



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

NOTES FROM THE PRESIDENT

If you missed the October presentation by local historian, writer and Lincoln assassination expert Jim Garrett you missed a treat. Garrett's talk on the Baltimore-based people who were involved directly and indirectly in the assassination and where they are buried was informative, fascinating and entertaining. We were there well past the time the Parkville Senior Center usually closes shop on us.

The November 22 and the December 13 meetings will focus on the Battle of Gettysburg. Frank Armingier will feature an extensive Power Point presentation of the first and second day of the noted battle during consecutive meetings. The Day III presentation will be scheduled for 2017.

We will commence the 2017 New Year on January 24 when historian and reenactor Michael Schaffer will make his Power Point based presentation on the significance of the United States Colored Troops (USCT). Historian and author Greg Clemmer look into the life of CSA Gen. "Allegany" Johnson on February 28.

We are looking at developing a BCWRT Facebook page. Currently, a number of members use Facebook. Social media can be a good source for increasing the visibility of our organization. WE welcome your suggestions.

New Officers

Nominations for all Officer Positions with the Baltimore Civil War Roundtable were presented at the October meeting. There was one nominee for each positions. Therefore all Officers are elected

without opposition Each will serve a two year term. The New Officers are:

President – Robert Ford
 Vice President – Martin French
 Treasurer – Ray Atkins
 Secretary – Lee Hodges
 Asst. Secretary/Treasurer – Walter Price
 Board Member – Robert Toelle
 Board Member – Michael Hill
 Board Member – Bill Rixham

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Beginning with the January 2017 issue of the Baltimore Civil War Roundtable Newsletter we will no longer be able to provide hard copies through the US Mail.

From the attics and shoeboxes of Virginia, a trove of historical gold

By Gregory S. Schneider,
 Washington Post, November 6, 2016
 The opening line still hurts across the years.

"Dear Mother — I am here a prisoner of war & mortally wounded."

John Winn Moseley was writing home from the Gettysburg battlefield on July 4, 1863. He was a 30-year-old Confederate from Alabama being cared for by his Yankee captors.

"I can live but a few hours more at farthest," he wrote. "I was shot fifty-yards of the enemy's line. They have been extremely kind to me."

Moseley died the next day. His letter — on delicate blue paper, stained with what might be blood — made it to his mother in Buckingham County, Va., and the family kept it ever after. Now it has come to light in a trove of Civil War documents that the State Library of Virginia discovered in a surprisingly straightforward way: It asked state

residents to bring them out of their homes.

From 2010 until last year, as Virginia observed the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, archivists traveled the state in an "Antiques Roadshow" style campaign to unearth the past. Organizers had thought the effort might produce a few hundred new items. They were a little off. It flushed out more than 33,000 pages of letters, diaries, documents and photographs that the library scanned and has made available for study online.

The materials are a stream of fresh perspectives on the war, from North and South. There are new facts about battles and events, and new windows into the struggles of Reconstruction and emancipation. But most of all, it's the details, and the raw human voices, that shortcut time and bring life to a terrible period in the nation's history.

"Thomas I would like to no how you like to wash by this time or whether you wash your self or not," Frances Fisher wrote to her husband eight days after he left to fight. She and their three children, plus a grumpy father-in-law, were home in Wytheville.

"Your father tries to quarel with me a heep a times but I wont listen to him and he soon gets tired of quarling by his self," she wrote. She closed with an unexpectedly tender verse, saying she was anxious for the time "When you can come and see your sons three/ And love and sleep with me." She died of illness before the war's end.

It's not unusual to find such letters in the hands of private families — after all, millions of people were caught up in the Civil War, and letter-writing was never more popular. But to have so much surface at once is "overwhelming," said author James I. "Bud" Robertson Jr., the retired



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Virginia Tech historian who served as spiritual guide to the project.

As someone who has spent his career writing about the effects of the war on common people from both sides of the fight, Robertson reveled in the rich cache of new material. He agreed to write a book based on the documents — "Civil War Echoes: Voices from Virginia, 1860-1891," published in September by the Virginia Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War Commission — but was able to use only a small fraction of what was found.

Last summer, the state library delivered all the scans to his home, on the Northern Neck — boxes of color printouts, because Robertson, 86, dislikes using a computer. He rigged a magnifying device on the desk in his upstairs office and spent every morning and afternoon poring over the letters and diaries. "It was like Christmas around here for about six weeks," he said. At lunch he would share some of the most moving accounts with his wife, Betty, sometimes overcome with emotion.

