

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Kernstown Battlefield Historic DistrictOther names/site number: Brightside; Grim Farm; Pritchard-Grim House; Sandy Ridge Tract;
DHR Survey No. 034-0003; 034-0007; 034-0007-0001

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 610 Battle Park DriveCity or town: Winchester State: VA County: Frederick; Independent CityNot For Publication: N/AVicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
- District ☒
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding

DEFENSE/battle site

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum, outdoor recreation

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding

LANDSCAPE/conservation area

WORK IN PROGRESS

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN

OTHER/split-log cabin

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: STONE: Limestone; Walls: BRICK, WOOD: Weatherboard, STUCCO; Roof: METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Kernstown Battlefield Historic District consists of the 315-acre Pritchard-Grim Farm and the non-contiguous 37.5-acre Sandy Ridge Tract, both located in Frederick County, Virginia with portions of the farm tract located in the independent City of Winchester. The farm property is comprised mainly of open fields and rolling meadows, a large hill and some wooded areas. The Sandy Ridge Tract is mostly forested, with field/meadow areas along its narrow north-south ridge. The farm property features as its principal dwelling the Pritchard House, a three-story, five-bay, Greek Revival-style brick building constructed in 1854 that rests on a full-story, raised English basement and has a shallow-pitched, gabled roof clad in standing-seam metal. On the Southeast façade is a two-story entrance porch which was largely replaced in 2018. At the southwest elevation facing the farmyard, a two-story ell addition along with its covered porch and staircase was removed from the building in the mid-20th century. In general, the house has been well-maintained and is in fine condition with many original features. In close proximity to the Pritchard House is the Pritchard Cabin, a one-and-one-half-story log structure originally constructed ca. 1790 of hewn members joined with V-notches at the corners, supported on a roughly coursed stone foundation that encloses a full walk-out basement. It most likely served as a service building (i.e., kitchen and storage) for the main household and was later modified to serve as a residence, most likely for enslaved (and one or more free) workers on the property. Unfortunately, this historically significant structure was set on fire by vandals in Oct. 2000, destroying later modifications to the building and damaging its original features. The remaining structure was encased in plywood for preservation purposes. Restoration efforts began in 2021 with stabilizing and repointing the foundation, and a 2023 study is being used by the not-for-profit Kernstown Battlefield Association (KBA) to plan its further restoration and historical

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interpretation. The Pritchard-Grim Farm (which includes the contributing site of a bank barn present during the Civil War), and the later-acquired Sandy Ridge Tract (which includes traces of a road present during the Civil War), are contributing sites by virtue of their connections with the battle of First Kernstown (1862), the battle of Second Winchester (1863), and the battle of Second Kernstown (1864). The farm property also includes a contributing house (referred to as the "Tenant House") constructed by/for another member of the Pritchard family and which was most likely present during the Civil War period, a contributing stone wall which figured prominently in the battle of Second Kernstown, and several non-contributing farm outbuildings and one dilapidated living structure which postdate the property's period of significance.

Narrative Description

Location/Setting

The Pritchard-Grim Farm consists of multiple tax parcels totaling approximately 315 acres, of which approximately 197 acres are located in Frederick County, VA and 117 acres in the City of Winchester, Virginia (VA). The property is accessible to the east via Battle Park Drive just north of Kernstown, VA, and is visible from the east from commercial and residential properties adjacent to U.S. Route 11 (Valley Pike) and from VA Route 37 and Middle Road to the west. The farm property appears largely as it did during the Civil War era, comprised mainly of open fields/meadows with some forested areas and a large, dominating elevation known as Pritchard's Hill.

The non-contiguous Sandy Ridge Tract consists of a single parcel totaling approximately 37.5 acres. The property is located in Frederick County, VA on Ramseur Lane to the west of the Pritchard-Grim Farm, bordered to the east by VA Route 37 and privately held residential or wooded parcels in other directions. The Sandy Ridge Tract includes mostly forested areas with dense undergrowth and approximately six acres of field/meadow, with its topography defined by a relatively high and narrow north-south ridge.

