



THE DISPATCH

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Entered according to an Act of Congress by both the Union & Confederate governments, in the Year 1865, in the Clerk's Offices of the District Courts.

12th Annual
Civil War
Re-enactment
Battle of
Hovander Farm,
Ferndale, WA
August 7-8, 2010
 See page 4 for the schedule

UNION, CONFEDERATE, AND CIVILIAN RE-ENACTORS

!!TURN OUT!!



6TH ANNUAL

“Echoes of Blue and Gray”

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2010

EVERGREEN CEMETERY
 4504 BROADWAY, EVERETT, WA

*Displays open at 12 noon.
 Skirmish 1:00 pm, ceremony at 2 pm.
 Event closure at 4pm or earlier.*

(WCWA gets paid for this day's activities!!)

Price 5 and under free. \$2 children 6-12. \$4 juniors
 13-17 & seniors & with military ID \$7 adults.

Contact Bugler Bruce at babsmith@peoplepc.com for details.

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1861 Reenactors.com

Is a fun website. It has bunches of good information for beginners.

Canteens:

The best is the wood and stainless steel ones, the water out of the tin tastes like tin and after a while, rusted tin .

Upcoming Events...

July 17, General Board Meeting, Snohomish G.A.R. Cemetery.—Appoint Election Coordinator
 July 23-23, Deer Park Settlers Day, Deer Park, Washington
 August 7-8, **Battle at Hovander Farm,** Ferndale, WA
 August 14, General Board Meeting, Snohomish G.A.R. Cemetery
 August 26-Sept. 6.—Evergreen State Fair, Monroe, WA Camp and Demonstrations

Civil War Pensions

Ann Clarke, Co. E, 10th Virginia descendent Confederate Veterans collected pensions from the U.S. Government

During the early 1900's, many Confederate veterans were collecting pensions from the United States government for their service during the War Between the States. Former soldier's widows also received their deceased husband's pensions, if they qualified. These pensions were under Acts 1924 and 1926.

My great great great grandmother received a widow's pension on May 27, 1906 in Rockingham County, Va. Districts included were the Stonewall District (formerly Conrad's Store), Funace #2 and the Swift Run-Beldor sections of the county. Among the local Confederate veteran collecting pensions were Pvt. Moses Franklin Powell of Co. I, 10th Virginia Infantry and Pvt. Joseph Calvin Hammer of Co. A, 58th Virginia Militia. Conrad's Store was a very important place in Elkton during the war it is now under preservation by the Elkton Historical Society. Donations are welcome to save this vital piece of history.
Norman Stein

The idea of veteran pensions is an old one, such pensions having been paid at least as far back as ancient Rome. In the United States, the first military pensions were paid to some disabled soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War. This pension program was originally paid for and administered by the states, until the creation of the new federal government in 1789 when responsibility gradually shifted to the new central government. In 1818 pensions were extended to impecunious veterans who had served at least nine months in the military during the Revolution, and in 1832 to all remaining living veterans of the War. Military pensions were also paid to disabled veterans (and the families of slain officers) of the War of 1812, the U.S. Mexican War, and the Indian wars. Ultimately, pensions based on military service alone were awarded to veterans of each of these wars.

The pension program for Union veterans of the Civil War was different, from its origins to its expansion into a massive old age support system some social scientists argue had important implications for social insurance in the twentieth century. What originally began as a limited regime of protections for soldiers, widows, and orphans, eventually morphed into a system of old age pensions for almost one third of the elderly population. The various Pension Acts for veterans of the Civil War also affected a range of social, economic, and political institutions, including the institution of marriage, the ascendancy of the Republican party as the dominant political party for half a century, the size of the peacetime federal government, and in some ways the beginnings of a modern regulatory state. The pension system also reflected national issues of race and class.

In 1861, shortly after the Civil War began, Congress, in large part to attract recruits to the military, enacted legislation providing pensions for soldiers who suffered war-related disabilities, as well as the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in action. Congress amended the law in 1862 to provide a maximum pension of \$8 per month for total disability, with proportionately reduced awards for partial disability.

The same award was made for widows and orphans, although amendments to the law increased the allowance to widows by \$2 per dependent child. Where a veteran left no widow or children, the law provided benefits to dependent mothers or sisters, and eventually, if there were no dependent mother or sister, dependent fathers and brothers. The law was amended repeatedly in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s. The amendments increased the generosity of the program, extended the program to veterans with disabilities that developed after the war but stemmed from wartime injuries, introduced finer distinctions between grades and specific types of disabilities, and tied the amount of the pension to the severity of the disability under this expanding matrix.