Out of 1,600 collections of materials, Robertson pulled from only about 140. He used less than a third of his notes for the book. "That little book could be written three or four times," he said.

The documents opened vivid and intimate scenes of daily life, such as when Marshall Frantz of Roanoke wrote to his sister about missing the family routine:

"Sometimes on Sunday when we hardly know it is Sunday here I can picture you all off in my mind.... You all are fixing to go to preaching. There is Pappy dressed up with his shoes off sitting in his shirt sleeves reading and Ma telling Ange what to get for dinner, you dressing Marty and Charlie and Emory hollering after you

and saying 'doggone it, Jude, where's my shirt.'"

But what stood out above all was the suffering and loneliness — and the creative phonetic spelling. Robertson logged 27 versions of the word diarrhea, "and that doesn't include the s-word," he said.

Disease killed more men than war wounds. Plaintive notes about sorry conditions and the aftermath of battle still ring with horror.

Wyatt Akers of Montgomery County, Va., wrote home about the battle of Seven Pines: "It would raise the hair on any man's head to see the wounded and hear the groans. I was present when they commenced cutting off one man's leg but I had to leave. I could not stand and see the performance."

Maj. Henry DeShields of Heathsville described capturing Union cannons along the James River. Working in darkness to dislodge the big guns, he and his men realized what they were stepping on: "the wounded & dying Yankees that had fought bravely at their guns. I shall never, never forget what a night of nights — the cries and groans of the wounded calling for water & for help ." Such descriptions, Robertson said, should dispel any attempt to romanticize the war.

"People who see the Confederacy as some sort of 'Gone with the Wind,' magnolia and moonlight and sipping mint juleps — they miss the point completely," he said. "The Confederacy was born in confusion and died in chaos."

Some materials — such as the papers of DeShields and the diaries of Fauquier County resident Betty Gray — deserve to be published on their own as readable accounts of the period, Robertson said.

Many of the documents were gathered by Renee Savits, one of two state archivists who spent about five years traveling around with digital scanners. Local historical groups would put the word out and schedule events at libraries or community centers.

Savits was caught off guard by the long lines of people who showed up. "We didn't realize what the response would be," she said. "It was so exciting. People were so happy and so interested in it."

Because the high-resolution scans took three minutes per page, a single diary could take hours. Savits usually didn't realize what she had until much later.

After lengthy processing and cataloguing, all the images are available to the public on the state library's website. The library is hoping readers will volunteer to transcribe the letters for easier study. Few of the materials wound up in the library's possession; the archivists gave advice on preservation but didn't want to discourage people from participating by suggesting that the state might take their family treasures. Virginia Coleman Hoag was thrilled when she heard about the effort. Her family has been in Buckingham County about 300 years. She moved back to her ancestral property in 1969 and her uncle gave her an old Bible that held a folded letter on delicate blue paper — the dying words of John Winn Moseley. It was tattered, and at one point Hoag's well-meaning mother-in-law tried to repair it with Scotch tape.

Moseley's connection with her family had been lost over the generations. Moved by his letter, Hoag and her husband spent years traveling to Gettysburg, Pa., and visiting



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courthouses, trying to get more information.

They were rewarded mainly with odd coincidences. Driving around Antietam, they stopped the car at a random monument — only to find that it belonged to Moseley's regiment. Volunteering in the Buckingham library, Hoag overheard two women from Texas researching an ancestor — and it turned out they were distant cousins of hers who had also run across Moseley's name.

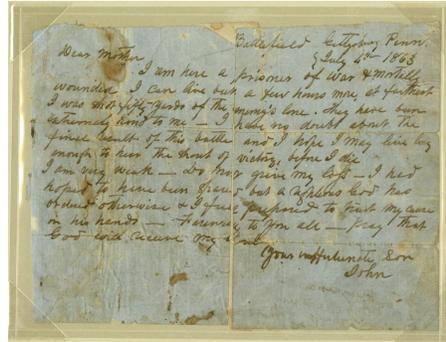
Strangest of all, Hoag and her husband were listening to NPR in the late 1980s and heard a historian quote from a particularly touching Civil War letter — their own. They had no idea how he knew about it.

