

Laurel Hill Teacher's Guide

By Thomas D. Perry

Copyright 2005 Thomas D. Perry

**For My Father, Erie Meredith Perry,
who educated the youth of Patrick County for twenty-eight years**

Acknowledgements

Great teachers bring their subject to life. They do not hoard or guard their knowledge. They share it. Thanks to my teachers at Blue Ridge Elementary School: Inez Cooke, Peggy Marshall, Katie Hiatt, Jeanne Currier, Mattie Young, Maxine Smith, Maybelle Smith, Edward Nester, Librarian Evelyn Powell, teachers I did not have Toni Wray and Ann Radford, Principal Charles Cooke, staff including Philgene Montgomery and the late Margie Hall, who always encouraged me. Thanks to my teachers at Patrick County High School: Fern Agee, Janice Axelson, Ann Belcher, Grandy Biggs, Fred Brim, Phil Dieckhoff, Phyllis Eastridge, Laura Flippin, Marvin Foley, Conrad "Mac" George, Homer Hall, Evelyn Hazelwood, Doug Kapfer, Phyllis Kodenski, Connie Martin, Danny Martin, Glenda Martin, Nelson McConnell, Mike McHone (now at Surry Community College), Mary Lee Mitchell, Tim Parker, Judy Pollard, George Rigney, Peggy Rorrer, Brenda Scott, Paul T. Swails and Rachel Williamson under the leadership of Principal James K. Hiatt. My first college professor, the late Conrad C. Holcomb, challenged me like none had before. I enjoyed talking history with him, James Hutchens, Carlos Surratt and Marion Venable at Surry Community College. In addition, Pat Barfield, Minnie Hyler, Bill McCachren, Charles Strickland, and John Van Horn deserve mention. Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr. and Dr. Crandall Shifflett of Virginia Tech opened a young man's mind to the history of the Civil War, the South and Appalachia over twenty years ago. George G. Shackelford, a relative of Thomas Jefferson, left his mark then as William C. Davis does today. It is my hope that in the spirit of Virginia Tech's motto "Ut Prosim" states that I may serve by bringing this history to teachers and future generations of children who will keep this history alive.

Special thanks to Beverly Hancock and Dr. Stephen Whittington of Wake Forest's Museum of Anthropology for assistance with the Native-American section along with Douglas Belcher. Thanks to the friends and teachers who reviewed this material and especially Debbie Hall who proofread this material.

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
<u>Part One: Laurel Hill</u>	
Laurel Hill’s Many Histories	5
Laurel Hill Chronology	6
Native-American History at Laurel Hill	7
Geography and Laurel Hill	10
American Revolution at Laurel Hill	14
African-Americans at Laurel Hill	19
Antebellum Farm at Laurel Hill	22
Laurel Hill after the Stuarts	28
<u>Part Two: J.E.B. Stuart and the Civil War</u>	
J. E. B. Stuart Chronology	33
Regiments by State that Served Under J. E. B. Stuart	35
“The Dear Old Hills of Patrick” J. E. B. Stuart and Patrick County	37
J. E. B. Stuart and Civil War Related History:	50
Stuart in the U.S. Army	
Stuart in Kansas	
James T. W. Clements and the 6th Virginia Cavalry	
Stuart and North Carolina,	
Jonathan Hanby Carter, Surry County’s Civil War Sailor	
Patrick County’s Other Civil War Generals	
Stoneman’s Raid	
Rufus Woolwine	
Patrick County’s Black Population in the Civil War	
Internet Links	61
Civil War and J. E. B. Stuart Bibliography	63
Civil War Glossary	72
<u>Part Three: Planning a Visit to Laurel Hill</u>	
Historical Driving Tour Stuart to Laurel Hill	78
Walking Tour of Laurel Hill	81
Laurel Hill on State and Two National Trail Systems	90

Optional Tour: J. E. B. Stuart in Mount Airy and Surry County, North Carolina	92
J. E. B. Stuart Sites in Southwest Virginia	93
J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Quick Facts	94
<u>Part Four: Activities</u>	95

Introduction

This guide is available for teachers of all grades to encourage interest in the history and preservation of the Laurel Hill Farm, the site of the birthplace and boyhood home of Confederate Major General James Ewell Brown “Jeb” Stuart. Each section begins with a one page summary of the Laurel Hill history for each topic along with suggestions for further reading, Internet resources, field trips sites and activities.

After using the material in this guide the author hopes teachers will use Laurel Hill as an outdoor classroom to tell the history of the United States from prehistoric times up through today. Teachers are encouraged to bring their students to the site with or without guidance from the Birthplace or myself. Two nature trails exist down to the Ararat River and the pastures are smooth and safe to allow students to explore the property. Water, power and picnic facilities are available and the visitor’s center with restroom facilities is open by appointment for groups.

This guide will focus on the many histories of the Laurel Hill farm along with the Civil War era and General Stuart’s involvement in that important time. Any suggestions, corrections or possible additions are welcome.

Thomas D. “Tom” Perry
Ararat, Virginia, February 6, 2005

Thomas D. Perry
4443 Ararat Highway
P. O. Box 50
Ararat, Virginia 24053
276.692.5300
freestateofpatrick@yahoo.com
www.freestateofpatrick.com

J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust, Inc.
1091 Ararat Highway
P. O. Box 240
Ararat, Virginia 24053
laurelhill@jebstuart.org
276.251.1833
www.jebstuart.org

The J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace was founded in 1990 by a group of civil war buffs meeting in the local civil war roundtable in Stuart, Virginia, with the purpose of preserving part of the Stuart property as a park to use to tell the history of the property.

Part One: Laurel Hill

Laurel Hill's Many Histories

James Ewell Brown Stuart once wrote of his home in Patrick County, Virginia “Although every one deems his own home ‘A spot supremely blest, A dearer, sweeter Spot than all the rest,’ Yet experience has taught me that it is necessary to be deprived of it awhile in order to appreciate it properly. I might have rambled over the dear old hills of Patrick amid all pleasures of a mountain home for a life time...”

James Ewell Brown “Jeb” Stuart was born at Laurel Hill, but his is not the only history of significance on the property. From prehistoric discoveries to the continuing efforts of the present day by the J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace, few places have the many histories for students to discover as this special part of Patrick County. The Birthplace placed interpretive signs for all these different histories in 2002. Laurel Hill derives its name from the flowering plant “mountain laurel”

Archaeology by the College of William and Mary revealed the presence of Native Americans along the Ararat River, which flows into the Yadkin River in North Carolina, well known for its many native sites.

Descendants of Africans enslaved lived at Laurel Hill from the time of William Letcher, Stuart’s great-grandfather in the 1770s. Letcher’s Will notes nine slaves on the property. The Stuarts owned nearly thirty slaves from the mid 1820s until 1859 when Mrs. Elizabeth L. P. Stuart sold the property. The slave cemetery has a trail stop with an interpretive marker.

William Letcher moved to the land along the Ararat River in the late 1770s with his wife Elizabeth Perkins. In the spring of 1780, their only child, Bethenia blessed the family with her arrival. Later that year pro-British Tories killed William during the American Revolution. Letcher lies today in the oldest marked grave in Patrick County.

Archibald and Elizabeth Stuart moved to Laurel Hill in the mid 1820s. Mrs. Stuart inherited the property from her grandfather, William Letcher. Archibald Stuart was a prominent local politician serving as Commonwealth Attorney for several local counties, in both houses of the Virginia legislature from Patrick County and one term in the United States Congress. Mrs. Stuart was known for her love of nature, her strict discipline and religious faith.

The house described as being in a grove of oak trees and surrounded by gardens burned in the late 1847-48. The family lived in the kitchen until the property passed from the family. Trail stops denote the site of the house and the kitchen. Other trails exist from the top of Laurel Hill to and along the Ararat River with steps and bridges added for walker’s convenience.

The Virginia Landmark Register and the National Register of Historic Places placed the property on their lists due to its significance as a mid 1850s farmstead. It is unusual for a property to be on the registers without a structure.

Several local families owned and divided Laurel Hill since the Stuarts sold it. Among them the Browns and Dellenback, who sold property to the J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust in 1990 and 1995. Seventy-five of the nearly two thousand acres owned by the Stuarts is saved for future generations to learn about the many histories of this special place called Laurel Hill.

Laurel Hill Chronology

- 1726 Archibald Stuart arrives in Pennsylvania from Northern Ireland.
- 1728 William Byrd survey boundary between North Carolina and Virginia.
- 1732 Archibald Stuart's Wife (Janet Brown) and children arrive in Pennsylvania.
- 1733 Alexander Stuart born to Archibald and Janet Stuart.
- 173? Family moves to Virginia.
- 1749 Peter Jefferson and Joshua Fry survey boundary line at Laurel Hill.
- 1750 William Letcher born to Giles and Hannah Hughes Letcher.
- 1761 Archibald Stuart dies.
- 1770 Alexander Stuart (Judge) born in Augusta County, Virginia.
- 1778 William Letcher marries Elizabeth Perkins.
- 1780 William and Elizabeth Perkins Letcher live at Laurel Hill.
Bethenia Letcher born at Laurel Hill. William Letcher killed by Tories.
- 1781 Major Alexander Stuart fights at Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina.
Elizabeth Perkins Letcher marries George Hairston of Henry County, Virginia.
- 1795 Archibald Stuart (Father) born to Judge Alexander Stuart.
- 1798 Bethenia Letcher marries David Pannill.
- 1801 Elizabeth Letcher Pannill born to Bethenia and David Pannill.
- 1818 Elizabeth Perkins Letcher Hairston dies.
- 1823 Major Alexander Stuart dies.
- 1825 Archibald and Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart living at Laurel Hill
- 1832 Judge Alexander Stuart dies in Staunton, Virginia, during trip from Missouri.
- 1833 James Ewell Brown Stuart is born on February 6 at Laurel Hill
- 1845 J. E. B. Stuart goes to Wythe County to continue his education.
Bethenia Letcher Pannill dies in Pittsylvania County, Virginia.
- 1848 Main house at Laurel Hill burns.
- 1850 J. E. B. Stuart enters the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.
- 1854 Stuart graduates thirteenth in the Class of 1854 from the U.S.M.A.
- 1855 Archibald Stuart dies and is buried at Laurel Hill.
- 1859 Elizabeth L. P. Stuart sells Laurel Hill to Misters Galloway and Hollingsworth.
- 1861 War Between the States erupts with firing on Fort Sumter, South Carolina
- 1864 J. E. B. Stuart dies on May 12 after being wounded the day before at Yellow Tavern.
- 1865 Civil War ends with Confederate surrenders at Appomattox and Bennett Place.
- 1932 Virginia places historical highway marker at Laurel Hill
- 1952 Archibald Stuart's grave moved from Laurel Hill to Saltville, Virginia.
- 1990 J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust, Inc. formed to preserve the site.
- 1992 Birthplace purchases seventy acres of the Stuart property from the Brown family.
- 1993 Archaeology by the College of William and Mary discovers house and kitchen sites.
- 1995 Dellenback Family sells five acres to Birthplace including the grave of William Letcher.
- 1998 Laurel Hill placed on Virginia and National Registers of Historical Places
- 2005 15th Annual Civil War Encampment the first full weekend in October

Native-American History at Laurel Hill

TEXT FROM INTERPRETIVE SIGN: Native American Site

“The archaeological investigation of the Laurel Hill property by the College of William and Mary’s Center for Archaeological Research in 1993 revealed the presence of Native American activity on this crest during the Archaic and Woodland Periods (circa 12000 BC to 900 A.D.). This site appears from the recovered artifacts to have been occupied and reoccupied by Paleo-Indian and Archaic Native American groups exploiting the resource rich Ararat River Valley to the north. The Paleo-Indian peoples may have used the site on the high ground above a water source, the Ararat River, as a hunting campground. The Archaic peoples were hunter-gatherers and the majority of artifacts found are from this period.

Thus, this prehistoric site appears to have been the site of intermittent Native American activity spanning a period of some 13000 years ending with Woodland period ending circa 900 A.D. There was no evidence of occupation in the Late Woodland period circa 900 to 1600 A.D.

The Native American site extends approximately 300 feet north and south and approximately 60 feet east to west of this point. The site was defined by the recovery of prehistoric lithic tools and projectile points through controlled surface collection methods. Photographs of the recovered artifacts are shown.”

Native Americans at Laurel Hill

Patrick County was home to people long before Englishmen made their way from the James River and Chesapeake Bay. The archaeological investigation of the Laurel Hill property by the College of William and Mary’s Center for Archaeological Research in 1993 revealed the presence of Native American activity along the Ararat River during the Archaic and Woodland Periods (circa 8000 B.C. to 900 A.D. Interpretive sign is not correct).

An interpretive sign (text listed above) shows some of the recovered artifacts from the occupation by Paleo-Indian and Archaic Native American groups living off the resource rich river valley. The Paleo-Indian (11,000 to 8,000 B. C.) peoples may have used the site on the high ground above the water source as a hunting campground. The Archaic peoples were hunter-gatherers and the majority of artifacts found are from this period.

This prehistoric site appears to have been the site of intermittent Native American activity spanning a period of some 13000 years ending with Woodland period ending circa 900 A.D. There was no evidence of occupation in the Woodland period circa 900 to 1600 A.D. The interpretive sign at Laurel Hill denotes the Native American site. The site extends approximately 300 feet north to south and approximately 60 feet east to west from that point. Archaeology recovered prehistoric lithic tools and projectile points through controlled surface collection methods.

Inhabitants in this area from the Woodland era 900 B. C. to 1600 A. D. spoke a variation of the Siouan language. The Tutelo people lived to the north in places such as present day Salem, Virginia. The Sauras lived to the east along the Dan River. The Catawba lived to the south and the Cherokee (who spoke Iroquoian) and Shawnee (who spoke Algonquian) to the west. These were conservative family groups in which the women owned property (not land) and passed it on to their daughters (clan membership, rights and privileges and access to choice land areas). Men

married into the women's families. These peoples did not follow boundaries such as the state line near Laurel Hill, but the rivers of the region.

They survived by hunting, fishing and farming the three sisters: corn, beans and squash and lived in villages trading local soapstone for copper and pottery. Other food crops grown or gathered by these peoples included nuts such as acorns, gourds, sunflowers, persimmons, grapes, berries and "goose foot" or chenopodium, a green leafy plant called tobacco. Most of these peoples died off due to disease or left the area before anyone settled at Laurel Hill. Signs of these people are still with us such as Highway 220 between Roanoke and Greensboro was the Tutelo-Saura Path and later the Great Wagon or Carolina Road. Local tradition has it these native peoples used a trail along the river for travel and lived nearby in a village. November is the designated month to remember Native peoples and their culture.

Further Reading:

Axtell, James. *The Rise and Fall of the Powhatan Empire*.
 Billings, Warren M. *Jamestown and the Founding of the Nation*.
 Davis, Stephen. *Time Before History*.
 Egloff, Keith and Woodward, Diane. *First People: The Early Indians of Virginia*.
 Hertz, Eleanor West. *The Chickahominy Indians of Virginia: Yesterday and Today*.
 Holton, Woody. "Land Speculators Versus Indians and the Privy Council" in *Forced Founders: Indian Debtors, Slaves, & the Making of the American Revolution in Virginia*.
 Houck, Peter W. *Indian Island in Amherst County*.
 Hoxie, Frederick E. *Encyclopedia of North American Indians*.
 Hudson, Charles. *The Southeastern Indians*.
 McCary, Ben. *Indians in Seventeenth Century Virginia*.
 Nash, Gary B. "Cultures Meet on the Chesapeake" in *Red, White and Black: The Peoples of Early America*.
 Rountree, Helen C. "A Century of Culture Change," *Pocahontas's People: The Powhatan Indians of Virginia Through Four Centuries*.
 Rountree, Helen C. *The Powhatan Indians of Virginia: Their Traditional Culture*.
 Salmon, Emily J. and Campbell, Edward D. C. (ed), *The Hornbook of Virginia History*.
 Swanton, John R. *The Indians of the Southeastern United States*.
 Winkler, Wayne. *Walking Toward the Sunset: The Melungeons of Appalachia*.
 Woodward, Grace S. *The Cherokees*.

Internet Resources:

<http://falcon.jmu.edu/~ramseyil/vaindians.htm>
<http://www.saponitown.com>
<http://www.accessgenealogy.com/native/virginia/>
<http://leweb2.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/features/timeline/colonial/indians/indians.html>
<http://www.fcps.k12.va.us/LondonTowneES/Resources/NativeAmericans/NativeAmericans.htm>
<http://www.virginiaplaces.com/nativeamerican/index.html>
<http://www.runet.edu/~sbisset/natamericanswq.htm>
http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/native_americans.htm
<http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/notes/ResourcesOnNativeAmericans.pdf>
<http://www.hanksville.org/NAresources/indices/NAhistory.html>
<http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwedo/k12/vhr/indians.htm>

Field Trips:

Virginia Museum of Natural History in Martinsville
<http://www.vmnh.net/>

National Museum of the American Indian <http://www.nmai.si.edu/>

Monacan Indian Tribe <http://www.monacannation.com/>

Virginia Native American Sites <http://www.virginia.org/site/features.asp?FeatureID=188>

Wake Forest Museum of Anthropology <http://www.wfu.edu/MOA/>

Wolf Creek Indian Village <http://www.indianvillage.org/history.html>

Geography and Laurel Hill

Twenty-seven years after the founding of Jamestown by English settlers along the James River in 1607 the land that is today Patrick County was part of Charles City County. Over the next one hundred and fifty-seven years, the land that is Patrick was part of six other counties. Prince George County in 1703 was named for the husband of Queen Anne, George of Denmark. In 1728, when the land that is Patrick was part of Brunswick County, William Byrd and his surveyors came as far west as Peter's Creek. In 1746, Lunenburg County, named for the Duchy of Lunenburg in Hanover, Germany. The Hanoverian Kings of Great Britain among them George I, II and III, the latter lost the English colonies to George Washington and the American Patriots, came from the Electorate of Hanover in present day Germany.

People often refer to Patrick County as the "Free State of Patrick." I believe the term "Free State" has two different meanings with relation to the Civil War. The residents of Lunenburg County, Virginia, refer to it as "The Old Free State." Lunenburg, representing the pro-Confederate viewpoint, threatened to secede from the "Old Dominion" if Virginia did not secede from the United States. Jones County, Mississippi, represented the pro-Union viewpoint during the war calling itself the "Free State of Jones" and acting as an independent country within the home state of the President of the Confederate States of America Jefferson Davis.

In 1752, Halifax County contained the Patrick lands of today. Pittsylvania County came in 1767 named for William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham and then in 1776 Henry County came into being. In 1791, Virginia formed Patrick County to go along with Henry to honor the founding father Patrick Henry.

County Formation

1634: Charles City County, Virginia formed. Original shire.

1702: Legislative enactment of Prince George County, Virginia formed from Charles City County. Organized in 1703.

1720: Legislative enactment of Brunswick County, Virginia formed from Prince George.

1746: Lunenburg County, Virginia formed from Brunswick County.

1752: Halifax County, Virginia formed from Lunenburg County.

1766: Legislative enactment of Pittsylvania County, Virginia formed from Halifax County. Organized in 1767.

1776: Legislative enactment of Henry County, Virginia formed from Pittsylvania. Organized in 1777.

1790: Legislative enactment of Patrick County, Virginia formed from Henry County. Organized in 1791.

William Byrd's Dividing Line

Traveling from Stuart to Ararat, drivers admire the view of the mountains on the new section of Highway 103 as it drops down towards Peter's Creek. The first person to appreciate the vista of the Blue Ridge in writing occurred in October 1728, when William Byrd II wrote *The History of the Dividing Line Betwixt Virginia and North Carolina* "In the afternoon we walk't up a high hill north of our camp from whence we discovered an amphitheatre of mountains."

In August 1971, the historical societies of Patrick and Stokes counties came together to commemorate the end of the survey led by William Byrd II of Westover in 1728 along Peter's

Creek. On the Five Forks Road are the Virginia State Historical Marker and the stone marker placed by the county historical societies.

William Byrd II was born March 28, 1674, in Virginia. His father was the first Byrd in America planted tobacco and traded with the mother country, where his father was a London goldsmith. The future surveyor went back to England in 1681 for his education. Fifteen years elapsed before he returned to Virginia after a business apprenticeship in the Netherlands, becoming a lawyer and a member of the Royal Society. After staying only one year, Byrd returned to England until 1704 when on the death of his father he returned to take control of his lands in Virginia and married Lucy Parke. Over the next twenty years he became involved with politics, feuding with Governor Spotswood, traveled back and forth to England, lost his first wife and married Maria Taylor.

In 1728, the Governor appointed Byrd commissioner to settle the boundary dispute between North Carolina and Virginia that went back to the Carolina Charter of 1663. There were seven commissioners, four surveyors, forty laborers and one chaplain. The party set out from Currituck Inlet on the Atlantic coast on March 5, 1728. In six weeks, they traveled seventy-three miles when they suspended the expedition until fall due to the enormous number of snakes.

The survey resumed on September 20, 1728, but on October 5 the commissioners from North Carolina announced they would not continue because they felt the survey had gone farther than people would ever live. Byrd's party continued on seventy-five miles for a total of two hundred and forty-one miles. Upon arriving on a stream, we know as Peter's Creek Byrd wrote, "prudence got the better of curiosity" and with the approach of winter the party decided to return home with their job complete.

William Byrd II kept a diary most of his life and experts consider his writings classics of the colonial period. They are blunt and honest about his daily life. He had two diaries about his work on the dividing line. In one diary known as the "Secret Diary," he does not use the real names of the participants and he makes fun of those with him and the local people along the boundary of the two colonies. Among those with Byrd was William Mayo for whom the local river is named.

Byrd returned to the area in 1733, which he wrote about in his "Journey to Eden." For his services on the survey, Byrd received two hundred pounds and twenty thousand acres. In 1743, he would add six thousand more acres. He died on August 26, 1744. William Byrd II's home Westover still stands south of Richmond along the north bank of the James River, but only the grounds are open to the public.

Jefferson and Fry

In the summer of 1749, William Charton and Daniel Weldon of North Carolina met Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson of Virginia on the banks of Peter's Creek in Patrick County. Their mission was to extend the boundary line between the two colonies from the spot William Byrd II stopped in 1728.

Joshua Fry, born in England in 1700 and educated at Oxford, taught math at the College of William and Mary. He served in many capacities such as magistrate, County Lieutenant of militia and Surveyor living in Albemarle County.

Peter Jefferson, described as a strong and quiet man, married into the Randolph family. He named his home, Shadwell, in Albemarle County after the parish where his wife, Jane, was christened. He learned surveying from William Mayo, who accompanied Byrd on the survey twenty years earlier.

The party crossed the western section of today's Patrick County and extended the boundary line 90 miles west to Steep Rock Creek in present day Washington County. Unlike Byrd's survey, no diaries or journals of the trip survive, but the "hardships" endured became something of legend in the Jefferson family. They crossed the Dan River near present day Claudville and the Ararat River on land that would a century later belong to Archibald Stuart. The Blue Ridge Mountains and the New River awaited the party. On December 13, 1749, they reported to the Council of Colonial Virginia with maps and expense reports. Virginia rewarded the two men with 300 pounds sterling for their "extraordinary trouble."

In 1750, Acting Governor Burwell commissioned the two "to draw a map of the inhabited part of Virginia," which was completed in 1751. The map shows landmarks those living in Patrick County today would recognize such as the Irwin now Smith River, Wart Mountain in Virginia and Mount Ararat, now Pilot Mountain in North Carolina.

Three years later, Virginia appointed Fry Commander-in-Chief of Virginia forces in the French and Indian War with Lieutenant Colonel George Washington as second in command. Fry died on May 31, 1754 after being thrown from a horse leaving the future father of our country in command.

Peter Jefferson became the County Surveyor and Lieutenant in Albemarle and a member of the House of Burgess. Sadly, he died on August 17, 1757 leaving a wife and children among them a fourteen-year-old son, who said "his father's mind was naturally strong, but that his education had been neglected." Peter Jefferson made sure his oldest son was well educated by local teachers and at William and Mary. The son inherited 7500 acres near Shadwell that included a place he called the "Little Mountain" or Monticello. Thomas Jefferson wrote one book in his life called *Notes on the State of Virginia* with a map based on the one his father had surveyed while traveling through Patrick County.

Further Reading:

Ausband, Stephen C. *Byrd's Line: A Natural History*.

Byrd William. *The Histories of the Dividing Line betwixt Virginia and North Carolina*.

Malone, Dumas. *Jefferson the Virginian (Jefferson and His Time, Vol 1)*.

Wright, Louis B. and Tinling, Marion, eds. *The Secret Diary of William Byrd of Westover, 1709-1712*.

Wright, Louis B. *The Prose Works of William Byrd*.

Internet Resources:

William Byrd

<http://www.victorianvilla.com/sims-mitchell/local/byrd/we2/index.htm>

http://www.surveyhistory.org/va_&_nc_bounary_line.htm

Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/jefferson/images/vc1.jpg>

<http://wolves.dsc.k12.ar.us/cyberace/sbgone/gen/fam1/fry/joshuabio.htm>

<http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/lewisandclark/students/projects/adventurers/frybio.html>
<http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/lewisandclark/students/projects/adventurers/ncvaborder.html>
http://www.surveyhistory.org/peter_jefferson1.htm
<http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/lewisandclark/students/projects/adventurers/jeffersonbio.html>
<http://www.sparknotes.com/biography/jefferson/section1.html>

Colonial Virginia

<http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwedo/k12/vhr/colonial.htm>

Place Names

<http://www.virginiaplaces.org/vacount/index.html>

Rivers (Ararat, Dan, New and Smith Rivers)

<http://www.dgif.state.va.us/education/watersheds.html>

<http://www.virginiaplaces.org/watersheds/index.html>

Patrick County

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/51/51141.html>

Virginia Geography

<http://geography.about.com/library/maps/blusva.htm>

<http://www.virginiaplaces.org/>

http://www.netstate.com/states/geography/va_geography.htm

<http://www.netstate.com/states/geography/pgs/piedmont.html>

<http://www.scott.k12.va.us/martha2/Virginia's%20Geography.htm>

<http://members.cox.net/geoclassroom/vageosolresources.htm>

American Revolution at Laurel Hill

Two of J. E. B. Stuart's great-grandfathers fought in the American Revolution. William Letcher on Stuart's maternal side died at Laurel Hill. Alexander Stuart fought for the Virginia Militia at Guilford Courthouse.

William Letcher

In the summer of 2000, Mel Gibson entertained movie and history buffs fighting his way through the War for American Independence in "The Patriot." The British Army under Lord Cornwallis made its way from Charleston in early 1780 with battles across South Carolina ending at Guilford Court House, North Carolina in March 1781. Nathaniel Greene commanding the Americans crossed the Dan River into Virginia. Cornwallis marched to Wilmington and later marched to surrender at Yorktown, Virginia in October.

There is a local connection to this fight for independence in Patrick County, Virginia on the property owned by the J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust, Inc. Across the Ararat River from the site of Stuart's birthplace stands a lone grave. The marker states "In memory of William Letcher who was assassinated in his own house in the bosom of his family by a Tory of the Revolution, on the 2 day of August, 1780, age about 30 years. May the tear of sympathy fall upon the couch of the brave."

William Letcher was the great-grandfather of "Jeb" Stuart. Little information has passed down to us about him other than he died around the age of thirty just like his famous Civil War great-grandson. We do know that he was in the local militia and oral tradition state he was fervent in his love of the patriot cause. Family tradition promoted him each time the story was told until William Letcher reached the rank of Colonel. Papers in Henry County listed him on the militia roles as corporal.

William Letcher died, as the British troops depicted in "The Patriot" were moving through the Carolinas for their appointed destiny with George Washington and his French allies at Yorktown in 1781. The presence of a British Army made the locals with sympathy for George III more embolden. The records of the Moravians nearby in North Carolina show much activity relating to the Tories. Tories were people whose allegiance was pro-British and Patriots were in favor of independence from Great Britain.

Letcher was living along the banks of the Ararat with his wife of two years and new baby daughter, Bethenia, in Patrick County but Henry County then. The Tories partly due to this isolation targeted him. They mortally wounded Letcher at his home in the presence of his wife and child. Various oral and written stories abound about how Letcher met his fate from very formal demands for his surrender to being shot from adjacent ridges on the property by an unknown assailant. Elizabeth Perkins Letcher, his wife, would marry George Hairston of Beaver Creek Plantation in Henry County and the daughter of William Letcher would one day have her own daughter Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart, the mother of the Civil War General.

The Laurel Hill property passed down through the family to Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart and her husband Archibald. The Stuarts lived on the land from the mid 1820s until 1859 when Mrs. Stuart sold it. James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart was born at Laurel Hill on February 6, 1833, the eighth of eleven children and the youngest son to survive. An overlook was recently

built near the Stuart house site so that visitors can see down into the bottom to the grave or you can drive to the grave by taking Letcher Lane off the Ararat Highway.

Whether or not “Jeb” Stuart identified with his great-grandfather while fighting for Southern Independence is unknown, but the only item remaining from the time of Stuart at Laurel Hill is the lone grave across the river recently enhanced by the Sons of the American Revolution with an appropriate marker that states simply William Letcher, Patriot.

