



Southside Sentinel

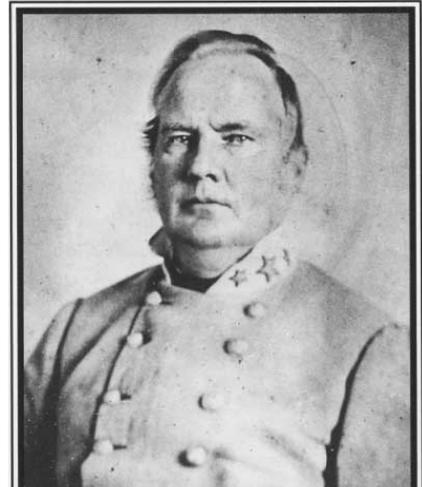


*Quarterly Newsletter of the
Colonel Thomas H. Williamson Chapter #249
Military Order of the Stars and Bars*

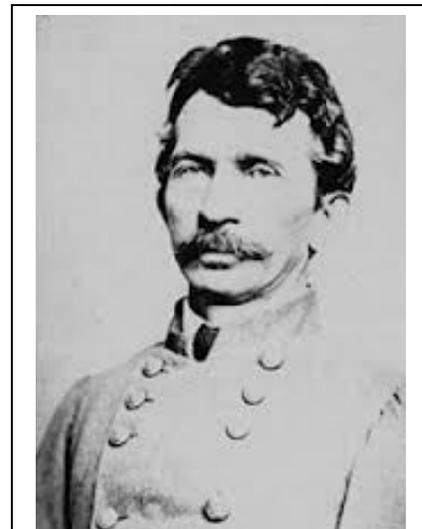
Chase City, Virginia
Volume 2 Fall 2013 Number 1



General Joseph E. Johnston
Born in Prince Edward County, Va



General Sterling Price
Born in Prince Edward County, Va



General Henry Watkins Allen
Born in Prince Edward County, Va

Our Salute to Prince Edward County!

- *General Joseph E. Johnston*
- *Stonewall of the West: General Sterling Price*
- *General Henry Watkins Allen*
- *Roster of Prince Edward County Confederate Officers*

----- Stonewall of the West -----

Sterling Price of Prince Edward

By Greg Eanes

The last great campaign in the Trans-Mississippi Department during the War for Southern Independence was led and lost by Prince Edward County native General Sterling “Pap” Price, once christened the ‘Stonewall of the West’.

Price was born 11 September¹ 1809 to Hugh and Elizabeth (Williamson) Price. Siblings consisted of three brothers and one sister. He was raised at the family homestead along the Buffalo River near Hampden-Sydney, Va. As a young boy he used to help his father in tobacco, often travelling to Farmville for tobacco auctions or business at the county courthouse. He even worked in the fields where, according to Robert E. Stanhope, author of *Sterling Price: Portrait of a Southerner*, he would “shove turkeys through the fields so that the birds could pick the leaves clean of worms.”

Price successfully completed grammar school and attended Hampden-Sydney College in 1826 which happened to be located right next to some of his father’s land. He paid \$40 for tuition and a \$10 servant fee per academic session. He did not attend the 1827-28 school session but went to Creed Taylor’s law school in adjacent Cumberland County instead.

The law training enabled Price to get a job acting as assistant to Prince Edward County clerk B.J. Worsham.

Working for the County Clerk exposed Price to local politics. He got involved in the political process and supported a strict constructionist view of the Constitution. He supported Andrew Jackson in the 1828 election.

A depression hit the area in 1830 so Price’s family decided to migrate to the new lands in Missouri. At the age of 21, he decided to go along. Stanhope wrote, “*Though he lacked worldly goods, he carried with him something of greater importance in shaping his future---a Southside (Virginia) heritage.*”

Touring notes: Worsham was the Prince Edward County seat from 1754 to 1872 and is located on US Route 15 between Farmville to Keysville. The original village consisted of 21 dwellings alongside the county buildings, were a coach manufacturer and a tanyard. Only the Clerks Office and Debtor’s Prison still stand.

When Farmville was chosen as the county seat in 1872, the county buildings were mostly abandoned. Today, the Worsham Clerks Office is available for rent for meetings or events by contacting the County Administrator’s office at 434.392.8837.



Figure 1 OLD CLERK'S OFFICE - In Worsham, Prince Edward County, where Major General Sterling Price worked in his youth.

¹ One source says 20 September 1809.

Major General Sterling Price

Biography By Col. John C. Moore,
Volume 9, Confederate Military History



Figure 2 STERLING PRICE MEMORIAL - Springfield, MO.
Erected in 1901 by the United Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri.

Major-General Sterling Price, called lovingly by his soldiers "Old Pap," was born in Prince Edward county, Va., on the 14th of September, 1809. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native county, where he was prepared for Hampden-Sidney college. After completing the usual course in that institution he returned to his home and became a deputy in the clerk's office. At the age of 21 he emigrated to Missouri, when the city of St. Louis was little more than a depot for the Indian trade, and when the population of the State was very scattering. He made his home in Chariton county and soon after received an appointment as brigadier-general in the State militia.

From his earliest manhood, General Price was a Democrat and in 1836 was elected as such to the general assembly of Missouri. He was again elected a representative in 1840 and 1842 and at each session was chosen speaker of the house. In 1844 he was elected to Congress and served until the opening of the war with Mexico, when he raised a regiment and had an independent command in New Mexico and Chihuahua. He gained victories over greatly superior forces at Cancada, Lambonda and Taos. In this latter battle with 300 men he captured 1,500 prisoners. For these services

President Polk appointed him a brigadier-general. Moving next against Chihuahua, at Santa Cruz de Rosales, he captured the army of General Trias, double his own. This was really the last battle of the war; for a treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico had been signed a short time before.