These properties lie within the core areas of the First Kernstown Battlefield and the Second Kernstown Battlefield and within the study area of the Second Winchester Battlefield. The First Kernstown Battlefield was assigned a Preservation Priority Rating (PPR) of I.3 Class B by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in 1993. Sites with a PPR rating of I are those with a critical need for action to ensure their protection, and those rated Class B had a direct and decisive influence on their campaigns, in this case the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1862. The Second Winchester Battlefield was given a PPR of IV.1 Class B. Sites with a PPR of IV are those that are fragmented by development and other land use, and the Class B rating denotes its direct and decisive influence on the Gettysburg Campaign of June-August 1863. The Second Kernstown Battlefield was also assigned a PPR of IV.1 Class B and had a direct and decisive influence on the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864.

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Inventory List:

1. Pritchard-Grim Farm (Contributing Site)
2. Original Bank Barn Site (Contributing Site)
3. Sandy Ridge Tract (Contributing Site)
4. Road Trace (Contributing Site)
5. Pritchard House (ca. 1854, Contributing Building)
6. Pritchard Cabin (ca. 1790, Contributing Building)
7. Tenant House (ca. 1858-59, Contributing Building)
8. Stone Wall (Pre-1860, Contributing Structure)
9. Outhouse (ca. 1900, Non-contributing Building)
10. Meathouse (Late 19th Century, Non-contributing Building)
11. West Tenant House (Late 19th Century, Non-contributing Building)
12. Modern Bank Barn and Silo (ca. 1950, Non-contributing Building)
13. Corn Crib (ca. 1950, Non-contributing Building)
14. Pump House (ca. 1950, Non-contributing Building)
15. Other Farm Outbuildings (ca. 1870-1950, Non-contributing Buildings)

Pritchard-Grim Farm (Contributing Site)

The Pritchard-Grim Farm consists of approximately 315 acres located on the boundary line between Winchester, Virginia and Frederick County, VA. The property is accessible to the east via Battle Park Drive just north of Kernstown, VA, and is visible from the east from commercial and residential properties adjacent to U.S. Route 11 (Main Street) and from VA Route 37 and Middle Road to the west. Documented residency on the Pritchard-Grim Farm property dates to the mid-18th century. Four families called this property home from the mid-18th to the mid-20th century: the Hoges, the Pritchards, the Burtons, and the Grims. Each of the families has its own particular history, but it is the Pritchard family whose name is most closely associated with the farmstead. From at least 1756 until 1879 when the farmstead was sold to James Burton, Pritchard families owned and lived on this property. It was during Samuel Reese Pritchard's ownership that two major Civil War battles and a portion of a third battle took place on the Pritchard land.

Despite commercial and residential development on its periphery, the farm property retains its historic agricultural character. It is dominated by rolling open fields/meadows, with some forested areas scattered about. Portions of the property continue to serve as a working farm, as the site has for well over 250 years. Its topography is defined by a dominating elevation, Pritchard's Hill, with prominent south, east and west slopes. Hoge Run, a stream named after the first owners of the farm, runs through the southern part of the property in a southeasterly direction and eventually empties into the Opequon Creek. The picturesque east-west paved entrance lane which continues from Battle Park Drive proceeds approximately two-tenths of a mile through a partial allée of black walnut trees and alongside a historic stone wall, offering a prime view of the façade of the Pritchard House. The entrance lane circles to the right (with a farm road proceeding straight from the intersection towards the large barn and the Tenant

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House), and proceeds uphill to a parking lot in close proximity to cluster of buildings including the Pritchard House, the Pritchard Cabin, the present-day visitor center and other outbuildings. A paved interior road proceeds northerly from the parking lot, providing access to other outbuildings and connecting with a farm road beginning at the westerly slope of Pritchard's Hill.