TEXT FROM INTERPRETIVE SIGN: Letcher Overlook

“Looking through the trees, across the Ararat River, you will see a large white frame structure known as the Mitchell House that was built in 1905 by John Mitchell. Beside this house is the grave of William Letcher (1750-80). He was the maternal great-grandfather of J. E. B. Stuart. This grave is the oldest marked grave in Patrick County, Virginia. Tories killed Letcher during the American Revolution. Letcher had married Elizabeth Perkins and moved here in 1778. Near the house is a discontinuous hedge of boxwoods growing around the house, which local tradition states were planted by Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart, the mother of J. E. B. Stuart. It may be observed that the breaks in the hedge are not oriented with the doorways of the current building suggesting that the boxwoods may have been planted around an earlier structure on the site. Perhaps this was the Letcher house, which may have been occupied by the Stuart family prior to the construction of what became Stuart’s birthplace and after the fire that destroyed it.

You may visit the Letcher grave by returning to the Ararat Highway, turn left and proceed until you cross Clark’s Creek. Turn left on Letcher Lane and proceed to the end of the state maintained road and turn left and park adjacent to the gravesite.”

TEXT FROM INTERPRETIVE SIGN: Letcher Grave

“Enclosed by this fence is the grave of William Letcher, a patriot of the American Revolution 1776-81. This is the oldest marked grave in Patrick County, Virginia. Letcher was born about 1750. He married Elizabeth Perkins in 1778 and settled here on the banks of the Ararat River.

Lord Cornwallis was making his way through the Carolinas in 1780 on the road to disaster at Yorktown in 1781. He would fight at Guilford Courthouse in March 1781. The presence of the British army encouraged the Tories and Letcher was an easy target isolated on the frontier as he was.

The inscription on his grave reads as follows: "In Memory of William Letcher who was assassinated in his own house in the bosom of his family by a Tory of the Revolution, on the 2 day of August, 1780, age about 30 years. May the tear of sympathy fall upon the couch of the brave.”

Bethenia Letcher was born March 21, 1780 and the only child of William and Elizabeth Letcher would marry David Pannill. They would produce two children: William Letcher Pannill and Elizabeth Letcher Pannill, the mother of J. E. B. Stuart.

John Mitchell built the white frame house near the grave in 1905. Near the house is a discontinuous hedge of boxwoods growing around the house, which local tradition states were planted by Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart, the mother of J. E. B. Stuart. It may be observed that the breaks in the hedge are not oriented with the doorways of the current building suggesting that the boxwoods may have been planted around an earlier structure on the site. Perhaps this was

the Letcher house, which may have been occupied by the Stuart family prior to the construction of what became Stuart's birthplace and after the fire that destroyed it."

Alexander Stuart

The smoke of the battle enveloped the landscape near Guilford Court House on March 15, 1781. A son watched his father and wounded horse fall to the ground pinning the rider underneath. Before he could assist his father, the green-coated cavalymen of the man who claimed to have "killed more men and ravished more women than any man in America" during the American Revolution, Colonel Banister Tarleton, captured him. Nearby a soldier, Sam Houston, comforted the son young Archibald Stuart. Family tradition holds that Major Alexander Stuart of the Virginia Militia so impressed his British captors with his courage during the battle and carriage afterwards that they released him and returned his sword with their compliments.

Born circa 1733 in Pennsylvania to Archibald and Janet Brown Stuart, Alexander Stuart came of age in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in the years preceding the American Revolution. He married Robert and Ann Patterson's daughter, Mary, and produced seven children. The oldest son, Archibald, lived a prominent life in the Commonwealth. He studied law under Thomas Jefferson and accompanied his father to Guilford Court House. Archibald Stuart's son Alexander H. H. Stuart carried on the family's prominence in Virginia politics.

Alexander Stuart married for the second time in 1766 to Mary Moore Paxton, widow of Samuel Paxton. This marriage produced four children: Alexander (Grandfather of J. E. B. Stuart), James, Priscilla and Benjamin. They lived in Rockbridge County, Virginia, near Brownsburg.

During the American Revolution, Alexander Stuart served in Samuel McDowell's Regiment of Virginia Militia rising to the rank of Major. Records list Stuart in the militia as early as 1776 and he continued his service into 1783. One of the militia, Samuel Houston, a student at Liberty Hall Academy, friend of Major Stuart's son, Archibald, and relative of the famous Texan of the same name left a memoir of his experiences. On February 26, 1781, McDowell's regiment left from Steele's Tavern after hearing a sermon from the Revered James Waddell. Along the way to join Nathaniel Greene's army, McDowell flogged two men with ten lashes of the whip for drinking, stealing and disobeying an order. On March 8, Houston reports, "Some of the boys set the woods on fire, which the Major put out."

On March 10, the Virginians reached the army of Major General Nathaniel Greene's on the Dan River along the border between Virginia and North Carolina. On March 15, 1781, Greene had 4,400 men among them 1,762 troops from the Continental Army, 1,000 North Carolina militia and 1,200 men from Virginia. Greene's battle plan was similar to Daniel Morgan's victorious plan used against Tarleton at Cowpens, South Carolina, two months earlier on January 17. The first line to contact the British made up of North Carolina militia was to fire twice and withdraw through the second line of battle luring the British in and hoping to wear them down before contact with the Continental soldiers in the third line.

The British force of 1,950 men under Lord Charles, Second Earl of Cornwallis advanced about 12:30. The first line to face them were the North Carolina militia, who fired twice as ordered and fell back. The Tarheels received criticism after the battle. Greene wrote, "a considerable part left the ground without firing at all" and he told North Carolina's Governor, "We ought to have had victory and had your militia stood by their officers it was certain."

On the day of battle, Greene placed 600 men in the brigade of Brigadier General Edward Stevens on the left of Greene's second battle line with men from Augusta, Berkeley, Botetourt, Campbell, Fincastle, Pittsylvania, Rockbridge and Washington counties aligned side by side. Brigadier General Robert Lawson commanded another 600 men on the right of the second line including men from Henry and Halifax counties. The cavalry of William Washington, a kinsman of George, and Henry "Light horse Harry" Lee, the father of future Confederate General Robert E. Lee, commanded cavalry on the flanks of the second line of Virginians. An ill Colonel Samuel McDowell passed command of his men to Major Alexander Stuart on the end of Steven's left line.

Steven's concern over his own militia over the performance of such troops at the Battle of Camden the previous August led him to place men behind his lines with orders to shoot any cowards. After the battle he wrote of his men's performance, "The Brigade behaved with the greatest bravery, and stood till I ordered their retreat." Greene wrote to Governor Thomas Jefferson of Virginia of the Virginia Militia after the battle asking for more, "My greatest dependence is on Virginia for support, and without her exertions I cannot keep the field." Lord Cornwallis stated after the battle, "I never saw such fighting... The Americans fought like demons."

The redcoats regrouped and advanced on the second line about three fourths of a mile behind the first line of Tarheels around 1:30. Ironically, the Scots-Irish men of the Shenandoah Valley fought to the sounds of drums and bagpipes of Scottish highlanders as Alexander Leslie led the 71st Regiment of Foot, Frasier's Highlanders. The battle continued back and forth with the Hessians, German mercenaries hired by the British, and Tarleton's Cavalry joining in the attack against the Virginians. During the attack by Tarleton, Houston wrote, "Major Stuart was wounded in this attack, taken prisoner. His son saw him fall, but could not help." Another author summed up the engagement this way.

"Major Alexander Stuart... was mounted on a beautiful mare. A shot was fatal to her, on the hasty retreat. As she fell, the Major was seized, and surrendered. His captors plundered him, and left him standing in his cocked-hat, shirt, and shoes. He was unwounded. Cornwallis took him and other prisoners with him in his retreat to Wilmington... Mr. Stuart said, the prisoners suffered severely, particularly from thirst. So great was the haste of flight, and the unkindness of the guard, that the prisoners were not suffered to attempted to drink were warned by the bayonet point to go on. He dipped water with his cocked-hat; and others with their shoes."

The British reached the third line of soldiers from the Continental Army near 2:15. Fighting continued until around 3:30. Greene lost 79 men killed, 184 wounded and 1,046 missing (885 militia). Cornwallis won a strategic battle over Greene, but his losses were nearly thirty percent. The road to Yorktown and surrender to combined forces of France and America was a mere seven months away.

Alexander Stuart was one of 140 missing from Steven's Brigade. Family tradition holds that Major Stuart had two horses shot from under him during the battle with the latter pinning him to the ground resulting in capture and that Lord Cornwallis, commander of the British army returned his sword and released him due to his bravery in battle. There is no doubt of Stuart's courage, but this story sounds apocryphal through the prism of the exploits of his famous great-grandson Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart. This author believes the site of Stuart's capture to

be in Greensboro Country Park near Forest Lawn Cemetery adjacent to Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.

After the battle, the British took many of the prisoners to the nearby Quaker settlement of New Garden, where the British left those too grievously wounded to move on March 18. The British marched the remainder of the captured Patriots to Wilmington and placed them on prison ships until exchanged. Known lists of prisoners from Guilford Court House do not list Alexander Stuart. The British may have left Stuart with the Friends and he returned to Virginia. His service gained him land grants in Monroe, Giles, Mercer and Tazewell counties of Virginia.

Major Alexander Stuart married for a third time to Ann Miller Reid in 1796. He lived until October 13, 1823. He worked with the Mount Pleasant Academy, which became Liberty Hall, the predecessor to Washington and Lee University. It is appropriate that a school associated with Robert E. Lee in the town dominated by the spirit of Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson had an ancestor of J. E. B. Stuart at its beginning.

Further Reading:

Babits, Lawrence E. *A Devil of a Whipping: The Battle of Cowpens.*

Buchanan, John. *The Road to Guilford Courthouse: The American Revolution in the Carolinas.*

Harr, John. *Guilford Courthouse: North Carolina.*

Books by Burke Davis:

The Cowpens-Guilford Courthouse Campaign

Black Heroes of the American Revolution (Odyssey Book)

Campaign That Won America: The Story of Yorktown

Site Visits:

<http://www.nps.gov/guco/> Guilford Courthouse

<http://www.nps.gov/kimo/> King’s Mountain

<http://www.nps.gov/cowp/> Cowpens

<http://www.nps.gov/colo/Yorktown/ythome.htm> Yorktown

Internet Resources:

Southern Campaign of 1780-81 (Camden to Yorktown)

<http://www.patriotresource.com/history/south/overview.html>

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/socamp.htm>

<http://www.jrshelby.com/kimocowp/cp.htm>

<http://home.golden.net/~marg/bansite/campaigns/campaigns.html>

<http://www.schistory.org/displays/RevWar/archives-online/indexbytopic2.html>

<http://www.americanrevolution.com/GreenesSoCamp.htm>

<http://www.ls.net/~newriver/va/yorktwn1.htm>

<http://franklaughter.web.aplus.net/bin/histprof/misc/revolution7.html>

<http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwedo/k12/vhr/revolution.htm>

African-Americans at Laurel Hill

TEXT FROM INTERPRETIVE SIGN: Slave Cemetery (Shown above)

“This graveyard marks the final resting place of many of the African-American slaves who toiled at Laurel Hill during its existence as a working farm. Although, slaves were present as early as 1780, the first official indication of their presence occurs in the Patrick County Personal Property Book when Archibald Stuart paid taxes on three tithable slaves over the age of twelve years in 1824. Between 1825 and 1826, the number of tithable slaves on the Stuart property increased to nine. This increase most likely indicates the arrival of slaves employed in domestic and agricultural work. During the next twenty years, the number of slaves at Laurel Hill rose steadily, reaching a high of sixteen slaves over the age of sixteen years by 1846. In 1847, the number had decreased to nine and in 1848 the year of the destruction of the house by fire it fell to six. The 1850 slave census had nearly thirty slaves, but most of these were children. In 1852, taxes were paid on five slaves over the age of sixteen and two between the ages of twelve and sixteen. By 1856, the year after the death of Archibald Stuart, Elizabeth Stuart paid taxes on eleven slaves over the age of twenty years. With the sale of Laurel Hill in 1859 slavery and the Stuarts ended at Laurel Hill.

Sadly, little is known of the personal lives of the slaves who were an integral part of the history of Laurel Hill. Recently their names were found recorded on a document in the Patrick County Court House. From the Stuart time their names were: Peter, Jack, Charles, Bob, Moses, Jefferson, Suckey, Catharine, Lucy, John, Caroline, Winney, Amy, Lavina, Walter, Celia, Henry, Sucky, David, Luther, Louisa, John, Charles, Scott, Jackson, Seth, Nancy, Margaret Jefferson, Martha Jane, Alice, Sally, Gustavis, Samuel, Betty, Sampson, and Archibald

From Letcher Time at Laurel Hill 1781: David, Ben, Randolph, Craft, Nann, Look, Abraham, Will and Dick. This cemetery is respectfully dedicated to their memory.”

Their names were Peter, Jack, Charles, Bob, Moses, Jefferson, Suckey, Catharine, Lucy, John, Caroline, Winney, Amy, Lavina, Walter, Celia, Henry, David, Luther, Louisa, John, Charles, Scott, Jackson, Seth, Nancy, Margaret Jefferson, Martha Jane, Alice, Sally, Gustavis, Samuel, Betty, Sampson, and Archibald. They were the largest group of people living at the home of Archibald and Elizabeth Stuart. Other than their names, we know little about them. They were the slaves of Laurel Hill.

Captured by white slave traders or sold to the slave traders by other blacks who had defeated them in battle, their ancestors came from the west coast of Africa. William Letcher's will mentions nine slaves living at Laurel Hill in 1780. Their names were David, Ben, Randolph, Craft, Nann, Look, Abraham, Will and Dick. These people probably returned with Letcher's widow Elizabeth and lived at Beaver Creek Plantation in Henry County, the home of Mrs. Letcher's second husband, George Hairston.

The personal property records record slaves above the age of sixteen for tax purposes. The number of taxable slaves ranges from three in 1824, sixteen in 1846 to eleven in 1856 after Archibald Stuart's death the preceding year. The 1850 slave schedule of the United States Census shows nearly thirty slaves mostly women and children.

What was life like for the slaves at Laurel Hill? Where did they come from? Where did they go? Was Archibald Stuart good to them? Was there an evil overseer at Laurel Hill? The answer to all these questions is we do not know. The information we have is from several sources: the slave schedules of the 1840 and 1850 Census, the personal property records, and

indentures in the deed books in the Patrick County court house. Indentures were agreements between Archibald Stuart and others for money and land with the slaves used as collateral

We do know of relationships between the blacks from these sources. In 1839, we know that Charles age 40 and Suckey age 43 had an infant child named Nancy and other children Margaret age 19, Jefferson age 19, Catharine age 17, Lucy age 15, John age 13, Louisa age 11, Charles Henry age 5, and Martha Jane age 3. The majority of the slaves were women and their children: Suckey her children: Catharine, Lucy, John, Charles and Caroline, Winney and her children: Amy, Lavina, and Walter, Celia and her children: Henry, Sucky, David, Samuel, and Luther, Catharine and her children: Alice, Sally and Gustavis.

J. E. B. Stuart owned two slaves while serving with the First United States Cavalry in Kansas. Mistreatment of one of the Stuart children caused the woman's sale. The most famous of the Laurel Hill slaves was Bob or "Mulatto" Bob. He served General Stuart during the Civil War. At one point during the Chambersburg raid in October, 1862, Bob got lost with several of Stuart's horses, but eventually returned to headquarters. His fate is unknown.

Little is known about the fate of the slaves of Laurel Hill. There is no black Stuart living in Patrick County assuming that the former slaves took the name of their former master. The J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace recently cleaned the traditional gravesite of the slaves and marked it with granite stone similar to the one denoting the state and national register of historic places. It reads simply "Dedicated To The Memory Of The Servants Who Lie Here," but for us all theirs is a lost history.

Further Reading:

- Blassingame, John W. *The Slave Community*.
 Bogger, Tommy L. *Free Blacks in Norfolk, Virginia, 1790-1860: The Darker Side of Freedom*.
 Breen T. H. and Innes, Stephen. "Myne Owne Ground": *Race and Freedom on Virginia's...*
 Brooks, Charlotte, Walter and Joseph. *A Brooks Chronicle*.
 Dew, Charles B. *Bond of Iron: Master and Slave at Buffalo Ridge*.
 Duke, Maurice. *Don't Carry Me Back: Narratives by Former Virginia Slaves*.
 Egerton, Douglas R. *Gabriel's Rebellion: The Virginia Slave Conspiracies of 1800 and 1802*.
 Fox-Genovese, Elizabeth. *Within the Plantation Household: Black and White Women of the Old South*.
 Goggin, Jacqueline. *Carter G. Woodson: A Life in Black History*.
 Guild, June Purcell. *Black Laws of Virginia*.
 Gutman, Herbert G. *The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom*.
 Hadden, Sally E. *Slave Patrols: Law and Violence in Virginia and the Carolinas*.
 Horst, Samuel L. *The Fire of Liberty in Their Hearts: The Diary of Jacob E. Yoder...*
 Jackson, Luther P. *Free Negro Labor and Property Holding in Virginia*.
 Jackson, Luther P. *Virginia Negro Soldiers and Seaman in the American Revolution*.
 Jacobs, Harriett A. *Life of a Slave Girl*.
 Jordan, Ervin L. *Black Confederates and Afro-Yankees in Civil War Virginia*.
 Kulikoff, Alan. *Tobacco and Slaves: The Development of Southern Cultures in the Chesapeake 1680-1800*.
 Madden, T. O. *We Were Always Free: The Maddens of Culpeper County, Virginia*.
 Minchinton, Walter... *Virginia Slave Trade Statistics 1698-1775*.
 Morgan, Edmund. *American Slavery, American Freedom: The Ordeal of Colonial Virginia*.
 Perdue, Charles L... *Weevils in the Wheat: Interviews with Ex-Slaves*.
 Plunkett, Michael. *Afro-American Sources in Virginia: A Guide to Manuscripts*.
 Rachleff, Peter J. *Black Labor in the South: Richmond Virginia 1865-1890*.

Rusell, John H. *The Free Negro in Virginia 1619-1865*.
 Scarborough, William K. *Masters of the Big House*.
 Schwarz, Philip J. *Slave Laws in Virginia*.
 Sutton, Karen E. *The Nickens Family, Non-Slave African American Patriots*.
 Tadman, Michael. *Speculators and Slaves: Masters, Traders, and Slaves in the Old South*.
 Walsh, Lorena S. *From Calabar to Carter's Grove: The History of a Virginia Slave Community*.
 White, Charles W. *The Hidden and the Forgotten: Contributions of Buckingham County Blacks*.
 Wiley, Bell Irvin. *Southern Negroes 1861-1865*.
 Works Projects Administration. *The Negro in Virginia*.

Writings of John Hope Franklin

<http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/franklin/cv.html#BIB>

Writings of Ira Berlin

http://www.mith2.umd.edu/mcpshistory/berlin_bibliography.html

Library of Congress

<http://www.teachersfirst.com/getsource.cfm?id=2588>

Site Visits:

<http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwedo/k12/vhr/afam.htm>

<http://www.virginia.org/site/features.asp?FeatureID=26>

<http://www.nps.gov/bowa/>

<http://www.virginia.org/site/features.asp?FeatureID=196>

<http://www.usnationalslaverymuseum.org/home.asp>

Internet Resources on Slavery in Virginia

<http://www.nps.gov/bowa/rangers.html>

<http://www.virtualjamestown.org/pralink.html>

<http://www.liu.edu/cwis/cwp/library/aaslavry.htm>

<http://www.monticello.org/library/links/slavery.html>

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/>

<http://docsouth.unc.edu/result.phtml?lcs=Slavery%20--%20Virginia>

<http://people.uvawise.edu/runaways/>

<http://hitchcock.itc.virginia.edu/Slavery/>

<http://www.vedh.virginia.edu/gos/>

<http://www.history.org/history/teaching/slavelaw.cfm>

<http://www.virginiaplaces.org/population/slaveorigin.html>

http://www.africanaonline.com/slavery_timeline.htm

<http://www.louswebsite.com/new19.html>

<http://www.virginia.org/site/features.asp?FeatureID=83>

[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/uncall:@FILREQ(@field(SUBJ+@band(Slave+insurrections--Virginia+))+@FIELD(COLLID+csbc)))

[bin/query/r?ammem/uncall:@FILREQ\(@field\(SUBJ+@band\(Slave+insurrections--Virginia+\)\)+@FIELD\(COLLID+csbc\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/uncall:@FILREQ(@field(SUBJ+@band(Slave+insurrections--Virginia+))+@FIELD(COLLID+csbc)))

African-American Experience

http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/notes/AA_Genealogical_Research.pdf

http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/bio/African_AmericanChurches.htm

http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/news/AA_newspaper_holdings.pdf

<http://www.nps.gov/rap/exhibit/mana/text/rhouse01.htm>

Antebellum Farm at Laurel Hill

TEXT FROM INTERPRETIVE SIGN: Stuart House Site

“The Stuart’s arrived here at Laurel Hill in the mid-1820s after living in Campbell County, Virginia and Missouri. The home was built on this site about 1830. The property came from the Letcher and Hairston family connections on Mrs. Stuart’s side of the family.

Laurel Hill was a farm of fifteen hundred acres that extended from the old roadbed to the state boundary, west to Wolf Creek and across to the confluence of Clark’s Creek and the Ararat River. The 1850 agricultural census shows that grains and livestock were grown and that tobacco was not the prominent crop grown. Tragically, the Stuart home was consumed by fire during the winter of 1847-48 and no contemporary descriptions of the house have survived.

James Ewell Brown Stuart was born February 6, 1833 at 11 AM, the eighth of eleven children and the last surviving son. He moved to Wytheville around 1845 to attend school and work for his brother William Alexander Stuart. In 1848, he attended Emory and Henry College for two years and then to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He served in the United States Army from 1854 until 1861 when he resigned to join the forces of the Confederate States of America, where he would rise to the rank of Major General serving as Robert E. Lee’s cavalry chief.

In December 1863 Major General James Ewell Brown Stuart wrote to his brother William Alexander Stuart ‘If I should survive this war I desire to settle down on a farm if I can get one to suit me and devote my after life to agricultural pursuits; Flora now seems as anxious for this as myself. I am very partial to the old homestead at Patrick. I wonder if it could be bought?’”

TEXT FROM INTERPRETIVE SIGN: Stuart Kitchen Site

“On this site, stood the outbuilding that served as the kitchen for the Stuart family. As was the custom in that time kitchens were housed in buildings separate from the main dwelling for protection against a destructive fire that might erupt as a result of cooking. Ironically, the fire that destroyed the Stuart home at Laurel Hill was not the result of a kitchen fire.

After the fire in winter of 1847-48, members of the Stuart household were forced to seek accommodations elsewhere. In a letter dated March 25, 1848 from Wytheville, Virginia J. E. B. Stuart wrote his cousin Alexander Stuart Brown that ‘I went to Patrick County and stayed there until the sad disaster of having our house burnt, which I expect you have heard of, happened.’ In that same letter he writes that his mother and his youngest sister Victoria have gone to Floyd County to spend the summer, and another sister, Columbia, has gone to Pittsylvania County. Further, he writes, ‘John Stuart (his older brother) stayed with Dr. Headen studying medicine until our house was burnt and then came home and he and Pa are now keeping house in the kitchen.’

It is unclear how long John and Archibald Stuart used this kitchen as their domicile, but the Stuarts remained at Laurel Hill until 1859.”

TEXT FROM INTERPRETIVE SIGN: Stuart Cemetery

“This small graveyard has presented a historical mystery. In 1855, Archibald Stuart, the father of General Stuart, passed away and was buried in the graveyard before you. In July 1859, General Stuart’s mother, Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart sold the property and in doing so, she reserved two small graveyards from the sale. The text of the deed reads; “one in which Wm. Letcher and others are buried, another where A. Stuart is buried.”

In 1952 Archibald Stuart’s remains were exhumed and reentered next to the grave of his wife in Saltville, Virginia. According to oral tradition there is evidence that three of the Stuart children, David (1823-1845), Virginia (1835-1842) and an unnamed infant son were buried here. However, based solely on the text of the 1859 deed it is possible that the deceased Stuart children are the “others” to whom Elizabeth Stuart referred when describing the Letcher graveyard.

While it may be reasoned that Elizabeth Stuart would have interred her husband alongside his children, it must be remembered that none of William Letcher’s descendants appear to have lived on the property after his death in 1780 until the arrival of the Stuarts in the 1820s. This would seem to limit the possibilities of who might be buried in the “other” graves at the Letcher site. Thus, until further conclusive evidence is made available to solve this mystery, this cemetery is respectfully dedicated to the memory of the Stuart family.”

TEXT FROM INTERPRETIVE SIGN: Old Road Bed

“The old roadbed formed the eastern boundary of the Stuart property known as Laurel Hill. The dividing line between North Carolina and Virginia formed the southern boundary and a small stream known as Wolf Creek was the western boundary.

Mount Airy, North Carolina, five miles to the south was the center of urban life for the Stuart family. Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart attended Episcopal services there. The family including J. E. B. Stuart received mail there and legend has it that he danced at the old Blue Ridge Hotel.

Stuart, Virginia, twenty-five miles to the east, was named for J. E. B. Stuart in 1885. Archibald Stuart attended court there, and was Commonwealth Attorney for Patrick County for many years along with serving in both houses of the Virginia Legislatures and two constitutional conventions and one term from 1837 to 1839 in the United States House of Representatives.

The granite columns to your left mark the right of way retained by the Stuart family for the cemetery at the top of the hill.”

Archibald Stuart

George Washington was President of the United States when Archibald Stuart was born December 2, 1795 in Lynchburg, Virginia. As the son of Judge Alexander Stuart, it was natural that Archibald would take up law as a vocation and with that politics came naturally.

Archibald Stuart came from a proud and distinguished ancestry. The first Archibald Stuart left Londonderry, Ireland, in 1726. His second son, Major Alexander Stuart, fought in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. Judge Alexander Stuart, the youngest son of Major Stuart, lived in Cumberland and Augusta counties in Virginia serving as a member of the Executive Council of

State. Judge Stuart served as a United States Judge in Illinois and a circuit court judge and Speaker of the House in Missouri legislature.

After joining the legal bar in Campbell County and serving in an artillery unit during the War of 1812, Archibald Stuart married Elizabeth Letcher Pannill in 1817. After a short sojourn living in Missouri near his father, young Stuart returned to the Old Dominion by 1823 and was appointed delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829-30. At this convention, he would know James Madison, James Monroe and John Marshall. By this time, Arch Stuart was living in Patrick County representing it in the Virginia House of Delegates starting in 1830 for two years. Stuart served as Commonwealth Attorney in Patrick and Floyd counties over the years and was on the committee to establish a courthouse in Carroll County. Stuart was a member of the twenty-fifth Congress of the United States from March 4, 1837 until March 3, 1839, representing the Whig Party. Another Virginia Constitutional Convention would come in 1850-1851.

The fire that destroyed Laurel Hill in the late 1840s consumed most of the papers of Archibald Stuart. There are clues about the man with recent additions to the collection of the Virginia Historic Society in Richmond such as a letter from Archibald Stuart trying to be appointed to the Board of Visitors at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York in 1854 so he could observe the final examinations of his son, James, who graduated that year and a photograph of him representing Patrick County in the Virginia Senate from 1852 to 1854

Archibald Stuart is described as vibrant fellow, full of life and enjoying a good time. He died on September 20, 1855 at Laurel Hill during the administration of the fourteenth President of the United States, Franklin Pierce. Stuart was buried at his Patrick County home until 1952 when his remains were moved to Saltville to be buried beside his wife Elizabeth. In December 1864, during a raid on Saltville a family tradition states that when a Union soldier was told that the portrait hanging in the home of William Alexander Stuart was the father of General J. E. B. Stuart, the Yankee slashed through it. The portrait still survives, a little nicked, as does the history of the man painted in it.

Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart

In 1778, William Letcher married Elizabeth Perkins of Pittsylvania County and moved to present day Patrick County. A stranger came to the Letcher home in August 1780, identified himself as a local Tory leader and demanded Letcher's surrender as an enemy of the crown. A struggle occurred resulting in the mortal wounding of Letcher. The Tory fled and the Patriot died in the arms of his wife without speaking leaving a baby daughter Bethenia.

George Hairston, leader of the Henry County Militia, returned Elizabeth and Bethenia to their paternal home in Pittsylvania County. Hairston married the Widow Letcher and raised their numerous children along with his beloved stepdaughter. Hairston paid taxes on the bottomlands along the Ararat River where William Letcher rests in the oldest marked grave in Patrick County. The Hairstons rest today in the cemetery at Beaver Creek in Henry County.

Bethenia Letcher inherited the Patrick County land of her father and married David Pannill, lived at Chalk Level in Pittsylvania County and produced two children, William Letcher and Elizabeth Letcher Pannill. The Chatham Cemetery holds the remains of David and Bethenia Pannill with a marker noting they were General Stuart's grandparents.

Elizabeth Letcher Pannill married Archibald Stuart in 1817. A strict religious woman with "no special patience for nonsense," tradition states that she had a good head for business ran the family farm. She and her brother divided the family estate, with Elizabeth and Archibald receiving the land in Patrick County called Laurel Hill.

Eleven children would be born to the union: Ann in 1818, Bethenia in 1819, Mary in 1821, David in 1823, William in 1826, John in 1828, Columbia in 1830, an unnamed son that died in 1834, Virginia in 1836 and Victoria in 1838.