At the next State election General Price was elected governor of Missouri by a majority of 15,000 votes. Upon the election of Abraham Lincoln as president, Missouri called a convention of which Price was elected president. He was at the time an ardent Union man, and at the first there was not a secessionist in that body. But when it was evident that President Lincoln intended to pursue a coercive policy, the Missouri State Guard was formed, with Sterling Price as major-general. General Price still attempted to preserve the peace of Missouri, but when General Lyon captured Camp Jackson and shed the blood of the Missourians unnecessarily, as Price and many other of the best people of the State thought, the Missouri State Guard and their leader prepared for resistance.

The military events which followed have been narrated, and the part of General Price fully told. Could Price have secured the support and co-operation that he desired, he would probably have saved Missouri to the Confederacy, notwithstanding the strong Union sentiment that prevailed throughout the northern and eastern sections of the State. The battle of Elkhorn Tavern or Pea Ridge, in North Arkansas, was really won by Price and his Missourians, but Van Dorn, discouraged by the death of McCulloch and McIntosh and the consequent confusion in the wing commanded by them, and mistakenly thinking the enemy's force greatly superior to his own, gave up the victory in his grasp and retreated.

General Van Dorn in his report says: "During the whole of this engagement I was with the Missourians under Price, and I have never seen better fighters than these Missouri troops, or more gallant leaders than Price and his officers. From the first to the last shot they continually rushed on, and never yielded an inch they had won; and when at last they received orders to fall back, they retired steadily and with cheers. General Price received a severe wound in the action, but would neither retire from the field nor cease to expose his life to danger." After the battle of Elkhorn, Price received his commission as major-general in the Confederate army, dated the day before that battle. Shortly after the battle of Shiloh, General Price with his Missourians accompanied Van Dorn to the east of the Mississippi, and after Bragg had departed for Kentucky they were left to face greatly superior numbers under Grant and Rosecrans.



Figure 3 PRICE MONUMENT (1915) - Keytesville which was Price's Missouri 'hometown'.

At Iuka and Corinth he and his men fought with great valor. The year 1863 found Price again in the Trans-Mississippi. But he was always under the orders of others, some of whom were inferior to himself in ability. At Helena, on July 4, 1863, Price's men were the only part of the army that carried the enemy's works. He co-operated with Kirby Smith in the campaign against Banks and Steele in 1864. General Price made his last desperate effort to recover Missouri in the latter part of 1864. His campaign was marked by brilliant achievements, but at last, when within a short distance of Kansas City, he was confronted by overwhelming numbers of the enemy and forced to retreat. At the close of the war he was included in Kirby Smith's surrender, but preferring exile to submission he left the country and found refuge in Mexico. There he engaged in a scheme of colonization under the imperial government, but it proved a very unsatisfactory enterprise. He returned to the United States and died at St. Louis, Mo., on the 29th of September, 1867.

"General Price's record in the Confederate army is so familiar to his countrymen that it would be almost presumptuous in me to testify to its excellence; but it is impossible for any one who knew him personally to mention his name without some tribute to his exceeding kindness of heart and grandeur of character. He impressed all who approached him with the conviction that he was a good, as well as a great man."

--Gen. Basil W. Duke,



Another notable General from Keytesville – World War II 101st Airborne General Maxwell D. Taylor who likely viewed the Sterling Prince monument many times in his youth perhaps inspiring his own dreams of a military career. Taylor's obituary reads in part, "Born to John Earle and Pearle Davenport Taylor, Aug. 26, 1901, in Keytesville, a small town in north-central Missouri, Maxwell Davenport Taylor was the only child of John Earle and Pearle Davenport Taylor. His father was a lawyer for a railroad. Young Maxwell was much influenced by the Civil War tales of his maternal grandfather, who fought for the Confederacy. When he was 5 years old, he wrote years later, he decided he wanted to go to West Point." The Sterling Price monument was erected in 1915 when Taylor would have been 14 years of age. Taylor's life reflected, in part, our Confederate legacy.

---War Governor of Louisiana---

Brigadier General Henry Watkins Allen and His Prince Edward Roots

Another lesser known Confederate General Officer from Prince Edward County was Brigadier General Henry Watkins Allen (1820-1866). His family moved to Missouri when he was 13 years of age. Allen who also served as wartime Governor of Louisiana from 1864 until the end of the war. His recollections and biography were published by Sarah A. Dorsey (1829-1879) and, according to one source, is “considered an important contribution to the literature of the Lost Cause”. Entitled Recollections of Henry Watkins Allen, it is available for free download on google books. She is also noted for providing former Confederate President Jefferson Davis with a home at Beauvoir which she later bequeathed to him.

Dorsey met Allen in 1859 when their respective families were traveling in Europe in the Rhine River Valley. During the war, she admired Allen as “a leader of wartime relief for the poor, an advocate of emancipation for slaves as reward for Confederate service, and other bold if not always welcomed innovations”.

Dorsey’s work provides a lot of family information and illustrates yet example of how the American Revolution influenced the Confederate generations. A partial edited transcript follows:

“Henry Watkins Allen was born in the county of Prince Edward, near Farmville, State of Virginia, on the 29th day of April 1820. His father Dr. Thomas Allen, a graduate of Hampden-Sydney College, was of Scotch extraction. Dr. Allen was a medical practitioner of some distinction; a man of sterling integrity and uprightness—indomitable in the vicissitudes of fortune—but who seems to have been somewhat stern and inflexible in his family relations. The mother of H.W. Allen – Ann Watkins – was descended from a Welsh family, who doubtless transmitted with the Cymric blood, its hereditary virtues of daring, valor, constancy, and impulsive tenderness, as well as its faults of impetuosity, sudden passion and hastiness of revenge—for sometimes even imaginary insults or griefs. In the mother...only the gentlest and softest characteristics were developed....She was universally beloved.....”