In 1890 Congress enacted a new law that paid pensions to any Union veteran of the Civil War who served for at least ninety days, was honorably discharged, and suffered from a disability, even if not war-related. In 1904 Theodore Roosevelt ruled that old age itself was a disability, basically transforming the system into a government pension system for all Civil War veterans. Three years later, in 1907, Congress legislatively endorsed this position in the Service and Age Act. Congress, in subsequent legislation during

the first quarter of the twentieth century, increased pensions and tied the amount of the pension to the period of military service.

The last Civil War pensioner, Albert Woolson, who joined the Union Army as a seventeen-year-old in 1864, was collecting a monthly pension of \$135.45 at the time of his death in 1956. And perhaps more remarkably, there were still nineteen dependents of Civil War veterans receiving benefits in the last years of the twentieth century. At its peak, the Civil War pension system consumed approximately 45 percent of all federal revenue and was the largest department of the federal government (other than the armed services). In addition, state pension systems were developed in the former Confederate states to provide pension and disability benefits to Confederate veterans.

For many historians and other social scientists, the Civil War pension system represents both a mirror of social and economic features of the United States between the Civil War and the turn of the century, and a bridge between an era of limited government and the regulatory state that emerged in the last seven decades of the twentieth century.

One question debated by historians is why the Civil War pension system expanded from a system of limited disability and survivor benefits into an old age entitlement program for Civil War veterans and dependent family members. Social scientists credit a number of reasons, but two seem most important: the first, was the political organizing ability of the veterans and their families, which emerged as special interest groups who engaged in lobbying and shaping public opinion. One of the groups, the Grand Army of the Republic, was national in scope and highly effective in advocating the interests of veterans and their families. The second reason was that the political parties competed for veteran votes and the Republican Party fashioned together a successful electoral coalition of Northern business interests and veterans of the Civil War.

The Civil War pension scheme attracted criticism in its time and after. The system attracted accusations of fraud and favoritism, bureaucratic incompetence, and class and racial bias. Some criticized veterans for greed and one of the enduring critiques of the program was that it transferred tax dollars to veterans regardless of need. Theda Skocpal, a professor of sociology and political science at Harvard University, authored an important book that argued the Civil War pension system provided a structural model for a public system of old age support and also suggested that in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries citizens were willing to adopt a broad social insurance policy that veered from the liberal ideal of self-reliance and limited government. But Skocpal also argues that the Civil War pension system slowed U.S. progress toward adopting a comprehensive system of social insurance. Both public reaction to the shortcomings of the Civil War system and the cost of providing generous benefits aimed at a relatively narrow group of beneficiaries put the United States behind industrialized European nations in adopting social insurance schemes (and continues to leave Americans with a less comprehensive social insurance program).

The Civil War pension laws also created a large bureaucracy, of which doctors (who had to evaluate a veteran's disability) and lawyers (who were employed by claimants to contest denied claims) played an important part. Some scholars have suggested that this administrative system was an early harbinger of the modern regulatory state. The Civil War pension legislation and its implementation provide insights into nineteenth century attitudes about race, class, disability, and family. Although the pension legislation was racially neutral and provided an important source of income to African American veterans and, as a result, contributed to the economic stability of some Northern African American communities, the administration of the pension laws also demonstrated racial bias, with African American veterans being denied benefits at greater rates than white veterans. Similarly, research suggests that officers and others of higher social class received preferential treatment. Interestingly, legal scholar Peter Blank has found that the pension administration favored some disabilities over others, and looked with relative disfavor at nervous disorders and infectious diseases. The pension system, by providing survivor benefits for widows and orphans, also led the government into defining what constituted acceptable families and gave government support to the idea of a nuclear family and traditional marriage.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8

- 9am - Morning Parade
Confederate and Union at their camps
Camps open to the public
- 10:30am - Artillery demonstration before
the battle
- 11am - Morning Battle / Battlefield
- 12:30 pm Hospital Demonstration
(medical units)
- 2 pm Style Show (near sutlery area)
- 3pm - Afternoon Battle / Battlefield
- 5pm - Camps close to public
- 7:30pm - Dance at Tenent House

Sutlers: *Sutlers will be allowed to arrive on Thursday for set-up. Please contact Norm & Lynne Harriman, WCWA Sutler Coordinator, (360) 966-5132 (360) 966-5132 or norm@tstiches.com.*

