

cousin, **James Ewell Brown**, b. in Patrick county, Va., 6 Feb., 1833; d. in Richmond, Va., 12 May, 1864, entered the U. S. military academy after spending two years at Emory and Henry college, was graduated in 1854, joined



J. E. Stuart

the regiment of mounted riflemen that was then serving in Texas, and took a creditable part in actions with the Apache Indians. In 1855 he was transferred to the 1st U. S. cavalry with the rank of 2d lieutenant. He married Flora, a daughter of Col. Philip St. George Cooke, on 14 Nov., 1855, and on 20 Dec. was promoted 1st lieutenant. In 1856 his regiment was engaged in

quelling the Kansas disturbances, and in 1857 in Indian warfare. He was wounded in an action with the Cheyennes on Solomon's river. In 1859 he went to Washington to negotiate with the war department concerning the sale of a sabre-attachment that he had invented. Going to Harper's Ferry with Robert E. Lee as a volunteer aide, he identified John Brown. He rejoined his regiment at Fort Riley, but in March, 1861, obtained leave of absence, being resolved to direct his course by the action of his state, and sent in his resignation after Virginia seceded. It was accepted on 7 May, just after he had received notification of his promotion to a captaincy, to date from 22 April, 1861. He was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of infantry in the service of the state of Virginia, and as colonel of cavalry on 16 July. He performed important services in charge of the outposts of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. At Bull Run he contributed to the Confederate victory by efficiently guarding Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's left flank, and driving back the National attacking force. During the long cessation of operations he perfected his system of pickets, was engaged in many cavalry skirmishes, and became brigadier-general on 24 Sept., 1861. He was defeated by Gen. Edward O. C. Ord at Dranesville. When the Confederates retired from Yorktown to Richmond, his cavalry guarded their rear. In the middle of June, 1862, he conducted a daring raid in the rear of Gen. McClellan's army on the Chickahominy, in order to determine the position of the National right. He was incessantly engaged during the seven-days' fight before Richmond. On 25 July, 1862, he was commissioned as major-general of cavalry. On 22 Aug. he crossed the Rappahannock, penetrated Gen. John Pope's camp at Catlett's station, captured his official correspondence and personal effects, and made prisoners of

several officers of his staff. In the following night he made an attack on Manassas Junction, and sent into the town a brigade of infantry, which took many prisoners and carried off stores of great value. His cavalry was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, and led the advance of Stonewall Jackson's corps in the ensuing invasion of Maryland. He performed important services at Antietam, guarding with artillery an eminence on Jackson's left that was essential to the security of the Confederate position, and leading the movement that resulted in the repulse of Gen. Edwin V. Sumner's corps. A few weeks later he crossed the Potomac near Williamsport at the head of 1,800 picked troopers, gained the rear of the National army, rode as far north as Mercersburg and Chambersburg, Pa., returned on the other side of McClellan's position, and recrossed the river below Harper's Ferry. At Fredericksburg Stuart's cavalry guarded the extreme right of the Confederate line. In a raid to Dumfries he ascertained the intended movements of the National troops by means of forged telegrams that he sent to Washington. In March, 1863, he encountered the National cavalry at Kelly's Ford. At Chancellorsville the cavalry screened Stonewall Jackson's march to the right of the National army. After Gen. Jackson was mortally wounded, and Gen. Ambrose P. Hill was disabled, the command of Jackson's corps devolved temporarily on Stuart, who took command in the night of 2 May and directed its movements during the severe fighting of the following day. He led two charges in person, and carried the ridge of Hazel Grove, which was the key to the field. He was sent forward to guard the flanks of the advancing columns of Lee's army in the Gettysburg campaign, but was opposed and checked by the National cavalry at Fleetwood Hill and Stevensburg, with heavy losses on both sides. At Aldie he was successful in an encounter with the National cavalry, but at Middleburg and Upperville he was defeated. He was directed to cross the Potomac in advance of the infantry column, and take position on its right. He held the pass in the Blue Ridge for a while, and then made a raid in the rear of the National army, rejoining the main body at the close of the conflict at Gettysburg. The responsibility for this movement and its influence on the event have been the subject of much controversy. In the retreat from Gettysburg Stuart guarded the gaps in the mountains. While the Confederate army was intrenched on the northern bank of the Potomac, he engaged in indecisive conflicts with the cavalry of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick and Gen. John Buford. While the cavalry held the line of the Rappahannock, during the rest of the summer of 1863, he evaded Gen. Kilpatrick at Culpeper Court-House, retired from Gen. Buford at Jack's Shop, after a severe conflict, but forced back the National cavalry under Gen. Alfred Pleasonton at Brandy Station, and by a ruse routed the brigade of Gen. Henry E. Davies near Buckland. After Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan, Stuart led the advance of Gen. Ambrose P. Hill's corps. When Gen. Philip H. Sheridan with his cavalry moved on Richmond, Stuart, by a rapid circuitous march, interposed his cavalry, concentrating his forces at Yellow Tavern, where he was mortally wounded in the obstinate engagement that ended in the defeat of the Confederates. See "Life and Campaigns of Major-General J. E. B. Stuart," by his chief-of-staff, Maj. Henry B. McClellan (Boston, 1885).



J. E. Stuart

1643..(Born Va.).....**JAMES E. B. STUART**.....(Ap'd Va.)..13

Military History.—Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from July 1, 1850, to July 1, 1854, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. SECOND LIEUT. OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN, JULY 1, 1854.

Served: on frontier duty, en route to Texas, 1854-55,—Scouting against Mescalero Apache Indians, 1855,—and at Ft. McIntosh, Tex., 1855; in garrison at
(SECOND LIEUT., MOUNTED RIFLEMEN, OCT. 31, 1854)

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1855; on frontier duty at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1855,—as Quartermaster, 1st Cavalry, July 5, 1855, to May 31, 1857,—Sioux
(FIRST LIEUT., 1ST CAVALRY, DEC. 20, 1855)

Expedition, 1855,—Ft. Leavenworth, 1855-57, quelling Kansas Disturbances,—Cheyenne Expedition, 1857, being engaged in the Combat on Solomon's Fork, Kan., July 29, 1857, where he was severely wounded,—Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1857,—Convoying Santa Fé mail, 1857,—Ft. Riley, Kan., 1858,—Utah Expedition, 1858,—and Ft. Riley, 1858-59, quelling Kansas Disturbances; on leave of absence, 1859; as Volunteer Aide-de-Camp to Colonel R. E. Lee, on the Harper's Ferry Expedition to suppress John Brown's Raid, 1859; and on frontier duty at Ft. Riley, Kan., 1859-60,—Kiowa and Comanche Expedition, 1860, being engaged in a Skirmish near Bent's Fort, Col., July 11, 1860,—and at Ft. Wise,
(CAPTAIN, 1ST CAVALRY, APR. 22, 1861)

Col., 1860-61.

RESIGNED, MAY 14, 1861.

Joined in the Rebellion of 1861-66, against the United States, and was Mortally Wounded at the Battle of Yellow Tavern, Va.

DIED OF WOUNDS, JUNE 11, 1864, AT RICHMOND, VA.: AGED 31.