“The Watkinses are related to many of the best Virginia families—the Finchards, Carringtons, Venables, etc.In 1780, Thomas Watkins [father of Henry] made an earnest appeal to the patriotism of his neighbors and youthful companions, to give him their aid in attempting to achieve the liberties of the country. By his efforts a troop of Horse was organized in Prince Edard County, and he was elected Captain of it. He offered his company of Cavalry to “Colonel Lee”, and desired to be enrolled in his “Legion”. Watkins’ troop presenting a rather plain and unattractive appearance, his application was rejected; subsequent events proved to Colonel Lee that he had acted unwisely, but when the Colonel, after the battle of Guilford, expressed a desire that the Prince Edward troop should join him, Captain Watkins indignantly refused to do it—he preferred serving under General [Nathanael] Greene....At the battle of Guilford Courthouse, March 1781, Captain Thomas Watkins was distinguished for his gallantry: in single combat he won laurels. “Colonel George Washington” wrote a letter to Captain Watkins, after the action at Guilford, in which the bravery and skill of the Prince Edward troop and their commander is highly extolled and commended. Thomas Watkins died in 1797. On his death-bed he revealed a secret, ‘that had pressed heavily on his soul, and caused him great unhappiness,’ he said, ‘from the time of its occurrence until the end of his life.’ In a personal recontre with a British Officer, at the battle of Guilford, he gave, in his impetuosity, a mortal blow, with his sword, to his gallant adversary, before he perceived that the Officer had asked for “quarter”, and was surrendering his weapon. He said he had never forgiven himself this hasty act, but had mourned it in silence.”

“Henry has attended school in Virginia, from the house of his uncle Henry Watkins – for whom he was named—and for whom all the contemporary members of the family appear to have had the deepest reverence and the highest estimation. The School he went to was a mixed neighborhood school, such as are common in the South in rural districts, ‘Where’, writes a schoolfellow of his,

'Henry was distinguished for his aptness to learn, for his high-toned honor and politeness, especially towards the little girls, whose champion he was always ready to be, as well as of the younger and weaker boys. He had always a blow prepared for any sort of an Oppressor; though he was quite obedient to rule, never was contumacious nor unforgiving'."

The family moved to Kay County, Missouri in 1833. Allen's older brother Nathaniel² reportedly served in the Texas Revolution and was killed at San Jacinto. When troubles re-erupted in 1842, Henry Allen raised a company, serving as Captain, for a period of served six months. Henry's younger brother Richard, at age 15, would later join General Sterling Price's command for the Mexican War.

Dorsey describes Allen as being imbued with "American principles—the Revolutionary pride, instilled into him at his mother's knee—the models of military skill and burning Virginian patriotism amongst his ancestors held up, as examples and stimulants, before his youthful mind--all these influences could scarcely fail to produce a proud, romantic, chivalric nature, in which we find so much to admire..."

The Louisiana Secretary of State's official biography of Allen is as follows:

Born: April 29, 1820 in Farmerville (sic), Virginia

Political Affiliation: "Know Nothing" (American) Party; later joined the Democratic Party.

Religious Affiliation: Presbyterian

Education: Marion College in Philadelphia, Missouri.

Career Prior to Term: Mississippi State Representative; Louisiana State Representative; Confederate General.

How He Became Governor: Elected on November 2, 1863 by Confederate Louisiana

Career after Term: Exiled to Mexico; edited English language newspaper.

Died: April 22, 1866 in Mexico City; body later interred on Old State Capitol grounds in Baton Rouge.

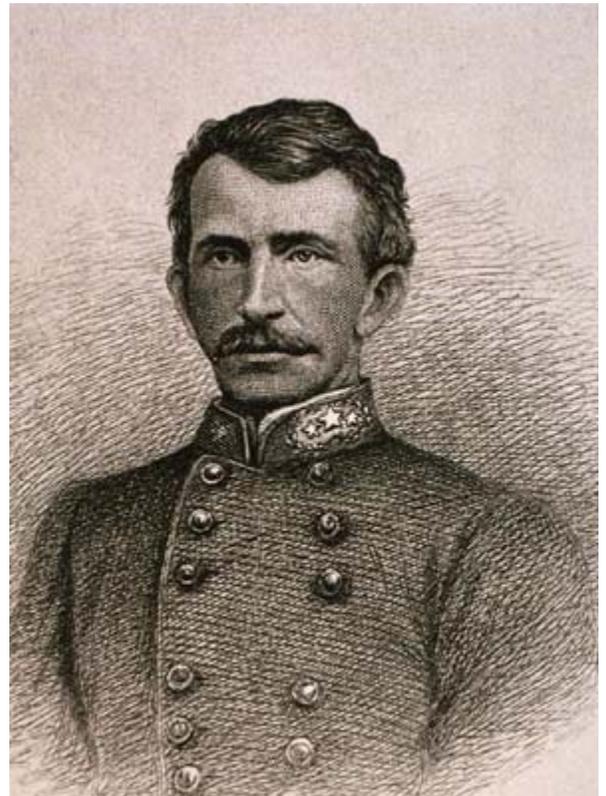
Henry Allen served Confederate Louisiana as an officer in the Battle of Shiloh and in the defense of Baton Rouge where he was wounded in both legs.