Brigade and Civilian camps: *You may begin arriving on Friday morning. All vehicles need to be removed from camps before 7:30 am Saturday. Vehicle will be allowed in camp after 3:00 pm on Sunday. August 8th, Out of respect for others, vehicles will not be allowed in camps from 7:30 am Saturday through 3:00 pm on Sunday. As you leave the event please do your best to place your garbage in the dumpsters and/or garbage cans. Thank you.*

Registration: *At respective Brigade camps. Will begin Friday afternoon, August 6, 2009.*

SUNDAY AUGUST 9

- 9am - Morning Parade
- Camps open to the public
- 9:30 am - Church Call
- 10:30am - Artillery demonstration before
the battle
- 11am - Morning Battle – skirmishes
- 2pm - Afternoon Battle
- 3pm - Camps close to the public.
Pack up and depart

Modern Camp: *Please contact Jerry Shiner e-mail address shiners10@msn.com if you are planning to camp in the modern camp area.*

Re-enactor parking/Spectator parking: *Located at the site across from the spectator parking area.*

Water: *Water will be provided.*

Wood: *Wood will be provided for this event.*

Food: *There will be 2 food vendors at this event.*

Map and Directions
Hovander Homestead Park and Tennant Lake
Hovander Park
5299 Nielsen Avenue
Ferndale, WA 98248
Phone: 360-384-3444 360-384-3444

Directions: To reach the park take the Ferndale Exit (262) off Interstate 5, go west to the railroad underpass, immediately turn left and follow signs to the park.

WTA Routes 55 and 27 provide access on Main Street near the north boundary of the park. From Main Street, follow Hovander Rd and Nielsen Avenue to the main park entrance, or follow the Nooksack River Trail from the Boat Launch.

Yum!

Blackberry Cobbler

A Rebel's Recipe – Ann Clarke

Cobblers are a favorite family dessert in most areas of the South. Damon Lee Fowler, in "Classical Southern Cooking," traces the first printed Southern recipe of the dish to Lettice Bryan's "The Kentucky Housewife" of 1839. The cobbler-like deep dish pie recipe was called "cut and come again." After the 1860s, "cobbler" was the word used for the dessert and recipes for it became commonplace.

Not considered a fancy dessert, the cobbler usually has a thick biscuit-like crust with a filling of fruit. Some versions are enclosed in the crust, while others have a drop-biscuit or crumb topping. Fruit can be fresh, frozen, or canned, and be sure to serve your warm or cold fruit cobbler with whipped topping or whipped cream, heavy cream, or ice cream.

Blackberry Cobbler

Ingredients:

2 tablespoons cornstarch
 1/4 cup cold water
 1 1/2 cups sugar
 1 tablespoon lemon juice
 4 cups blackberries, picked over,
 rinsed & drained
 1 cup flour

1 teaspoon baking powder
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 6 tablespoons butter, cold, cut in small pieces
 1/4 cup boiling water

Preparation:

In a large bowl, stir together the cornstarch and 1/4 cup cold water until cornstarch is completely dissolved. Add 1 cup sugar, lemon juice, and blackberries; combine gently. Transfer to a cast iron skillet, about 8-inch.

In a bowl, combine the flour, remaining sugar, baking powder, and salt. Blend in the butter until the mixture resembles coarse meal. Add 1/4 cup boiling water and stir the mixture just until it a soft dough is formed.

Bring the blackberry mixture to a boil, stirring. Drop spoonfuls of the dough carefully onto the boiling mixture, and bake the cobbler on a baking sheet (line with foil to avoid a mess) in the middle of a preheated 400° oven for 20 to 25 minutes or until the topping is golden. Serve warm with vanilla ice cream or whipped cream.

2010 WASHINGTON CIVIL WAR ASSOCIATION CONTACT LIST

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 c/o Anna Flores
 924-210th Pl SW
 Lynnwood, WA
 98036

WCWA Website

Reciprocity Organizations:

Northwest Civil War Council (NCWC)
www.nwcwc.org

Reenactors of the American Civil War (RACW)
www.racw.org

Idaho Civil War Volunteers (ICWV)
<http://geocities.com/icwv>

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	1st Sgt. Debbie Natcher	
7th South Carolina Inf.	1st Lt. Carman Bergren	509-548-5431
7th Tennessee Inf.	Capt. Rick Montoya	509-924-4351
	Chair Ed VanNostrand	509-466-3141
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15th Alabama Inf.	Capt. David Imburgia	360-733-2663
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C.S.S. Sumter/Marines	1st Lt. Roy Houston	360-691-4965
Polk's Tennessee Battery	Mike Childers	360.435.7311
Observers Corps.	Com. Captaine Dan Gerrer	509-856-5022
	Chair. Lyle Gleson	360-863-0368
Stanford's Mississippi Battry	Capt. Tom Peloquin	360-659-4995
Virginia Military Institute	Capt. Brian Curnutt	425.316-8775