So when the Virginia legacy project rolled through Buckingham County, it all came together. Hoag brought Moseley's letter. Robertson eventually got a copy in the trove of materials sent by the state library.

He didn't realize it right away, but Robertson had seen Moseley's words before. He was the historian who had read the passage on NPR. As it turned out, one of Hoag's relatives had sent Robertson a copy of a different family letter that quoted from Moseley. Now, Robertson was seeing the original for the first time.

Hoag was able to supply the few details she had gathered about her ancestor: He was born in Buckingham County, moved to Alabama at age 3, and joined the Confederate army in that state — which is why he had no records in Virginia. He had survived 11 battles before Gettysburg. His sister was Hoag's great grandmother.

Today, his letter hangs in the foyer of Hoag's home, behind protective glass, where the words haunt every visitor.



A letter written July 4, 1863, by John Winn Moseley after he was wounded and captured in the Battle of Gettysburg. (Library of Virginia)

"I have no doubt about the final result of this battle and I hope I may live long enough to hear the shout of victory, before I die. I am very weak. Do not grieve my loss. I had hoped to have been spared but a righteous God has ordered otherwise & I feel prepared to trust my cause in his hands. Farewell to you all. Pray that God will receive my soul. Your unfortunate son, John."

One mystery remains: the location of Moseley's grave. It's possible he still lies on the battlefield at Gettysburg, like so many others, unremembered but for his letter.

ROBERT E. LEE'S GETTYSBURG HEADQUARTERS GETS \$6M FACELIFT

BY MICHAEL RUBINKAM
ASSOCIATED PRESS, OCTOBER
28, 2016

Over the decades, the stone house and grounds that served as Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's headquarters at Gettysburg sprouted a motel, restaurant and other modern structures that dismayed preservationists and Civil War buffs keen on historic authenticity.

Now, after a \$6 million restoration that erased decades of development at the 4-acre site, the property looks much as it did in July 1863, when Lee suffered defeat in a bloody three-day battle that turned the tide of the war.

If Robert E. Lee would ride up tomorrow, he would recognize his headquarters. And for over 100 years that wasn't the case," said James Lighthizer, president of Civil War Trust, the nonprofit that bought the house and grounds from private owners and completed the restoration. On Friday, more than 600 people are expected at a ribbon-cutting ceremony at the site, which now includes a walking trail and interpretive signage. Plans call for the property to be turned over to the National Park Service.

The area around the circa-1830s house was the scene of heavy fighting on the battle's first day, and its strategic location atop Seminary Ridge made it an ideal spot for Lee's battlefield headquarters.

"He's dictating and writing a lot of orders, he's using that as a base from which to observe the enemy, and he is responding to crises and events as they occur," said Garry Adelman, Civil War Trust's director of history and education.

The longtime occupant, a widow named Mary Thompson, is believed to have remained in the home during the battle, and lived there until her death in 1873.

The home was left out of Gettysburg National Military Park, then gutted by fire in the late 1890s. By 1921, it had become General Lee's Headquarters Museum, a commercial venture that transformed the surrounding property.

"Without question, this was one of the most important unprotected historic buildings in America," Lighthizer said.



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Civil War Trust acquired the property in January 2015 after a fundraising effort that included major gifts, grants and smaller donations from more than 11,000 people.

Workers removed dormers that were added to the home in the 1900s, replaced the roof, fixed the interior and demolished all modern buildings, including a Comfort Inn. The land was returned to its 1863 contours, and fencing installed to replicate what was there at the time. An apple orchard - another feature of the Civil War-era landscape - will be planted in the spring.

"It was by far the most complex restorative effort we've ever done, and nothing else is even close," Adelman said.

The park service will use the house for special programming and open it to the public several days a year, including around the battle's anniversary, similar to how it operates Union Gen. George Meade's headquarters.



This recently restored home of Mary Thompson in Gettysburg, Pa., was once a staging ground for General Robert E. Lee and his men before and during the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, Thursday, Oct. 27, 2016. The 4-acre property had been privately owned ever since the Civil War's bloodiest battle, sprouting a motel, restaurant and other modern structures that dismayed preservationists and history buffs. James Lighthizer, president of Civil War Trust, says it was "one of the most important unprotected historic buildings in America." (AP Photo/Timothy Jacobsen)

Civil War Cannons Retrieved From The

Great Pee Dee River, South Carolina

By George Winston, Warhistoryonline.com, October 27, 2016

William Lockridge is part of a team that raised three Civil War cannons from the Great Pee Dee River.