The KBA has owned the Pritchard-Grim Farm property since 2000 and maintains it primarily for historic preservation and interpretation. The farm property features three separate color-coded historical walking trails, each with multiple historical interpretive markers: (1) the *Blue Trail* focusing on the battle of First Kernstown; (2) the *Red Trail* which covers the battle of Second Kernstown; and (3) the *Green Trail* focusing on family history (including the Pritchard family cemetery and information on enslaved persons) and the history of agriculture in the lower Shenandoah Valley. Besides historical preservation and interpretation, the farm property is also utilized in part for agricultural purposes through a lease arrangement with a local farmer who raises cattle and cultivates hay. The KBA also has an arrangement with the Virginia Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program supporting conservation landscaping on a portion of the property using native plants.

Original Bank Barn Site (Contributing Site)

The original Pritchard bank barn stood just west of the Pritchard-Grim Farm road on an embankment, about 200 yards east of the current large barn. Measuring 76' long by 40' wide, it was used to store the farm's crops. It stood in this place during the Civil War and remained there until it was demolished in 1969. Foundation stones from the barn are still visible at the bottom of the embankment. During the war, the barn served as shelter for troops, as a hospital and a morgue. A story in a Union soldier's diary related that during the battle of First Kernstown, Union soldiers took refuge in the barn. When the barn was being dismantled in 1969, workers reported seeing blood staining on the floorboards, providing evidence of its use as a field hospital and morgue. The barn appears to have been depicted in James E. Taylor's sketch entitled "Scene of the pivotal point of Crook's Battle with Early at Kernstown – Pritchard's farm and lane" (See Figure 1).

Sandy Ridge Tract (Contributing Site)

The Sandy Ridge Tract consists of a single, undeveloped parcel totaling approximately 37.5 acres. The property is located on Ramseur Lane to the northeast of Kernstown, VA and is visible from Route 37. It is bordered to the northeast by Route 37 and privately held residential or wooded parcels to the west, south, and east. Today, the property includes approximately 31 acres of mature wooded cover with dense underbrush, with the remainder comprised of open-space field/meadow. Its topography is defined by a narrow north-south ridge, Sandy Ridge, with east and west facing slopes. The field/meadow portions of the property roughly correspond to the crest of Sandy Ridge and disused paths or roads that cut through wooded areas.

Since acquiring the Sandy Ridge Tract in late-2022, the KBA has gradually cleared additional portions of the property to create a new pedestrian trail which interprets the action that took place

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there during the battle of First Kernstown, battle of Second Kernstown and battle of Second Winchester. Access to this property is currently limited to monthly tours and special events via a KBA-controlled gated gravel roadway. On the north and west boundaries, the adjacent Rose Hill Park includes a 1.3-mile loop trail used primarily for hiking, walking, and nature trips. Future plans include finalizing an arrangement to allow pedestrian access to the Sandy Ridge Tract by connecting the property to the existing trail located in the adjacent Rose Hill Park.

Road Trace (Contributing Site)

On the Sandy Ridge Tract, there is a visible footprint of a road which was depicted on the Jedidiah Hotchkiss map, "Battle of Kernstown, Sunday, 23 March, 1862." This road was a continuation of the present-day Apple Valley Road, which proceeds northwesterly from U.S. Route 11 to Middle Road in Winchester, VA. This road trace, which proceeds northwesterly from the vicinity of Middle Road up to the crest of Sandy Ridge, was an important feature on the battlefield landscape which would have facilitated movement of troops and equipment onto and off of the ridge. The road trace is now identified by a sign and referenced in one of the KBA's interpretive markers on Sandy Ridge in connection with the First Battle of Kernstown.