As War Governor, Allen persuaded the legislature to adopt programs which benefited a poverty-stricken populace: approving the free distribution of cotton cards and the free distribution of medicine. He established a system of unified currency and state-run stores for citizens to buy basic supplies at low cost. [Note: he also reportedly established a laboratory to produce medicines and medical facilities to distribute them.] His administration began a program of cotton collection and trading [with Mexico] that defeated the Union blockade, maintained public schools and opened two medical dispensaries in northern Louisiana.

Allen doggedly promoted military resistance, forming the 8th Louisiana Cavalry Regiment and advocating freeing and arming slaves to fight for the Confederacy. He favored continued resistance after Lee's surrender.

Allen fled to Mexico in 1865 where he began publishing an English language newspaper [the *Mexico Times*]. He died in Mexico City in 1866. Governor Allen's body now lies at rest on the grounds of the Old State Capitol.

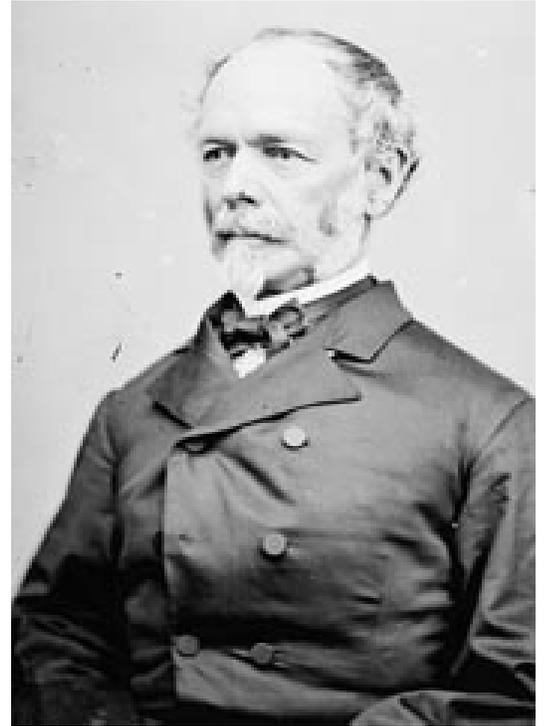
² It is inferred that Nathaniel was named for their father's Revolutionary War commander, Nathanael Greene.



Joseph E. Johnston (1807–1891)

By John L. Bell, Jr., & Brendan Wolfe³

Joseph E. Johnston was a veteran of the Mexican War (1846–1848), quartermaster general of the United States Army, a Confederate general during the American Civil War (1861–1865), a member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1879–1881), and a U.S. railroad commissioner in the first administration of U.S. president Grover Cleveland (1885–1889). The highest-ranking U.S. Army officer to resign his commission at the start of the Civil War, Johnston helped lead Confederates to victory at the First Battle of Manassas in July 1861; a month later, however, when Confederate president Jefferson Davis appointed five men to the rank of full general, he was only fourth on the list, igniting a bitter feud with the president that would last the war and even spill into his postwar memoir, *Narrative of Military Operations* (1874). Historians, meanwhile, have split on his military performance, with some dubbing him "Retreatin' Joe," citing, among others, his retreats in the face of General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula in 1862. Johnston was wounded on June 1, 1862, at the Battle of Seven Pines, and Davis turned the Army of Northern Virginia over to General Robert E. Lee, who led it for the remainder of the war. Other historians have argued that Johnston's strategy of withdrawal saved Confederates from destruction during the Atlanta Campaign (1864); nevertheless, Davis replaced him then, too.



IN CONGRESS- Congressman Joseph E. Johnston - 3rd Confessional District

Early Years

Joseph Eggleston Johnston was born on February 3, 1807, at Longwood House near Farmville, Virginia. His father, Judge Peter Johnston, was a veteran of the Revolutionary War (1775–1783) who named his son after Joseph Eggleston, his commander during the war and later a member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1798–1801). Johnston's mother, Mary Wood, was a niece of Patrick Henry.

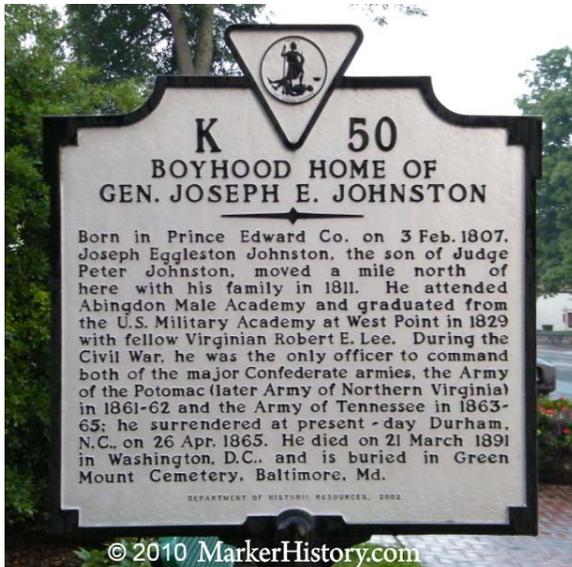


Figure 4 - 2010 Image from MarkerHistory.com

Raised in Abingdon, Johnston attended the Abingdon Academy there and then the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, from which he was graduated in 1829, finishing thirteenth out of a class of forty-six cadets. (His classmate Robert E. Lee finished second.)