"I had three children, and it's kind of like having a child I guess, they show up and you're happy and sooner or later when the crowd thins out I'll go over and they'll dry my babies out and I'm gonna kiss them," he said.

The archaeologist was part of a team from the University of South Carolina. Each of the cannons weighs between 10,000 and 15,000 pounds. Two of them are Confederate Brooke Rifle cannons that are 11.8 and 12.25 feet each. The third is a captured Union Dahlgren cannon that is 8.9 feet long. The cannons were artillery on the CSS *Pee Dee*. The gunboat was tasked with protecting the coast at the Mars Bluff Navy Yard. When it seemed the ship would be captured by the enemy, commanders ordered the cannons dumped into the river, and the ship set alight.

"Over the years ever since the guns were thrown overboard, people have always wondered about what happened to these guns, and so a number of individuals in the past, as well as present, were sort of looking for these guns," underwater archaeologist James Spirek said.

It took twenty years for researchers to locate the first two cannons in 2009. The third one was located in 2012.

World War II veteran Catesby Jones was in the crowd watching the cannons get pulled out of the river. His great-grandfather made the Brooke Rifle Cannons in Selma, Alabama in 1863, [WPDE](#) reported.

"I've been all over the country seeing these other tubes that were made in

Selma, now that I've seen these two I've seen all of them," Jones said.



"To the history of the shipyard, the history of the Confederacy, the Confederate navy, it's a huge addition, and it can't be measured. I don't know that I have the words to properly express it," Lockridge said. Next up for the cannons is two years of soaking in preservation tubs at the Warren Lasch Conservation Center in North Charleston. Eventually, they will be displayed outside of the new Veterans Administration building in Florence County.

Rocky Face Ridge: Civil War Trust announces preservation of Atlanta Campaign site

By Phil Gast, The Civil War Picket, November 8, 2016

A 2,000-foot long continuous entrenchment and pristine earthworks at the Rocky Face Ridge battlefield will be preserved and become a historic and recreational site in northwest Georgia, Civil War Trust and local officials announced Tuesday at the end of a national campaign.

"This acquisition is one of the most important pieces of land we have ever saved in Georgia, and is one of those priceless few places where not one but two Civil War battles were fought on the same hallowed ground," Trust President James Lighthizer said in a statement.



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The Trust said the 301 acres known as Grant Farm will be transferred to the park system of Whitfield County, which has an adjoining 625-acre tract. Fortifications were built by Confederate troops trying to halt the advance of Sherman's Federal legions. Whitfield County is believed to have the most surviving Civil War fortifications in the country. The 301 acres that were purchased for \$1.38 million were part of the May 1864 Battle of Rocky Face Ridge and the February 1864 Battle of Dalton.

"The transfer will create a seamless interpretive experience, giving visitors a greater understanding of both the battle and the movements of the opposing armies during the opening days of the decisive Atlanta campaign," the Trust said.

"I hope Whitfield County will become a benchmark on bringing divergent interests together to help preserve our environment, history, and health," Commission Chairman Mike Babb said in a statement.

Plans for the site have not been without some controversy.

The Georgia Battlefields Association withdrew its offer of \$45,000 to help in the recent property purchase because of concerns about possible damage from proposed mountain biking trails. Officials said trails would be installed under supervision of a historic preservation planner to avoid rock trenches and entrenchments, the GBA noted in a newsletter in September.

"In a discussion among the GBA trustees, we were especially influenced by a trustee who had seen off-road bike trails attract not only responsible bikers but also those who view earthworks, rock formations, and ecologically sensitive sites as challenges on which to hone their biking skills," said the GBA. "We

concluded that damage to the rock trenches on the top and the slope of Rocky Face Ridge was likely and would be impossible to reconstruct accurately, despite the existence of conservation easements requiring the repair of any damage."



Earthworks at Rocky Face Ridge - Photo Charlie Crawford/Georgia Battlefields Association

Mitch Talley, communications director for Whitfield County, told the Pickett plans are still on for the bike trails, "but they will not be allowed in the actual battle areas to prevent damage to the historic features."

The trails will likely be on both tracts, he said.

A Whitfield County park will bring new synergy to the northwest corner of the state as a Civil War tourism market.