Pritchard House (ca. 1854, Contributing Building)

Exterior Description

The Pritchard House is a well-preserved three-story, five-bay, Greek Revival-style brick building that rests on a full-story, raised, English basement and has a shallow-pitched, gabled roof clad in standing-seam metal. Constructed in 1854, the unpainted brick walls are laid in five-course American Bond and feature a stepped brick cornice on the front and rear, and parapeted side walls with an integrated interior-end brick chimney on the south side and two integrated chimneys on the north side. The house, in its current configuration (i.e., less the no longer standing rear service wing of the house), measures 50' in length and 25.5' wide, with a front porch measuring 14' long and 10' wide.¹ Historic photographs show that the house was at one time painted white with dark trim, likely a Victorian treatment. The house and trim paint has since been removed, although evidence of the white paint can still be seen in the cornice. A limestone foundation is visible along parts of the exterior walls and in the interior of the first-floor (i.e., basement) level. Built into a slightly banked site, the first floor is entered at grade along the east, south, and southwest sides. The façade of the house faces southeast and is a symmetrical five bays wide. The first and second floors of the façade feature four windows and a central single-leaf door. The Greek Revival-style door surrounds on both levels are comprised of a plain wooden lintel, a six-light transom, three-light sidelights with wooden panels, a widely stepped cornice, and paneled reveals. The third floor contains five symmetrically-placed windows while the first and second floors on the façade contain four. The six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows feature wooden sills and lintels as well as louvered wooden shutters and have carefully been restored. A three-bay, two-story, two-level, hip-roofed wooden portico

¹ Winchester, VA Property Identification Card for Tax Map #329/03/1/.

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dominates the front east side of the house. The Tuscan column supports and pilasters appear original as do the low brick bases on the first-floor columns that appear in a ca. 1915 photograph of the house, which is the only known photo showing the rear ell addition discussed below (See Figure 2). The porch was remodeled in the mid-20th century and again in 2018, and the original wooden stairs that ran to the north were replaced with brick ones.

The rear of the house faces northwest and shows now faint evidence of a two-story ell that once extended to the west and was removed sometime in the 1950s. Based on the results of ground penetrating radar, the ell appears to have been of substantial size, measuring approximately 30' in length and 35' in width. According to an original member of the KBA, the ruins of the foundation of the rear ell are preserved below grade under plastic.² The 1915 photo, which shows an oblique view of the two-story ell, suggests that it was of brick, and had windows that matched the front of the house. A large brick chimney along the southwest side is also shown. If the ell were brick, which the pictorial evidence suggests, it would have probably been constructed at the same time as the main house for use as a service wing. Drawings of the house's floor plan by Percy De Vere Burton, son of Col. James Burton who owned the property from 1879-1890, confirms that service functions were housed in this rear wing including a kitchen, a laundry, a servant's dining room and a sleeping porch (See Figure 3). The name "Brightside" was ascribed to the house for the first time in P. V. Burton's drawings.

The northwest elevation (rear) contains five bays of windows on the top floor and four bays of openings, two windows and two doors, on the first and second floors. These four-panel wood doors would have led into the rear ell. Repointing of the bricks and several years of weathering have almost completely erased the ghosting of where the ell met the main block of the house on this elevation. The south elevation contains two bays of openings; two windows on the upper floors and a window and door on the first floor. The north elevation contains no openings.

Interior Description

The interior of the Pritchard House is remarkably intact, featuring largely original horsehair plaster walls and ceilings, wooden floors, wooden doors, and Greek-Revival-style mantels and door and window trim, some of which maintains a historic grain-painted finish. Some exposed lath on the basement ceiling shows that it was cut using a circular saw, consistent with its 1854 construction date. All the wooden mantels in the house are similar in their Greek-Revival design, comprised of Doric pilasters supporting a wide plain entablature. The closets and cabinets have three-paneled doors, while the doors between rooms contain six panels and many feature hardware of the period. Baseboard is found throughout the house and the wide, relatively flat trim around the doors and windows is typical of the Greek Revival style.

The first and second floors are laid out in a center-passage-plan with a large full-depth room on the south side and two rooms divided by a lateral wall on the north side. The third floor contains two bedrooms off each side of the center passage as well as a bathroom that was later installed in the front east side of the hall. The intact staircase is located along the south side of the center

² Interview with Gary Crawford, KBA Board Member, April 10, 2024.