On Wednesday, February 6, 1833, Elizabeth gave birth at 11:00 a.m. to James Ewell Brown Stuart, the eighth of her eleven children who was the youngest of five sons to survive. Here on the family's fifteen hundred acre farm adjoining the North Carolina-Virginia boundary line, he spent the first twelve years of his life. Educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, "Jeb" Stuart served seven years in the cavalry of the U. S. before joining the Confederacy. He rose in rank and fame to Major General under Robert E. Lee in the Army of Northern Virginia.

Other Stuart Children

Sometimes we tend to forget that Archibald and Elizabeth Stuart had ten other children beside their most famous son James. I thought that it would be of interest to our readers to learn something about these "other" Stuart children. It is true that we know more about the lives of some of the children while very little is known about a few of them.

The first child of Archibald and Elizabeth Stuart was a daughter named Anne Dabney Stuart, but often referred to as Nancy. She was born on March 24, 1818 at Chalk Level in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, the home of her maternal grandmother Bethenia. Anne married Mr. James Pierce of Wythe County, and they had three children Mary Belle, Elizabeth Pannill and David Stuart Pierce. Nancy Anne Dabney Stuart Pierce died in 1845 at Pulaski, Virginia, where she lies today beside her brother, David.

The second child, Bethenia Frances Stuart, was born September 10, 1819, at Seneca Hill, Campbell County, Virginia. She married the Reverend Nicholas Chevalier, who was originally from Connecticut. They would have four children, Archibald, Bertha, Lilly and William. Bethenia lived until 1910.

In 1821, Archibald Stuart moved his family to St. Louis, Missouri, where his father served as a United States Judge in Illinois and Missouri. It was here that their third child Mary Tucker Stuart was born on July 20, 1821, at the home of her paternal grandfather. Mary married Dr. Tazewell Headen of Floyd, Virginia. Dr. Headen represented Floyd County in the Virginia Legislature and died during the Civil War. Mary died on May 21, 1888 and lies today in Saltville.

Within two years, the Stuarts had returned to Virginia. On September 10, 1823, at one o'clock in the morning their first son, David Pannill, was born at Chalk Level. David became an attorney and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1844 that elected James K. Polk. David died in 1845 of typhoid fever at the age of 23. In 1846, Patrick County Court remembered David with a special order. He lies today beside his oldest sister in Oakdale Cemetery in Pulaski.

The fifth child, William Alexander, the first child to be born at Laurel Hill appeared at 11 o'clock on the morning of May 2, 1826. William first married Mary Taylor Carter, by whom he

had three children, Henry Carter, Dale C. and John James. After the death of his first wife in 1862, he married Ellen Spiller Brown the widow of his cousin Alexander Stuart Brown. William and Ellen would have five children Susan, Alexander, William, Archibald and James Ewell Brown. William was a highly successful businessman operating a dry goods business in Wytheville. He built a home in Wytheville, which he called Oak Level, which still is in existence named Loretto. William was a Deputy Clerk of Court in Giles and Wythe counties, as well as the Clerk of Court in Wythe and the Cashier of the Bank of Southwestern, Virginia. He operated the salt works in Saltville during and after the Civil War as President of Stuart, Buchanan and Company. William Alexander Stuart became the largest landowner in southwestern Virginia. He eventually settled in Russell County and founded the Stuart Land and Cattle Company. His son, Henry Carter served as Governor of Virginia from 1914 until 1918. William died in Philadelphia on February 6, 1892.

The next child, a son named John Dabney Stuart, was born November 15, 1828, at Laurel Hill. John went to Wythe to school and then to Emory and Henry College. He studied medicine under his brother-in-law Dr. Headen of Floyd receiving his medical degree in 1851. He practiced medicine in Floyd and Wythe counties and served in the Civil War as a surgeon operating in hospitals in Staunton, Charlottesville and Warrenton. John married Anne Elizabeth Kent of Wythe County and together they had five children, John, Alexander, Elizabeth, Ellen and Flora. He eventually returned to farming and spent his remaining days in Wythe County. He died in 1877 and lies today in Wytheville, Virginia.

The seventh child born was Columbia Lafayette Stuart at Laurel Hill on May 28, 1830. She married Peter W. Hairston on November 8, 1849. They made their home at Coolee in Davie County, North Carolina. She bore several children, who did not survive to adulthood. Columbia, the favorite sister of J. E. B. Stuart, died in 1857 and lies today at Berry Hill in Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

James Ewell Brown Stuart was born at Laurel Hill on February 6, 1833. An unnamed son was born at Laurel Hill on April 21, 1834, and died July 17, 1834.

Virginia Josephine Stuart was born at Laurel Hill on April 21, 1834, and died at home on May 6, 1842. Victoria Augusta Stuart, born at Laurel Hill on July 19, 1838, married Nathaniel A. Boydton of North Carolina. They had one daughter, Columbia Stuart Boydton. Victoria attended Salem College in Salem, North Carolina, from January 1852 until June 1853 with her cousin Bettie Hairston to whom J. E. B. Stuart wrote often.

TEXT FROM Proposed INTERPRETIVE SIGN: JEB Stuart and Laurel Hill

“James Ewell Brown Stuart spent the first twelve years of his life at Laurel Hill before going off to school in Wythe and Pulaski counties, Emory and Henry College and the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

William Alexander told the most famous story of Laurel Hill when he and his brother, young James, discovered a nest of hornets and instead of running the future soldier knocked the nest to the ground amidst a swarm of angry bees.

There were eleven Stuart children born to Archibald and Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart.

Nancy Anne Dabney Stuart (1818-1846), born at Chalk Level in Pittsylvania County, VA

Bethenia Pannill Stuart (1819-1910), born at Seneca Hill in Campbell County, VA
Mary Tucker Stuart (1821-1888), born in Saint Louis, MO
David Pannill Stuart (1823-1845), born at Chalk Level in Pittsylvania County, VA
William Alexander Stuart (1826-1892), born at Laurel Hill
John Dabney Stuart (1828-1877), born in at Laurel Hill
Columbia Lafayette Stuart (1830-1857), born in at Laurel Hill
James Ewell Brown Stuart (1833-1864), born at Laurel Hill
Unnamed son (1834), born at Laurel Hill
Virginia Josephine Stuart (1836-1842), born at Laurel Hill
Victoria Augusta Stuart (1838-?) born at Laurel Hill”

Laurel Hill After the Stuarts

TEXT FOR PROPOSED INTERPRETIVE SIGN on the Dinky Railroad and White Sulphur Springs

In the early twentieth century a narrow gauge railroad known as the “Dinky” ran from Mount Airy, North Carolina to Kibler Valley and the Dan River in Patrick County by Laurel Hill. This railroad carried lumber out of the Dan River valley of Virginia to the furniture factories in North Carolina. The railroad reached Mount Airy in 1888 with a spur built three years later to what is today is the world’s largest open face granite quarry. The Dinky was a spur from this line.

Jeb Stuart’s mother, Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart, noted during her time at Laurel Hill that people were coming to “take the waters.” The Dinky railroad came by the White Sulphur Springs Hotel along the Ararat River downstream from Laurel Hill carrying picnickers, Sunday school groups, and courting couples sitting in chairs on flatcars.

Neither, the hotel or the railroad exists today. The roadbed for the railroad is across the Ararat Highway from Laurel Hill.

TEXT FOR PROPOSED INTERPRETIVE SIGN on Preservation

“Thomas D. Perry proposed the idea to preserve Laurel Hill at a meeting of the local Civil War Round Table in 1990, which resulted in the formation of the J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust, Inc. The organization obtained an option from the family of George Elbert “Shug” and Icy Bowman Brown through their niece and nephew Joe Bill and Edith M. Brown. “Shug” and Icy Brown had longed worked to preserve the property to honor. The organization acquired the five-acre site including the William Letcher grave from Leonard George and Frances Dellenback.

Two Mount Airy men, Robert Galloway and the family physician Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth, purchased Laurel Hill in 1859. After the Stuarts, many local families owned parts of the original 1500 acres including the Taylor, Mitchell, and Hill families.

The College of William and Mary pinpointed the house site with archaeology in 1994. The site was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1998.”

After the Stuarts left Laurel Hill in 1859 until the turn of the century, many people came to live and die at Laurel Hill. All of them took pride in the history of their property and many worked to preserve it.

One person to live at Laurel Hill who was not successful was Henry Tuggle. O. E. Pilson recounts that Tuggle, “sold his dwelling and farm to Colonel Abram Staples and moved to the Stuart farm, the birthplace of J. E. B. Stuart on the Ararat River. He later sold this and moved to Martinsville.”

A young lady born in Holland, Johanna Margaretha van de Hoeven, came to the “The Hollow” in 1960 to teach school. She fell in love, attended First Presbyterian Church and sadly died on August 8, 1962, at age twenty-seven after falling at a Girl Scout Camp in Roaring Gap, North Carolina. She lies today in the Pedigo Cemetery beside the Laurel Hill property preserved today.

Another young man born nearby was Robert Childress, who later became a preacher and built the famous rock churches along the Blue Ridge Parkway. The book *The Man Who Moved A Mountain* recounted his life.

Albert Harvey Jarrell (1835-1923), was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, and enlisted in Company A, 2nd North Carolina State Troops in Wake County on September 5, 1862. After being captured on May 3, 1863, he was exchanged ten days later only to be captured again on November 7, 1863, near Kelly's Ford, Virginia. He spent several months in prison at Point Lookout, Maryland, before being exchanged in February 1865. He married Jane Tickle and lived along the Ararat River on land previously owned by Archibald Stuart.

His neighbor, William Mitchell (1838-1915), hailed from Mississippi, lost two fingers in the war, but found himself in Company A, 2nd North Carolina State Troops at Appomattox in April 1865 when Robert E. Lee surrendered to U.S. Grant. His copy of Lee's General Order #9 is still a treasured possession of his grandson, William, passed down through his father John Mitchell.

These are just some of the many people who lived along the waters of a river named Ararat but this is the story of the land preserved today as Laurel Hill. From 1859 until 1879 the Hollingsworth and Galloway families owned the Stuart land. Virtually no improvements to land occurred.

Samuel H. Taylor purchased seven hundred acres of the "Stuart Place" for \$4,000 in 1879. Taylor served as Clerk of Superior Court for eight years and Sheriff of Surry County, North Carolina, from 1874 until 1881. Many believe he is the basis for the character Andy Taylor on the television show, which Mount Airy native Andy Griffith portrayed. Taylor died in 1893 and after several years of litigation, his heirs sold 277 acres to the Galloway family.

William Mitchell married Lucy C. Taylor (1848-1933), the daughter of Samuel Taylor. By 1899, the couple possessed 168 acres along the Ararat River. Between 1900 and 1902, they built a home valued at \$200. Tradition states that their son, John, who married Lilly Smith, tore down buildings adjacent to the structure, which may have dated back to the Stuart time at Laurel Hill, and used them in the construction of the large white frame house known today as the Dellenback-Mitchell House as part of the preservation of Laurel Hill.

In 1905, the Galloway family sold these 277 acres for \$2,000 to J. O. Hatcher, who raised horses on the land of the famous cavalryman. The following year Thomas Brown purchased the same property for \$2,085 adjacent to the lands of the Mitchell, Jarrell, Pedigo and Galloway families. Seventy acres of this tract is preserved today.

Over the years, Thomas Hubbard Brown (1881-1966) enhanced his land with buildings in 1910 and ten years later. He sold land in 1913 and purchased more in 1918. Virginia named Highway 58 the J. E. B. Stuart Highway in 1925. In 1932, the Commonwealth of Virginia placed an historical marker, possibly written by Douglas Southall Freeman, at the farm. For sixty years, it was all that noted the significance of the property.

George Elbert Brown "Shug" (June 16, 1908 to February 13, 1991) married Icy Bowman Brown (November 2, 1907 to July 9, 1990). In 1957, George Elbert Brown administered his father's estate due to Thomas Brown's age and disability. Four years later George acquired his mother, Lillia Sparger Brown's land just as the Centennial of the Civil War. As part of Patrick County's celebration of the Civil War Centennial led nationally by James I. Robertson, Jr. of Virginia Tech on May 10, 1964, "Shug" Brown gave tours of Laurel Hill. A visitor to the Brown home that asked about J. E. B. Stuart in those years would get national park indoctrination. First, an introduction by viewing scrapbooks collected by Mrs. Brown about the history of Laurel Hill.

The visitor would proceed to a walking tour given by Mr. Brown. Finally, before you left a souvenir. Mr. Brown would walk to a closet and hand you a brick free of charge with the explanation that they believed it came from the house Stuart was born. Icy served on the Board of Directors of the United Fund, Patrick County Bicentennial Commission, R. J. Reynolds Hospital Auxiliary and the Patrick County Historical Society. She was a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Virginia Historical Society.

One hundred years after Archibald Stuart left Northern Ireland for America another immigrant made his way to the shores of North America. Five year old Christian Delenbach had left Le Havre, France, arriving on December 8, 1826, in New York. He eventually moved to Baltimore. He came to North Carolina and married Ceaselia G. Mason. Four children came before Christian's death tradition says in a box factory in Baltimore among them John Edward Dellenback (May 1, 1871-October 16, 1838).

John came to Patrick County in the late 1800s. He worked at Pedigo's Mill on Clark's Creek and the Mount Airy and Eastern Railroad "The Dinky." He married Serelda Mary Wilson (July 1, 1879-May 8, 1951) on October 25, 1898. The marriage produced six children, among them Charlie Milton Dellenback born on October 15, 1908.

Charlie married Thelma Roseleaf Dennis on October 4, 1943. This happy union began at a church social in Albemarle County, North Carolina. Charlie served as a cook in the U. S. Army during World War II in the Philippines. Thelma gave birth to nine children in thirteen years. Charlie Milton Dellenback, Jr. (1944-1974) who served two tours of duty in Vietnam. Walter Lee born in 1945 also served in Vietnam and married Virginia Surratt. Leonard George born on George Washington's birthday (February 22) in 1947 married Frances Macmillan. Mary Martha born in 1948 married Gerry Lee. She served in the Marine Corps during Vietnam, the Army Reserves and in the Army during the Persian Gulf War.

On March 14, 1949, Charlie and Thelma purchased one hundred and sixty-nine acres from William Mitchell. The Dellenback family farmed the bottomlands along the Ararat River growing corn, oats, a vegetable garden, livestock and the main cash crop tobacco. The later children included Ruby Kay Dellenback, who was born in 1950 and married Earl Stevens. Dennis Jacob born in 1951 and married Paula Francis. Thelma Jean born in 1953 and married Roger L. Hill. Elmer Dean Dellenback born on April 4 1955, but sadly died within ten months. Edward Banks born in 1957 and married Wanda Sue Payne.

The Dellenback family realized the historic value of their property. The family protected the boxwoods present today on the Ararat River side of the Dellenback-Mitchell house from those who wished to dig them up and move to other locations. Specifically, the Dellenbacks refused to allow William Letcher's grave removed from the place he lost his life during the American Revolution. Five acres of the Dellenback land is preserved today.

Thelma Dellenback passed on January 12, 2001 and Charlie Milton Dellenback, "the finest man we ever knew will live forever in our hearts" his daughter wrote, passed on September 12, 1998. They rest today in the cemetery of the family's church, Hunter's Chapel.

Hunter's Chapel Church, founded in 1887, is about one mile north of Laurel Hill. The cemetery at Hunter's Chapel contains the mortal remains of James T. W. Clement, Company E, Sixth Virginia Cavalry. Serving in the Pittsylvania Dragoons, Clement enlisted in April 1862. He witnessed many memorable events during the Civil War. He like many of the members of Company E was at two sad places for the Confederate cavalry during the war. On June 6, 1862,

Company E stationed on the Port Republic Road witnessed the death of the Virginia cavalryman Turner Ashby. In fact, members of the company carried the fallen “Knight of the Valley” off the battlefield that day. Union forces captured Clement that summer and exchanged him in December 1862. His record reports him absent wounded in December 1863.

The battle of Yellow Tavern on May 11, 1864, called “the darkest day I have seen” by one member of the Sixth Virginia resulted in the capture of thirty men from the regiment about the time Colonel Henry Pate lost his life just after shaking hands with his commanding officer, “Jeb” Stuart. The two men had been at odds and reconciled just before both suffered mortal wounds. The former antagonist met Pate eight years earlier when he rescued Pate from the clutches of anti-slavery fanatic John Brown in Kansas. Clement fell into Union hands when captured at Yellow Tavern. Clement was among sixty men who made a last stand during the battle so the Southern forces could flee the field and was later exchanged near the end of October 1864. Major General James Ewell Brown Stuart of Patrick County suffered a mortal wound moments after shaking Pate’s hand and giving Company E of the 6th Virginia Cavalry and James Clement the dubious distinction of being present when Stuart and Ashby both met their ends.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel

Jeb Stuart’s mother, Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart, noted in the 1850s during her time at Laurel Hill that people were coming to “take the waters.” Originally known as “Gunpowder Springs” the White Sulphur Springs Hotel would become a major resort stop for people traveling the roads to Mount Airy, North Carolina.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the Mount Airy and Eastern Railroad “the Dinky” came by the White Sulphur Springs Hotel along the Ararat River downstream from Laurel Hill carrying picnickers, Sunday school groups, and courting couples sitting in chairs on flatcars.

The hotel had a dance pavilion, horse racing, tennis, and croquet. It was thought that taking the waters would cure kidney and bladder ailments by drinking the water with the “smell of rotten eggs.” The 165-room hotel closed in the 1930s due to the depression and the building would come a chicken coup and burned in 1955 killing over 28,000 animals. The rock supports for the hotel’s columns are still present along with access to the Sulphur smelling water.

The J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace has preserved part of the old roadbed between Laurel Hill south to Mount Airy and northeast to Stuart, Virginia. Traveling down the “Old Springs Road” to Mount Airy would give the rider an intersection with the Willis Gap road across the Ararat River from the hotel. Today the roadbed is much the same as it was in the time of Jeb Stuart much to the chagrin of those of us in Ararat who drive to Mount Airy. Traveling closer to Mount Airy today the old roadbed would turn and go by WPAQ.

Traveling up or north and east to Stuart today follows an off shoot of the main road until you reach the present community of Ararat where the old main road turns left and travels due west to Carroll County. The road to Stuart would continue along towards Claudville crossing the Dan River near the site of Carter’s Mill.

Studying old maps for this part of Virginia is difficult as few exist, but there is an 1821 map of Patrick in the Library of Virginia, which is reproduced in the Patrick County Historical Museum. This map along with United States Geological Survey maps from the early 1900s, make you appreciate how much our roads have improved, but something seems lost as well especially

for those who still are nostalgic for dancing with their sweetheart at the White Sulphur Springs Hotel.

Dinky Railroad

In the early twentieth century a narrow gauge railroad known as the Mount Airy and Eastern Rail Road commonly known as the “Dinky” ran from Mount Airy, North Carolina to Kibler Valley beside the Dan River in Patrick County. The gauge or width of the railroad was 36 inches and standard gauge is 4 feet 8 inches.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad connected Mount Airy to Wilmington, North Carolina. The railroad reached Mount Airy in 1888 with a spur being built three years later to what is today is the world’s largest open face granite quarry. Railroad service spurred a boom time for the “granite city” with the granite, furniture and tobacco industries. The large amount of Victorian architecture still in Mount Airy speaks to this time of growth. The Dinky, a spur from this line, was chartered in 1899 and ran until 1918. This rail service ran for 19.25 miles with only five of that being in North Carolina.

The first 15.75 miles were opened in early 1900 and extended to Kibler Valley nearly three years later. The route followed the Ararat River by the White Sulphur Springs Hotel, over to Carter’s Mill on the Dan River and then into Kibler Valley. The train brought the mail picking up and depositing packages along the tracks while carrying people to the hotel and lumber from Virginia back to the furniture factories in Mount Airy.

In 1907, ninety-three percent of the freight was lumber and thus a millpond for the logs along with a freight shop and station were built at the end of the line near the granite quarry. Seven years later there were two locomotives, one combination car and sixteen flat cars. 15,887 miles were traveled carrying 4,730 passengers and 8,712 tons of freight, but operated on a deficit of \$227 in 1914.

Stories of the train stopping so passengers could pick blackberries abound. The late historian from Mount Airy, Ruth Minnick, use to love to tell the story, possibly apocryphal, of the Kibler Valley girl who fell in love with the engineer of the Dinky and ran off with him, got married, moved out west and lived happily ever after much to the chagrin of her father.

Neither, the hotel or the railroad exists today. The roadbed for the railroad can be seen across the Ararat Highway from Laurel Hill. Many local people remember riding the railroad and visiting the hotel with their sweetheart or just for something to do on a Sunday afternoon. It never ceases to amaze me how much history there is in our area and how little of it is known or is tragically forgotten. History is as close as asking someone older than you to tell you about something that will lead to stories that they have forgotten and you have never heard. Such is the subject of this article, which I first recall as a much younger man reading about it in the scrapbooks of Icy Bowman Brown, who with her husband George Elbert “Shug” Brown owned Stuart’s birthplace.

Part Two James Ewell Brown Stuart and the Civil War

James Ewell Brown “Jeb” Stuart Chronology

February 6, 1833	Born at Laurel Hill at 11:00 a.m.
1845-1848	Attends school in Wythe and Pulaski counties.
1848-1850	Attends Emory and Henry College.
1850 to 1854	Cadet United States Military Academy, West Point, New York Graduated 13 of 46 in the Class of 1854
1854 to 1855	Second Lieutenant, Regiment Mounted Rifles, United States Army in Texas under command of Major John Simonson.
1855 to 1861	First Lieutenant, Captain First United States Cavalry, United States Army Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado Colonel E. V. Sumner, Commanding, Lt. Colonel Joseph E. Johnston, Major John Sedgewick
1855	November, marries Flora Cooke Stuart, daughter of Philip St. George Cooke.
1856	First U. S. Cavalry puts down Battle of Black Jack. Stuart sees John Brown.
1857	July, wounded by Cheyenne in chest.
1859	October, accompanies Robert E. Lee to put down John Brown’s raid on U. S. Arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia.
1860	Building Fort Wise(Lyon) in eastern Colorado under command of Sedgewick..
1861	Appointed Captain in U. S. Army, but resigns on May 3 at Cairo, Illinois.
1861 to 1864	Confederate States Army
1861	
May	Lieutenant Colonel first commanded infantry then cavalry under Thomas J. Jackson at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia)
July	Battle of First Manassas, 1 st Virginia Cavalry, Colonel J. E. B. Stuart Army of the Potomac, Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding
September	Promoted to Brigadier General.
October	Army of the Potomac, Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart

- 1862
- May Battle of Seven Pines.
- June Battle of the Seven Days
Army of Northern Virginia: Robert E. Lee, Commanding
Cavalry Brigade: Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart, Commanding
Stuart rides completely around the Union Army of the Potomac losing only one man.
- July Stuart promoted to Major General
- August Stuart raids Union camps at Catlett's Station.
Battle of Second Manassas
Army of Northern Virginia, Cavalry Division, Major General J. E. B. Stuart
- September Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam)
- October Stuart raids Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.
- December Battle of Fredericksburg
- 1863
- May Battle of Chancellorsville
Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia
Second Corps of Infantry for the mortally wounded Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson.
- June Battle of Brandy Station
Battles of Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville
- July Battle of Gettysburg Pennsylvania, Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia
Major General J. E. B. Stuart, Commanding
- September Battle of Jack's Shop
- 1864
- May Battle of the Wilderness
Battle of Spotsylvania Court House
- May 12, 1864 Major General J. E. B. Stuart dies at 7:38 p. m. after being wounded the day before at the Battle of Yellow Tavern near Richmond. He is buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia.
- 1884 Taylorsville (Patrick Courthouse) is named Stuart in honor of General Stuart
- 1907 Sculpture of Stuart is placed on Monument Avenue in Richmond, Virginia.

Regiments by State that served under J.E.B. Stuart

Virginia

1st VA Cavalry
 2nd VA Cavalry
 3rd VA Cavalry
 4th VA Cavalry
 5th VA Cavalry
 6th VA Cavalry
 7th VA Cavalry
 9th VA Cavalry
 10th VA Cavalry
 11th VA Cavalry
 12th VA Cavalry
 13th VA Cavalry
 15th VA Cavalry
 35th VA Battalion
 14th VA Cavalry
 16th VA Cavalry
 17th VA Cavalry
 34th VA Cavalry
 36th VA Cavalry

North Carolina

1st NC Cavalry
 2nd NC Cavalry
 4th NC Cavalry
 5th NC Cavalry

South Carolina

1st SC Cavalry
 2nd SC Cavalry
 4th SC Cavalry
 5th SC Cavalry
 Hampton's Legion

Georgia

Cobb's Legion
 Phillips; Legion
 20th GA Battalion
 7th GA Battalion

Alabama

Jeff Davis Legion*

Mississippi

Jeff Davis Legion*

Maryland

1st MD Battalion

Stuart commanded troops from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

* Jeff Davis Legion included troops from Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi

“The Dear Old Hills of Patrick”

James Ewell Brown Stuart and Patrick County

The story of James Ewell Brown Stuart's family in Patrick County begins in 1778 with the marriage of his great-grand parents William Letcher and Elizabeth Perkins. Born in Ireland of Welsh descent, Giles Letcher came to Virginia and settled around Petersburg. He married Hannah Hughes, who gave birth to William in 1750. Giles and Hannah moved up the James River through the city of Richmond into Henrico, Goochland and Fluvanna counties. Elizabeth Perkins, the daughter of Nicholas and Bethenia Hardin Perkins of Pittsylvania County, grew up at Perkins's Ferry near Danville, Virginia.

History records little about the Letchers time in Patrick County except for their possessions and the major events in their lives. The arrival of their first and only child, Bethenia, blessed the couple in the spring of 1780. William Letcher lived as a prominent man in Henry County, present day Patrick County. The County included the land south of the Blue Ridge Mountains including the southern portion of present day Carroll County to the point the mountains cross into North Carolina. The Letchers grew corn and tobacco in the bottomland along the Ararat River. Their livestock included twenty head of cattle, ten hogs, and five horses. Nine slaves, David, Ben, Witt, Abraham, Dick, Look, Nunn, Randolph, and Craft lived on the property. The inventory of William Letcher's estate lists many of the household and farm items that one would expect including saddlebags, rifles, three feather beds, and a looking glass.

The local people considered Letcher a leader. Tradition states that Letcher left no doubt about his feelings for the patriot cause in the American Revolution as a member of the local Henry County Militia. These Tories, pro-British colonists, emboldened by the presence of a British army under Lord Cornwallis in the Carolinas, made Letcher a target in the summer of 1780.

In August 1780, a stranger came to the home and asked Elizabeth Letcher about her husband's whereabouts. She replied that he would be back shortly and invited the visitor to stay. When Letcher entered, the man identified himself as Nichols, a local Tory leader, and demanded Letcher's surrender as an enemy of King George III. A struggle occurred resulting in the mortal wounding of Letcher. The Tory fled and the Patriot died in the arms of his wife without speaking.

George Hairston, leader of the Henry County Militia, returned Elizabeth and Bethenia to her paternal home. He married the Widow Letcher in January 1781 and had numerous children. They rest today in the cemetery at Beaver Creek in Henry County. Hairston paid taxes on the bottomlands along the Ararat River where William Letcher rests in the oldest marked grave in Patrick County.

Bethenia Letcher inherited the Patrick County land of her father and married David Pannill. They lived at Chalk Level in Pittsylvania County. The Chatham Cemetery holds the remains of David and Bethenia Pannill with a marker noting they were General Stuart's grandparents. They had two children, William Letcher and Elizabeth Letcher Pannill.

Elizabeth Letcher Pannill married Archibald Stuart in 1817. A strict religious woman with "no special patience for nonsense," Mrs. Stuart worshipped with the Episcopal congregation in Mount Airy, North Carolina. Tradition states that she ran the family farm and had a good head for business. She and her brother divided the family estate, with Elizabeth and Archibald receiving the land in Patrick County called Laurel Hill. The Stuart's did not move onto the land

until the mid-1820s. The family lived in several other places including Augusta and Campbell counties in Virginia and in Missouri with Archibald's father.

Archibald Stuart came from a proud and distinguished ancestry. The first Archibald Stuart left Londonderry, Ireland, in 1726. Of Scotch Presbyterian parentage, he lived seven years in western Pennsylvania. His wife and children joined him in 1738, and the family moved to Augusta County, Virginia.

The second son of Archibald Stuart, Major Alexander Stuart, fought in Colonel Samuel McDowell's regiment during the American Revolution. During the battle of Guilford Courthouse, Stuart led his regiment in the fight due to McDowell's illness. Dangerously wounded, Stuart had two horses shot from under him during the battle. The British captured him and at the time of his exchange, tradition states, returned his sword. Major Stuart's interest in education led him to become involved in the endowment for the college that would become Washington and Lee University.

Judge Alexander Stuart, the youngest son of Major Stuart, lived in Cumberland and Augusta counties in Virginia. As a member of the Executive Council of State, he spent time in Richmond. Judge Stuart served as a United States Judge in Illinois and as a Missouri Circuit Court Judge and Speaker of the House in Missouri legislature. He returned to Augusta County on a visit and died in 1832.

Born in 1795, Judge Stuart's oldest son, Archibald, practiced law and served in the War of 1812. He represented Patrick County in both houses of the Virginia Legislature and served one term in the United States House of Representatives. Stuart was Commonwealth's Attorney of Patrick County from 1847 to 1851. Described as a man of talent and versatility with a tremendous speaking and singing voice to go along with a good wit, Archibald Stuart attended two constitutional conventions in Virginia in 1829 and 1850. In the constitutional conventions, Stuart voted with the western counties of Virginia for a "white basis" for representation excluding slaves from the counted population. The Patrick county tax records show his property taxes going up in 1831 due to the presence of new buildings on the land.

