom he has four children. The General's forefathers were Revolutionary soldiers.

Gen. Harnden died Mar. 17, 1900 in Madison, Wis. and is buried in Forest Hill Cemetery in Madison

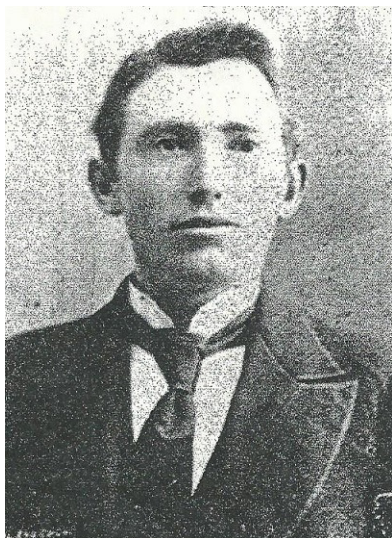
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John Adam Hazelwood A Man of Wide & Beneficial Influence

By PCinC Stephen A. Michaels



The 1905 Dept. Encampment was held June 13-14th at La Crosse's Hotel Grand with business sessions being held at Gile Hall. The highly contested office of Dept. Commander was filled by John A. Hazelwood of Jefferson on the third ballot. Br. Hazelwood had helped organize Jefferson's John Logan Camp #10 three years earlier.

Uncommon during this time, Hazelwood had "moved through the chairs," serving as Dept. Jr. Vice Cmdr. in 1903-04 and Dept. Sr. Vice Commander in 1904-05.

He advocated that the Dept. be placed on a more business like basis and recommended that the Dept. Secretary and Treasurer be elected to terms of three to five years. His term as Dept. Commander was marked with personal tragedy when his mother died on September 30, 1905.

The Dept. boasted 557 members in 22 Camps, but by the 1906 Dept. Encampment, membership had dropped to 524 members in 19 camps. Despite professional commitments, Br. Hazelwood continued his service as a Dept mustering officer in 1908

Br. Hazelwood was born October 28, 1867, in Concord, a small town in Jefferson County. He was one of five children born to Adam and Sarah Sophie (James) Hazelwood. His mother was Welsh. His father emigrated from Germany in 1847, naturalized in 1861, and enlisted in Co. G, 20th Wis. Inf. a year later. Wounded at the Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, he participated in the sieges of Vicksburg and Mobile. He was mustered out in July 1865.

The younger Hazelwood graduated from the Concord public schools and attended St. John's Military Academy in Delafield. He attended law school at the University of Indiana at Valparaiso. For ten years, he taught at the public schools at Ixonia, Oconomowoc and Valparaiso Normal School. He returned to Wisconsin and in 1898, was elected superintendent of Jefferson County schools and was re-elected three times. While teaching, he was elected president of the Southern Wisconsin Teachers' Association, vice president of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association and president of the County Superintendents Association.

In 1905, he began practicing law and served as Jefferson city attorney for several years. Br. Hazelwood was elected to the Wisconsin Senate on the Democratic ticket in 1906 and served one term.

In 1910, he joined Warren H. Porter as a junior law partner. The firm of Porter & Hazelwood practiced in the state courts for a couple of years.

Br. Hazelwood was an enthusiastic advocate for quality roads due to the growing number of motor vehicles. When the Wisconsin State Highway Commission was formed in 1911, he was elected chairman, a non-paid position. The commission concerned itself with marking trails as roads with appropriate signage, road maintenance, and the establishment of a state highway department (precursor to the WIDOT). The Wisconsin Road School was held for county and city road commissioners to discuss best practices for road building and maintenance. .

In 1913, Br. Hazelwood was made secretary and chief examiner of the State Civil Service Commission. He contributed much to the advancement of civil service principles so that nearly every state department was subject to the commission's rules and regulations, and its employees were free from political influence.

Br. Hazelwood also served as a lecturer at the University of Wisconsin's Library School from 1916-18.

On July 2, 1901, he married Helen Louise Snyder (1874-1966) in Hartford, Wisconsin. They had one child, Clark (1902-73).