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passage and is a straight run from the first to the second floor, continuing to the third floor in a dog-leg configuration. Covered in a dark finish, the wooden staircase features heavily turned newels, simple tapered balusters, a scroll-bracketed stringer, and a paneled spandrel.

The first floor features a large room on the south side that contains a Greek Revival-style mantel with a brick hearth, built-in wooden cabinets with double-leaf paneled doors, wide baseboard molding, and wooden flooring. A door along the south wall leads to the exterior and the window next to it features four-over-four sash. A door along the west wall leads to what would have been the rear ell. According to Burton's drawing, this room was used as the dining room. The wall between the two rooms on the north side of the center passage on the first floor level has been removed, making it one large space. Modern pressure-treated posts have been inserted to support the lintel beam that runs from the north to the south wall in this space. The walls and ceilings are partially plastered, although brick and stone are exposed in some areas. The floor was later covered in concrete as the northwest corner of this space once housed a large water boiler furnace, which was removed. This room now houses a field hospital exhibit reflecting use of the Pritchard House as a field hospital and providing historical interpretation of medical care during the Civil War.

The staircase rises to the second floor and contains a door at the top landing. A small closet is located beneath the stairs at the first floor level and has a batten door. A door at the end of the hall once led to the rear ell. The second floor of the Pritchard House is similar in plan to that of the first floor. The large parlor on the south side runs the full depth of the house and features a Greek Revival-style mantel like the others in the house with faux-grain painting. Two rooms occupy the north side of the hall, each with their own fireplace and mantel. They are separated by a wall with a large opening that contains double-leaf, hinged, six-panel doors. The room to the west is thought to be the room used as a dining room as illustrated in James E. Taylor's sketchbook (See Figure 4) and the front room used as a library. The center passage contains the front door coming off the porch, and a door at the end of the hall which would have led to the rear ell.

The third floor contains four bedrooms; the two on the south side do not have fireplaces. The bathroom at the east end of the hall appears to have been added in the mid-20th century, perhaps in the early 1940s. The two rooms to the north have Greek Revival-style mantels that are simpler in design than the ones on the lower levels. The walls and trim in the northeast corner room are painted blue and the trim does not show any evidence that it was ever grain painted. The trim in the northeast corner room is painted white except for the closet door which is grain-painted to resemble maple. The closet contains a shelf and five wooden pegs. The walls and ceilings in this room have been wallpapered. A decorative cast-iron floor grate is located in front of the brick hearth. The southeast corner room contains three windows and no fireplace. The walls have been wallpapered and the trim is painted a yellow color with grain painting. The largest bedroom on this level is located in the southwest corner and although it does not contain a fireplace and mantel there is evidence that a woodstove may have been used.

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The interior of the Pritchard House is in largely unaltered condition. It appears that the most recent changes occurred in the mid-20th century and include the installation of the third floor bathroom and a heating system with radiators, which has since been removed. The grain-painting found throughout the house along with the original trim, floors, plaster, doors, hardware, are relatively well-preserved. Currently the building is partially furnished, with minimal electricity and no HVAC system.

Pritchard Cabin (ca. 1790, Contributing Building)

The Pritchard Cabin is a one-and-one-half-story log structure, composed of hewn members joined with V-notches at the corners, supported on a roughly coursed stone foundation that encloses a full cellar. The results of a 2021 dendrochronology study commissioned by the KBA yielded mixed results, with most of the sampled logs determined to have been felled in the late 18th century, but with several logs dating as much as a half-century later. In other words, the building underwent a series of major alterations over the years since its ca. 1790 original construction.

While the original purpose of the building is uncertain, the large fireplace and other available evidence identified in a 2023 historical preservation study³ suggests that it functioned as a kitchen and storage facility in support of the original Pritchard House which is believed to have stood in close proximity to the 1854 Pritchard House. The main doorway to the structure was roughly centered on the east wall, and the height of the door threshold above the existing ground surface indicates that a set of stairs must have been in place. The location of the relatively large fireplace is indicated by a gap in the north wall, measuring approximately 8' by 4'6", which was later infilled with bricks. A narrow patch in the floor in front of the opening for the fireplace indicates the former location of a masonry hearth. The fireplace was an original feature of the structure.