On Wednesday, February 6, 1833, Elizabeth gave birth at 11:00 a.m. to James Ewell Brown Stuart, the eighth of her eleven children who was the youngest of five sons to survive. Here on the family's fifteen hundred acre farm adjoining the North Carolina-Virginia boundary line, he spent the first twelve years of his life. Stuart's first biographer, H. B. McClellan, wrote,

“She (Elizabeth Stuart) inherited from her grandfather, William Letcher, a beautiful and fertile farm in the southwestern part of Patrick County, which was named ‘Laurel Hill’... The large and comfortable house was surrounded by native oaks and was beautified with a flower garden, which was one of the childish delights of her son James... The site commanded a fine view of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and near at hand was the monument erected to the memory of William Letcher by his daughter Bethenia... Amid these surroundings James Stuart passed a happy boyhood. He loved the old homestead with all the enthusiasm of his nature; and one of the fondest dreams of his manhood was that he might own the place of his birth, and there end his days in quiet retirement.”

The Patrick County James Stuart grew up in was half piedmont and half mountain. In many ways, it is a microcosm of the Commonwealth of Virginia reflecting the attitudes and values of both areas. Patrick County in the middle years of the nineteenth century consisted of

mainly subsistence farmers who grew tobacco, corn and livestock. The county seat, Taylorsville, in 1849 contained only fifty buildings. Prominent families like Hairston, Staples, Wilson and Reynolds owned much of the property of the county.

The population of Patrick County in 1840 was 76% white and 24% black. Forty-one people lived at Laurel Hill. The Stuarts owned nearly 30 slaves. Eleven were less than ten years of age. James Stuart grew up in a self-sufficient community of blacks and whites living and working together.

Young Stuart inherited his father's zest for life and his strong physical frame. He spent every spare moment in the saddle when not fishing in the Ararat and Dan Rivers or hunting in the local forests. He once left his gun loaded and lying out. His father came home, loaded the black powder weapon again, and almost fired the weapon before James stopped him.

Elizabeth Stuart gave her son strong standards and discipline along with a strong religious background. He promised her at the age of twelve never to take a drink of alcohol, a vow he kept until mortally wounded. His mother's flower garden fascinated young Stuart. He carried a love of nature his entire life. He loved animals, particularly dogs and horses.

"Jeb" Stuart displayed a sensitive side with his love of nature and animals, but he had toughness in his makeup. As a boy, he never backed down from a fight and, indeed, often searched for a reason to start an altercation. The most famous story of young Stuart involved his attack on a nest of hornets at the age of nine. He and his older brother, William Alexander, were out rambling the pastures and woods surrounding their home when they came across a large nest of the insects. The two boys climbed up into a tree to investigate the nest. When the hornets began to swarm, William Alexander dropped to the ground, but James stayed in the tree taking the stings until he knocked the nest to the ground.

In 1845, James Stuart crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains to Wytheville, Virginia. Stuart attended a boys school run by attorney Peregrine Buckingham and later another school under the tutelage of Reverend George Whitfield Painter at his home, Hillcrest, located in Draper's Valley. James attended the music school operated by J.B. Wise and took voice lessons. Young Stuart attracted the attention of several local ladies, among them, Miss Maria S. Crockett, but his luck with cupid was all bad. He commented during this time that "I have gotten out with the girls. I believe they were just made for man's troubles." He visited the family of his uncle James Ewell Brown at Cobblers Springs on the Pepper's Ferry Road. Judge Brown married Archibald Stuart's sister, Nancy, and their son, Alexander Stuart Brown, corresponded for many years with J. E. B. Stuart.

The house at Laurel Hill burned during a visit by James in the winter of 1847-48. Stuart wrote his cousin Alexander Stuart Brown of the "sad disaster" and noted that Archibald and John were living in the kitchen. Archaeology in 1994 found the sites of the house and the kitchen.

In the fall of 1848, James Stuart entered Emory and Henry College, the Methodist school located outside of Abingdon, Virginia. He entered as a special student still lacking in his studies, but made up his deficiencies in his first year and entered his second year as a full sophomore. Stuart showed the strong dedication and discipline that would bode well for him in the future and joined the Methodist Church and the debating society during his time there.

The class load at Emory and Henry consisted of Latin, Greek, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, grammar, composition and elocution. Sessions ran from August to January and

February to July. Examinations were open to the public. The fees at Emory and Henry were fifteen dollars per session for tuition, fifty cents for library use and one dollar and fifty cents for room and board.

Stuart made many friends at Emory and Henry. John M. Davis said that he was "generous to a fault, genial in disposition, and vivacious in spirit." During his commencement Stuart spoke of "The Triumph of True Principles." He gave his friends a turkey dinner the night before he left. The president of the college visited expressing his regrets at Stuart's departure.

In 1850, newly elected U. S. Congressman Thomas H. Averett appointed James Ewell Brown Stuart to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Stuart left for West Point traveling through Salem and Lynchburg. He spent several days in Charlottesville meeting several of the students at the University of Virginia. He commented that the women of the town were "the ugliest of the ugly." He visited Monticello, chipped off a piece of Jefferson's gravestone and picked two roses from the garden there.

Stuart visited Washington and Congressman Averett, thanking him in person for his appointment. Stuart saw many of the famous politicians of his day including President Zachary Taylor and Vice-President Millard Fillmore. He described Daniel Webster as "the finest looking man in the senate" and Jefferson Davis as the most "pleasant speaker." He saw Henry Clay, and a distant kinsman, Sam Houston, of Texas.

Stuart arrived at West Point on July 8, 1850. Two full years passed before he would see Patrick County again. The new cadets included a grandson of Henry Clay and a great-grandnephew of Napoleon Bonaparte. Cadet J. E. B. Stuart entered the summer encampment to begin what would be a very successful stay along the Hudson River. While other cadets were calling the encampment "slavery," Stuart called it "glorious." He took to military life easily and confidently entered his studies in the fall.

Stuart received promotion to Corporal of the Corps of Cadets in his second year. At the end of his second year, he ranked seventh out of a class of sixty. In June 1852, Stuart received a ten-week leave from the academy. He traveled extensively seeing friends and family. After two weeks at Laurel Hill, he visited Beaver Creek plantation in Henry County spending most of his time with his sixteen-year-old cousin Bettie Hairston walking together in the garden or hunting blackberries.

After his visit home, Stuart returned to West Point to find a new man in charge of the academy, Robert Edward Lee. Lee and Stuart crossed paths many times over the next twelve years. Stuart met many other men who fought on both sides during the Civil War. Among them was Oliver Otis Howard, a self-righteous, opinionated, abolitionist from Maine. Howard wrote, "I never can forget the manliness of J. E. B. Stuart... He spoke to me, he visited me, and we became warm friends." The two men met again as antagonists near a sleepy little crossroads in Virginia called Chancellorsville. Among the other men at West Point Stuart met during his four years that would affect his later life were the Lees: Custis, son of the commandant, Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of R. E. Lee and Stephen D. Lee, a cousin. Others at West Point during Stuart's stay included William Dorsey Pender, Archibald Gracie and Philip Sheridan.

Stuart read more at West Point than at any other time in his life. Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron were his favorites. Excellent work in the classroom and good behavior marked his first two years at West Point. The last two years tell another story. Fear that his good marks

would put him in the engineer corps caused a deliberate slide in Cadet Stuart's grades and behavior. Family tradition holds that James wanted to be a cavalry officer.

Throughout his life, Laurel Hill seldom left his thoughts. At West Point he wrote, "Although every one deems his own home 'A spot supremely blest, A dearer, sweeter Spot than all the rest,' Yet experience has taught me that it is necessary to be deprived of it awhile in order to appreciate it properly. I might have rambled over the dear old hills of Patrick amid all pleasures of a mountain home for a life time."

Attraction to many ladies, young and old, during his years in New York continued. Among them was Mary Lee, daughter of the commandant, and Mary Pegram, sister of John Pegram, who said of Stuart, "he was the best hearted fellow I ever knew." Mrs. Winfield Scott during a visit by her husband, the commanding General of the U. S. Army, became a favorite of young James. He frequently visited the Lee home during his last two years at the military academy and developed a long lasting friendship with Mrs. Lee.

He graduated in 1854, thirteenth in a class of forty-six. His grades included twenty-ninth in engineering, ninth in ethics, fourteenth in infantry tactics, thirteenth in artillery, and tenth in cavalry. The man with red hair and piercing blue eyes, who graduated from the United States Military Academy stood five foot ten inches tall weighing 175 pounds. Long limbed and short in the body, Stuart had a barrel chest, which gave him the appearance of being overweight at times, but he looked good on a horse. Stuart's high forehead made his chin seem weak and resulted in the nickname "Beauty" at West Point.

Stuart returned home by way of Williamsburg, Richmond and Salem after graduation. He spent several weeks at Laurel Hill waiting for his orders. He traveled extensively, visiting Beaver Creek and Bettie Hairston. Stuart wrote her after he went west, but eventually their correspondence ended. She married her cousin J. T. W. Hairston who served on Stuart's staff during the Civil War.

J. E. B. Stuart visited his cousin Peter Hairston at his home, Cooleemee, in Davie County, North Carolina. Stuart had assisted in the construction of the Greek pavilion style home in 1852. He wrote Hairston saying, "I take pleasure in informing you that 'all's right' at Cooleemee hill." He told Cousin Peter that the brick had risen up to the second story of the house. Stuart's other reason for visiting Cooleemee, Columbia Lafayette Stuart Hairston, the mistress of the plantation, was his favorite sister. Uncle James enjoyed playing with his niece and nephew, Elizabeth Perkins and Samuel, during his visit. Stuart visited Cooleemee again, with his family in 1859 two years after Columbia died. Peter Hairston joined his staff as a volunteer aide and later joined the staff of another kinsman, Jubal Early.

Stuart visited Stokes and Forsyth Counties during his time home. The Hairstons recognized him at Sauratown because of his resemblance to his sister. Stuart visited Panther Creek, the home of Colonel Joseph Williams in Forsyth County, and the home of Congressman Augustine Sheppard in Salem, North Carolina.

James E. B. Stuart received his commission as a Brevet Second Lieutenant (Brevet being an honorary rank) at Laurel Hill, in the summer of 1854. Granted some extra leave, he took advantage of it by traveling to New York to equip himself for his trip west, having borrowed one hundred and fifty dollars from Peter Hairston. He repaid the loan during his time on the frontier.

He became ill in Richmond and returned home for his last long stay with both parents. Stuart traveled through New Orleans to Texas. He experienced his first bout of seasickness along the Texas coast. He then proceeded on a long overland tract across Texas to catch up with the Regiment of Mounted Rifles.

He spent his first year in the army in the Texas panhandle and trans-Pecos country. He went to work trying to control the Apaches and Comanche, but never saw one. Stuart enjoyed hunting quail and observing prairie dogs. While in Texas, he grew his trademark cinnamon red beard and chronicled his exploits for a Staunton, Virginia newspaper.

One of his more famous exploits occurred during this time. Stuart, in charge of a cannon in rugged and mountainous terrain, came to a fifteen hundred foot cliff with no roads down to the valley below. Ever resourceful, Stuart and his men did not abandon the artillery piece, but lowered the gun down by hand.

His first commanding officer in Texas, Major Simonson, said of him, "Stuart was brave and gallant, always prompt in the execution of orders and reckless of danger or exposure. I considered him at that time one of the most promising young officers in the United States Army."

While in Texas, Stuart met other men he would encounter in the Civil War such as James Longstreet and Richard Ewell, both future Confederate Lieutenant Generals. United States Secretary of War Jefferson Davis noted the exploits of young Stuart and others handpicking them to form the First United States Cavalry. The army promoted Stuart to Second Lieutenant and sent him to Jefferson Barracks near Saint Louis, Missouri. Colonel Edwin V. Sumner commanded the regiment with other officers including John Sedgwick and George McClellan. Sedgwick, who lost his life just before Stuart at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House in 1864, said that Stuart was the best cavalry officer "ever foaled in America." During this time, Stuart received his *nom de guerre*, the nickname of "Jeb," to distinguish him from Lieutenant George Steuart.

The army assigned Lieutenant Stuart to Fort Leavenworth in the Kansas Territory in 1855. Another officer and native Virginian stationed there was Philip Saint George Cooke. One of the first sights Stuart witnessed was Cooke's daughter, Flora, a talented musician and an accomplished horsewoman, controlling a wayward animal. Archibald Stuart's death in September 1855 saddened the couple, but they married on November 14, 1855.

The marriage lasted nine years and produced three children, Their first child, Flora, preceded a young man named for his maternal grandfather and the last child, Virginia Pelham Stuart, who was named for his state and the famous artillerist under his command during the Civil War. A strong and romantic bond existed between "Jeb" and Flora. During the Civil War, he tried to write her every day even if it was just a note written with his leg across the saddle, to let her know he was all right.

Sumner appointed Lieutenant Stuart Regimental Quartermaster. The two years he was in charge of feeding and equipping the regiment taught him lessons used later during the Civil War. Stuart and the cavalry tried to quell the growing trouble between the anti-slavery "free soilers" and the proslavery factions in Kansas. Stuart encountered John Brown, who was leading raids on the proslavery towns and villages. In 1857, the Stuart family moved to Fort Riley in the Kansas Territory and remained there for most of the next four years.

The summer of 1857 proved almost disastrous for Stuart. Sumner requested he assume the duties of Ordnance Officer for the First U. S. Cavalry. Already serving as Adjutant and

Quartermaster, he balked at the additional responsibility and Sumner returned him to his regular company. In July, near the south fork of the Solomon River in northwestern Kansas, a Cheyenne shot Stuart in the chest as he saved the life of a fellow officer. Luckily, the bullet hit his sternum and bounced just under the skin. Stuart carried the bullet the rest of his life. The man he saved, Lunsford Lomax, served under him in the Civil War and later became President of what is today Virginia Tech.

J. E. B. Stuart and his new family visited his birthplace for the last time in 1859. He attended the Episcopal convention in Richmond that year having joined the church of his mother and wife in 1857. While in the service of the United States Army, he wrote his mother, "I wish to devote one hundred dollars to the purchase of a comfortable log church near your place, because in all my observation I believe one is more needed in that neighborhood than any other that I know of.... What will you take for the south half of your plantation? I want to buy it."

In October 1859, the War Department purchased Stuart's patent for a saber-hitching device for \$5,000. While sitting in the office in Washington, Stuart observed the telegraph receiving messages about raiders attacking the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Stuart found Colonel Robert E. Lee, informed him of the situation and accompanied him to put down the disturbance. The future Confederate generals arrived to find the raiders trapped in the firehouse near the arsenal. Lee sent Stuart up to the door under a white flag of truce to ask for the surrender of the raiders. Stuart recognized the leader of the raiders, known locally as Smith, as his old antagonist, John Brown. When the latter refused to surrender, Stuart stepped back and signaled the contingent of U. S. Marines to attack. He entered the building and took Brown's Bowie knife as a souvenir.

At Fort Wise in present day Colorado on the headwaters of the Arkansas River, First Lieutenant James Ewell Brown Stuart continued his career as an officer in the First United States Cavalry by directing logging operations to build the fort. During this time, a son, Philip St. George Cooke Stuart, joined the family at Fort Riley, Kansas Territory. After the outbreak of hostilities in 1861, he became J. E. B. Stuart, Jr. when his maternal grandfather did not join the South. The boy attended the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington and earned his living as a banker in Lexington and Richmond. J. E. B. Stuart, Jr. served as a captain in the Spanish-American War. At the turn of the century, Theodore Roosevelt made him a collector of customs and a United States Marshall. He worked for the war effort as a civilian during World War I and lived in New York City fathering three daughters and a son. He died in 1930 and rests today in Arlington National Cemetery.

On April 17, 1861, Virginia seceded from the United States and in early May Captain James Ewell Brown Stuart resigned from the United States Army. He had talked of practicing law, but when Virginia seceded, his mind became focused. He told his brother William Alexander that he would "rather be a private in Virginia's army than a general in an army to coerce her."

Stuart returned east after seven years in the service of the United States cavalry. He arrived in the west single, wet-behind-the-ears West Pointer and left with a wife and two children having served with distinction in the army. Having a wound from a Cheyenne "Dog Soldier" and the rank of captain, Stuart was one of the best young officers in the army. In the cavalry, he learned the lessons of war, developed the skills necessary to move and supply large numbers of men, and acquired a keen eye for terrain and how to use it for military advantage.

Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, twenty-eight years old, returned to Harper's Ferry at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. Placed under the command of an eccentric

VMI professor, Thomas J. Jackson, Stuart fought his first fight at Honeywood, near Bunker Hill in present day West Virginia, on June 10, 1861. Stuart with 313 men and 21 officers captured or killed 100 of the enemy. General Joe Johnston took command of the forces at Harper's Ferry and placed Stuart in joint command of the cavalry with Turner Ashby.

Stuart trained his men in cavalry operations teaching them in the best place to learn, in contact with the enemy. One of his favorite lines was, "a good man on a good horse can never be caught." His men referred to him as a "laughing madman." There are several humorous stories about what he put his men through to teach them. Once he traded horses with one of his men, got inside the Federal lines, and charged through the sentries, knocking them into ditches. Stuart, oblivious to the fire, asked his companion if he had ever timed the animal in the quarter mile. Another time, he led an entire company into the Federal lines; once surrounded, he led them out undetected.

His men said of him, "Jeb never says to us, go on with him 'it's c'mon boys.' He leads us, he don't send us." Stuart led by example by being constantly in the face of the enemy. He wore the old blue undressed coat with yellow gloves and yellow sash around his waist, knee-high boots with gold spurs, brown pants and a gray waistcoat. His trademark hat had an ostrich plume on one side and the other side pinned up with a gold star. This uniform along with enormous physical strength and endurance, made him the essence of the romantic cavalier and the stuff of legend.

In July 1861, Stuart captured forty-nine men of Company I, 15th Pennsylvania Infantry single-handedly. He continued teaching his men through constant drill, seldom letting them stay in camp and making amusing comments such as, "gallop towards the enemy and trot away." His men began to see method in his madness and that his skill in getting them in and out of trouble was making them better soldiers. Stuart said that all he asked of fate is that "I may be killed leading a cavalry charge."

Near Winchester, Union General Patterson probed towards Johnston's line. Stuart and his men kept an eye on the flank. Union General McDowell moved toward the hero of Fort Sumter, P. G. T. Beauregard at Manassas. Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah moved to assist. Stuart deceived Patterson by riding his men back and forth, stirring up dust, and making lots of noise with lighting many campfires to make the Federals think they were facing more men. These theatrics allowed Johnston the time he needed to move across the mountains and assist Beauregard at the first great battle of the war on the banks of a stream named Bull Run.

Colonel Stuart and his command rode 36 hours to get in touch with Johnston's army near Manassas on the outskirts of Washington. On Sunday, July 21, 1861, the first major battle erupted. It started well for the Union forces and as the day progressed the Confederates suffered under Northern pressure. Stuart, near Sudley's Ford, with no orders for cavalry, chafed to get into the fray. Late in the afternoon, "Stonewall" Jackson earned his nickname on Henry House Hill. Stuart charged down the Sudley Road hitting a unit of New York Zouaves causing a chain reaction with the Yankee troops running in fear.

A reporter asked who won. He received the answer that, "Jeb Stuart at the head of a body of yelling cavalry." Jackson and Jubal Early gave Stuart much credit for the rout of the federal forces. While Stuart received little credit officially, Early said, "Stuart did as much as any subordinate who participated in it." Jackson said of Stuart, "he had the qualities to make him eminent in his branch of the service." The two men continued their strange and humorous friendship until Jackson's death two years later.

After the battle, Stuart established Camp "Que Vive" near Fairfax Court House serving under the command of James Longstreet. "Jeb" went every day to Munson's Hill, where he could see Washington. Sometimes he slept there and he even took Flora to see the capital. On September 24, 1861, the Confederacy commissioned J. E. B. Stuart a Brigadier General.

Late in 1861, General Stuart learned a hard lesson at the town of Dranesville under the tutelage of Union General Ord with 4,000 Yankee soldiers. Stuart, with 1,600 men in four regiments of infantry, 160 cavalry and a wagon train, engaged the Federal force and had to retreat. He regrouped and held his position for two hours, but lost twice the casualties that he inflicted. Stuart learned some valuable lessons such as thoroughly scouting an area for potential combat and that his artillery needed improvement.

The bearded warrior from Patrick County was one of the most approachable of the Confederate generals. He rewarded women like Antonia Ford with honorary aide to camp commissions for their assistance in gathering information about Federal forces.

Stuart gathered an impressive set of characters around him. One was the foraging preacher, Dabney Ball. He liked to have men of faith on his staff that could not only preach, but also fight. Scouts on his staff were men such as Will Farley and Frank Stringfellow, who once hid under the skirt of a southern woman to escape detection by Union soldiers. Redmond Burke had three sons riding with Stuart. Chief of couriers, John Esten Cooke, the most famous Virginia novelist of his day and a cousin of Flora Cooke Stuart; John Singleton Mosby, the greatest of Confederate guerilla fighters, started on the staff; and Heros von Borcke, a giant Prussian, who was a source of great amusement for all around him and often a favorite target for practical jokes.

At 2:00 a. m. on June 12, 1862, just north of Richmond, General Stuart ordered his men, "Gentlemen, in ten minutes, every man must be in the saddle." Stuart's 1200 men embarked on a ride that would make Stuart a legend and secure a promotion to Major General. He rode one hundred miles in two days around a Union army of 100,000 men and lost only one man under his command. The ride gave Robert E. Lee, the new commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, much needed information about the positions of the Federal forces under George B. McClellan. It gave Richmond, the beleaguered Capital of the Confederacy, a much needed morale boost. Lastly, it embarrassed his father-in-law, Philip St. George Cooke, commanding the Union cavalry. Stuart said of his father-in-law that his decision to stay with the Union forces was a decision he "would regret but once and that would be continually."

Stuart led his men north out of Richmond and turned toward Hanover Courthouse. They traveled through a town named, ironically, Taylorsville and to Hanover. Near Old Church, the raid suffered its only casualty. Captain William Latane died leading a cavalry charge. Local women and slaves buried him. At this point Stuart had a choice. He could turn around and go back the way he came through the aroused Federal cavalry, or he could choose the bold course and ride around the Union forces. He took the latter route, continuing through Tunstall's Station into Talleysville, where they fought with Union men on a railroad flat car. The party continued to the Chickahominy River, where the exhaustion of the ride began to tell. Stuart assisted his men with the building of a bridge, singing as they put boards in place and exhibiting a peculiar habit of twisting his beard. They finished crossing the river just as Federal cavalry appeared on the opposite shore.

Stuart left his men and continued to Richmond where an anxious Lee awaited him. Governor and cousin John Letcher gave Stuart a sword. One paper reported the result of Stuart's raid as three million dollars worth of damage with two hundred wagons, three hundred horses and

one hundred and seventy men captured. Stuart said during the ride, when it appeared the Union cavalry might be closing in that his wish was "to die game." He joked with General Longstreet that he had "left a General in his wake, general consternation."

Stuart continued his work for Lee throughout 1862, raiding General Pope's headquarters at Catlett's Station and supporting Jackson at Second Manassas and the Confederate left at Antietam. Lincoln replaced McClellan with Ambrose Burnside commenting that, "Stuart's cavalry out marched ours having certainly done more marked service on the peninsula and everywhere since." At the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862, Stuart supported the Confederate right. One of his subordinates, John Pelham, held off an entire union division for a time with only two guns. Stuart's cavalry closed the year with a raid on Dumfries.

Stuart faced many trials during the war and none harder than the death of his oldest child, Flora. He turned to his faith to get him through writing, "My duty is to remain here. Let us trust in the good God, who has blessed us so much that he will spare our child... If it should please him to take our child let us bear it with Christian fortitude and resignation. At all events remember that Flora was not of this world, she belonged to another, and will be better off by far in her heavenly habitation."

Heros von Borcke said of him, "I have not found a soldier who loved his family more than Jeb Stuart, or one whose sense of duty burned with a clearer flame." The Prussian wrote of the day Stuart stopped the staff while riding through a field of blue flowers, dismounted, removed his hat and began to weep. When questioned, General Stuart replied that the flowers were the same color as his dead daughter's eyes. He commented in a letter, "When I remember her sweet voice, her gentle ways and strong affection for her Pa, and then think she is gone, my heart is ready to burst. I want to see you so much and to know what her last words were. She is better off, I know, but it is a hard blow to us. She is up in Heaven where she will still pray for her Pa and look down upon him in the day of battle. Oh, if I could see her again. No child can ever have such a hold on my affection as she had. She was not of earth however."

Rarely did sadness enter "Jeb" Stuart's world. Once a Yankee captive commenting on the camp life around him said, "You rebels do have a good time." Stuart at this time had two setter dogs named Nip and Tuck and a raccoon chained to a cannon that would snarl at anyone who came close. A banjo player named Sam Sweeney rode with him along with various guitarists and fiddle players. He loved to sing around the campfire with his little band. Some of his favorite tunes were "Lorena," "Dixie" and "Jine the Cavalry." When Flora arrived in camp after the death of her namesake in mourning clothes, Stuart told her to change because he did not wish his men's morale effected.

Abraham Lincoln replaced General Burnside with Joseph Hooker after Fredericksburg. The resulting campaign led to the Battle of Chancellorsville. Stuart reported to Lee and Jackson that the Union right flank commanded by O. O. Howard rested on no natural barrier. Lee divided his army and sent Jackson on a twelve-mile march around the Union army. Jackson struck like a thunderbolt, pushing the enemy army back over two miles. The mistaken fire of his own men in the dark and confusion after the attack on May 2, 1863 mortally wounded "Stonewall" Jackson. Stuart took command of the Second Corps leading it throughout the rest of the battle. Lincoln soon replaced Hooker with George G. Meade.

During this time, he wrote to Flora, "The day has been beautiful, and I would like to be gathering violets with you on the hills of the Dan [River], but this war is not over and you must nerve your heart for its trials." Stuart received all the glory he had wished for and was at the height of his command, but events were about to take a different turn.

In June 1863, Stuart's men fought in the largest cavalry battle ever to take place in North America at Brandy Station. As June turned to July, the road of fate led the Army of Northern Virginia to the sleepy college town of Gettysburg, where Stuart's absence for the first day and a half of the battle continues to be controversial. The lack of Stuart's cavalry and the improper use of the cavalry left behind blinded Lee's army to the movements of the Union army. Stuart fought a battle in rear of the Union lines on the third day against George Custer while Pickett's men were charging up Cemetery Hill.

James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart thoughts continued towards his birthplace and boyhood home. Late in 1863 with the weight of the war and his own mortality laying heavy upon him wrote William Alexander Stuart, "If I should survive the war I desire to settle down on a farm if I can get one to suit me—and devote my after life to agricultural pursuits; Flora now seems as anxious for this as myself. I am very partial to the old homestead at Patrick. I wonder if it could be bought?"

Ulysses S. Grant took command of Union forces in the East in 1864 and accompanied Meade's Army of the Potomac into Virginia. He came up against Lee for the first time in May at a place called the Wilderness. As the two armies moved toward Spotsylvania Court House, Stuart, at a place ironically called Laurel Hill, placed the infantry troops into line. Shortly after, General Philip Sheridan raided toward Richmond. Stuart met him just north of Richmond at Yellow Tavern. One of Custer's men shot Stuart in the closing moments of the fight.

Stuart stayed on his horse, got off and down into an ambulance that carried him to Richmond. He survived the night and next day. He died on May 12, 1864 at the home of his sister-in-law, his last words being, "God's will be done." The next day, a Friday, as rain fell and the guns of Sheridan fired in the distance, Richmond buried James Ewell Brown Stuart in Hollywood Cemetery. Patrick County noted his passing in Order Book Number Eight with the following resolution:

“At a large meeting of the citizens of this county held on the 23rd of May 1864 at the Court House their respectful tribute to the memory of their distinguished county man General James E. B. Stuart the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

The untimely death of our beloved and gallant county man the chivalrous General J. E.B. Stuart who fell confronting the foe around our Capital, is an event deeply to be deplored by the county at large and more especially by the citizens of this, his native county. Feeling it due alike to his distinguished services and to our duty to place on permanent record a respectful tribute to his memory we resolve:

First, that General Stuart was one who while living it delighted us to claim as our Own and now that he is dead we can pay this, the highest tribute to any man's memory – hold him up as a model to our young men and say, if you will imitate his virtues, his vices cannot harm you.

Second, the loss at any time of a gifted and patriotic man who has forgotten himself in the sublime cause of his country, is an event that elicits all of our sympathies and brings fresh to memory the manly deeds of the departed; but for one thus to fall in the hour of danger and peril to the state, fills us with gloom an unfeigned sorrow. Upon the eastern frontier of this state many a threatened family have slept in sweet repose, knowing that Stuart and his bold troopers

watched with sleepless vigilance the invading foe; and see it is a melancholy satisfaction for us to feel that from the Chickahominy to the Shenandoah bright eyes will grow dim and stout hearts will heave a sigh for him who has been called the Prince of Cavaliers and the Flower of Chivalry.

Third, the brightest pages of our country's History will be enlivened by the Slashing deeds that he was achieved and children yet unborn will bear the name of the Christian Soldier, the unsurpassed Patriot and the cavalry chieftain.