Upon the opening earlier this year of Resaca Battlefield Historic Site to the south, Jim Ogden, historian with Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, told the Pickett he could direct those interested in the Atlanta Campaign to a well-preserved site between Chickamauga and Pickett's Mill or Kennesaw in suburban Atlanta. Now it looks like Whitfield County will be adding another site.

The Whitfield County site was purchased for \$1.38 million using a grant from the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program, along with private donations by Trust members

and other groups, officials said. Local historian Greg Cockburn contacted the county in 2014 and took Babb on a tour of the property to point out the reasons it was important to local Civil War history, said Talley.

A recent wildfire covered a large portion of the 625-acre tract, and the GBA has expressed concern about damage to historic features, including sections of rock trenches of both Federal and Confederate lines. The smaller Grant Farm also had fire damage.

"Other than vegetation very little damage was done by the fire," said Talley. "The fire breaks did cross some Confederate trenches but (did not do) much damage because they were blading, not plowing."

On May 4, 1864, Sherman led 100,000 men into northwest Georgia against the Army of Tennessee camped at Rocky Face Ridge. The general ordered one quarter of his men to strike a railhead at Resaca, cutting the Confederate supply line, while the rest of his forces acted as a diversion.

"The fighting began in earnest on May 7, with Union columns pressing toward Mill Creek and Dug Gap. Hurling rocks when they ran out of ammunition, the deeply dug-in Confederates held their position, and the Federals moved to meet Southern forces at nearby Resaca," the Trust said.

Exhumed black Civil War veterans to be honored, buried at Indiantown Gap National Cemetery

By Janel Knight, ABC27.com, November 16, 2016

PENN TOWNSHIP, Pa. (WHTM) Three black Civil War veterans will be



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honored and given a proper burial at Indiantown Gap National Cemetery. A ceremony will be held Wednesday in Penn Township followed by a burial at 1 p.m.

The men were originally buried on a neglected Cumberland County property. It was overrun by trees and brush.

According to the 1935 Report for Veterans' Grave Registration Record from Cumberland County, CPL William Anderson served in the 54th Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. That was the all black unit featured in the movie *Glory*. PVT Greenburg Stanton served in the Massachusetts Calvary. John Nelson's regiment and rank is not known.

Lowell Hassinger use to live on the property and took care of the site until he moved. He contacted Penn Township supervisors. They recruited Boy Scout Troop 185. They cleared the site.

Ash and dust was found but they still wanted to honor the men by burying them at a place where their service can be honored.

The men will be the first Civil War veterans buried at Indiantown Gap National Cemetery.

Before Civil War, William T. Sherman sent to Sonoma, CA to wrest power from unruly mayor

BY GAYE LEBARON, THE PRESS DEMOCRAT, November 14, 2016

Four sailors and an army officer, all armed, knocked on a door and took the town's only elected official as their prisoner. There was resistance, but when one of the sailors' pistols fired by accident, the official surrendered.

So what are we talking about here — a kidnapping, a terrorist plot, a practical joke gone awry?

The town is Sonoma. The year is 1847. The officer is Lt. William Tecumseh Sherman, destined 15 years hence to be a Union hero in the Civil War.

His prisoner is John Nash, described by an early historian as "an illiterate, well-meaning old man who referred to himself as 'chief justice' and attached great importance to his office."

Sherman had come from Monterey to arrest Nash on orders from the military governor of California, the United States having claimed the territory upon declaration of war with Mexico in '46.

Nash's crime was his refusal to yield his position as "alcalde" to new appointee Lilburn W. Boggs, an experienced politician, a former governor, a man with friends in high places.

When word of the Sonoma dust-up reached Monterey, Sherman was dispatched to Sonoma to capture the recalcitrant alcalde and "bring him in." Getting there would be at least half the fun.

Sherman: "We sailed directly north, up the bay and ... reached the mouth of Sonoma Creek about dark, and during the night worked up the creek some twelve miles by means of the tide, to a landing called Embarcadero. "To maintain the secrecy, McLane and I agreed to pretend to be on a marketing expedition to pick up chickens, pigs, etc. for the ship's mess..."

"Leaving the midshipman and four sailors to guard the boat, we started on foot with the other four for Sonoma Town, which we soon reached.

It was simple open space around which were some adobe houses, that

of General Vallejo occupying one side."

On another was an unfinished two-story adobe building occupied as a barrack for Company C of Stevenson's regiment.