Commissioned an artillery lieutenant, Johnston served in the Black Hawk War (1832) in Illinois before resigning from the army to study civil engineering. He saw combat as a civilian topographical engineer during the Second Seminole War in Florida (1835–1842), and, on July 7, 1838, rejoined the army in

³ From *Encyclopedia Virginia*: http://www.EncyclopediaVirginia.org/Johnston_Joseph_E_1807-1891

Florida as a topographical engineer, earning a brevet rank of captain. During the Mexican War he was wounded at Cerro Gordo in April 1847 and then again at Chapultepec in September 1847, and earned a brevet rank of colonel for his leadership under fire.

On July 10, 1845, Johnston married Lydia McLane in Baltimore, Maryland, after a five-year courtship. Her father, Louis McLane, was the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a former congressman, and both U.S. secretary of the treasury and state in the administration of Andrew Jackson. The couple had no children.

In the 1850s Johnston supervised topographical surveys and river improvements in the West and engaged in a long-running battle with his superiors over whether his honorary brevet rank of colonel entitled him to the actual rank of colonel. In 1855, U.S. secretary of war Jefferson Davis ruled against Johnston—the first of many disagreements between the two men—and the U.S.

Congress backed him up. But after John B. Floyd, a fellow Abingdon native and related by marriage to Johnston, became secretary of war in 1857, he reversed the decision. When Winfield Scott⁴ nominated four officers to fill the post of quartermaster general, including Lee and Albert Sidney Johnston, Floyd tapped Joseph E. Johnston, automatically making him a brigadier general. Johnston's litigiousness where rank was concerned foreshadowed a series of conflicts he would have during the Civil War with Lee and Davis. The historian Douglas Southall Freeman has called Johnston a "difficult and touchy subordinate ... though a generous and kindly superior—in sum, a military contradiction and a temperamental enigma."

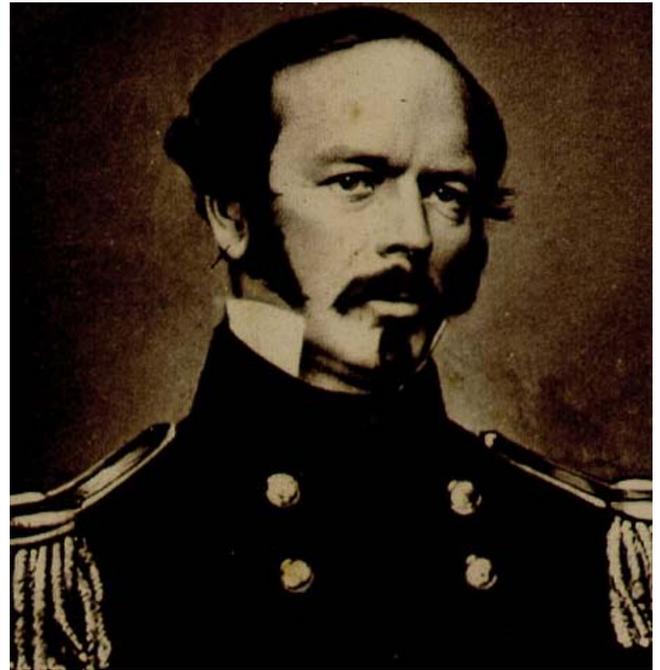


Figure 5 Johnston as a U.S. Army Officer

Manassas and the Peninsula

Virginia's secession on April 17, 1861, led Johnston to resign from the U.S. Army and accept a commission as a Confederate brigadier general in charge of the garrison at Harper's Ferry. In danger of being cut off by advancing Union troops, he soon withdrew his men to Winchester, the first of many tactical retreats that may have made sense militarily but nevertheless drew criticism. Meanwhile, he and General Pierre G.T. Beauregard, the Confederate commander at Manassas, pledged each other mutual support if attacked. When Union troops targeted Beauregard, Johnston reinforced him via the Manassas Gap Railroad and directed his troops into battle on July 21. The combined Confederate forces sent the Union army running back to Washington, D.C. The First Battle of Manassas was the first major Confederate victory of the war, and on August 31, Davis appointed Johnston and Beauregard to the rank of full general. To Johnston's chagrin, however, Samuel Cooper, Albert Sidney Johnston, and Robert E. Lee were all ranked higher on the list. The general wrote to Davis that the president had "tarnished my fair fame as a soldier and a man," a rebuke Davis (who was every bit as touchy about his prerogatives as Johnston) deemed insubordinate. The two men feuded bitterly for the rest of the war. Nevertheless, Davis charged Johnston with the defense of the Confederate capital at Richmond. But the following spring, when the Union Army of the Potomac under George B. McClellan—a close friend of Johnston—landed at Fort Monroe and advanced up the Peninsula between the York and James rivers, Johnston and Davis clashed again, this time over strategy and tactics. Johnston wanted to strip the South Atlantic states of troops to enlarge his army, but Davis found this to be politically impractical. Johnston also wanted to withdraw from the Peninsula to prevent Union gunboats from landing troops in his rear, while Davis demanded that every

⁴ A Dinwiddie County, Va native.

inch of the Peninsula be contested. When Union gunboats did, in fact, land troops in his rear, Johnston withdrew up the Peninsula rather than offer battle at Yorktown.

On May 31, 1862, he attacked Union troops that were separated from the rest of the Army of the Potomac by the rain-swollen Chickahominy River. The Battle of Seven Pines failed to annihilate the isolated Union units, and for that Johnston was largely to blame. He also was severely wounded, first by musket ball in the shoulder and then by artillery shell fragments in the chest. His wounds came just after he had gently scolded an officer for attempting to dodge the bullets: "Colonel, there is no use dodging; when you hear them they have passed." Davis, who was present at the battle, helped to attend to the wounded general. Still, while recuperating in Richmond, Johnston lived with Louis T. Wigfall of Texas, a leader of the anti-Davis faction in the Confederate Congress. The situation only deepened the president's distrust of his general.