In 1922, Br. Hazelwood resigned from the civil service commission and moved to Milwaukee to resume the practice of law. Later that year, his health began to deteriorate. He suffered from an abscess of the liver, spleen and pancreas. He died in Milwaukee on January 28, 1923, from complications of pneumonia. He was 55 years old and was buried in Oconomowoc's LaBelle Cemetery with his mother.

The state legislature passed a joint resolution, honoring him as "a man of wide and beneficial influence."

A year later, John Logan Camp 10 was dropped from the National rolls for non-payment of dues.

From

The Blue Book of the State of Wisconsin 1909

Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin

Journal of Proceedings of the 56th Session of the Wisconsin Legislature 1923 Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis.

Library School of the University of Wisconsin Catalogue, 1916-1918; Wis. Free Library Commission; Madison, Mar 1917

Press Forward the Good Work, History of the Wis. Dept. SUVCW (Vol 2) by PCinC Stephen Michaels, 1998

Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers in the War of Rebellion, 1861-1865 by Wis. Adj. Gen. 1866.

The Wisconsin Municipality, Vol. 14; Madison, Wis. 1914

Wisconsin: Its Story and Biography, 1848-1913, Vol. 7 by Ellis Baker Usher 1914



**Department of Wisconsin
133rd Annual Encampment
Hosted by Col. Hans C. Heg Camp # 15
Saturday, June 11, 2016
Norway WI - Town Hall
6419 Heg Park Rd.
Wind Lake, WI 53185**

Registration should be received by Friday, June 3, 2016. The Registration Fee is \$7 per person. Tours of the Col. Heg Museum will be available. This information is available on the www.suvcw.org web site, or from your Camp Commander.

Lunch will be available for a fee of \$7, and will include hot beef and ham sandwiches, potato salad, baked beans, and assorted side dishes and desserts. Coffee and snacks will be provided for the morning meeting.

SUVCW Department of Wisconsin – 133rd Encampment Registration

Make checks payable to Col. Hans C. Heg Camp # 15, SUVCW and return no later than Friday, June 3, 2016.

Remove lower portion and mail to address shown — This form may be filled out online and then printed.

Mail registration form and payment to:

Brian McManus
27327 Lemays Ct.
Wind Lake, WI 53185
Deadline: June 3, 2016

Name (s) _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

Affiliation _____

Number of registrations x \$7.00 _____ Number of lunches x \$7.00 _____

Total enclosed _____

Directions to Norway Town Hall

From the North via I-43/I-94:

Take I-43 to I-94 (Milwaukee) to I -43 (Mitchell Interchange) turn South on I-43 (Toward Madison).

Stay on I-43 for several miles to the exit marked Loomis Rd South. There are two Loomis Rd. exits; the South exit is the second one. Stay on Loomis Rd (Hwy. 36) approximately 20 miles. You will pass through Wind Lake and see the Historical Marker for Col. Heg Park. Turn right on Heg Park Rd, and follow it over the top of the hill. Heg Park will be on the left, and The Norway Town Hall will be on the right.

Wind Lake, WI 53185

From the North via Hwy 41/45/I-894:

Take Hwy 41/45/I-894 South until the intersection of I-43. Take I-43 South for a mile or so and get off on the Hwy 100 exit South (You need to get in the left lanes rather quickly after the interchange).

Follow Hwy 100 South for about 10 miles. It will intersect with Loomis Rd. (Hwy 36). Turn right on Hwy 36 (South)) for approximately 15 miles. You will pass through Wind Lake and see the Historical Marker for Col. Heg Park. Turn right on Heg Park Rd, and follow it over the top of the hill. Heg Park will be on the left, and The Norway Town Hall will be on the right.

From the South:

Take I-94 to STH 20 West. Follow on Hwy 20 until it intersects Hwy 36. Turn Right on Hwy 36 until you see the Historical Marker for Col. Heg Park. Turn left on Heg Park Rd, and follow it over the top of the hill. Heg Park will be on the left, and The Norway Town Hall will be on the right.