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Chief of Infantry	Major Norm Harriman	360-966-5132
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	Capt. Phil DuPhrene, Brigade Chaplain	
	Capt. Donny Cameron, Assistant	
Civilian Comm. Leader	Cindy Strutton	541-405-5787
US Cavalry	Capt. Tim Shaw	425-985-1540
U.S. Signal Corps & Telegraph	1st Lt. Kevin Saville	360-352-3380
2nd US Sharpshooters Inf.	Capt. Derrick Sturgill	503-452-1861
3rd Michigan Inf.	Capt. Jim Vaughn	509-747-0331
	1st Sgt. Brian Tafoya	509-796-4446
4th US Infantry	Capt. Bernie Bateman	253-846-8919
	Sgt. John Strand	206-784-4123
12th US Infantry	Capt. Ryan Wilder, Idaho	208-874-3237
	1st Sgt. Bruce Frazier, Wa	509-698-5678
7th Wisconsin Infantry	Captain Glen Allison,	509-545-5400
20th Maine Infantry	Capt. Shane Colglazier	253-851-5108
	Cpl. Bob Ballard	425-649-5821
28th Massachusetts Inf.	Capt. Charles Bryant	253-874-1566
39th New York	Comm. Johnny Joyce	253-846-8958
76th Pennsylvania Inf.	Capt. Mark Simmons	425-377-0741
USS Tahoma	LTCR Ernie Sherrill	425-330-8420
U.S. Medical Dept. (west)	Maj. Dave Lambert	253-847-5331
U.S. Medical Dept. (east)	Maj. Mike Inman	509-328-2467
U. S. Marines	2nd Lt. Loren Womack	206-937-3285
U.S.S. Tahoma Marines	Capt. Andy Anderson	503-289-6204
U.S.S. Tahoma Marines Inf.	2nd Lt.. Howard Struve	360-874-8548
1st Reg. of Mtd. Riflemen	Co. Mike Heino	
1st Michigan Light Artillery	Capt. Gary Michie	509-233-8912

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Harper's Weekly during the Civil War

December 29, 1860-March 24, 1865

(Paper)

January 7, 1865-November 11, 1865

(CD)

\$100

Contact Les Hanson

360-618-7713 M-F 7am-3:30pm

From the Editor:

Dear WCWA family,

From time to time, I receive prayer requests from our fellow reenactors to share with their WCWA family. Please hold these requests dear to your heart and remember them in your thoughts and prayers.

Also, it has been suggested that we have a list of our members who are currently deployed. Please keep me updated.

Heidi Curnutt

Deployed: L/Cpl Jon Lambert (Berdans) -
Afghanistan

More facts from 1861reenactors.com

Put the steel taps on your brogans and boots as this will save you money on their wear and tear.

Take off your wrist watch and if you wear glasses, get ones that look period.

Don't take your cell phone with you out in your haversack during the battles!

It is pretty embarrassing for it to go off, especially when the press is present. I saw them have a field day with one reenactor!

Not going to admit it was me :)

Have a good air mattress, if you want to cheat like I did, and just cover it with a quilt. If anyone asks during living history, you just tell them you made your bed with straw.

Classified Ads

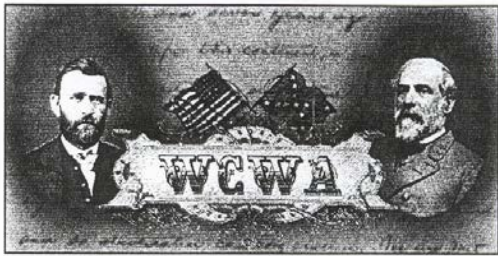
Submit your ad and let the Dispatch work for you. This is a free service for WCWA members. Ads will be run for 4 months then removed. If the item sells before that or you wish to run your ad for another 4 months, contact the Editor.

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Washington Civil War Association

Presenting the Past to
 Preserve the Future



"THEY COULDN'T HIT AN ELEPHANT AT THIS DISTANCE!"

Famous last words. General Sedgewick, commanding VI Corps, Army of the Potomac. Killed May 9, 1864 at Spottsylvania by a Sniper. Range, 1000 yards. Battle & Leaders, Vol III, page 175, Recollections of a Private, pages 283-284, Campaigning With Grant, pages 89-90, The Civil War, Vol III, pages 202-203