

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE: Virginia
COUNTY: Winchester (city)
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON:
Stonewall Jackson Headquarters

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Stonewall Jackson Headquarters

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
415 North Braddock Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Winchester

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
7th

STATE: Virginia CODE: 51 COUNTY: Winchester (city) CODE: 840

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Stonewall Jackson Memorial, Inc.

STREET AND NUMBER:
532 Park Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Charlottesville

STATE: Virginia CODE: 540

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Winchester City Hall

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Winchester

STATE: Virginia CODE: 840

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Virginia

COUNTY: Winchester

ENTRY NUMBER

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Stonewall Jackson Headquarters in Winchester is a small brick house in the Gothic Revival style. Comparison with an early photograph shows that several changes have been made at the front of the house since its construction in 1854. Small balconies which were once beneath the windows on either side of the entrance and entrance porch have been removed. Two upper windows with a gable treatment have been added on either side of the central window. A modern kitchen has been added to the rear of the building. The rooms open for exhibit are in excellent condition and are well maintained.

Jackson's office furniture has been returned and many items of his field equipment are on display. A number of articles associated with Jackson's military career are also exhibited. The house is open to the public on an unlimited basis.

Boundaries

The property connected with the house which became Stonewall Jackson's headquarters once included the entire city block on which it stands. It stood on a hilltop overlooking the rest of the town. More recent construction blocks the building's vista,--its western face is now the front entrance, whereas its southern face was originally the front. Today the house stands on a small plot, as shown by the red line on the accompanying sketch map A, labelled "Stonewall Jackson Headquarters" and dated November 15, 1974. From a point on the curbline of North Braddock Street, labelled A, proceed north along the curbline 91 feet, then west 190 feet, north a few feet, then west again 140 feet. Proceed south 157 feet, then east 150 feet, north 70 feet and east 190 feet to the point of beginning.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **Nov. 5, 1861 - March 11, 1862**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Stonewall Jackson Headquarters was used by the famous Confederate Civil War general in the months preceding his famous 1862 Shenandoah Valley Campaign. Jackson proved himself one of the great tacticians in modern warfare, before his accidental death by gunfire from his own soldiers in 1863.

Biography

Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson (1824-1863) graduated from West Point in 1846 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant of artillery. He joined his regiment in Mexico, where the United States was then at war, and distinguished himself at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. At the battle of Chapultepec he was made a major by brevet with a public commendation by Winfield Scott, the commanding general.

In 1851 Jackson became a professor of artillery tactics and natural philosophy at VMI, where he gained a reputation for eccentricity.

On the outbreak of the Civil War Jackson offered his services to Virginia and was ordered to bring his cadets to Richmond. In July 1861, his brigade held firm at the battle of Bull Run, preventing a Southern rout. Encouraging his own men, Southern general Bee called out, "there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall. Rally 'round the Virginians!" Bee was killed, but the battle was won and the title "Stonewall" stuck.

Jackson was made a major-general in October. That winter he made his headquarters in Winchester; the following spring he began a series of diversions in the Shenandoah Valley which prevented reinforcements being sent to George McClellan's Army of the Potomac. The failure of McClellan's well-conceived peninsular assault on Richmond is due in large part to Jackson's maneuvers. Robert E. Lee, then military adviser to Confederate President Jefferson Davis, suggested to Jackson that he use his troops to attack the Federal forces in the valley and thus threaten Washington. By rapid movement, Jackson was able to attack several Union forces separately.

(Continued)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Henderson, G. F. R., Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War (1919);
 Jackson, M. A., Memoirs of Stonewall Jackson (1895);
 Dabney, R. L., Life and Campaigns of T. J. Jackson (Stonewall Jackson (1866));
 Davis, Burke, They Called Him Stonewall (1954);
 Douglas, H. K., I Rode With Stonewall (1957);
 Vandiver, F. E., The Mighty Stonewall (1957).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		XXXXXX	XXXXXX	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 . "	0 . "		0 . "	0 . "	
NE	0 . "	0 . "		0 . "	0 . "	
SE	0 . "	0 . "		0 . "	0 . "	
SW	0 . "	0 . "		0 . "	0 . "	

UTM
18.744760.4341460

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **less than one acre**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Stephen Lissandrello, Historian, Landmarks Review Project

ORGANIZATION: **Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service** DATE: **2/8/75**

STREET AND NUMBER:
1100 L Street NW. 20240

CITY OR TOWN: **Washington** STATE: **D.C.** CODE: **11**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Name _____

Title _____

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Landmark HISTORIC
(NATIONAL REGISTER)
 Designated: **May 28, 1967**
 date

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Boundary Certified

Correll H. ... - 7-16-75

Date _____ Chief, Hist. & date

ATTEST: Arch. Surveys

Boundary Affirmed:

Al ... 2/24/75

Director, National Register

Date _____

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Stonewall Jackson Headquarters

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

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On March 11th, Jackson was forced by General Joseph Johnston's retreat from Manassas to evacuate Winchester. On March 23rd, he turned on his pursuer, General James Shields, and attacked him at Kernstown. He was repulsed with heavy losses; his prestige evaporated; rumors of his recklessness or even insanity were rampant. But his surprising assault had alarmed the planners in Washington, and troops previously ordered to reinforce McClellan were kept in the Shenandoah valley.

On May 8th, Jackson attacked another Union force under General Fremont and Milroy, west of Staunton. The results were indecisive. Johnston intervened to order Jackson out of the valley, but the latter's appeal to Richmond was upheld by his friend, General Lee. On May 23rd, Jackson's "foot cavalry" moved rapidly down the valley to attack the men under Union General Banks at Front Royal. On May 24-25 he drove them out of Winchester and back to the Potomac.

Jackson then as quickly turned his attention to the southern end of the valley, defeating Federal armies at Cross Keys on June 8 and Port Republic the next day. Lee then ordered Jackson to join him by road and railroad at Richmond for an attack on McClellan's army. The Battle of Seven Days drove the Federals away from the capital, but Jackson's lateness (due in part to nearly total exhaustion) prevented a more decisive victory.

Lee at once joined Jackson against Federal forces regrouping under General John Pope. He sent Jackson by a side encircling movement to attack Pope's rear. This brought on the second battle of Bull Run, in which Pope was soundly beaten. Lee next crossed the Potomac into Maryland, detaching Jackson to reduce the Union stronghold to his rear at Harper's Ferry. This Jackson did, capturing 12,000 men and rejoining Lee in time to prevent a total disaster at the battle of Antietam. At Fredericksburg, Virginia, in December, Jackson was in command of the Confederate right when General A. E. Burnside's rash attack was bloodily repulsed.

In April, General Joseph Hooker, Burnside's successor, attempted to turn the Confederate position on the Rappahannock. There followed the most brilliant Confederate victory of the war. Leaving a small detachment to meet the Federals on the Rappahannock, Lee moved his main body, including Jackson's corps, to meet Hooker's advancing right flank in the woods around Chancellorsville. He then divided his force again, keeping only 10,000

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men to demonstrate against Hooker's front, and sent Jackson with his whole corps, half the army, around Hooker's right. On the evening of May 2, Jackson overwhelmed the Union right, achieving complete surprise. Then, in the moment of victory, tragedy struck. Jackson rode forward to organize the pursuit, and was shot in the twilight by his own men. He died on May 10, an irreplaceable loss to the Confederacy.