Fourth, that L. G. Rucker, Crawford Turner, and J. Thomas Clark be appointed a committee to express to the mother of the fallen hero and to Mrs. General Stuart the sincere condolences of the good people of this county with them in this their sad bereavement.

Fifth, that these resolutions be published in the Richmond and Danville papers and that the county court be requested to have them spread upon their records which was ordered to be spread upon the records, and thereupon the court adjourned until the first day of the next time."

J. E. B. Stuart's brothers contributed to the Confederate war effort and moved on to successful lives. William Alexander Stuart, the first child born at Laurel Hill in 1826, married twice, first to Mary Carter of Russell County, who died in 1862, and second to Ellen Spiller Brown, the widow of cousin Alexander Stuart Brown. As President of Stuart, Buchanan and Company, he ran the salt works in Saltville during the Civil War. Afterwards, he moved to Russell County, founded the Stuart Land and Cattle Company and became the largest landowner in southwestern Virginia. His son, Henry Carter Stuart, became Governor of Virginia.

John Dabney Stuart, the next son born in 1828 at Laurel Hill, went to Wytheville then Emory and Henry for schooling. He studied medicine under his brother-in-law, Nicholas Headen at Floyd, and practiced medicine there and later in Wythe County. He married Anne Elizabeth Kent of Wythe County. John served in the Civil War as a surgeon. After the war, he farmed and spent the rest of his days in Wythe County, where he died in 1877.

After her husband's death, Flora Stuart moved to Saltville, joining Stuart's mother and several sisters, Mary and Bethenia, living with William Alexander's family. Flora taught school there and later administered the Virginia Female Institute in Staunton. The Episcopal School for Girls renamed itself Stuart Hall in her honor the same year her husband's statue on Monument Avenue in Richmond was unveiled. She spent her final years in Norfolk raising the children of her youngest daughter, Virginia. Living until 1923, Flora Cooke Stuart rests beside her husband in his second burial plot on a hill overlooking the James River in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery.

In 1859, Elizabeth Stuart sold Laurel Hill to two men from Mount Airy, North Carolina. She moved to Danville and later lived in Saltville with the family of her son, William Alexander. In 1952, members of the family moved Archibald Stuart from Laurel Hill to lie beside his wife and several of their children in Saltville.

As for Laurel Hill, many different families owned and divided the Stuart property including the Mitchell family. William Mitchell served as a Southern soldier and was with Lee at Appomattox. J. O. Hatcher, who had a horse farm, once owned the land. The Hatcher family sold the land to the Browns. Robert E. Lee's biographer, Douglas S. Freeman, wrote the text for the

historical marker that stood for seventy years beginning 1933. Mr. and Mrs. George E. Brown owned the land until 1991 when they gave an option through their nephew Joe Bill Brown and his wife, Edith, to preserve the property. The Mitchell family sold the bottomland to the Dellenback family, who sold five acres of land that included the grave of William Letcher for preservation.

The J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust, Inc., the organization founded by this author to preserve the site of Stuart's birthplace, uses living history events, symposia, art exhibits, lectures and direct solicitation to raise the funds needed. The College of William and Mary completed archaeological work in 1996. The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission and the National Register of Historic Places recognized the seventy-five acre site in 1998. In 2003, this author wrote and worked with the organization to install eight interpretive signs, a Virginia Civil War Trails interpretive sign and with the Commonwealth of Virginia to replace the roadside historic marker.

"Jeb" Stuart's spirit still rambles his "dear old hills of Patrick." The county renamed Taylorsville, in his honor in 1884. The Confederate Veteran's monument in front of the courthouse marks General Stuart's contribution with a plaque on its base. Commemorations occurred in 1964 during the Centennial of the Civil War with his grandson, J. E. B. Stuart III, speaking at the event. Twenty-seven years later, his son, J. E. B. Stuart IV, spoke at the bicentennial celebration of the county. This region's most important historical figure often thought of his home place when education and a military career took him far away. In 1863, he told his brother, William Alexander, "I would give anything to make a pilgrimage to the old place and when this war is over quietly to spend the rest of my days."

J. E. B. Stuart and Civil War Related History

Jeb Stuart in the U. S. Army

James Ewell Brown “Jeb” Stuart served in the army of the United States of America for seven years from 1854 to 1861 and if you count his time at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, he served eleven years. He graduated thirteenth of forty-six in the class of 1854, a class that lost more men, twelve, than any other class from West Point that served in the Civil War.

Stuart first served in Texas with the Regiment of Mounted Rifles. His trip west took him from Patrick County to Wheeling, Virginia, now West Virginia and down the Ohio River to the Mississippi River and up to Saint Louis, then down to New Orleans into the Gulf of Mexico disembarking at Galveston, Texas, and from there to Laredo and across the “Lone Star” state to Fort Davis in far west Texas.

In 1855, Stuart transferred to the elite First United States Cavalry, a regiment developed by U.S. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis. Stuart was not the only future Confederate to serve the United States. Jefferson Barracks near Saint Louis was Stuart’s destination and then onto Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. For the next six years, Stuart would serve in the cavalry rising to the rank of Captain serving as commanding troops and serving as regimental adjutant and quartermaster.

Stuart served in many forts such as Fort Larned, Kansas along the Santa Fe Trail, forts Kearney and Laramie along the Oregon Trail in Nebraska and Wyoming, forts Davis, Clark and McIntosh in Texas, he helped to build Fort Wise in eastern Colorado in 1860, but he spent most of his time at forts Riley and Leavenworth in Kansas.

Stuart married Flora Cooke and began a family. He would dabble in real estate, livestock and inventions to supplement his army income. He wrote articles for newspapers, poetry and many letters, kept up with politics, and grew a beard.

He would cross paths with many people that would effect his future such as John Brown in Kansas in 1856 at the Battle of Black Jack and again at Harper’s Ferry in 1859 when Stuart would be the only one to recognize the terrorist. Stuart would cross paths with many future Union and Confederate officers such as John Buford, Robert E. Lee, Alfred Pleasanton and Joseph E. Johnston.

In July 1857, along the banks of the Solomon River Stuart nearly lost his life when saving the life of future Confederate General and President of Virginia Tech Lunsford Lomax grappling with a Cheyenne Indian. Shot in the chest Stuart survived only because the bullet hit him square in the breastbone and ricocheted just under his skin. Certainly, history would be different if the “Dog Soldier” had been more successful.

Near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers near Cairo, Illinois in May 1861, Stuart resigned from the U. S. Army and offered his sword to Virginia and the rest is history.

J. E. B. Stuart in Kansas

On June 23, 1855, Lieutenant James Ewell Brown Stuart arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory. United States Secretary of War and future Confederate President Jefferson F. Davis appointed Stuart from the Regiment of Mounted Rifles stationed in Texas to Company H,

First United States Cavalry at Jefferson Barracks near Saint Louis, Missouri. Colonel Edwin Sumner commanded the First U. S. Cavalry. The regiment included future Confederate generals Joseph E. Johnston, Alfred Iverson and George H. Steuart along with future Union generals George B. McClellan and John Sedgewick. Lieutenant Stuart took on the triple duty of Regimental Quartermaster, obtaining supplies and distributing them to the men wherever their location, Assistant Commissary officer for the entire post, obtaining food for the entire fort and Post Treasurer.

James Ewell Brown Stuart was born on February 6, 1883, to Archibald and Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart at their 1500-acre farm, Laurel Hill, in the Patrick County, Virginia, community of Ararat. Young James Stuart grew up at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains just north of Mount Airy, North Carolina, in a family of ten siblings. In 1845, he traveled across the mountains to Wythe County, Virginia, to continue his education. Enrolling in Emory and Henry College in 1848, Stuart spent two years at the small Methodist school. In 1850, an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, came. Stuart graduated four years later thirteenth in a class of forty-six.

In August 1855, Stuart wrote a cousin that, "Some seven or eight ladies can always hoist sail for amusement. I have been riding with one nearly every suitable evening since I went up." A month later he wrote, "I am to be married." The source of his affection was Flora Cooke, daughter of Philip St. George Cooke commanding the Second Dragoons at Fort Leavenworth.

After extensive patrols that fall, Stuart received sixty days leave on November 19 and extended until March 8, 1856, which included a trip to Virginia with his new bride. During his absence, a promotion to Second Lieutenant arrived at Fort Leavenworth, which forced a transfer to Company G of the First U. S. Cavalry.

Civil War broke out in the United States in 1856 in "Bleeding Kansas" and James E. B. Stuart found himself thrown into the chaos that would change his life. Companies B, C, G and H left Fort Leavenworth on April 24 to "quell" the disturbances in Lawrence. A month later Sedgewick led four companies to Lecompton and John Brown led the "Pottawatomie Massacre."

Stuart continued his "routine" as quartermaster. One day that May of 1856 he left at noon the day before provisions for the men and animals would expire. Stuart left for Westport, Missouri riding thirty-four miles in ten hours arriving at ten o'clock. He left with loaded wagons at nine the next morning arriving back at Fort Leavenworth at one the next morning. He befriended Percival G. Lowe, wagon master for the First Cavalry, who wrote of Stuart and life in the Kansas Territory.

Stuart's monthly pay in 1856 included \$94.83 with ten dollars supplemented for duties such as Regimental Quartermaster. He began buying and selling cattle, horses and ponies to add more income to his growing family. Many counties record books in Kansas including Lecompton, Leavenworth and Manhattan record his real estate transactions. Stuart tried to supplement his income as an inventor. He designed a horse hitcher and a brass belt attachment for a saber/scabbard that led him back east in 1859.

On June 2, pro and anti-slavery forces fought the Battle of Black Jack. Three days later, Sumner brought his command into John Brown's camp. Brown released his prisoners among them was Henry Clay Pate, who would lose his life at Yellow Tavern in May 1864 the same day Stuart received his mortal wound. In December, Stuart received promotion to First Lieutenant and Flora was pregnant.

In May 1857, Colonel Sumner led a column from Fort Leavenworth to chase Cheyenne war parties. Stuart returned to Company G, relieved of his quartermaster duties after refusing to take on the additional responsibility of Ordnance Officer for the regiment. Correspondence in the National Archives between Stuart, Sumner and War Department document the disagreement.

On July 29, 1857, Sumner attacked three hundred Cheyenne at the Battle of Solomon's Fork with six companies of the First U. S. Cavalry. Two companies flanked the Indians while four charged up the middle just like in the movies. Stuart wrote that he like the other company commanders thought they would fire carbines and charge with drawn sabers when out of a John Ford movie Colonel Sumner ordered them to "Draw Sabres and Charge." The Native-Americans broke and ran.

Stuart, David S. Stanley, James McIntyre, James M. McIntosh Lunsford Lomax found themselves together. Stuart wrote that he rode his horse, Dan, for five miles until he failed, getting another animal he pursued finding after three more miles that Lomax was in danger of attack by a warrior and on foot. Stuart inflicted a head wound of the warrior, who at the same time shot Stuart at point blank range striking him in the breast bone and bouncing so far inside his chest that it could not be felt. Lomax later commanded a brigade under Stuart in the Civil War and was present when Stuart received the only other bullet wound of his life at Yellow Tavern in 1864. Lomax's career continued as President of what is today Virginia Tech, a commissioner of the Gettysburg National Military Park and publishing the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, the reports and papers of the Civil War.

A few weeks later in September 1857, Stuart became the father of a girl named after her mother, Flora. The proud father wrote of her, "Little Flora is considered by all a great beauty, her eyes are the loveliest shade of blue, forehead full, cheeks plump and rosy and brow encircled with ringlets of golden hair. She is the most bewitching little creature in her ways you can possibly imagine"

In November 1857, the First U. S. Cavalry transferred to Fort Riley in the Kansas Territory. Part of their duty included guarding the Santa Fe Trail. In a humorous side, in 1940 Warner Brothers released a farcical movie, *Santa Fe Trail*, starring Errol Flynn as Stuart, Olivia de Havilland as Kit Carson Holliday, Raymond Massey as John Brown and Ronald Reagan as George Custer.

Stuart was an ambitious young officer and wished for promotion. In January, he wrote to Colonel Rush Floyd, brother of Virginia Governor John Floyd, asking him to intercede with the Governor about a promotion to Captain. Stuart wrote to Oliver Otis Howard, his friend from his West Point days, to enlist support for promotion or to secure a position at West Point as a cavalry instructor. In a letter from William H. Emory to William J. Hardee dated September 14, 1858, described Stuart as "zealous and able"

Flora Stuart wrote to David F Boyd, who grew up in Wytheville with Stuart and later became President of Louisiana State University, that while in Kansas her husband became "Jeb" to distinguish him from George H. Steuart. She wrote that Bishop Hawkes confirmed him in Episcopal Church in 1859 in Saint Louis and he passed the bar in Kansas around 1860.

He applied for leave for six months on April 7, 1859, with permission to apply for two extensions. The Stuart and family left on July 15. He attended the Episcopal Convention in Richmond. Stuart joined the Methodist Church while at Emory and Henry College, but converted his wife and mother's faith during his time in Kansas. Family tradition tells his mother, Elizabeth,

made him promise not to drink alcohol. He kept his promise even giving temperance speeches throughout his life and time in Kansas. Stuart assisted in the founding of a church in Junction City near Fort Riley that stands today with a plaque in the entrance denoting Stuart's involvement.

In October 1859, Stuart sold his U. S. Government Patent Number 25684 for a saber attaching device to the War Department for \$5,000. On October 17, Stuart sat in War Department waiting a meeting with Secretary of War John Floyd when news of an uprising at Harper's Ferry comes across the telegraph. Stuart went to Arlington to inform Robert E. Lee and accompanies his former West Point commandant to Harper's Ferry that night.

At dawn on October 18, Stuart delivered an ultimatum to the rebels surrounded in the firehouse. When the door opened, Stuart saw that the leader of the rebels named Smith with a cocked carbine held by John Brown. After haggling, Stuart stepped back and signals 24 Marines commanded by Lieutenant Israel Green to storm the firehouse as 2,000 spectators looked on. During the three minute attack, Stuart took Brown's Bowie knife, which is on display at the Virginia Historical Society. Stuart informed Lee of Brown's real identity and during interrogation, Stuart lectures Brown on the Golden Rule. Brown claimed he could have wiped Stuart out "like a mosquito," but Stuart felt his razor sharp sabre "would have saved Virginia the expense of Brown's trial." Stuart was back at Fort Riley by Christmas

In May 1860, he was in the field for three months. On his return, he met his new son, Philip St George Cooke Stuart born on June 26, 1860. After the outbreak of the Civil War, Stuart changed his son's name to J. E. B. Stuart, Jr. when his grandfather, Philip St. George Cooke, a native Virginian did not join the Confederacy.

Concerns over the impending crisis led Stuart to write Virginia Governor Henry Wise about the "armament and defense of the state against invasion from without and commotion within." Stuart states that during his time in Virginia that summer he had "done all to encourage and help organize military companies." Stuart worried about the "exposed position of Virginia to attack from the north" He discussed drilling the troops, uniforms and the needs for a Commissary General for the state even going to the point of stating that "Every county will have the means of it's own defense."

In November 1860, Abraham Lincoln received a plurality of votes to become the sixteenth President of the United States the following March. Stuart was at Fort Wise, 400 miles west of Fort Riley. Sedgewick commanded the construction of the post near Bent's Fort in eastern Colorado along the Arkansas River.

The following month, Stuart begins corresponding with prominent Southerners. He wrote his feelings about secession, "I believe that the north will yield what the south demands thereby avert disunion." Stuart wrote his cousin Virginia Governor John Letcher about his promotion in the U. S. Army and offered his services to Virginia in the event of a war. He gives a temperance speech to the men at Christmas.

In January 1861, Stuart wrote Confederate President Jefferson Davis for a spot in Southern Army. Stuart wrote his brother William Alexander about forming a cavalry legion from Wythe County, Virginia, including the following passage, "For my part I have no had no hesitancy from the first that, right or wrong, alone or otherwise, I go with Virginia."

The following month he gave a speech on Washington's Birthday and wrote to Lincoln's Attorney General, Edwin Bates of Missouri, about his promotion. He received a response stating

that, “officers that flirted with treason would be held accountable.” Stuart left on sixty days leave from Fort Wise to Fort Riley to pick up his family for his last journey

With the winds of war increasing all around the country, Stuart returned to Fort Riley in April 1860. He received leave and began his last journey east with his family. By this time, seven states had seceded from the Union. Stuart stayed in Saint Louis, Missouri, waiting to see what Virginia would do. He received a promotion to Captain during this time. With the firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina and Abraham Lincoln’s call for troops to put down the “rebellion” Virginia seceded on April 17, 1861.

On May 3, 1861, Stuart in Cairo, Illinois wrote to Virginia Adjutant General Samuel Cooper requesting a command and resigned his commission in the United States Army writing, “From a sense of duty to my native State Virginia, I hereby resign my position as an officer in the Army of the United States”

Seven days later Stuart received a Virginia Infantry command and left for Harper’s Ferry to join Thomas Jonathon Jackson. He became Colonel of the First Virginia Cavalry rising in rank to Major General commanding the Cavalry Corps of Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia. Stuart received a mortal wound at the Battle of Yellow Tavern on May 11, 1864 and died the next day. James Ewell Brown Stuart lies today in Richmond Virginia’s Hollywood Cemetery.

James T. W. Clement and the 6th Virginia Cavalry

Americans will often travel for hours to visit a place that is not as interesting as a place right in their own neighborhood. Growing up in Ararat, Hunter’s Chapel Church about one mile north of Laurel Hill, the birthplace of J. E. B. Stuart in Patrick County community is such a source of history right before our eyes.

The cemetery at Hunter’s Chapel contains the mortal remains of James T. W. Clement, Company E, Sixth Virginia Cavalry. Recently, I looked into his service record after having him part of my life for years, but never paying much attention to this Civil War veteran right in front of my eyes.

Serving in the Pittsylvania Dragoons, Clement enlisted in April 1862. He witnessed many memorable events during the Civil War. He like many of the members of Company E was at two sad places for the Confederate cavalry during the war. On June 6, 1862, Company E stationed on the Port Republic Road witnessed the death of the Virginia cavalryman Turner Ashby. In fact, members of the company carried the fallen “Knight of the Valley” off the battlefield that day.

Union forces captured Clement that summer and exchanged him in December 1862. His record reports him absent wounded in December 1863. He, again, fell into Union hands when captured at Yellow Tavern. Clement, believed to be among sixty men who made a last stand during the battle so the Southern forces could flee the field was later exchanged near the end of October 1864.

The battle of Yellow Tavern on May 11, 1864, called “the darkest day I have seen” by one member of the Sixth Virginia resulted in the capture of thirty men from the regiment about the time Colonel Henry Pate lost his life just after shaking hands with his commanding officer. The two men had been at odds and reconciled just before both suffered mortal wounds. The former antagonist met Pate eight years earlier when he rescued Pate from the clutches of anti-slavery fanatic John Brown in Kansas.

Major General James Ewell Brown Stuart of Patrick County suffered a mortal wound moments after shaking Pate's hand and giving Company E of the 6th Virginia Cavalry and James Clement the dubious distinction of being present when Stuart and Ashby both met their ends. Recent scholarship by Robert E. L. Krick concluded that John Huff, the man given claim by his commanding General George A. Custer, did not shoot Stuart.

I have often thought what it would be like to spend a few moments with Clement or other veterans of war and persuade them to speak of what they saw right before their eyes. Did he relive the war imagining the horror and the glory he witnessed and the sadness he must have felt being present when both of these Southern cavalymen met their ends leading troops into battle.

J. E. B. Stuart and North Carolina

On August 5, 1854, Lieutenant James Ewell Brown Stuart camped on Pilot Mountain in Surry County, North Carolina. Just graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, Stuart woke during a thunderstorm and wrote a poem, *The Dream of Youth*, which concludes, "Such dreams have often tantalized my soul. And borne me oft to my ambition's goal."

Stuart's ambition was glory on the battlefield. He served seven years in the mounted arm of the U. S. Army mainly in the First U. S. Cavalry. In 1861, he resigned and joined Virginia and the Confederate States of America in the Civil War. He rose to the rank of Major General commanding the cavalry of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

Many tarheels served in the cavalry under Stuart. The First, Second, Fourth and Fifth North Carolina Cavalry Regiments followed Stuart's plume into battle. He thought highly of these men saying in the last letter to his wife before his death on May 12, 1864, after receiving a wound at the Battle of Yellow Tavern that, "North Carolina has done nobly in this army. Never allow her troops to be abused in your presence."

James Ewell Brown Stuart was born at his parent's home, Laurel Hill, on February 6, 1833, the eighth of eleven children. His father, Archibald Stuart, served in many legal and political positions including Commonwealth Attorney for Patrick County and one term as U. S. Congressman. Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart comes down as a strict, religious woman with a love of nature. She inherited Laurel Hill from her great-grandfather, William Letcher, who lost his life to Tories during the American Revolution. Letcher lies today at Laurel Hill in the oldest marked grave in Patrick County, Virginia.

Among Stuart's boyhood friends was Surry County native Jonathan Hanby Carter. Stuart mentioned him in a letter while at West Point writing, "A few days ago I had a visit from an old friend and neighbor Jonathan Carter now a Lieutenant in the Navy on the eve of starting out in Ringgold's expedition to Behrings Straits." Carter began a career in the U. S. Navy in 1840, graduated in the first class of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. He joined the Confederacy in 1861 building and commanding ironclads on the Mississippi and Red Rivers.

The Stuart family went to Mount Airy, North Carolina, five miles away to attend church during their time at Laurel Hill (1825-1859) and to pick up the mail. One lady of Mount Airy, Elizabeth Gilmer, described Mrs. Stuart this way, "How rare do we meet with one whose mind belongs to that high idea with which hers may be justly classed." Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart sold Laurel Hill to two men from Mount Airy, her physician Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth and Robert Galloway, in 1859.

Jonathan Hanby Carter, Surry County's Civil War Sailor

In May 1853, J. E. B. Stuart wrote from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York to his cousin Bettie Hairston, "A few days ago I had a visit from an old friend and neighbor Jonathon Carter now a Lieutenant in the Navy on the eve of starting out in Ringgold's expedition to Bering's Straights to be absent four years. He looked better than I ever saw him and seemed to anticipate a fine time."

Jonathan Hanby Carter was born on January 1, 1821 in Surry County, North Carolina, this author believes in a house on Old Rail Road near White Pines Country Club, but his family roots were in Patrick County. Susannah Hanby, whose father was Jonathan Hanby married William Carter, the man O. E. Pilson called the "Father of Patrick County" in 1788. These were Jonathan Hanby Carter's grandparents. William Carter II married Elizabeth Moore and lived in the northern part of Surry County, North Carolina.

There still many signs of the Carters in Patrick County. Anytime you travel south from Stuart on Route 8 you will pass Carter's Mountain on the right just before you reach the intersection with Highway 103 and if you proceed onto Ararat you pass the Carter Cemetery just after crossing the Dan River on the left of the Ararat Highway.

I had never heard of Jonathan Carter until reading Stuart's letter, but since I have found him to be fascinating and one of the great historical finds that my time with Jeb Stuart has ever brought me. Carter was in the first graduating class at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland in 1846. He traveled the world rising to the rank of Lieutenant in the navy of the United States for fifteen years and eventually resigned in 1861 with the outbreak of the Civil War. He commanded ironclads in the navy of the Confederate States of America on the Mississippi and Red rivers.

Mathew C. Perry led several expeditions to the Far East to open up China and Japan. Cadwalader Ringgold (1802-1867) led an expedition of five ships beginning in 1853 to survey the western Pacific for the whaling industry. Carter served on the USS Powhatan during the expedition. Carter began his naval career in March 1840. He traveled the world rising to the rank of Lieutenant in the navy of the United States serving on the USS Powhatan, USS John Adams, USS Perry, USS St Lawrence and USS Savannah.

While traveling the world Carter kept in touch with his family and roots in Patrick County. The 1859 Patrick County Land Books reports him owning 100 acres worth \$100. The Patrick County Deed Book #17 shows him acting as power of attorney for two of his brothers the next year.

On April 25, 1861, Jonathan Hanby Carter resigned his commission in the United States Navy and began his second naval career in the Confederate States Navy. His first command involved taking the Ed Howard, a side-wheel steamship and turning it into the CSS General Polk. The six-gun ship patrolled the Mississippi River and Louisiana coast in the first two years of the war. After fighting in the Battle of Island #10 on the Mississippi River in March 1862, Carter escaped seventy-five miles up the Yazoo River and burned the ship to avoid its capture.

By October, he was building another ship. In April 1863, Carter launched the CSS Missouri on the Red River near Shreveport, Louisiana. He supervised all aspects of its construction and commanded through the end of the war. The ironclad ship carried three guns: one eleven inch, one nine inch gun and one thirty-two pounder. A Union officer described the

ship as “very formidable” but “very slow.” Carter’s command included 24 officers and 18 men, but it was not very exciting mainly due to low water in the Red River keeping the ship from participating in any major campaigns.

Carter became so bored that in February 1864 he wrote, “Feeling desirous of doing my country more effective service I must respectfully request that Steamer Harriet Lane now lying in Galveston harbor be turned over to me for the purpose of running her to some European port and there altering her as to make an efficient cruiser.” During the war, he wrote over 262 letters edited by Katherine B. Jeter in *A Man and His Boat: The Civil War Letters of Jonathan H. Carter*.

Jonathan Hanby Carter surrendered on May 26, 1865. The *CSS Missouri* was the last Confederate ship to surrender in home waters. After the war, Carter farmed in Louisiana, married Henrietta Tompkins in 1870 and settled near Edgefield, South Carolina where he died in March 1877. In Edgefield’s First Baptist Church cemetery, Carter lays near South Carolina’s Civil War Governor Frances Pickens and cavalry general Mathew C. Butler, the man who saved J. E. B. Stuart at Brandy Station in June 1863 bringing this story full circle.

Patrick County’s Other Civil War Generals

Recently while thumbing through a new reference book, *Civil War High Commands* by David Eicher, I came across a section on the birthplaces of Confederate generals. Expecting to find J. E. B. Stuart listed in the section for Patrick County, I was surprised to find the names Alfred Cleon Moore and Alexander Watkins Terrell.

Alfred Cleon Moore was born in Patrick County on December 12, 1805. His family moved to North Carolina when he was young. He would become a physician and legislator in the Old North State. At the outbreak of the Civil War Moore returned to Virginia and from April 17 until June 8, 1861, he was a brigadier general in the Provisional Army of Virginia. In November, he would become a Colonel in the 29th Virginia Infantry of the Confederate States of America. Many Patrick Countians served under Moore in the regiment.

The 29th Regiment fought in Southwest Virginia and Kentucky, where in 1862 they fought against future United States President James A. Garfield in the Battle of Middle Creek. The regiment moved to Petersburg as Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia moved north into Maryland. He held the position of Colonel until his resignation on April 8, 1863, due to “advance age and failing health” or possibly because he was passed over for promotion. He served in the reserves in Wythe County and after the war continued as a physician. Moore lies today in the McGavoc Cemetery near Fort Chiswell, Virginia.

Born in Patrick County on November 3, 1827, Alexander Watkins Terrell, at the age of five moved to Missouri with his family. He attended the University of Missouri and moved to Texas in 1852 where he later became a judge. Like his friend, Sam Houston, Terrell opposed secession. In 1862, Terrell was a Captain in the First Texas Cavalry. He rose in rank to Colonel by June 1863 in Terrell’s Texas Cavalry Battalion, often misidentified as the 34th Texas Cavalry.

The regiment saw action in the Battle of Mansfield along the Red River in Louisiana in April 1864. In September, his command included a brigade of three Texas cavalry regiments for seven months. In the waning days of the war, May 16, 1865, Edmund Kirby Smith promoted Terrell to Brigadier General in the Trans-Mississippi Department, but not confirmed by the Confederate Senate. Two days before his promotion Terrell had disbanded his regiment. In July,

he fled to Mexico and became a Colonel in the Mexican army for four months. The United States pardoned him in November.

After the Civil War Terrell practiced law and served in the Texas legislature with a stint under President Grover Cleveland as United States Minister to Turkey from 1893 until 1897, a position also held by former Confederate General James Longstreet. Due to his work in the legislature on education, many considered him the “Father of University of Texas.” Interestingly he wrote two books, one in 1865 entitled *From Texas To Mexico and the Court of Maximilian* that was published in 1933 and the second he co edited in 1874 entitled *Cases Argued and Decided in the Supreme Court of the State of Texas*. He ran unsuccessfully for the United States Senate from Texas and served as President of the Texas Historical Association. Alexander Terrell died in Mineral Wells, Texas on September 9, 1912 and lies today in the State Cemetery at Austin, Texas.

Stoneman’s Raid

In the files of the late Surry County Historian Ruth Minick, there is a letter between two sisters dated April 6, 1865, that tells a humorous story about a tragic and frightening event.

Dear Sister,

I thought that I would write you a few lines. I know you would be uneasy. Sister, the Yankees have been here. . .I don’t know how many there was but it was the most men I ever saw in all my life time. They were all Cavalry. Oh Sister you never saw the like in your life. . .They comensed coming about dark Sunday night and kept coming most all night. Most all the men in town left and run to the woods.

The Yankees that ran the men to the woods and gave the sisters something to talk about were members of United States Major General George Stoneman’s Raid through our region at the end of the Civil War. Stoneman, a native of western New York was born in 1822 and was an 1846 graduate of West Point, where Thomas J. Jackson, the future “Stonewall,” was his roommate. He served in the U. S. Army in the west for fifteen years before the Civil War brought him back east. Twice he served as commander of the cavalry of Army of the Potomac, where he fought against J. E. B. Stuart, commander of the cavalry of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. In July 1864, Confederates captured Stoneman, who was trying to release the prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia.