From the West via I-43:

Exit I-43 to Racine Ave. South. Continue on Racine Ave. approximately 15 miles through Muskego and Wind Lake. At the Wind Lake roundabout, take the third turn out toward Hwy 36 (basically a left turn). Turn right on Hwy 36 for about 4 miles until you see the Historical Marker for Col. Heg Park. Turn left on Heg Park Rd, and follow it over the top of the hill. Heg Park will be on the left, and The Norway Town Hall will be on the right.

Parking:

Free parking is available in the Town Hall parking lot.

Meeting Registration will start at 8 AM, and the Meeting will begin at 9:30.



Col. Hans C. Heg Camp #15
Meets at 7 p.m. on the first Thursday of each month at the
Norway WI - Town Hall
6419 Heg Park Rd.



To reach either the Camp's page or its Face book Page, hold curser over the name, hold "Ctrl" and left click

[C.K. Pier Badger Camp 1](#) - Milwaukee
Meetings @ 7 P.M. 1st Wednesday of month except Aug.
Kent Peterson kapeterson@wi.rr.com
C.K. Pier Badger Auxiliary 4

[Henry Harnden Camp 2](#) - Madison
Henry Harnden Auxiliary 2
Meetings @ 7 P.M. 4th Thursday, monthly
Alan Hemple agh@tds.net

[Major General John Gibbon Camp 4](#) - Waukesha
Meetings @ 7 P.M. 2nd Wednesday, monthly
Patrick Lynch Patrick_lynch13@hotmail.com
Ammo Hawks Auxiliary 5

[Lt. Alonzo H. Cushing Camp 5](#) – Saukville
Meeting @ 7 P.M. last Tuesday of month
Andrew Bollen andbit@att.net

[Old Abe Camp 8](#) - Fox Cities [Face Book Page](#)
Meeting @ 7 P.M. 3rd Monday of odd months
Kirby Scott cowkissing@gmail.com
Edward S. Bragg Auxiliary 6

[Hans Heg Camp 15](#)
Meeting @ 7 P.M. 1st Thursday, monthly
Brian McManus bmcmamus1@wi.rr.com

[L.G. Armstrong 49](#) – Boscobel
Meetings @ 7 P.M. 3rd Thursday, monthly
Gary Young gnuoy@centurytel.net

[William Colville Camp 56](#) - Minneapolis/St. Paul
Meeting held Quarterly, time, date place TBA
Randy Nelson LN4243@msn.com

	
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Sr. Vice Commander	Alan Petit, PCC svc@sucw-wi.org
Jr. Vice Commander	Andrew Bollen III, PCC jvc@sucw-wi.org
Council 1	Tom Brown, PDC council1@sucw-wi.org
Council 2	Brian McManus, PCC council2@sucw-wi.org
Council 3	Kent Peterson, PDC council3@sucw-wi.org
Secretary	Brian Peters, PDC secretary@sucw-wi.org
Treasurer	Alan Hembel, PCC treasurer@sucw-wi.org
Patriotic Instructor	Ronald Miswald pi@sucw-wi.org
Graves Registration Officer	Tom Mueller gro@sucw-wi.org
Eagle Scout Coordinator	Ron Knaus, CC scouts@sucw-wi.org
ROTC Award Coordinator	Alan Hembel, PCC rotc@sucw-wi.org
GAR Highway Officer	Dan Chroninger, PCC highway@sucw-wi.org
Civil War Memorials	Craig Wheeler, PCC memorials@sucw-wi.org
Chaplain	Dean Collins chaplain@sucw-wi.org
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Historian	Bruce Laine, PDC historian@sucw-wi.org
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Guide	Ronald Knaus, CC guide@sucw-wi.org
Color Guard	Bob Mann, PCC guard@sucw-wi.org
Signals Officer	Kent Peterson, PDC webmaster@sucw-wi.org



SUVCW

NOTICE

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Paul Johnson at:

johnson@newnorth.net

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Visit us on the Web at

<http://www.suvcw-wi.org>

EVENTS CALENDAR

May 30, 2016

Decoration Day (Traditional) / Memorial Day (National Holiday)

Summer Published July 1, 2016

Deadline June 24, 2016

Fall Published October 7, 2016

Deadline September 30, 2016

Winter Published, January 6, 2017

Deadline December 30, 24, 2016

Spring Published April 7, 2017

Deadline March 31, 2017