Capt. John Brackett was in command of those New York Volunteers, a colorful lot of erstwhile Tammany Hall operatives recruited in the toughest sections of New York City.

They had arrived in Sonoma four months earlier and settled in, quite literally. Many of them had enlisted for a free ride to a new life in California. One even brought his bride on the trip around The Horn. Brackett was using his ample spare time to build a house on the plaza.

The military had arrived in Sonoma in bits and pieces, first being Navy Lt. Joseph Warren Revere who hauled down the Bear Flag, declared the 23-day California Republic at an end and raised Old Glory in July of 1846.

Sonoma was still the acknowledged seat of government in Mexico's "La Frontera del Norte" and its "alcalde" (roughly translated as a combination of mayor and justice of the peace) was a man to be reckoned with.

Incumbent Alcalde Nash had been appointed to the job by either the Bear Flag party or Capt. Brackett, depending on your source.

Gen. Vallejo, fresh from imprisonment and understandably grumpy, had found an American friend in Boggs, who was, as California immigrants go, a VIP.

He had served as governor of Missouri in the 1830s. His term of office was fraught with controversy.

It was Boggs' executive order that forced the Mormons to leave their Nauvoo settlement. He and his family came west after an attempt on his life, attributed to a renegade Mormon.



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With his wife, Panthea, who was a granddaughter of Daniel Boone, and their large family, he crossed the plains in 1846 in a wagon train that traveled for a time with the ill-fated Donner Party but kept to the beaten path when the Donners veered off on the disastrous Hastings cutoff.

The Boggs arrived at Sonoma in that cold winter and General Vallejo gave them shelter in his Petaluma Adobe and promptly appointed the governor alcalde in Nash's stead and set about instructing him in the role. Boggs, it is said, tutored Vallejo on the U.S. Constitution.

But Nash refused to step down and declined to turn over the trappings of the office and the official justice court records.

When Brackett's threats failed to move him out of office, the letter went to Monterey and resulted in Sherman's "secret mission" to arrest Nash and see that order was restored. Sherman took a circuitous route to the arrest.

He writes: "I got an old soldier whom I had known in Third Artillery, quietly to ascertain the whereabouts of Nash, who was a bachelor stopping with the family of a lawyer named Green."

Learning that Nash wasn't home and wouldn't be back until evening, Sherman went off to buy chickens and eggs.

"About dark I learned that Nash had come back and then, giving Brackett orders to have a cart ready at the corner of the plaza, McLane and I went to the house of Green. Posting an armed sailor on each side of the house, we knocked at the door and walked in. We found Green, Nash and two women at supper. I asked if Nash were in and was first answered 'No,' but one of the women soon pointed to him and he rose.

"Green put himself between me and door and demanded, in theatrical style, why I dared arrest a peaceable citizen in his house. I simply pointed to my pistol and asked him to get out of the way, which he did. ...We passed out, Green following us with loud words which brought the four sailors to the front door and I told him to hush up or I would take him prisoner also.

"About that time one of the sailors, handling his pistol carelessly, discharged it and Green disappeared very suddenly. We took Nash to the cart, put him in and proceeded back to our boat. The next morning we were gone."

Before they reached Yerba Buena, Nash had seen the error of his ways and proclaimed his willingness to yield.

"Having gone so far," writes Sherman, "I thought it best to take him on to Monterey."

There he was released on his promise to hand over the papers, provided a horse and sent home to Sonoma. Sherman writes that he never saw Nash again.

In the months ahead, Sherman would learn of the discovery of gold and travel north once more, meet Stephen Smith at his Bodega sawmill and visit Gen. Vallejo on a "military" mission to Coloma to inspect the new-found riches.

He would complete his California posting at war's end, stationed in Sonoma, now a bustling new town in a territory en route to statehood.



This is a photograph of the last two surviving Confederate Civil War Veterans in Baltimore Co., William E. Zimmerman and E. Scott Dance of Towson. William E. Zimmerman was born 1 March 1846 in Dickeyville (Weatherdsville) and died at his home in Woodlawn 20 Sept 1937. His home became the parsonage of Woodlawn Methodist Church. Mr Dance was the last surviving Confederate veteran, was born ca. 1842 and died after 1937. Mr. Zimmerman was a Judge of the Orphans Court and Mr Dance served as the bailiff of the Orphans Court for Baltimore County.