In the spring of 1865, Stoneman commanded the District of East Tennessee. He had successfully raided southwestern Virginia in December 1864 attacking the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and Saltville, where his men encountered “Jeb” Stuart’s mother, brother, sister widow and children. On March 21, 1865, nine brigades of cavalry (4,500 men) left for a raid into western North Carolina including men from Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee cavalry regiments.

They were in Boone by March 28 and Elkin by April 1. The next day they entered Mount Airy, where they read mail from the local post offices and captured a Confederate wagon train. Local tradition states that they camped along the Ararat River near the present day middle school on Hamburg Street. Robert E. Lee evacuated Richmond on the same day that the raiders were plundering Surry County.

The raid moved into Carroll County and across to Floyd County and back down into Patrick camping at Taylorsville, present day Stuart on April 8. The next morning, as the raiders

moved back into North Carolina on their way to Danbury as Robert E. Lee was surrendering to U. S. Grant at Appomattox, Virginia. The war was not over for Stoneman. He continued onto Germanton and Salisbury, where he had hoped to release the prisoners held there, but instead only wrecked the war making apparatus in the town. They moved to Statesville, Lenoir and back across into Tennessee.

George Stoneman retired from the U. S. Army in 1871 and served in several appointed posts before becoming Governor of California (1883-87). He died in 1894 in his native western New York.

Rufus Woolwine

Rufus James Woolwine was born October 20, 1840, in Christiansburg, Virginia, and died on December 14, 1908, in Stuart, Virginia. In those sixty-eight years, he would live as honorable and memorable a life as anyone from Patrick County would. He served as deputy sheriff from 1866 to 1891 when the people elected him High Sheriff of Patrick County, which he held until 1904. He was active at the Stuart Methodist Church for over thirty years. Tradition has it that he stole R. J. Reynolds girlfriend from him and marriage to Sarah Rosabelle Brown came in 1868 and four children were produced among them Rufus E. Woolwine, who served as Commonwealth Attorney for our county for twenty years.

Rufus James Woolwine was a good writer, in his youth he was “touched by fire”, and if not for Jeb Stuart he would be the most famous civil war soldier to come from Patrick County. He enlisted in the Fifty-First Virginia Infantry in July 1861 and the next year promotion to Captain of Company D came. He wrote in his diary on July 24, 1861, "Twas then we bid farewell to home, friends, and connections and took up the lines of march to meet the serried ranks of a strong but dastard foe. Twas then many of us looked upon our native soil as we thought for the last time."

He saw battle at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in 1862 and at New Market, Third Winchester and Fisher's Hill in 1864. He spent a good deal of time in 1863 on recruiting duty and collecting supplies for the regiment. On March 8, 1865, U. S. forces captured Woolwine and most of his men at the Battle of Waynesboro, Virginia

After capture, Woolwine stayed at Fort Delaware, which held 10,000 prisoners in 1864 and had a death rate higher than Andersonville, Georgia. Delaware restored the fort and opens it to the public during the summer. Woolwine wrote, “How much I wish I was in old Patrick this beautiful evening.” Released on June 17, 1865, he returned to Virginia. He quickly took his notes and completed his journal while it was still fresh in his mind.

Louis H. Manarin edited in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. *The Civil War Diary of Rufus J. Woolwine*. The journal ends this way. "Thus ends a journey of four years through the most eventful campaign known in the history of men or nations. Now that peace once more smiles upon our land and country. Let us look to the wise disposer of all human events and implore him in his infinite wisdom and mercy to smile upon and bless us, a subjugated people. God grant that our course may be such as to meet with the hearty approval of those in authority, both on earth and in heaven." Rufus James Woolwine ended his journey in the town cemetery of Stuart, a man who survived the American Civil War and went on to live an exemplarily life.

Patrick County's Black Population in the Civil War

In 1860, Patrick County's slave population was 2070. The largest slave owner was Samuel Wilson with ninety-nine, but over half the slave owners held five or less. The Civil War broke out in April 1861. Patrick County received a request near the end of 1862 from the Governor of Virginia for slaves "to labour on fortifications and other works necessary for the public defence." The war effort used them as non-combatants and they never saw service fighting for the South. The county appointed a committee to procure slaves in each of the county's districts. Owners delivered sixty-three slaves to the Sheriff on December 30, 1862. The use of slave labor for jobs such as building trenches and support staff such as teamsters, cooks and personal servants to officers enhanced the Confederate war effort by freeing the white men to fight and making up the disparities in numbers that Union forces held a considerable advantage in.

Another request occurred in September 1863 for slaves to appear on October 12, 1863. January 1865 saw the third request for slaves from the Confederate government to appear at the courthouse on April 17, 1865. The war in Virginia ended on April 9, 1865 with Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House. It is doubtful that these last seventeen people ever saw service for the South. The total number of slaves requisitioned for Confederate service throughout the war was 130 souls.

There was another group of Americans of African descent living in Patrick County during the Civil War. In June 1861, four free black women, Hannah Going, Ruth Going, Jennie Johnson and Rachel Johnson registered at the courthouse. A law passed in 1793 required all "Free Negroes" to register at their local courthouse every three years and receive a certificate at a cost of twenty-five cents. They were required to give their name, age, color (mulatto or black), status and what court emancipated them. Between 1820 and 1860, there were never more than 140 free people of color living here and it was illegal to employ a free person without a certificate. They made up a productive part of the population with five owning real estate and along with being blacksmiths, wagoners, wheelwrights, farmers and laborers.

Conscripted (drafted) into service for the Confederate cause on September 29, 1863, were James or Jarvis Beaver, Alis or Alice Fenly, Josephus Givny, Soloman Johnson, Edward Loggin, Jackson Loggin, Samuel Nelson, Governor Phillips, Peter Rickman, Harrison Steward, Henry Steward, Salie Stuart, Granville Stuart, William H. Travis and John Vaughan, but what makes their case unusual was they were "free people of color." A law passed on February 12, 1863 for the "enrollment and employment of free Negroes."

Records exist relating to several of these people. Governor Phillips was five foot ten inches tall and had black eyes, black hair and a black complexion. He reported to New Bern in Pulaski County on July 1, 1864, to Lieutenant Poole under the direction of the Confederate Quartermaster Department under the command of I. H. Lacy. Others reporting to New Bern were Granville Stewart, Josephus Goins, William Harris, James M. Hickman, Soloman Johnson and Jacob Lac. All reported being born in Patrick County, but may not have been enrolled from the county.

The Emancipation Proclamation freed all slaves in Patrick County in January 1863 as it was under Confederate control. The Thirteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution ratified in December 1865 ended slavery. The Fourteenth Amendment ratified in 1868 guaranteed citizenship, equal protection and due process. The Fifteenth Amendment in 1870 protected voting rights.

Internet Links

Biography/General

<http://www.civilwarhome.com/stuartyouth.htm>
<http://www.civilwarhome.com/cmhstuartbio.htm>
<http://www.civilwarhome.com/stuartbi.htm>
http://www.swcivilwar.com/Stuart_HBMcClellanTribute.html
<http://www.us-civilwar.com/jeb.htm>
<http://www.civilwarhome.com/stuariatgettysburg.htm>
<http://www.swcivilwar.com/StuartReportGett.html>
<http://www.civilwarhistory.com/jeb.htm>
<http://www.ehistory.com/uscw/features/people/bio.cfm?PID=70>
http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/General_JEB_Stuart.htm
<http://www.aphillcsa.com/bardidentity.html>

Laurel Hill, Birthplace of J. E. B. Stuart www.jebstuart.org

Jeb Stuart and Virginia Tech <http://spec.lib.vt.edu/archives/125th/confeds/confeds.htm>

Harper's Ferry 1859 <http://www.scuttlebuttsmallchow.com/harferry.html>

Battlefields Stuart Fought On

Antietam <http://www.nps.gov/anti>

Auburn

<http://www.ehistory.com/uscw/features/people/BattleView.cfm?BID=722>

Boonsboro

<http://www.ehistory.com/uscw/features/people/BattleView.cfm?BID=578>

Brandy Station <http://www.nps.gov/frsp/brandy.htm>

<http://www.ehistory.com/uscw/features/people/BattleView.cfm?BID=140>

<http://userpages.umbc.edu/~nfry1/brandy.htm>

Buckland

<http://www.ehistory.com/uscw/features/people/BattleView.cfm?BID=723>

Cedar Mountain <http://www.nps.gov/frsp/cedar.htm>

Dranesville

<http://www.ehistory.com/uscw/features/people/BattleView.cfm?BID=696>

<http://homepage.mac.com/sfinlay/dranesville.htm>

Fredericksburg <http://www.nps.gov/frsp>

Gettysburg <http://www.nps.gov/gett>

<http://www.gdg.org>

Harper's Ferry <http://www.nps.gov/hafe>

Manassas <http://www.nps.gov/mana>

<http://www.ehistory.com/uscw/features/people/BattleView.cfm?BID=33>

Middleburg

<http://www.ehistory.com/uscw/features/people/BattleView.cfm?BID=718>

Richmond <http://www.nps.gov/rich/>

Seven Days/First Ride Around McClellan

<http://www.civilwarhome.com/stuartsevendays.htm>

Yellow Tavern <http://www.nps.gov/frsp/yellow.htm>

<http://www.ehistory.com/uscw/features/people/BattleView.cfm?BID=731>

<http://historynet.com/cwti/blyellowtavern/index.html>

<http://www.us-civilwar.com/yellow.htm>

<http://www.kimshockey.com/cw/yellowtavern.html>

<http://www.thehistorynet.com/acw/bllastrideofjebstuart/>

Manuscript Collections

http://www.moc.org/images/Soldier_Letters/JEB_Stuart_Collection.pdf

Stuart in the War

http://www.swcivilwar.com/cw_articles.html#Stuart

Gettysburg Controversy

<http://www.swcivilwar.com/LeeLettertoStuart.html>

<http://www.swcivilwar.com/StuartReportGett.html>

<http://www.civilwarhome.com/stuartatgettysburg.htm>

<http://www.thehistorynet.com/acw/bljebstuartscapegoat/>

Miscellaneous

<http://richmond.k12.va.us/schools/stuart/>

<http://www.fcps.k12.va.us/StuartHS/>

<http://www.us-civilwar.com/jeb.htm>

<http://www.swcivilwar.com/stuart.html>

<http://www.civilwarhistory.com/jeb.htm>

http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/General_JEB_Stuart.htm

<http://usa-civil-war.com/Stuart/stuart.html>

<http://www.vahistorical.org/sva2003/stuart.htm>

Teacher

<http://www.moc.org/edteach.htm>

Civil War Timeline

<http://www.moc.org/kids/1860.htm>

Continuing Education

http://www.moc.org/edteach_inst.htm

Civil War and J. E. B. Stuart: A Bibliography

Stuart and Children's Books

Children's Books

Degrummond, Lena Y.

Jeb Stuart

1979, Pelican Publishers, 160 pages

Greene, Meg

James Ewell Brown Stuart: Confederate General

2001, Chelsea House Publishing, 80 pages.

Pflueger, Lynda

Jeb Stuart: Confederate Cavalry General (Historical American Biographies)

1998, Enslow Publishers.

Williamson, Mary

The Life of J. E. B. Stuart

1997, Christian Liberty Press, 132 pages.

Robertson, James I. Jr.

Robert E. Lee: Virginia Soldier, American Citizen.

2005, Antheneum.

Standing Like A Stone Wall.

2001, Antheneum, 192 pages.

Civil War: America Becomes One Nation.

1999.

Biographies

Blackford, William W.

War Years with J. E.B. Stuart. Paperback, 1993, LSU

Davis, Burke

J. E. B. Stuart: The Last Cavalier 1957, New York.

McClellan, Henry B.

I Rode With Jeb Stuart: The Life and Campaigns of Major General J.E.B. Stuart (Also, published as *The Life and Campaigns of Major General J. E. B. Stuart*) Introduction by Burke Davis. 1958, Bloomington, Indiana

Thomas, Emory

Bold Dragon: The Life of J. E. B. Stuart 1999, University of Oklahoma Press. Paperback. 384 pages.

Thomason, John

J. E. B. Stuart 1994, University of Nebraska, 512 pages.
Introduction by Gary W. Gallagher

Stuart Related Books

Hartley, Christopher J.

Stuart's Tarheels: James B. Gordon and his North Carolina Cavalry
1996, Butternut and Blue.

Hatch, Thom

Clashes of Cavalry: The Civil War Careers of George Armstrong Custer and Jeb Stuart
2001, Stackpole Books, 304 pages

Johnson, Clint

In the Footsteps of J.E.B. Stuart. 2003, John F. Blair Publishers, 186 pages.

Keen, Hugh C. and Mewborn, Horace

43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry Mosby's Command
1993, H. E. Howard, 410 pages.

Trout, Robert J.

Galloping Thunder: The Story of the Stuart Horse Artillery Battalion
2002, Stackpole Books, 976 pages

With Pen and Saber: The Letters and Diaries of J.E.B. Stuart's Staff Officers
1995, Stackpole Books, 368 pages

In the Saddle with Stuart: The Story of Frank Robertson Smith of J.E.B. Stuart's Staff
1998, Thomas Publications, 168 pages

They Followed the Plume: The Story of J. E. B. Stuart and his staff.
2002, Paperback, Stackpole Books, 400 pages.

Riding With Stuart: Reminiscences of an Aide-De-Camp
by [Theodore Stanford Garnett](#), [Robert J. Trout](#) (Editor)
1996, White Maine Publishing, 136 pages.

Von Borcke, Heros

Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence
Paperback, 2002, J. S. Sanders and Company.

The Great Cavalry Battle of Brandy Station, June 1863
Old Solders Books, 1992.

Civil War Books

Davis, William C. *Battle at Bull Run. A History of the First Major Campaign of the War*
1981, LSU, 248 pages.

Eicher, David J.
The Longest Night: A Military History of the Civil War.
2001, Simon and Schuster, 992 pages.

Freeman, Douglas S.
Lee's Lieutenants: A Study in Command. 3 volumes
1997, Scribners, 800plus pages per volume.

Gallagher, Gary W.
Military Campaigns of the Civil War.
UNC Press

Hennessy, John J.
First Battle of Manassas: An End to Innocence July 18-21, 1861.
1989, H. E. Howard, 165 pages.

Return to Bull Run: The Campaign and Battle of Second Manassas.
1999, University of Oklahoma, 624 pages.

Krick, Robert K.
The Smoothbore Volley That Doomed the Confederacy.
2004, LSU, 288 pages.

Longacre, Edward G.
*Lee's Cavalrymen: A History of the Mounted Forces of the Army of Northern
Virginia 1861-1865.* 2002, Stackpole Books, 528 pages.

Mounted Raids of the Civil War.
1994, University of Nebraska Press.

Gentleman and Soldier: A Biography of Wade Hampton III
2003, Rutledge Hill Press, 320 pages.

Sears, Stephen
To the Gates of Richmond: The Peninsula Campaign
Landscape Turned Red: The Battle of Antietam
Chancellorsville
Gettysburg

Fredericksburg
Pfan, Donald.
War So Terrible: A Popular History of the Battle of Fredericksburg.
2003, Page One History, 120 pages.

O'Reilly, Francis Augustin. (Frank)
The Fredericksburg Campaign: Winter War on the Rappahannock. 2003, LSU.

Rable, George.
Fredericksburg! Fredericksburg!
 2002, University of North Carolina Press.

Gettysburg
 Brown, Kent Masterson. *Unknown title on withdrawal.*
 2005, University of North Carolina.

Coddington, Edwin B.
The Gettysburg Campaign: A Study in Command.
 1997, Touchstone Books, 928 pages.

Longacre, Edward G.
The Cavalry at Gettysburg.
 1993, University of Nebraska, 338 pages.

Nesbitt, Mark
Saber and Scapegoat: J. E. B. Stuart and the Gettysburg Campaign.
 2002, Stackpole Books, 256 pages.

Cavalry Battle of July 3, 1863
 Riggs, David F. *East of Gettysburg: Custer vs. Stuart.*
 1985, Old Army Press.

Waker, Paul D. *The Cavalry Battle That Saved the Union: Custer vs. Stuart at Gettysburg.* 2002, Pelican Press, 96 pages.

Wert, Jeffrey D. *Gettysburg, Day Three.*
 2002, Simon and Schuster, 448 pages.

Yellow Tavern
 Krick, Robert E. L. essay on Yellow Tavern in Gary W. Gallagher's Military Campaigns of the Civil War Series The Spotsylvania Courthouse. 1998, UNC Press, 344 pages.
 Rhea, Gordon, C. Spotsylvania Court House and the Road to Yellow Tavern May 7-12, 1864. 1997, LSU 483 pages.

Other Biographies

Pfanz, Donald.
Richard S. Ewell: A Soldier's Life.
 1998, UNC. 680 pages.

Robertson, James I.
Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend.
 1997, Macmillan, 950 pages.

Wert, Jeffry

Mosby's Rangers

1991, Simon and Schuster, 384 pages.

Custer

1997, Simon and Schuster, 464 pages.

General James Longstreet: The Confederacy's Most Controversial Soldier.

1994, Simon and Schuster, 528 pages.

General Works

Boatner, Mark M. III, *The Civil War Dictionary*

Catton, Bruce, *America Goes to War, The Civil War and Its Meaning in American Culture*

Catton, Bruce, *The American Heritage New History of the Civil War*

Catton, Bruce, *The Centennial History of the Civil War*

Time Life Books, *The Civil War*

Foote, Shelby, *The Civil War, A Narrative*

McPherson, James, *The Atlas of the Civil War*

McPherson, James, *Drawn with the Sword, Reflections on the American Civil War*

U.S. War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*

Freeman, Douglas Southall, *Lee's Lieutenants, A Study in Command*

Johnson, Robert Underwood and Clarence Clough Buel, eds., *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*

Long, E.B., *The Civil War Day by Day, An Almanac 1861-1865*

McPherson, James M., *Battle Cry of Freedom, The Civil War Era*

Guidebooks

The Civil War Trust, *The Civil War Trust's Official Guidebook to the Civil War Discovery Trail*, 3rd edition

Frances H. Kennedy, ed., *The Civil War Battlefield Guide*, 2nd edition

Diaries

Beck, Brandon H., *Third Alabama! The Civil War Memoir of Brigadier General Cullen Andrews Battle, CSA*

Davis, William C. and Meredith L. Swenter, editors, *Bluegrass Confederate: The Headquarters Diary of Edward O. Guerrant*

Politics

Davis, William C., *A Government of One's Own, The Making of the Confederacy*

Fritz, Karen E., *Voices in the Storm: Confederate Rhetoric, 1861-1865*

Jones, Howard, *Union in Peril, The Crisis over British Intervention in the Civil War*

Klein, Maury, *Days of Defiance, Sumter, Secession, and the Coming of the Civil War*

McPherson, James M., *Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution*

Woodworth, Stephen E., *No Band of Brothers: Problems of the Rebel High Command*

Slavery & Abolition

Berlin, Ira and others, ed., *Freedom, A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861-1867*

Blight, David W., *Frederick Douglass' Civil War, Keeping Faith in Jubilee*

Cohen, Anthony Michael, *The Underground Railroad: A Personal Journey Through History*
 Harold, Stanley, *The Abolitionists and the South, 1831-1861*
 McPherson, James, *Marching Toward Freedom: Blacks in the Civil War 1861-1865*
 Zubritsky, John, *Fighting Men, A Chronicle of Three Black Civil War Fighting Men*

Reconstruction

Foner, Eric and Olivia Mahoney, *America's Reconstruction, People and Politics After the Civil War*
 Richter, William L., *The ABC-Clio Companion to American Reconstruction, 1862-1877*

Battles & Campaigns

Bearss, Edwin C., *The Vicksburg Campaign*
 Bearss, Edwin C., *Forrest at Brice's Crossroads and in North Mississippi in 1864*
 Castel, Albert, *Decisions in the West, The Atlanta Campaign of 1864*
 Catton, Bruce, *The Army of the Potomac*
 Coddington, Edwin B., *The Gettysburg Campaign: A Study in Command*
 Cozzens, Peter, *The Shipwreck of Their Hopes, The Battles for Chattanooga*
 Cushman, Stephen, *Bloody Promenade: Reflections on a Civil War Battle*
 Davis, Burke, *To Appomattox, Nine April Days, 1865*
 Foote, Shelby, *Stars in Their Courses, The Gettysburg Campaign June-July 1863*
 Furgurson, Ernest B., *Ashes of Glory, Richmond at War*
 Furgurson, Ernest B., *Chancellorsville 1863, The Souls of the Brave*
 Hennessy, John J., *Return to Bull Run, The Campaign and Battle of Second Manassas*
 Krick, Robert K., *Stonewall Jackson at Cedar Mountain*
 McDonough, James L., *Shiloh, In Hell Before Midnight*
 Miller, William J., *The Peninsula Campaign of 1862, Yorktown to the Seven Days*
 Moe, Richard, *The Last Full Measure: The Life and Death of the First Minnesota Volunteers*
 Priest, John Michael, *Before Antietam, The Battle for South Mountain*
 Priest, John Michael, *Antietam, The Soldier's Battle*
 Rhea, Gordon C., *The Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864*
 Rhea, Gordon C., *The Battles for Spotsylvania Court House and The Road to Yellow Tavern, May 7-12, 1864*
 Sears, Stephen W., *Landscape Turned Red, The Battle of Antietam*
 Sears, Stephen W., Chancellorsville Shea, William L., and Earl J. Hess, *Pea Ridge, Civil War Campaign in the West*
 Tanner, Robert G., *Stonewall in the Valley, Jackson's Valley Campaign, Spring 1862*
 Trudeau, Noah Andre, *The Last Citadel, Petersburg, Virginia, July 1864-April 1865*
 Wert, Jeffrey D., *From Winchester to Cedar Creek, The Shenandoah Campaign of 1864*

Navy

Bearss, Edwin C., *Hardluck Ironclad: The Sinking and Salvage of the Cairo*
 Campbell, R. Thomas, *The CSS H. L. Hunley: Confederate Submarine*
 Jones, Virgil Carrington, *The Civil War at Sea*
 Hearn, Chester G., *Admiral David Dixon Porter, The Civil War Years*
 Marvel, William, *The Alabama and the Kearsarge, The Sailor's Civil War*
 U.S. Navy Department, *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies, 1894-1922*

Biographies, Diaries & Memoirs

Alexander, Edward Porter, *Fighting for the Confederacy, The Personal Recollections of General Edward Porter Alexander*, edited by Gary W. Gallagher

Chamberlain, Joshua Lawrence, *Bayonet Forward! My Civil War Reminiscences*
 Duncan, Russell, *Where Death and Glory Meet: Colonel Robert Gould Shaw and the 54th Massachusetts Infantry*
 Freeman, Douglas Southall, *R.E. Lee, A Biography*
 Grant, Ulysses S., *Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant*
 Guelzo, Allen C., *Abraham Lincoln: The Religion of a President and the Ideas of His Time*
 Henderson, G. F. R., *Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War*
 Longacre, Edward G., *Joshua Chamberlain: The Man and the Soldier*
 Longstreet, James, *From Manassas to Appomattox, Memoirs of the Civil War in America*
 Scaturro, Frank J., *President Grant Reconsidered*
 Shaw, Robert Gould, *Blue Eyed Child of Fortune, The Civil War Letters of Robert Gould Shaw*, edited by Russell Duncan
 Sherman, William Tecumseh, *Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman*
 Stuart, James Ewell Brown, *The Letters of General James E. B. Stuart*, edited by Adele H. Mitchell
 Billings, John D., *Hardtack and Coffee, or The Unwritten Story of Army Life*
 Coco, Gregory A., *The Civil War Infantryman, In Camp, On the March, and In Battle*
 Donnelly, Ralph W., *The Confederate States Marine Corps, The Rebel Leathernecks*
 Jones, John B., *A Rebel War Clerk's Diary of the Confederate State Capitol*
 Linderman, Gerald F., *Embattled Courage, The Experience of Combat in the American Civil War*
 McPherson, James M., *For Cause and Comrades, Why Men Fought in the Civil War*
 Rhodes, Elisha Hunt, *All for the Union, The Civil War Diary and Letters of Elisha Hunt Rhodes*, edited by Robert H. Rhodes
 Watkins, Sam R., *Co. Aytch, A Side Show of the Big Show*
 Whitman, Walt, *Walt Whitman's Civil War*, edited by Walter Lowenfels
 Wiley, Bell I., *The Life of Johnny Reb, The Common Soldier of the Confederacy*
 Wiley, Bell I., *The Life of Billy Yank, The Common Soldier of the Union*

Prisons

Boaz, Thomas M., *Libby Prison and Beyond: A Union Staff Officer in the East, 1862-1865*
 Gindelsperger, James, *Escape from Libby Prison*
 Kantor, MacKinlay, *Andersonville*

Medicine

Adams, George Worthington, *Doctors in Blue, The Medical History of the Union Army in the Civil War*
 Cunningham, H. H., *Doctors in Gray, The Confederate Medical Service*
 Denney, Robert E., *Civil War Medicine, Care and Comfort of the Wounded*
 Woolsey, Jane Stuart, *Hospital Days, Reminiscences of a Civil War Nurse*

Native Americans

Gaines, W. Craig, *The Confederate Cherokees, John Drew's Regiment of Mountain Rifles, The American Indian and The End of the Confederacy, 1863-1866*
 Hauptmann, Laurence M., *Between Two Fires, American Indians in the Civil War*

Women

Baker, Jean H., *Mary Todd Lincoln, A Biography*
 Chesnut, Mary Boykin, *Mary Chesnut's Civil War*, edited by C. Vann Woodward
 Clay-Copton, Virginia, *A Belle of the Fifties: Memoirs of Mrs. Clay of Alabama*
 Oates, Stephen B., *A Woman of Valor, Clara Barton and the Civil War*

Other Children's Books and Fiction

- Archer, Jules. *A House Divided: The Lives of Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee*, Scholastic, 1995.
- Ayres, Katherine. *North by Night: A Story of the Underground Railroad*, Delacorte.
- Beller, Susan Provost and Margaret McElderry. *Never Were Men So Brave: The Irish Brigade During the Civil War*, 1998.
- Bennet, Barbara. *Stonewall Jackson: Lee's Greatest Lieutenant*, Silver Burdett, 1991.
- Bierce, Ambrose. *Ambrose Bierce's Civil War*, Regnary Publishing, Inc., 1956.
- Bishop, Jim. *The Day Lincoln Was Shot*, Harper and Row, 1955.
- Black, Wallace B. and Jean F. Blashfield. *Blockade Runners and Ironclads: Naval Action in the Civil War (First Book)* Franklin Watts, Inc., 1997.
- Brill, Marlene Targ. *Diary of a Drummer Boy*, Millbrook.
- Burchard, Peter and John Anthony Scott (ed.). *"We'll Stand by the Union": Robert Gould Shaw and the Black 54th Massachusetts Regiment (Makers of America)*, Facts on File, Inc., 1993.
- Chang, Ina. *A Separate Battle: Women and the Civil War*, Puffin, 1996.
- Crane, Stephen. *Red Badge of Courage*, Permabound, 1956.
- Dolan, Edward F. *American Civil War: A House Divided*, Millbrook Press, 1997.
- Dubowski, Cathy. *Robert E. Lee and the Rise of the South*, Silver Burdett, 1991.
- English, June A. and Thomas D. Jones. *Scholastic Encyclopedia of the United States at War*, Scholastic, 1998.
- Faulkner, William. *Absalom, Absalom!*, Vintage Press, 1985.
- Faulkner, William. *The Unvanquished*, Vintage Press, 1986.
- Foote, Shelby. *Shiloh*, Vintage Press, 1990.
- Hakim, Joy. *War, Terrible War (A History of Us, Book 6)*, Oxford University Press Children's Books, 1994.
- Haskins, Jim and James Haskins. *Black, Blue and Gray: African Americans in the Civil War*, Simon and Schuster (Juv), 1998.
- Hill, Lois (ed.). *Poems and Songs of the Civil War*, Gramercy Books, 1990.
- Hirschhorn, Vera. *America's Young Heroes: A Journal for You; Learn About Yourself, Learn the Lessons of the Civil War*, America's Young Heroes Educational Publications, 2000.
- Hunt, Irene. *Across Five Aprils*, Berkley Publishing Company, 1962.
- Hurmence, Belinda. *Slavery Time: When I was Chillun*, Putnam Publishing Group, 1998.
- Kantor, MacKinlay. *Gettysburg (Landmark Books)*, Random House, 1987.
- Marrin, Albert. *Commander in Chief: Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War*, Dutton Books, 1997.
- Marrin, Albert. *Virginia's General: Robert E. Lee and the Civil War*, Atheneum, 1994.
- Murphy, Jim. *The Boys' War: Confederate and Union Soldiers Talk About the Civil War*, Clarion Books, 1990.
- Murphy, Jim. *The Journal of James Edmond Pease, A Civil War Union Soldier*, Scholastic, inc.
- Paulsen, Gary. *Soldier's Heart: A Novel of the Civil War*, Delacorte.
- Ray, Delia. *Behind the Blue and Gray: The Soldier's Life in the Civil War (Young Readers' History of the Civil War)*, Puffin, 1996.
- Robinet, Harriette Gillem. *Forty Acres and Maybe a Mule*, Atheneum.
- Rinaldi, Ann. *The Last Silk Dress*, Bantam Books, 1988.
- Shaara, Michael. *Killer Angels*, Ballantine Books, 1974.
- Smith, C. Carter (ed.). *The Crucial Year: A Sourcebook on the Civil War (American Albums from the Collections of the Library of Congress)*, Millbrook Press, 1993.
- Susi, Geraldine Lee and Douglas P. French (illus.). *Looking for Pa: A Civil War Journey from Catlett to Manassas, 1861*, E.P.M. Publications, 1995.
- Whitelaw, Nancy. *Clara Barton: Civil War Nurse (Historical American Biographies)*, Enslow Publishers, Inc. 1997.
- Whitman, Walt. *Leaves of Grass*, Library of America, 1982.