Physical evidence indicates that the Pritchard Cabin underwent a major renovation beginning ca. 1850. Given the date of construction of the Pritchard House at about the same time, the change in function of the cabin likely is related. Joining formerly separate facilities for cooking and other services directly with the main residence was a common practice in the region by the mid-19th century. If the cabin had performed in a service capacity for the original Pritchard house, which predated the 1854 structure and may well have been sited nearby, the availability of the service wing on the new house would have allowed the structure to be converted for other purposes.

In this case, the cabin was upgraded to serve as a permanent residence. With an enslaved population of ten adults and seven children in 1850, the enlarged cabin could have accommodated numerous individuals who presumably served the nearby Pritchard family household. The ca. 1850 changes included upgrades to both the configuration and the finishes of the spaces, complemented by adding a room connected to the north wall of the building and

³ Maral S. Kalbian, *Pritchard Cabin: Physical Investigations and Recommendations*, 2023, p. 26.

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installing two additional exterior doorways. These changes transformed the originally one-room building with white-washed walls and an undivided and unfinished garret into a two-room, hall and parlor plan house, with a divided half-story and a one-story wing to accommodate occupation by full-time residents for the first time.⁴

Slight additional changes were made to the Pritchard Cabin during the 20th century. By 1950, a full-length porch was in place along the east elevation (See Figure 5). The east doorway was altered for a second time, when it was narrowed slightly and raised in height, and the north doorway was altered as well to meet the same dimensions. The jamb of the east doorway was attached with wire nails, indicating that the change occurred after ca. 1890. The doorway in the west wall was converted into a window, and photographs from the 1980s indicate that the new window and the southwest window were framed identically, with six-over-six double sashes. The opening of the former west doorway was raised to match the height of the earlier window by cutting a notch in the log above. Modifications in the interior appear to have mainly consisted of retrimming the doorways and windows to correspond with the new dimensions. In addition, the board partition was plastered for the first time, and plaster was overlaid onto the frame of the east doorway. When the window was installed to replace the doorway in the west wall, baseboard was laid across the former opening. Finally, tongue and grooved flooring was laid on top of the original floorboards in both of the downstairs rooms.

The one-room cellar is accessed via a full-height doorway positioned at grade at the southeast corner of the south wall; two window openings are asymmetrically positioned near the corners of the east wall. Iron spikes and nails are driven into the ceiling joists in a seemingly random pattern, and they are the only remnants of any interior fittings that may have been found there. Recently the KBA undertook repairs to the cellar, which included repointing all of the stone walls, inserting posts and a summer beam to provide structural support, and spreading a layer of sand on the floor. The combination board and batten basement door is old, exhibiting hand-planed boards, with blacksmith-made strap hinges hung from pintles, and rose-headed wrought nails were used to clinch the two wide, chamfered battens. An iron hasp and eye allowed the door to be secured from the exterior. A wooden sliding bolt attached to the inner face of the door is matched with a keeper nailed to the frame, providing a means to secure the door from the inside. The sliding bolt and keeper are fastened with machine-headed cut nails. Remnants of an interior iron box lock, with keyhole and knob, indicate that the locking mechanisms were upgraded later on. At the windows, exterior wooden shutters are hung from strap hinges and pintles, which are blacksmith-made and attached with wrought nails. It is unclear whether the openings ever were outfitted with sashes. The cellar would have provided a secure area for storage, but given the separate entrance and the generous amount of light provided by the windows, the room could have served as a workspace that may or may not have been related to the activities conducted in the floors above.

The building was damaged extensively by an arsonist-set fire in Oct. 2000, which resulted in the total loss of the added room, the porches, the chimney, and the side-gable roof. The fire virtually

⁴ Maral S. Kalbian, *Pritchard Cabin: Physical Investigations and Recommendations*, 2023, p. 17.