In the Western Theater

Despite this growing estrangement, Davis appointed Johnston to the new Department of the West in November 1862. Johnston was responsible for coordinating the strategy and operations of two major armies—one commanded by Braxton Bragg, the other by John C. Pemberton—and lesser forces between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River. Johnston lacked the desire, imagination, and will to make this new command effective, however, and he did little to coordinate strategy or operations. Early in 1863, when generals in Bragg's Army of Tennessee rebelled, Davis backed Bragg but could not quiet the discontent.

In May, as Union general Ulysses S. Grant tightened his noose around the vital Mississippi River town of Vicksburg, Davis ordered Johnston to take command in Mississippi. Arriving in Jackson on May 13, Johnston was too late and lacked the forces to save Vicksburg. Union general William T. Sherman was already at Clinton, positioning his army between Johnston and Pemberton. As Sherman neared Jackson, Johnston withdrew northward. He ordered Pemberton to join him, but the general instead moved his army into Vicksburg, in obedience to previous orders from Davis. Although Johnston received reinforcements from Virginia, he was unable to break Grant's siege. Vicksburg fell on July 4, Pemberton and his army were captured, and Pemberton blamed Johnston for his humiliating surrender.

Jefferson Davis also blamed Johnston and reduced his command to Mississippi and Alabama. When Grant and Sherman moved against Georgia in September, Johnston reinforced Bragg with two of his divisions and, on September 19–20, 1863, contributed to the victory at Chickamauga. (Except for the action of Virginia-born Union general George H. Thomas⁵, the Union Army of the Cumberland might have been destroyed at Chickamauga.)

Bragg resigned after he lost the Battle of Chattanooga in November 1863, and Davis reluctantly named Johnston commander of the Army of Tennessee. Refusing to attack without reinforcements, Johnston gave Sherman the opportunity to amass superior numbers in Chattanooga and, in May 1864, commence a series of attacks against Johnston. Hoping to avoid frontal assaults, Sherman repeatedly flanked and Johnston repeatedly and skillfully withdrew, forcing costly Union attacks at Resaca, New Hope Church, and Kennesaw Mountain. His casualties mounting, Sherman resumed his dance with Johnston—flank, withdraw, flank, withdraw.

Johnston drew Sherman deeper and deeper into Georgia, hoping but failing to isolate his forces, cut his dangerously extended supply lines, and lure him into a trap. Convinced that Johnston was willing to give up Atlanta, Davis, on July 17, controversially relieved him of command in favor of John Bell Hood, an aggressive fighter who had lost use of his left arm at Gettysburg (1863) and lost his right leg at Chickamauga. "We should attack," Hood had written the president, although Robert E. Lee, from Virginia, cautioned Davis that he was "All lion, none of the fox." After the fact, Sherman gloated, writing, "This was just what we wanted." What

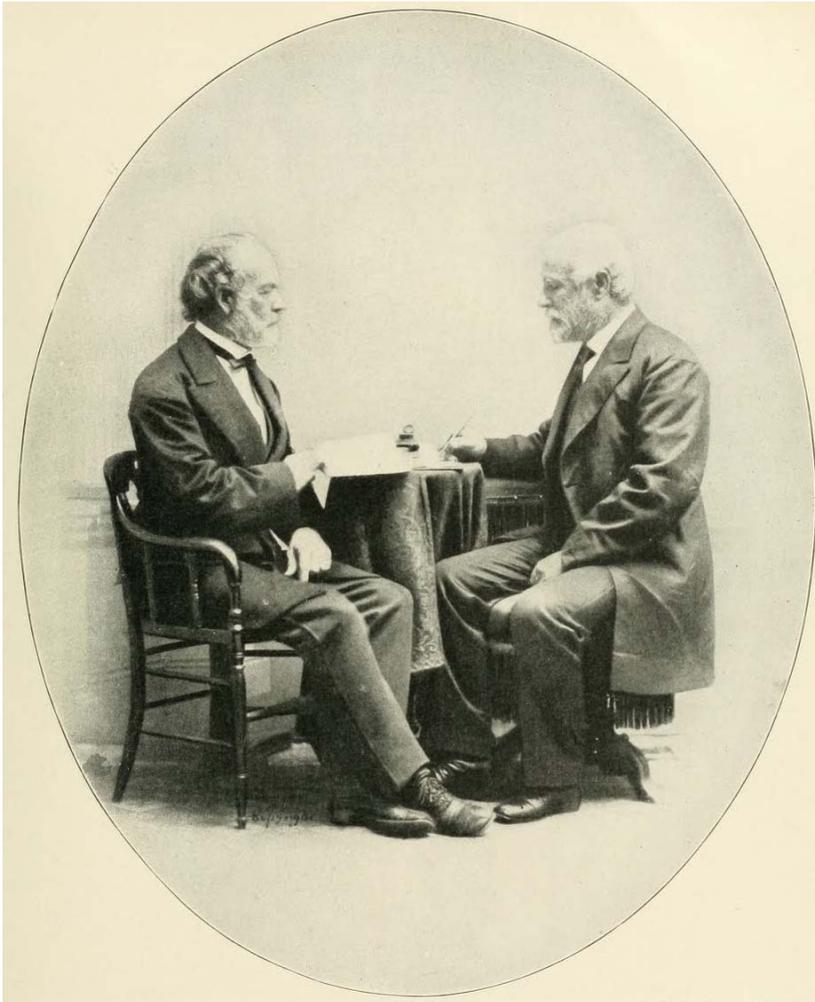
⁵ A native of Newsom's Depot, Southampton County, Virginia.