Zeinart, Karen. *Those Courageous Women of the Civil War*, Millbrook

Scholastic Books, Dear America Series

When Will This Cruel War Be Over: The Diary of Emma Simpson

A Picture of Freedom, The Diary of Clotee, a Slave Girl, Belmont Plantation, Virginia, 1859

The Journal of James Edmond Pease, A Civil War Union Soldier, Virginia, 1863

Miscellaneous

Boge, Georgie and Margie Holder Boge, *Paving Over the Past, A History and Guide to Civil War Battlefield Preservation*

Brousse, David, *Civil War Newspaper Maps, A Cartobibliography of the Northern Daily Press Confederate Receipt Book*, University of Georgia Press (no year)

Cullen, Jim, *The Civil War in Popular Culture, A Reusable Past*

Davis, William C., *The Civil War Cookbook*

"Gone with the Wind" Cook Book, Abbeville Press, 1997

Guernsey, Alfred M. and Henry M. Alden, *Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War*

Jouineau, Andrew, *Officers and Soldiers of the American Civil War*

Kinnard, Roy, *The Blue and the Gray on the Silver Screen, More than Eighty Years of Civil War Movies*

Lawliss, Chuck, *The Civil War Sourcebook*

Marius, Richard, *The Columbia Book of Civil War Poetry, From Whitman to Walcott*

Maxwell, Ronald F., *Gods and Generals: The Illustrated Story of the Epic Civil War Film*, Newmarkert Press, New York, 2003.

Moore, John Hammond, ed., *The Confederate Housewife*, Summerhouse Press, Columbia, S.C. 1997

Segars, J. H., *In Search of Confederate Ancestors, The Guide*

Swank, Wallbrook D., *Ballads of the North and South in the Civil War*

Zimmer, Anne Carter, *The Robert E. Lee Family Cooking and Housekeeping Book*, University of North Carolina Press, 1997

Internet Links Civil War Reading Lists

<http://www.faqs.org/faqs/civil-war-usa/reading-list/>

<http://www.sff.net/people/pitman/civilwar.htm>

<http://www.si.edu/resource/faq/nmah/civilwar.htm>

<http://eserver.org/history/civil-war-reading-list.txt>

<http://www.umsl.edu/~muns/civilwar/civrdlst.htm>

<http://www.nps.gov/gett/gettededucation/gettedubib.htm>

<http://www.coax.net/people/lwf/civbooks.htm>

American Civil War Glossary

Abolitionist: Someone who wishes to abolish or get rid of slavery.

Army: The largest organizational group of soldiers, made up of one or more corps. There were 16 Union armies (named after rivers, such as the Army of the Potomac) and 23 Confederate armies (named after states or regions, such as the Army of Northern Virginia). 1 company = 50 to 100 men, 10 companies = 1 regiment, about 4 regiments = 1 brigade, 2 to 5 brigades = 1 division, 2 or more divisions = 1 corps, 1 or more corps = 1 army.

Artillery: Cannon or other large caliber firearms; a branch of the army armed with cannon.

Barrel: The long metal tube on a gun through which a projectile is fired.

Battery: The basic unit of soldiers in an artillery regiment; similar to a company in an infantry regiment. Batteries included 6 cannon (with the horses, ammunition, and equipment needed to move and fire them), 155 men, a captain, 30 other officers, 2 buglers, 52 drivers, and 70 cannoneers. As the War dragged on, very few batteries fought at full strength. A battery can also be the position on a battlefield where cannon are located.

Bayonet: A metal blade, like a long knife or short sword, that could be attached to the end of a musket or rifle-musket and used as a spear or pike in hand-to-hand combat.

Blockade: The effort by the North to keep ships from entering or leaving Southern ports.

Border States: The states of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. Although these states did not officially join the Confederacy, many of their citizens supported the South.

Breech-loading: Rifle-muskets that could be loaded at the breech (in the middle between the barrel and the stock) instead of from the end (by shoving gunpowder and a ball down the barrel) were called breech-loading guns.

Brigade: A large group of soldiers usually led by a brigadier general. A brigade was made of four to six regiments. 1 company = 50 to 100 men, 10 companies = 1 regiment, about 4 regiments = 1 brigade, 2 to 5 brigades = 1 division, 2 or more divisions = 1 corps, 1 or more corps = 1 army.

Caliber: The distance around the inside of a gun barrel measured in thousands of an inch. Bullets are labeled by what caliber gun they fit.

Campaign: A series of military operations that form a distinct phase of the War (such as the Shenandoah Valley Campaign).

Canister: A projectile, shot from a cannon, filled with about 35 iron balls the size of marbles that scattered like the pellets of a shotgun.

Cap: Essential to firing a percussion rifle-musket, a cap is a tiny brass shell that holds fulminate of mercury. The cap is placed on the gun so that when a trigger is pulled, the hammer falls on the cap. The chemical in the cap ignites and flame shoots into the chamber that holds the gunpowder. This ignites the powder and the blast shoots the bullet out of the barrel.

Carbine: A breech-loading, single-shot, rifle-barrelled gun primarily used by cavalry troops. A carbine's barrel is several inches shorter than a regular rifle-musket.

Casemate: An armored part of a warship.

Casualty: A soldier who was wounded, killed, or missing in action.

Cavalry: A branch of the military mounted on horseback. Cavalry units in the Civil War could move quickly from place to place or go on scouting expeditions on horseback, but usually fought on foot. Their main job was to gather information about enemy movements.

Company: A group of 50 to 100 soldiers led by a captain. 10 companies = 1 regiment, about 4 regiments = 1 brigade, 2 to 5 brigades = 1 division, 2 or more divisions = 1 corps, 1 or more corps = 1 army.

Confederacy: Also called the South or the Confederate States of America, the Confederacy incorporated the states that seceded from the United States of America to form their own nation. Confederate states were: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The President of the Confederacy was Jefferson F. Davis.

Confederate: Loyal to the Confederacy. Also Southern or Rebel.

Contrabands: Escaped slaves who fled to the Union lines for protection.

Corps: A very large group of soldiers led by (Union) a major general or (Confederate) a lieutenant general and designated by Roman numerals (such as XI Corps). Confederate corps were often called by the name of their commanding general (as in Jackson's Corps). 1 company = 50 to 100 men, 10 companies = 1 regiment, about 4 regiments = 1 brigade, 2 to 5 brigades = 1 division, 2 or more divisions = 1 corps, 1 or more corps = 1 army.

Democratic Party: The major political party in America most sympathetic to states rights and willing to tolerate the spread of slavery to the territories. Democrats opposed a strong Federal government. Most Southern men were Democrats before the War.

Earthwork: A field fortification (such as a trench or a mound) made of earth. Earthworks were used to protect troops during battles or sieges, to protect artillery batteries, and to slow an advancing enemy.

Emancipation: Freedom from slavery.

Enfilade: To fire along the length of an enemy's battleline.

Entrenchments: Long cuts (trenches) dug out of the earth with the dirt piled up into a mound in front; used for defense.

Federal: Loyal to the government of the United States. Also, Union, Yankee, or Northern.

Fieldworks: Temporary fortifications put up by an army in the field.

Fortification: Something that makes a defensive position stronger, like high mounds of earth to protect cannon or spiky breastworks to slow an enemy charge.

Garrison: A group of soldiers stationed at a military post.

Goober Pea: A term common in the South meaning peanut.

Indian Territory: The area that is now Oklahoma (except for the panhandle.)

Infantry: A branch of the military in which soldiers traveled and fought on foot.

Ironclad: A ship protected by iron armor.

Lunette: A fortification shaped roughly like a half-moon. It presented two or three sides to the enemy but the rear was open to friendly lines.

Mason-Dixon line: A boundary surveyed in the 1760s that ran between Pennsylvania to the North and Delaware, Maryland and (West) Virginia to the South. It became a symbolic division between free states and slave states.

Militia: Troops, like the National Guard, who are only called out to defend the land in an emergency.

Minie Bullet: The standard infantry bullet of the Civil War. Sometimes called a minie ball, (pronounced "min-ee") the bullet was designed for muzzle-loading rifle-muskets. It was invented by two Frenchmen, Henri-Gustave Delvigne and Claude-Étienne Minié (pronounced "min-ee-ay"). It was small enough to load quickly, and had a special feature that let it take advantage of a rifled-barrel. When the rifle-musket was fired, expanding gas from the gunpowder blast was caught in the hollow base of the bullet forcing it against the rifled grooves inside the barrel.

Musket: A smoothbore firearm fired from the shoulder. Thrust from exploding powder shoots the bullet forward like a chest pass in basketball.

Muster: To formally enroll in the army or to call roll.

Muzzle-loading: Muzzle-loading muskets or rifle muskets had to be loaded from the end by putting the gunpowder and the bullet or ball down the barrel.

Napoleonic Tactics: The tactics used by Napoleon Bonaparte that were studied by military men and cadets at West Point before the Civil War. His tactics were brilliant for the technology of warfare at the time he was fighting. However, by the Civil War, weapons had longer ranges and were more accurate than they had been in Napoleon's day.

Navy: A branch of the military using ships to conduct warfare. During the Civil War, "blue water" ships cruised the oceans and "brown water" boats floated up and down the rivers.

Nom-de-guerre: Literally, in French this means "war name". A nom-de-guerre is a nickname earned in battle, such as "Stonewall" Jackson or "Fighting Joe" Hooker.

North: Also called the Union or the United States the North was the part of the country that remained loyal to the Federal government during the Civil War. Northern states were: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. West Virginia became a Northern state in 1863 and California and Oregon were also officially Northern but they had little direct involvement in the War.

Parole: A pledge by a prisoner of war or a defeated soldier not to bear arms. When prisoners were returned to their own side during the War (in exchange for men their side had captured) the parole was no longer in effect and they were allowed to pick up their weapons and fight. When the South lost the War and the Confederate armies gave their parole they promised never to bear weapons against the Union again.

Peculiar Institution: Another term for slavery in the South.

Percussion Arm: A musket or rifle-musket that requires a cap to fire. A tiny cap is placed on the gun so that when a trigger is pulled, the hammer strikes the cap. The chemical in the cap (fulminate of mercury) ignites and flame shoots into the chamber that holds the gunpowder. This ignites the powder and the blast shoots the bullet out of the barrel. (Percussion means striking--a drum is a percussion instrument and a gun that uses a hammer to strike a cap is a percussion arm.)

Picket: Soldiers posted on guard ahead of a main force. Pickets included about 40 or 50 men each. Several pickets would form a rough line in front of the main army's camp. In case of enemy attack, the pickets usually would have time to warn the rest of the force.

Popular Sovereignty: This doctrine came out during the debate over slavery in the territories. Popular sovereignty said that the people of each territory should be able to decide for themselves if slavery should be allowed in their territory when it became a state.

Private: The lowest rank in the army.

Rebel Yell: A high-pitched cry that Confederate soldiers would shout when attacking. First heard at First Manassas (First Bull Run) Union troops found the eerie noise unnerving.

Rebel: Loyal to the Confederate States. Also Southern or Confederate.

Recruits: New soldiers.

Redan: A fortification with two parapets or low walls whose faces unite to form a salient angle towards the enemy. That is, they form a point that juts out past the rest of the defensive line of works.

Redoubt: A small, roughly constructed fortification, usually temporary, often used to defend high points of land.

Regiment: The basic unit of the Civil War soldiers usually made up of 1,000 to 1,500 men. Regiments were usually designated by state and number (as in 20th Maine). 1 company = 50 to 100 men, 10 companies = 1 regiment, about 4 regiments = 1 brigade, 2 to 5 brigades = 1 division, 2 or more divisions = 1 corps, 1 or more corps = 1 army.

Republican Party: A political party created in the 1850s to prevent the spread of slavery to the territories. Eventually Republicans came to oppose the entire existence of slavery. Abraham Lincoln was the first Republican president. Very few Southerners were Republicans.

Revolver: A handheld firearm with a chamber to hold multiple bullets (usually 6). The chamber turns so that each bullet can be fired in succession without reloading.

Rifle-Musket: The common weapon of the Civil War infantryman, it was a firearm fired from the shoulder. It differed from a regular musket by the grooves (called rifling) cut into the inside of the barrel. When the exploding powder thrusts the bullet forward, the grooves in the barrel make it spin, just like a football spirals through the air. Rifle-muskets were more accurate and had a longer range than smoothbore weapons.

Rifle Pit: Similar to what soldiers call a "foxhole" today. Rifle pits were trenches with earth mounded up at the end as protection from enemy fire. A soldier lay in the trench and fired from a prone position.

Rifled: A gun barrel is rifled when it has grooves (called rifling) cut into the inside of the barrel for longer range and more accurate firing.

Rout: A crushing defeat where, often, the losers run from the field.

Salient: A part of a defensive line of works or a fortification that juts out from the main line towards the enemy. It is easiest to defend a line with no salients, because they stick out and are vulnerable to attack.

Secession: Withdrawal from the Federal government of the United States. Southern states, feeling persecuted by the North, seceded by voting to separate from the Union. Southerners felt this was perfectly legal but Unionists saw it as rebellion.

Sectionalism: Promoting the interests of a section or region (such as the North or the South) instead of the entire country.

Sentry: A soldier standing guard.

Shbangs: The crude shelters Civil War prisoners of war built to protect themselves from the sun and rain.

Shell: A hollow projectile, shot from a cannon; a shell was filled with powder and lit by a fuse when it was fired. Shells exploded when their fuse burned down to the level of the powder. Depending on the length of the fuse, artillerymen could decide when they wanted the shell to burst.

Siege: Blocking the supply lines and escape routes of a city to force it to surrender. A siege usually meant one army trapped in a city, slowly running out of food and fresh water, with the opposing army camped outside.

Siegelines: Lines of works and fortifications that are built by both armies during a siege. The defenders build earthworks to strengthen their position inside a fort or city against assault while the besieging army constructs fortifications to protect siege guns and soldiers from sharpshooters inside the city.

Skirmish: A minor fight.

Slavery: A state of bondage in which African Americans (and some Native Americans) were owned by other people, usually white, and forced to labor on their behalf.

Smoothbore: A gun is smoothbore if the inside of the barrel is completely smooth. Smoothbore guns were used before rifled guns were developed. Although smoothbores were not as accurate and had a shorter range than rifled arms, there were still plenty of them in use during the Civil War.

South: Also called the Confederacy, the Confederate States of America, or (by Northerners) the Rebel states, the South incorporated the states that seceded from the United States of America to form their own nation. Southern states were: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Standard: A flag or banner carried into battle on a pole.

States Rights: This doctrine held the powers of the individual states as greater than the powers of the Federal government. States rights meant that the Federal government held its power only through the consent of the states and that any powers not specifically given to the Federal government remained in control of the states.

Stockade: A line of tall stout posts securely set either as a defense, to keep the enemy out, or as a pen to keep prisoners in.

Surrender: To admit defeat and give up in the face of overwhelming odds. Most defeated generals were able to negotiate surrender terms. These might include items like parole instead of prison for the soldiers or letting officers keep their sidearms.

Territory: Land within the mainland boundaries of the country that had not yet become a state by 1861. Nevada Territory, Utah Territory, and Colorado Territory had basically the same

boundaries they have today as states; Washington Territory encompassed today's states of Washington and Idaho; Dakota Territory is now the states of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and the northern part of Wyoming; Nebraska Territory today is the southern part of Wyoming and the state of Nebraska; New Mexico Territory included the states of Arizona and New Mexico; and the remaining unorganized land, also called the Indian Territory, filled the approximate boundaries of Oklahoma.

Theater: A theater of war is a region or area where fighting takes place.

Torpedoes: Today called mines, Civil War torpedoes were mostly used by the Confederates. Sometimes they were buried in the ground in the enemy's path to explode when stepped on. Mostly they were used as water defenses. They floated below the surface of the water and exploded when the hull of a ship brushed against them.

Torpedo Boats: Small submersible vessels with long wooden spars mounted on the bow for ramming enemy ships. Torpedoes were lashed to the tip of the spar to explode on impact.

Total War: A new way of conducting war appeared during the Civil War. Instead of focusing only on military targets, armies conducting total war destroyed homes and crops to demoralize and undermine the civilian base of the enemy's war effort. (Sherman in Georgia or Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, for example.)

U.S. Christian Commission: An organization established in 1861 for the relief of Union soldiers; the Christian Commission provided food, Bibles, and free writing materials to the soldiers to encourage them in good moral behavior.

Union: Also called the North or the United States, the Union was the portion of the country that remained loyal to the Federal government during the Civil War. Union states were: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. West Virginia became a Northern state in 1863 and California and Oregon were also officially Northern but they had little direct involvement in the War. The President of the United States during the Civil War was Abraham Lincoln.

Volunteer: Someone who does something because they want to, not because they need to. Most Civil War soldiers, especially in the beginning of the War, were volunteers. Men joined the armies on both sides because they wanted to fight for their cause.

West Point: The United States Military Academy at West Point, New York was the military school for more than 1,000 officers in both the Union and Confederate armies--including Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant.

Whig Party: A political party generally against slavery and its expansion into the territories. The Whig party had basically been swallowed up by the Democrat and Republican parties by the time of the Civil War.

Works: Fortified structures designed to strengthen a position in battle. This includes earthworks, fieldworks, entrenchments, siegelines, etc.

Yankee: A Northerner; someone loyal to the Federal government of the United States. Also, Union, Federal, or Northern.

Zouave: A zouave regiment was characterized by its bright, colorful uniform which usually included baggy trousers, a vest, and a fez in different combinations of red, white, and blue. American zouave units were found in both Union and Confederate armies. They were modeled after French African troops who were known for their bravery and marksmanship.

Internet Links on Civil War Glossaries

<http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/www/us/uslistcivilwar.htm>
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/abpp/battles/v2gloss.htm>
<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/1862/glos.html>
<http://pbsvideodb.pbs.org/resources/civilwar/primary/glossry.html>
<http://www.shasta.com/suesgoodco/newcivilians/advice/glossary.htm>
<http://www.amcivilwar.homestead.com/glossary.html>
<http://www.unknowncivilwar.com/article1002.htm>

Teaching The Civil War

<http://twi.classroom.com/civilwar/>
<http://www.academicinfo.net/usindcwed.html>
<http://edtech.kennesaw.edu/web/civwar.html>
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp/civwar00.htm>
<http://www.kn.pacbell.com/wired/fil/pages/listcivilwast3.html>
<http://www.fredericksburg.com/CivilWar/Teaching/index.html>
http://www.besthistorysites.net/USHistory_CivilWar.shtml
<http://www.amcivilwar.homestead.com/home.html>
<http://www.teacheroz.com/civilwar.htm>
<http://www.bcpl.net/~perhllms/socstud/civwar/>
<http://www.lib.jmu.edu/history/amcivwar.html>
<http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/modules/civwar/links.cfm>

Part Three: Planning A Visit To Laurel Hill

Teachers are encouraged to take the information supplied in this booklet and use Laurel Hill as an outdoor classroom to teach history to their students. Whether it is one or all the many histories teachers can call on the J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust to arrange a visit so that restroom facilities and the Visitor's Center can be open. The organization is all volunteer and arrangements can be made for living history or guided tours of the seventy-five acre site in Ararat, Virginia.

Historical Driving Tour of Patrick County, Virginia

Tour 1: Stuart to Laurel Hill

KEY

Directions are underlined.

Side Trips are noted with italics and bold font.

Odometer

Description

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 0.0 | <u>From the parking lot of the Patrick County Historical Society and Museum turn left on East Blue Ridge Street (Highway 58 East).</u> |
| 0.2 | <u>Patrick County Court House is on the right.</u>
<u>Turn right on Main Street and immediately turn into parking spot in front of courthouse.</u>
<u>After viewing, back out of parking spot CAREFULLY and proceed down Main Street.</u>
<u>Proceed through stoplights on Salem Highway (Route 8 South).</u> |

Stop #1: Patrick County Court House

Patrick County was formed from Henry County in 1791. A courthouse has stood on this spot from that time being refurbished in 1822 and 1859. The courthouse has never burned and all the records of Patrick County are still stored in this building, which is on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Archibald Stuart, father of J. E. B. Stuart, was Commonwealth Attorney of Patrick County during the mid-1800s.

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 4.4 | <u>Turn right onto Hwy 103 South</u> |
| 5.3 | Tatum House |
| 5.5 | Stop #2 <u>Turn off to the left.</u> |

You have just passed the Tatum House. Local tradition holds that the large white house on the left was built from materials of the first Patrick County Courthouse. (Private Residence). When you proceed on a beautiful vista of the western Patrick County will open before you. Then you will cross Peter's Creek, the stream that was the stopping point of William Byrd II in 1728 on his survey of the boundary between the colonies of North Carolina and Virginia. It was the starting point later when Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson, continued the survey of the boundary line.

6.6 Peter's Creek

- 13.5 Turn right onto Ararat Highway (Route 773)
- 14.9 Stop #3 Turn off to right into pull off area.
If you do not wish to take this side trip proceed west on Ararat Highway (Rt. 773)
Otherwise turn right on Kibler Valley Road (Rt.648)

Side Trip: Kibler Valley

If you wish to take this beautiful drive the roundtrip mileage is 12 miles partially on a gravel road. The Dan River descends from the Blue Ridge Mountains and travels through Kibler Valley. Originally called Danube, the name was changed to Kibler after a lumber mill

- 16.6 Stop #4 Dan River and Carter Cemetery
Pull off to your left in front of the cemetery. After viewing proceed on west on Ararat Highway (Rt. 773).

You have just crossed the Dan River, which flows back and forth across the boundary between North Carolina and Virginia into Albemarle Sound. Before you is the Carter Cemetery where members of the Carter family, black and white, are buried. Among those buried here are Colonel Madison Carter, a supposed veteran of the Civil War, and a War of 1812 veteran, William Loving. The Carter family was prominent in the early days of Patrick County and later members included Jonathan Hanby Carter, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, who served in the United States Navy before the Civil War and in the Confederate Navy during it. The Mount Airy and Eastern Railroad known locally as the “Dinky” proceeded through this area and was a narrow gauge track that carried lumber out of Kibler Valley in the early 1900s.

- 18.2 Stop #5 Carter’s Mill
Pull into the parking lot to the right.

Side Trip: Clark’s Creek Progressive Primitive Baptist Church and Bell Spur Church

If you wish to take this journey, the roundtrip mileage is 10.6 miles. On the right is Clark’s Creek Primitive Baptist Church, a prominent local black church. A sign of segregation is the white building behind the church where local blacks were educated. At the top of the Blue Ridge, after driving up the very curvy Squirrel’s Spur Road (PLEASE USE CAUTION) is Bell Spur Church. Behind this building are the headwaters of the Ararat River. Several beautiful vistas of the Pinnacles of Dan, Pilot Mountain and Sauratown Mountain are visible on this side trip.

- 20.5 Stop #6 Ararat/Friend’s Mission
Pull into the post office parking lot on the left.

Ararat, Virginia is named for the Ararat River, which flows through the community. Pilot Mountain in North Carolina was originally called Mount Ararat. The Quakers started a school here in the nineteenth century called Friend’s Mission. A school

has been here ever since in different forms including a high school for western Patrick County until the 1970s.

- 22.6 Stop #7 Hunter's Chapel Church and The Hollow
Pull into the parking lot of the church on the right.

This local church's cemetery contains many local families including the victim of a local grizzly murder, Sadie Cooke and her supposed assailant Henry Walls, both in unmarked graves. James T. W. Clements of the 6th Virginia Cavalry is buried here. He was with J. E. B. Stuart at the Battle of Yellow Tavern on May 11, 1864 where the latter was mortally wounded and the former was captured. Just down the road on the right is The Hollow post office. This area was known as The Hollow as the mountains create a natural bowl.

- 24.0 Stop #8 William Letcher Grave
Turn right on Letcher Lane (Rt. 749) and proceed 0.4 miles turning to the left.
After viewing the grave return to Ararat Highway and turn right.

This grave is the oldest marked grave in Patrick County and is the final resting place of Jeb Stuart's great-grandfather, William Letcher, who was killed during the American Revolution by Tories, the local residents who were pro-British in their sentiments. The grave and the surrounding five acres are owned by the J. E.B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust, Inc.

- 25.0 Stop #9 Pedigo Cemetery
Turn right into the cemetery. The road proceeds around the entire cemetery.
Turn right out of the cemetery on Ararat Highway

The Pedigo family has lived in this part of Patrick County for two hundred years. They were neighbors of the Stuarts and the site of their home is across the Ararat Highway and slightly to the right. This cemetery contains the remains of Confederate veterans and one lone Union soldier, the latter in the back of the cemetery segregated from the other graves.

- 25.5 Stop #10 Laurel Hill

Laurel Hill was the fifteen hundred acre farm of Archibald and Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart and the birthplace of Major General James Ewell Brown Stuart of the Confederate States of America. Seventy-five acres is owned by the J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust, Inc. and is on the state and national registers of historic places.

Return Route to Stuart, Virginia

Turn left out of Laurel Hill and proceed the way you came. Turn left on Claudville Highway (Rt. 103 North). Turn left on Salem Highway (Rt. 8 North) and return to Stuart, Virginia.

Walking Tour of Laurel Hill*Stop #1* Visitor's Center

Talking Points: 1.

Welcome

James Ewell Brown Stuart told his brother William Alexander Stuart in the winter of 1863/64 "I would give anything to make a pilgrimage to the old place, and when the war is over quietly to spend my days there." Thank you for making a pilgrimage today and welcome to Laurel Hill, the only preserved site in the nation relating to the life of James Ewell Brown Stuart.

2.

J. E. B. Stuart Preservation Trust, Inc.

1933 Virginia State Historical marker placed here
1990 Stuart Trust formed after Thomas D. Perry proposed the idea at the local Civil War Round Table
2002 Civil War Trails marker placed here

3.

Flags over Laurel Hill (If flying the day of the tour)

Flag of the United States of America
Flag of the Commonwealth of Virginia
First National Flag of the Confederate States of America known as "Stars and Bars"

4.

Procedure

Walking tour of eight stops
Ask questions about before we proceed to next stop

*Stop #2*Old Road Bed

1.

Roads to Laurel Hill

Stuart, Virginia is twenty-five miles to the northeast and is the county seat of Patrick County, which was formed in 1791 and is named for Patrick Henry.

Mount Airy, North Carolina is five miles to the south. The Stuarts picked up their mail and attended church in the "granite city".

JEBS once wrote to a girl cousin "Your long expected and anxiously looked-for-letter I found here on my arrival here yesterday. I attended the Post Office at Mount Airy regularly the short time I remained at home but was often disappointed by finding no letter from Beaver Creek."

2.

State and National Registers

Laurel Hill was placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1998 and the National Register of Historic places later the same

year after historic and archaeological work was completed. This is no mean feat without a structure.

3. JEBS wrote while at West Point “every one deems his own home ‘A spot supremely blest, a dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,’ yet experience has taught me that it is necessary to be deprived of it awhile in order to appreciate it properly. I might have rambled over the dear old hills of Patrick amid all pleasures of a mountain home for a life time” We will now “ramble” up the hill to the Stuart Cemetery.

Stop #3 Stuart Pavilion

Interpretive Signs at the Stuart Pavilion (A series of five signs depicting the wartime experiences of General Stuart written by Robert J. Trout. The following copyrighted texts are reprinted with permission of the author and the J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust, Inc.)

Flora and Jeb

“His dear lady did not suffer me to quit the house until I had promised to watch over her husband in the hour of battle.” The words of Maj. Heros von Borcke, one of Stuart's most famous staff officers, describe Flora's admonition to him as he and her general prepared to once again leave and return to the war. Flora's words speak of her love and devotion to her husband, but there is no hint that she expected him to refrain for her sake from placing himself before the enemy. She was a soldier's wife and like so many other soldiers' wives, mothers, and sisters, North and South, she bravely faced a farewell that may have been the last farewell with a courage women have shown for as long as men have marched off to war

Flora Cooke, daughter of Lt. Col. Philip St. George Cooke of the 2nd U.S. Dragoons, and Lt. J.E.B. Stuart first met at Fort Leavenworth in the summer of 1855. Her deft handling of a skittish horse caught the young cavalryman's eye. She soon demonstrated she could also handle a gun and play a guitar. Rides together and long talks soon saw attraction blossom into love. A September engagement was followed by a November wedding, and Flora and Jeb settled into the life of a soldier's family on the frontier. Flora knew what it meant to be an army wife, having been raised by one. She immersed herself in her duties as Jeb immersed himself in his. As the family grew with the addition of a daughter and a son, so did her role as wife, mother, and homemaker. Then everything changed.