Davis didn't want—and his concerns were dominated, necessarily, by politics—was to lose Atlanta without a fight. He got the fight, with the terrible casualties to go with it, and Hood evacuated the city on September 1.

In February 1865 Davis reappointed Johnston to command the weakened Army of Tennessee in North Carolina. His objective was to delay Sherman in time to reunite with Lee, moving south from Virginia. Lee never made it, though, surrendering at Appomattox Court House on April 9 following the Appomattox Campaign. Davis thought continued fighting might be possible, but Johnston and others advised otherwise. On April 26, Johnston surrendered his army to Sherman on the same terms Grant had given Lee.

Later Years

After the war Johnston opened an insurance agency in Savannah, Georgia, relocating to Richmond in 1877. The following year he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives as a Democrat, but he disliked electioneering and served only one term. In 1885 he was appointed a U.S. railroad commissioner in the administration of U.S. president Grover Cleveland.



In the meantime, Johnston continued to nurse his grievances from the war. Against the advice of friends, he published his Narrative of Military Operations in 1874, a book that defended his own actions while finding fault, most significantly, with Jefferson Davis. Regarding Davis's 1861 appointment of Johnston as only the fourth-highest-ranking general, he wrote: "This action was altogether illegal, and contrary to all the laws enacted to regulate the rank of the class of officers concerned." And in defense of his retreats before Atlanta, Johnston wryly argued that because other generals' retreats "had not lowered the President's estimate of the military merit of those officers, I supposed that my course would not be disapproved by him." He then provocatively mentioned Robert E. Lee, who died in 1870 and by 1874 was actively being turned into a secular saint by advocates of the Lost Cause. Davis should hardly have criticized Johnston, the general protested, referring to the Overland Campaign of 1864, "especially as General Lee, by keeping on the defensive and falling back toward Grant's objective point, under circumstances like mine, was increasing his great fame." In the end, the book won Johnston little sympathy.

LAST MEETING - Johnston and Lee met one last time in 1870 in Savannah, Georgia, about six months before Lee died. This photo was taken at that time.

Johnston outlived many of his old opponents, attending the funerals of George B. McClellan and Ulysses S. Grant in 1885. He was a pallbearer at William T. Sherman's funeral in New York City in February 1891, but caught a cold standing bareheaded in the winter chill. Johnston died on March 21, 1891, and was buried next to his wife, who had died in 1887, at Green Mount Cemetery in Baltimore.

Confederate Officers Of Prince Edward County, Virginia

Provided for the historic record and educational purposes is this list of Confederate Officers from Prince Edward County, Virginia. This list was generated from the Compiled Service Records, the Virginia Military Dead Database hosted by the Library of Virginia (LVA) at (<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/vmd/>) and the list of names on the Confederate Monument at Nottoway County House. Individuals able to document lineage to the following Confederate Officers are eligible for membership in the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. The Williamson Chapter MOS&B is actively seeking photographs of these men that can be electronically scanned for permanent preservation.

Name	Rank	Regt	Co	Company Name
Amos, L.	2nd Lt	44th Va Infantry	G	Randolph Guard
Anderson, Charles D.	1st Lt	18th Va Infantry	F	Famville Guard
Atkinson, J.M.P.	Captain	20th Va Infantry	G	Hampden-Sydney Boys
Berkley, Peyton R. ⁶	1st Lt/Captain	3rd Va Cavalry	K	Prince Edward Dragoons
Blanton, Z.A.	Captain (1862)	18th Va Infantry	F	Farmville Home Guard
Booker, Richard A. ⁷	Captain	18th Va Infantry	F	Farmville Guard
Brightwell, R.S.	1st Lt	44th Va Infantry	G	Randolph Guard
Brightwell, Robert L. ⁸	2nd Lt	44th Va Infantry	G	Randolph Guard
Carr, C.L.	2nd Lt	44th Va Infantry	G	Randolph Guard
Cobb, Norvell ⁹	Captain	44th Va Infantry	G	Randolph Guard
Dickerson, Henry D.	Captain	53rd Va Infantry	C	Old Dominion Rifles
Erambert, Charles H.	2nd Lt	18th Va Infantry	F	Famville Guard
Erambert, E.J.	1st Lt			Farmville Home Guard
Fitzgerald, J.P. ¹⁰	1st Lt/Captain (62-63)	23rd Va Infantry	I	Central Guard
Gibson, T.L.	3rd Lt	44th Va Infantry	G	Randolph Guard
Guthrie, William L.	3rd Lt	23rd Va Infantry	I	Central Guard
Haskins, A.A.	Lt	3rd Va Cavalry	K	Prince Edward Dragoons
Hilliard, J.B.	3rd Lt			Farmville Home Guard
Hughes, Moses T.	Captain	23rd Va Infantry	I	Central Guard

⁶ Resigned in 1863.

⁷ Wounded in Action at 2nd Manassas; resigned and returned home to organize the 15th Regt of Reserves; guarded the High Bridge defenses.

⁸ Killed in accident when wagon was upset over a precipice.

⁹ Promoted to Major of 44th Va Infantry in May 1862.

¹⁰ Promoted to Major and Lt. Col.