The coming of the war brought Stuart and his family east. From the conflict's beginning Stuart played an important part, and Flora and the children had to suffer long separations from her. Her strength of character saw her through many trials, including the shuffling of her family from one place to another, the death of her first daughter, and the constant fear of losing her husband. She endured them all, even the worst – the death of her beloved Jeb. Courageously Flora faced an uncertain future. Determined to keep her family together and to support herself and her children, Flora, like Robert E. Lee, devoted herself to the education of Southern youth, teaching school in Saltville, Virginia, and the Virginia Female Institution in Staunton, Virginia. From 1880 to 1899 Flora helped shape the lives of many young women and did so in such a manner that the school was renamed “Stuart Hall” in her honor.

Tragedy struck again in 1899 when Flora's second daughter died in childbirth. Duty called Flora once more. Resigning from her position at the school, she undertook the responsibility of raising

her grandchildren, a task she saw to a successful completion. On May 10, 1923, Flora died at the age of eighty-eight. She did not live her life in the shadow of her great husband, but rather, she had stood with him and cast one of her own. They laid her next to her general in Hollywood Cemetery. There would be no more farewells.

Stuart: The Leader

“Jeb never says, ‘Go boys,’ but always ‘Come boys’” In writing these words George Cary Eggleston of the 1st Virginia Cavalry summed up his commander's philosophy of leadership. Stuart never

sent his men to go where he would not go and never asked them to do what he would not do. As a result, they followed his plume anywhere, anytime he cared to lead them.

Stuart's leadership had many facets that were ably demonstrated throughout his career. His charismatic personality drew men to him; his ability to lead them drew men to him; his ability to lead them into and out of danger bred a confidence that enabled them to dare anything. At the same time, his training methods prepared them for what they would encounter in the field. His engineer officer, W. W. Blackford, observed that Stuart's camps were all “business.” He drilled his men hard in camp and in the field. He took them where he knew they would face artillery fire, just for the experience. He told them never to gallop away from the enemy. His men would trot. He inculcated in them the “spirit of the chase.”

The ability to recognize and nourish talent in others is also a mark of leadership. A brief glance over the names of men who owed their careers to Stuart's keen eye for talent reveals a Who's Who" Lee, and Thomas L. Rosser to name but a few, to John Pelham, Jim Breathed, Robert F. Beckham, and Roger P. Chew of the horse artillery, Stuart sought out, molded, and promoted men in whom he saw the mark of greatness. He challenged them as he challenged himself. He led and expected them to be able to do the same. Seldom was he disappointed.

As a leader, he also needed to demonstrate for the officers under his command that he could follow others. Dependability, independent decision-making, and co-operation are all hallmarks of good leadership. Joseph E. Johnston, Thomas J. Jackson and Robert E. Lee saw all these qualities in Stuart and gave him responsibility accordingly. They knew Stuart would carry out all his duties with an eye to achieving their goals. They trusted him and knew they could rely on him. Not surprisingly, Stuart would often sign his letters with the words, “Yours to count on.” He meant it. As a result, Stuart provided the officers under his command with an example they could emulate.

Without doubt, Stuart's leadership skills helped build the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia into one of the finest mounted forces the world had ever seen.

Stuart: The Commander

Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's concept of command focused on one word - attack. If the enemy was before him, on his flank, or behind him he had one response - attack. A saber in its scabbard is useless. It must be drawn and used to strike a blow, and Stuart, more than anything else, was a drawn saber.

From the war's beginning Stuart bent all his energy to molding the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia into a fighting force his adversaries would come to fear. His men would not be wasted watching the army's wagons, providing messenger service, or furnishing bodyguards for

pompous generals. He massed his men under a centralized command structure and used them as an offensive force, throwing them against an enemy who did not understand how cavalry could and should be used.

In battle, Stuart had an eye for terrain that would have made him a superb artilleryman. His understanding of how artillery should be used led to the organization of the Stuart Horse Artillery. Even here, aggressiveness was the watchword. Stuart expected his artillery to be handled like a saber and men such as Pelham, Beckham, Chew, Breathed, and others, wielded it superbly, but always under the watchful eye of Stuart.

Stuart could also command infantry. In the almost impenetrable undergrowth of the Wilderness in both 1863 and 1864 Stuart demonstrated his ability to inspire and lead infantry in battle. At Chancellorsville, with Jackson wounded, the Second Corps scattered in the dense thickets, and the army divided, Robert E. Lee looked to Stuart to bring the two wings together. Throughout the night, Stuart labored to regroup the regiments and brigades. Come the dawn the Rebel yell rang across the battleground and Stuart led the men of Jackson forward. Again, there was no thought of the defensive, only of attack. In the forefront of the battle Stuart, mounted on his horse, Chancellor, led the charge. Victory was gained as the enemy's works were breached with Stuart leaping Chancellor over them. The infantry, like the cavalry, would have followed him anywhere he cared to lead them.

Though he proved he could have had success fighting artillery or leading the infantry, Stuart's true calling was as a cavalryman. His grasp of cavalry tactics, his aggressive nature, his daring and his legendary endurance combined to make him, as Federal General John Sedgwick said, "the greatest cavalryman ever foaled in America." John Esten Cooke wrote that Stuart's "great merit as a commander was, that his conception of 'the situation' was as rapid and just as his nerve was steady. His execution was unfaltering, but the brain had devised clearly what was to be done before the arm was raised to strike. It was this, which distinguished Stuart from others – the promptness and accuracy of his brainwork 'under pressure,' and at moments when delay was destruction. The faculty would have achieved great results in any department of arms; but in cavalry, the most 'sudden and dangerous' branch of the service, where everything is decided in a moment as it were, it made Stuart one of the first soldiers of his epoch."

Stuart: The Scout

"He never brought me a false piece of information." Robert E. Lee's words uttered upon his hearing of Stuart's death, were a fitting epitaph for the "the eyes of the army." General Joseph E. Johnston, on his transfer to the war's western theater, wrote to Stuart, "How can I eat, sleep, or rest in peace without you upon the outpost." Lee and Johnston well knew that Stuart's greatest contribution to the Confederacy was in his ability to discover and decipher the enemy's movements correctly and to shield their own maneuvers from prying eyes. No other general, North or South could claim superior or equal status to Stuart as a reconnaissance/counter-reconnaissance officer.

Stuart excelled at personal reconnaissance. In accordance with his code of never asking his men to do that which he was unwilling to do, Stuart participated in many scouts during his career. A private in the 1st Virginia Cavalry accompanied Stuart on one of the General's earliest expeditions. A trek through rough, off-the-road terrain, a brief survey of the enemy's position and then Stuart turned for home. To his companion's surprise, Stuart kept to the road they had so carefully avoided during their piercing of the enemy's lines. Before long a picket post loomed ahead. Still Stuart did not turn aside. The private inquired if it might not be wise to return to the

thickets, but Stuart smiled and said that they were perfectly safe, as the enemy would never expect them from the direction they were coming. Confirmation of Stuart's words came rapidly as the two riders thundered past the pickets and with minie balls hissing around them, galloped home. Scouting with Stuart was an adventure and not for the weak of heart.

Gathering information either by personal reconnaissance, through other scouts, or by reconnaissance-in-force was only the first step in safeguarding Lee's army. Stuart also had to decide on the accuracy of the material brought to him. Knowing what to accept and what to discard seemed easy for the plumed cavalry commander. Whether from captured dispatches, prisoners, his own eyes and ears or those of his men Stuart took each bit of information, analyzed it, added or subtracted it from what he already knew, and determined the truth. That and that alone he forwarded to Lee. Of all his talents and abilities, this was probably his most remarkable.

Screening the army's movements from the enemy became a priority for Stuart whenever Lee's men received their marching orders. Again and again in his career, Stuart kept enemy patrols from discovering when and where the gray columns were going. The reports of Lee, Jackson, and others following the Second Manassas campaign sang Stuart's praises. Having first discovered that Federal commander Major General John Pope was in firm control of the Rappahannock River crossings, Stuart launched a raid to confuse Pope, collecting valuable information in the process, then covered Jackson's move west to outflank the enemy army, helped Longstreet guard the river crossings against Pope, rejoined Jackson's command behind enemy lines, and screened Longstreet's advance prior to the final attack that drove Pope from the field. Rarely had cavalry been used more efficiently, yet this was but one occasion out of many in Stuart's career. Well might Lee write that Stuart was, "always ready for work and always reliable."

Indeed, Lee and the men of his army could "eat, sleep, and rest in peace" when Stuart was "on the outpost."

Stuart: The Raider

"Raiding with General Stuart is poor fun and a hard business. Thunder, lightning, rain, storm, mud, nor darkness can stop him when he is on a warm fresh trail of Yankee game." Horse artilleryman George M. Neese's opinion of Stuart following the Catlett's Station Raid in August 1862 holds many truths to Stuart's success as a raider. Though many times today's perception of Stuart's raids is that of a romp behind enemy lines, defying and fooling a bewildered foe at every turn, the truth is closer to Neese's summary of "poor fun and a hard business." Stuart just made it look easy.

In June 1862 when Stuart launched his reconnaissance-in-force of the right flank, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's army that was poised to capture Richmond no one knew what a remarkable feat the world was about to witness. Robert E. Lee needed information in order to plan the salvation of the Confederacy's capital and Stuart was sent to get it. Once obtained Stuart faced the problem of returning to Lee through what he knew would be a gauntlet of enemy troops waiting to destroy or capture him. The decision Stuart made marked him as one of the greatest cavalymen of all time. Solid reasoning showed him his route home but it was his daring that allowed him to execute it. He did not turn back the way he had come but rode on, completely around McClellan's army. With courage and speed, the daring gray cavalry overcame every obstacle they faced along the one hundred-mile ride to safety. When at last Stuart and his gallant cavaliers rode into Richmond they were greeted as heroes. They had accomplished what no other cavalry had ever done in the history of warfare -

ride completely around an enemy army. The world sang Stuart's praises, but he was just getting started.

The success Stuart achieved as a raider highlighted a number of his talents as a leader and a commander of cavalry. He planned carefully, making sure he had men with him who knew the territory he would be passing through, and calculated his route accordingly. He took the best officers and men available to do the job. He moved with clarity and speed towards his target. He faced difficulties with courage and boldness when required and with deception and caution when necessary. He left little to chance but was always aggressive when chance placed him in a difficult situation. His ability to make quick decisions under pressure saved him on more than one occasion. His formula for success allowed for very little “fun” and was indeed a “hard business.”

Surprisingly, Stuart spent only twenty-six days of his career raiding. Yet, for many students of the war Stuart is known primarily as a raider. His greatest contributions to the army lay in his talent as a reconnaissance/counter-reconnaissance officer, but had he not had success as a raider he may not have gained the fame he enjoys today. Stuart and raiding seemed to go together. Nobody did it better.

Stop #4 Stuart Cemetery

1. Parents

Archibald Stuart (1795-1855)

Commonwealth Attorney of Patrick County, Virginia Delegate and State Senator, 1837 to 1839 Member of the United States House of Representatives, attended Virginia Constitutional Conventions in 1829-30 and 1850-51. Tradition has it that he was “life of the party”, great singing voice and one historian has pointed out that he was no less qualified to be President than Abraham Lincoln.

Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart (1801-1894)

Tradition states that she was strict, religious woman with a good head for business and a great love of nature and it was through her family that Laurel Hill would become J.E.B. Stuart’s birthplace after living in Virginia’s Campbell and Pittsylvania counties along with trip to Saint Louis, Missouri

2. Siblings

3. Military Tradition

Archibald Stuart was an artillerist in the War of 1812. Jeb Stuart’s grandfather Alexander fought at Guilford Court House in the American Revolution. J.E.B. Stuart, Jr. fought in the Spanish-American War and as a volunteer during World War I. J. E. B. Stuart IV fought in Vietnam

*Stop #5*Stuart House Site

1. J.E.B. Stuart was born here February 6, 1833 at 11 AM the eighth of eleven children. He lived at Laurel Hill until 1845 when he moved to Wytheville to attend school. From 1848 to 1850 he attended Emory and Henry College in southwest Virginia where he joined the Methodist church. From 1850 until he graduated in 1854 thirteenth in his class Stuart attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. For seven years 1854 until 1861 he was in the United States Army serving in Regiment of Mounted Rifles and the First United States Cavalry in Texas, Kansas and present day Colorado. During this time he joined the Episcopal Church.
2. The small white home seen from here belonged to George Elbert "Sug" and Icy Bowman Brown, the last private owners of Laurel Hill, who for years hoped the something would be done to preserve the site. Their nephew Joe Bill Brown and his wife Edith gave the Stuart Trust the option and deserve mention.
3. Mrs. Stuart sold Laurel Hill in 1859 and moved to Danville and then to Saltville to live with her son William Alexander Stuart. While in the U. S. Army J. E. B. Stuart inquired about purchasing part of Laurel Hill from his mother and sent her money to erect a nearby church.
4. J. E. B. Stuart wrote in 1848, "I went to Patrick County and stayed there until that sad disaster of having our house burnt (which I expect you have heard of) happened. . . . We have not decided whether we will build again or not. John Stuart stayed with Dr. Headen studying medicine until our house was burnt and then came home and he and Pa are now keeping house in the kitchen."

*Stop #6*Stuart Kitchen Site

1. J.E.B. Stuart fame and importance come from his career in the American Civil War 1861 to 1865. He rose to the rank of Major General serving as commander of Robert E. Lee's cavalry. He was brilliant as a reconnaissance officer and famous for his rides around the Union army. He performed valuable service taking command for the wounded "Stonewall" Jackson at Chancellorsville and controversial service in the Gettysburg campaign.

In 1864 J. E. B. Stuart wrote, "If I should survive the war I desire to settle down on a farm if I can get one to suit me—and devote my after life to agricultural pursuits; Flora now seems as anxious for this as myself. I am very partial to the old homestead at Patrick. I wonder if it could be bought?"

Stuart was wounded on May 11, 1864 at the Battle of Yellow Tavern, just north of Richmond and died the next day. He and many members of his immediate family are buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond,

Virginia, the capital of the Commonwealth and the Capital of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War.

2. Archaeology was completed by the College of William and Mary in 1994 at which time the House, Kitchen and Native-American sites were discovered that allowed the site to be interpreted and placed on the state and national historic registers.

Stop #7

Native-American Site

1. Laurel Hill had history before any members of the Stuart family stepped on the shore of North America. Native peoples lived here along the waters of the Ararat River. They spoke a variation of the Siouan language.

Stop #8

Slave Cemetery Site

1. There names were Peter, Jack, Charles, Bob, Moses, Jefferson, Suckey, Catharine, Lucy, John, Caroline, Winney, Amy, Lavina, Walter, Celia, Henry, David, Luther, Louisa, Scott, Jackson, Seth, Nancy, Margaret Jefferson, Martha Jane, Alice, Sally, Gustavis, Samuel, Betty, Sampson, and Archibald. They were the largest group of people living at Laurel Hill during the time Archibald and Elizabeth Stuart owned Laurel Hill. Other than their names we know little about them. They were the slaves of Laurel Hill.

The personal property records record slaves above the age of sixteen for tax purposes. The number of taxable slaves ranges from three in 1824, sixteen in 1846 to eleven in 1856 after Archibald Stuart's death the preceding year. The 1850 slave schedule of the United States Census shows nearly thirty present.

We do know of relationships between in the blacks from these sources. In 1839 we know that Charles age 40 and Suckey age 43 had an infant child named Nancy and other children Margaret age 19, Jefferson age 19, Catharine age 17, Lucy age 15, John age 13, Louisa age 11, Charles Henry age 5, and Martha Jane age 3.

The majority of the slaves were women and their children: Suckey her children: Catharine, Lucy, John, Charles and Caroline, Winney and her children: Amy, Lavina, and Walter, Celia and her children: Henry, Sucky, David, Samuel, and Luther, Catharine and her children: Alice, Sally and Gustavis.

2. J. E. B. Stuart owned two slaves in Kansas while serving in the U. S. Army. The woman was sold because of mistreatment of one of the Stuart children.

The most famous of the Laurel Hill slaves was Bob or "Mulatto" Bob. He served General Stuart during the Civil War. At one point during the Chambersburg raid in October, 1862 Bob got lost with several of Stuart's horses, but eventually returned to headquarters. His fate is unknown.

*Stop #9*Letcher Overlook

1. In August 1780 during the American Revolution William and Elizabeth Perkins Letcher had been married for two years lived at Laurel Hill with their newborn daughter Bethenia. Letcher was active in the local patriot militia and was killed by Tories, pro-British colonists. He is buried in the oldest marked grave in Patrick County. Like his great-grandson J. E. B. Stuart he was killed in his early thirties fighting for what they believed was independence.
2. The large white house was built by John Mitchell in 1905. Mitchell's father fought in the Civil War. There are large boxwoods surrounding the house that local tradition states come from the time of the Stuarts. The Ararat River flows between the seventy acres on this side and the five acres including the Letcher grave owned by the Stuart Trust. You can drive to the site by turning left out of the Birthplace and proceed to Letcher Lane turning left with the grave being about ½ mile on the left. The Property was purchased from L. George and Frances Dellenback.
3. This ends the guided portion of your tour, but you are free to explore Laurel Hill via the walking trails down to the Ararat River, one of which was built by local boy scouts and others by the membership.
4. The J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust, Inc. is a nonprofit all volunteer group that operates the seventy-five acre site as a private park. Events such as an annual civil war encampment are held the first weekend in October each year along with symposia on General Stuart. We hope you will consider becoming part of our membership.

Laurel Hill on State and Two National Trail Systems

In 1933, the Commonwealth of Virginia placed an historical highway marker at the present day entrance to Laurel Hill and first acknowledged this property as being the site of the birthplace of James Ewell Brown Stuart. Replaced in 2003, this marker connects Laurel Hill to 2,000 of historic sites in the Commonwealth of Virginia administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond. They publish a guide to all sites.

<http://state.vipnet.org/dhr/> or <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/>
http://state.vipnet.org/dhr/hiway_markers/hwmarker_info.htm
http://state.vipnet.org/dhr/homepage_general/pubs1.htm

The Civil War Discovery Trail

Laurel Hill is part of the Civil War Discovery Trail of the Civil War Preservation Trust. This trail connects over 600 sites across the nation. The trail sites are covered in a book published by the CWPT.

The Trail includes battlefields, historic homes, stations on the Underground Railroad, cemeteries, parks, and other places that bring history to life. Stops along the trail introduce visitors not only to military history, but also to the political, social, and human dimensions of the war.

Civil War Discovery Trail sites are especially selected for their historic significance and educational opportunities. Each year new sites and states are added to the Trail. The Civil War Preservation Trust created the Civil War Discovery Trail with support from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and in partnership with state tourism and historic preservation agencies, and communities across the nation that were touched by the war. The Civil War Trust developed the trail to promote education and to encourage historic preservation and heritage tourism.

Civil War Sites, published for the Civil War Preservation Trust by Globe Pequot Press, is a convenient guide to all the Civil War Discovery Trail sites in the country. The book provides brief descriptions of individual sites, together with driving directions, maps, and other visitor information. Civil War sites is an indispensable resource for getting the most out of your visits to the Discovery Trail. Go to Amazon.com to purchase a copy of the Civil War Sites or look for it at your local bookstore or the Harpers Ferry Historical Association.

Civil War Sites: The Official Guide to Battlefields, Monuments, and More
by Civil War Preservation Trust

Within this easy-to-use guide, completely revised and updated in clear, concise prose, are more than 500 sites in 28 states--solemn battlefields, gracious mansions, state parks, cemeteries, memorials, museums, and more. Specific directions, hours, and contact information help to plan the trip; evocative description and detailed maps help orient you when you're there. As a new addition, boxed sidebars authored by Congressmen and historians passionately articulate many events of the Civil War. ISBN: 076272515X

Follow these links to learn more about the more than 600 Civil War Discovery Trail Sites in 32 states.

http://www.civilwar.org/travelandevents/t_thecivilwardiscoverytrail.htm
http://www.civilwar.org/travelandevents/t_makeyourowntour.htm

Virginia Civil War Trails System

<http://www.civilwar-va.com/index.html>

<http://www.civilwar-va.com/virginia/index.html>

<http://www.civilwar-va.com/virginia/valinks.html>

<http://www.civilwar-va.com/about/maps/ValleyMap.pdf>

Text From Civil War Trails Sign

The Civil War Trails sign and directional signs at the intersection of 103/773 (Claudville and Ararat highways) and the intersection of Route 8 and Highway 103 (Salem and Claudville highways) were installed in 2002. Text by Thomas D. Perry

“Laurel Hill, the 1500-acre farm of Archibald and Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart, was the birthplace of their seventh child James Ewell Brown Stuart at 11 AM on February 6, 1833.

‘Jeb’ Stuart attended Emory and Henry College in southwest Virginia (1848-50) and the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York (1850-54) After serving seven years in the cavalry of the United States Army in Texas and Kansas (1854-61), in which he assisted in the capture of John Brown at Harper’s Ferry in 1859, Stuart resigned in 1861 when Virginia seceded.

Stuart became the commander of the cavalry in Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia during the American Civil War rising to the rank of Major General. Highlights of his career included multiple rides around the Union forces, commanding the infantry of the fallen Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson at Chancellorsville, and his controversial role at Gettysburg. Stuart died on May 12, 1864 after wounds received at the Battle of Yellow Tavern and is buried in Richmond’s Hollywood Cemetery.

Two other Stuart brothers born at Laurel Hill served the Southern cause. William Alexander Stuart ran the alkali works in Saltville during the war. John Dabney Stuart was a surgeon in the Fifty-Fourth Virginia Regiment.”

Optional Tour: J. E. B. Stuart in Mount Airy and Surry County, North Carolina

“I attended the Post Office at Mount Airy, North Carolina regularly the short time I remained at home”

--January 4, 1855, from Laredo Texas, to Bettie Hairston.

“Write to me as soon as you can at Mount Airy, North Carolina.”

--September 27, 1854, from Richmond, Virginia, to Bette Hairston.

“North Carolina has done nobly in this army. Never allow her troops to be abused in your presence.”

--February 8, 1864, from Orange County, Virginia, to Flora C. Stuart.

From Laurel Hill turn right, south, on the Ararat Highway (VA 773), continue into North Carolina. Visitors will travel along side will cross the Ararat River once going to Mount Airy. All land in Virginia to the right was Stuart land with the state line being the southern boundary of Laurel Hill. The houses on the right were one of the reasons for the preservation of Laurel Hill. Brown Home, 3514 Riverside Drive (Private Residence)

Just after passing the state line, is the former home of Joe Bill and Edith Mills Brown on the left. In this driveway in May 1990, Stuart Birthplace Founder Thomas D. Perry met with Joe Bill Brown to discuss the option that led to the preservation of Laurel Hill. 0.7 miles from Laurel Hill.

White Sulphur Springs/Dinky Railroad:

Approximately 2.2 miles on the left is the site of the White Sulphur Springs Hotel. The pillars from the hotel and the spring are still present. The “Dinky” Railroad stopped here on its way to Kibler Valley along the Dan River to haul lumber to furniture factories in Mount Airy. At 3.2 miles, turn right on Springs Road and proceed to North Main Street (4.7miles), and turn left. This is old roadbed used by the Stuarts traveling to Mount Airy

Oakdale Cemetery, North Main Street:

Graves of many persons related to Laurel Hill such as Columbia Stuart Boyden, niece of J. E. B. Stuart and post Stuart owners George E. and Icy Bowman Brown, William Mitchell and Robert Galloway. 5.0 miles from Laurel Hill.

Galloway Residences, 731 and 739 North Main Street:

Robert Galloway purchased Laurel Hill with Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth from Elizabeth Stuart in 1859. 5.9 miles from Laurel Hill. Turn right onto North Main Street following Visitor’s Center signs.

Visitor Center, 615 North Main Street: Start your visit to Mount Airy here to learn about the “Granite City” and the hometown of television star Andy Griffith made famous in the fictional town of Mayberry. J. E. B. Stuart and his family frequented the town in the mid-nineteenth century.

Trinity Episcopal Church, Corner of North Main Street and Independence Boulevard:

Built in the late nineteenth century and based on the chapel in Oxford, England, this is the oldest church in Mount Airy. The Stuarts attended the congregation that met on Lebanon Hill before moving to this location. Tradition states that Bishop Stillman Ives confirmed two of the Stuart daughters in 1852. 6.3 miles from Laurel Hill.

Site of Blue Ridge Hotel, opposite corner of Oak Street and North Main Streets from museum:

Tradition holds that the hotel now it the parking lot was the site of many dances frequented by young James E. B. Stuart. The family received their mail at several locations along Main Street in this block of Main Street.

Site of Hollingsworth House, now U. S. Post Office:

Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth home sat on this site. Hollingsworth along with Robert Galloway purchased Laurel Hill from Elizabeth Stuart in 1859. The doctor is buried about one half mile down main street in the Old Settler’s Cemetery. Turn right on Rockford Street 6.6 miles from Laurel Hill.

Mount Airy Public Library, Rockford Street:

In front of the library is the North Carolina Historical Marker placed in 1995 that Stuart Birthplace Founder Thomas D. Perry worked with local historian Ruth Minick to place. Across the street is the Andy Griffith Playhouse and south on Rockford Street will take the visitor near the Andy Griffith boyhood home on East Haymore Street 7.7 miles from Laurel Hill. Proceed on one mile to intersection of Rockford Street and Highway 51, the Andy Griffith Highway. Left goes south to Pilot Mountain. Right will take the visitor back into town.

Pilot Mountain State Park Highway 52 South:

The local landmark was the site of Stuart's camp on August 5, 1854.

Other J. E. B. Stuart Related Sites In Southwest Virginia.

Floyd, Floyd County

John Dabney Stuart/Tazewell Headen home on Main Street

Pulaski County

Hillcrest, the home of Revered George Painter, where Jeb attended school in Draper Valley. Graves of Anne Dabney Stuart Pierce and David Pannill Stuart in Pulaski's Oakdale Cemetery.

Smyth County

William Alexander Stuart Home in Saltville.

King-Stuart Cabin in Saltville, where Flora Stuart and Mary Stuart Headen taught school. Elizabeth Cemetery, final resting place of Archibald and Elizabeth Letcher Pannill Stuart, Mary Stuart Headen, William Alexander Stuart and their families

Washington County

Glade Springs, grave of William E. "Grumble" Jones

Emory and Henry College

Tinkling Springs Cemetery in Abingdon, final resting place of W. W. Blackford.

Wythe County

Cobbler Springs, the home of James Ewell Brown on Pepper's Ferry Road, Max Meadows.

Loreto, the home of William Alexander Stuart in Wytheville

Grave of John Dabney Stuart in Wytheville Town Cemetery.

Graves of J. E. and Alexander Stuart Brown in St. John's Cemetery.

John Dabney Stuart home in Rural Retreat.

J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Quick Facts www.jebstuart.org

Laurel Hill is located at the foot of the Blue Ridge in Ararat, Patrick County, Virginia. (Five miles from downtown Mount Airy, North Carolina)

Owned by a Non-profit organization founded in 1990, the J. E. B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust, Inc.

75 acres of the 1500 acres owned by the Stuarts.

8 interpretive signs on the history of Laurel Hill. (William Letcher, Native-Americans, Slave and Stuart cemeteries, house and kitchen sites, old road bed)

5 interpretive signs on Stuart during the war in a new covered pavilion including one sign about he and his wife, Flora Cooke Stuart.

Open dawn to dusk 363 days a year for self guided tours.

Two walking trails with access to the Ararat River

Visitor's Center opened for groups by appointment.

Picnic tables, water and power, for family reunions and weddings.

Civil War encampment the first weekend of October each year.

Virginia and National Registers of Historic Places.

Stuart's Birthplace is part of the Virginia Civil War Trails www.civilwar-va.com

Stuart's Birthplace is part of the Civil War Discovery Trail

http://www.civilwar.org/travelandevents/t_thecivilwardiscoverytrail.htm

Part Four: Activities For Teachers and Students

1. Use county establishment to show Virginia settlement from Jamestown to Patrick County
2. Use surveys of boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina by Byrd, Jefferson and Fry to show western migration of colonists in the two colonies.
3. Use rivers of Patrick County to show geography: Smith and Dan Rivers along boundary with North Carolina to Albemarle Sound, New River to Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Gulf of Mexico and Ararat River to Atlantic through North and South Carolina to Atlantic Ocean.
4. Students could develop a crossword puzzle using examples like the following:

Jeb Stuart's nickname at West Point	Beauty
Stuart fights largest cavalry battle of the war at _____ Station	Brandy Station
Confederate General Thomas J. Jackson's nickname	Stonewall
Jeb Stuart was born at his parent's farm	Laurel Hill
Patrick County's county seat before 1884	Taylorsville
River that flowed through Laurel Hill	Ararat
Stuart met him in Kansas and captured him at Harper's Ferry	John Brown
5. Students could draw scenes from Laurel Hill and the Civil War and make a coloring book.
6. Students could cleanup roadside or section of Laurel Hill as part of Virginia's Adopt-A-Highway program.
7. Students could adopt a project such as building or cleaning up a walking trail at Laurel Hill.
8. Students could work to have a new Virginia Highway marker placed in Virginia or North Carolina.
9. Students could work to place a Civil War Trails sign in Virginia or North Carolina.
10. Students could join the Civil War Preservation Trust to preserve battlefields across the nation.
11. Students enter photo or essay contest of the Civil War Preservation Trust.
12. Teachers could use Native-American Tribal locations and movements westward away from colonists to show the different regions of Virginia (Costal, Piedmont and Mountain).
13. Students trace their family's land through the courthouse records in Stuart.