Jackson, John W.	1st Lt	20th Va Infantry	G	Hampden-Sydney Boys
Knight, John H.	2nd Sgt/1st Lt/Capt (1864)	3rd Va Cavalry	K	Prince Edward Dragoons
Lee, W.T.	1st Lt	44th Va Infantry	G	Randolph Guard
Ligon, Paschal Leigh ¹¹	1st Lt	53rd Va Infantry	C	Old Dominion Rifles
McCorkle, Tazewell W.	3rd Lt	20th Va Infantry	G	Hampden-Sydney Boys
McKinney, Samuel B.	3rd Lt	18th Va Infantry	F	Famville Guard
Meredith, H.T.	Lt	3rd Va Cavalry	K	Prince Edward Dragoons
Miller, Richard	1st Lt	53rd Va Infantry	C	Old Dominion Rifles
Mottley, N.R.	2nd Lt	53rd Va Infantry	C	Old Dominion Rifles
Parrish, H.T. ¹²	2nd Lt	3rd Va Cavalry	K	Prince Edward Dragoons
Paulett, R.S.	2nd Lt			Farmville Home Guard
Phillips, Richard	3rd Lt	53rd Va Infantry	C	Old Dominion Rifles
Potts	Captain	53rd Va Infantry	C	Old Dominion Rifles
Redd, F.D.	2nd Lt	3rd Va Cavalry	K	Prince Edward Dragoons
Richardson, H.G.	Captain (third)	44th Va Infantry	G	Randolph Guard
Stokes, Richard	2nd Lt	3rd Va Cavalry	K	Prince Edward Dragoons
Temple, Robert G.	2nd Lt	20th Va Infantry	G	Hampden-Sydney Boys
Thornton, John T. ¹³	Captain	3rd Va Cavalry	K	Prince Edward Dragoons
Trueheart, William G.	3rd Lt	23rd Va Infantry	I	Central Guard
Venable, N.E.	Lt	23rd Va Infantry	I	Central Guard
Waller, E.G.	Captain	18th Va Infantry	D	Prospect Rifle Guard/Grays
Waller, W.P.	Captain (second)	44th Va Infantry	G	Randolph Guard
Walthall, Lindsey B. ¹⁴	2nd Lt	53rd Va Infantry	C	Old Dominion Rifles
Watkins, R.H. ¹⁵	Captain (1863)	3rd Va Cavalry	K	Prince Edward Dragoons
Watson, Daniel A. ¹⁶	1st Lt/Captain	53rd Va Infantry	C	Old Dominion Rifles

¹¹ Wounded in Action (in knee) at Seven Pines; POW at Gettysburg, 3 July 1863; Promoted to 1st Lt 11 April 1864; paroled at Appomattox commanding Company C.

¹² Later Colonel in 16th Va Infantry.

¹³ Later Lt Col, 3rd Va Cavalry; Killed in Action at Sharpsburg, Maryland.

¹⁴ 3rd Sergeant, promoted to 5th Sergeant; POW 3 July 63 at Gettysburg; exchanged 16 March 1864; elected 2nd Lt on 1 Nov 1864; paroled at Appomattox as 2nd Lt. and Acting Aide-de-Camp to Steuart's Brigade

¹⁵ Disabled by wounds in 1864; Letters in Library of Virginia.

¹⁶ 5th Sgt; promoted to 1st Lt on 18 May 1862; promoted to Captain 30 Sept 1862; resigned 15 Nov 1862.

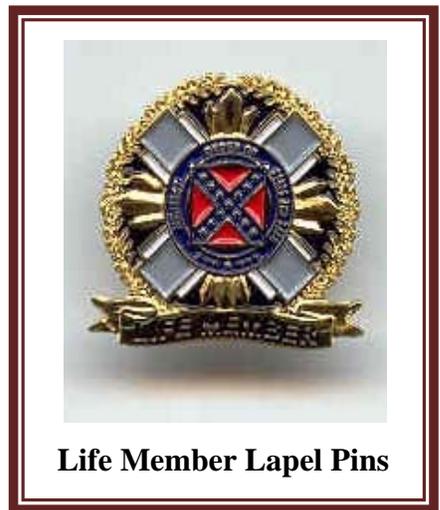
Wilkerson, W.H.	1st Lt	44th Va Infantry	G	Randolph Guard
Womack, E.	4th Lt			Farmville Home Guard
Womack, J.W.	Captain			Farmville Home Guard
Worsham, Branch	2nd Lt	23rd Va Infantry	I	Central Guard

National and State Society News

Fly the Colors and Recruit!

The National and State Society MOS&B urge all members to ‘fly the colors’ during the Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War (or War between the States). The easiest way to do this is through the purchase of an MOS&B 2012 Sesquicentennial Pin or an MOS&B member lapel pin for only \$10.

These pins will generate interest and are an automatic conversation starter on the MOS&B thereby aiding in education (as members talk about the roles, mission and functions of the organization) and in recruiting as people voice interest. Further, these pins reflect our great and noble Southern heritage and are destined to be passed down to your grandchildren.



Life Member Lapel Pins



Order you pins from the MOS&B web store.
[\(http://www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.net/store/\)](http://www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.net/store/) Your grandchildren will thank you!

The web store offers hats, polo shirts, suspenders, CDs, DVDs, books, ties, gym bags and numerous other items with the MOS&B logo. Support the cause and the organization with your purchases

Attend A Virginia Society Meeting When Traveling!

The Virginia Society MOS&B has several chapters scattered across the Commonwealth which means that, when traveling on vacation or business, you are probably near an MOS&B Chapter where you can attend a meeting, meet old friends and make new ones while learning what that chapter is doing to further the mission of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars in Virginia.

For more information, visit chapter websites on the Virginia Society website
[\(http://va_society_mosb.tripod.com/\)](http://va_society_mosb.tripod.com/) for meeting times. Schedules vary from chapter to chapter.