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guttered the interior of the log crib as well, although heavily burned remnants of various building elements survive, which have aided in historical interpretation.

Tenant House (ca. 1858-59, Contributing Building)

The Tenant House (a/k/a “Solomon Pritchard House”), which is in fair condition, is a two-story five-bay structure of balloon frame construction clad with stucco. It is comprised of a small main block with a long ell extension. The main block of the house is a simple center hall structure, five bays wide and one room deep with a partial basement under its northeast side. Its principal elevation faces southeast, and the main block measures approximately 37’ in length and 18’ wide.⁵ It has two interior end brick chimneys and a gable roof type of standing-seam metal. The windows are six-over-six, and there is a two-light transom above and five-light side lights around the front door, which has an oblong octagonal panel in the center. There are vent windows with wooden bars in the raised stone basement, and two large square attic windows in the gable end.

The two-story rear ell includes a central chimney at the back of the house. The rear ell is larger than the main block, measuring approximately 44’ in length and 22’ wide.⁶ The main block (and likely the front portion of the ell) date from ca. 1858-59, with one or more additions made to the rear ell, the last in c. 1891.⁷ The front portion has a folk Victorian porch three bays wide and one-story high, turned spindle supports and decorative brackets in the cornice of the front of the house. Folk Victorian refers to the style of buildings of a vernacular form with applied Victorian features such as brackets in the eaves, spindle-work, corbeled chimneys and ornate porches.⁸ This detailing was likely added to the Tenant House after original construction, probably at the time of an addition to the ell. The rear ell has a full length seven-bay porch on the north side and a two story, two-level porch on the south side.

The interior of the main block features a sitting room and dining room on opposite sides of the center hall at the first floor level, and two bedrooms are located on the second floor level. The ell extension connects to the rear of the main block and has numerous entrances from the porches that flank it on three sides. It appears to have accommodated the everyday activities of farm workers, including kitchen, dining and sitting rooms on the first floor and sleeping on the second floor. The kitchen is located on the northwest end of the ell, and a stairway from the kitchen leads to the sleeping quarters above. There is an attic space above the kitchen, and a basement (likely for food storage) below.⁹

The main block of the house and part of the ell seem to have been constructed at the same time based on the similarity of the wide board wood flooring and the fluted window and door trim located throughout. The cut machine exterior nailing and horizontal marks on the lath made with a circular saw in this portion of the house support the conclusion that it was constructed just

⁵ Frederick County, VA Property Identification Card for Tax Map #63 A 18.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Maral S. Kalbian, *Rural Landmarks Survey Report, Frederick County, Virginia*, 1992, p.48.

⁹ OCULUS with John Milner, Associates. *Kernstown Battlefield Resources Management Plan*, 1996 p 3-35.

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before the Civil War. In addition to Frederick County Tax records, further evidence that the rear part of the ell was added later on is provided by the existence of differing rooflines on the front and rear portions of the ell and more simple interior trims/finishes in the rear portion of the ell than those found in the main block and front part of the ell.

Stephen Pritchard Jr. died in 1858, leaving the bulk of his estate to his three sons, one of whom was Solomon Pritchard. The available evidence indicates that this house was originally constructed ca. 1858-59 and subsequently expanded. In 1859, Solomon Pritchard executed a deed of trust on his real property including 180 acres to secure a loan and payment of debt to his mother, Mary Pritchard. In addition to the acreage, the loan was secured by livestock, farming equipment and "...all household kitchen furniture belonging to Solomon" suggesting the existence of a house.¹⁰ In the 1860 census records, Solomon Pritchard has a wife (Mariann) and one child and real property valued at \$10,320, likely the acreage and this house.¹¹ Land Tax Records from 1860 show Solomon Pritchard with 180 acres adjacent to Samuel R. Pritchard with \$1,500 "added for improvements" likely indicating the value of the house. Furthermore, according to *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants*, "Solomon the youngest son was married and assigned a portion of the old homestead; built the house a short distance West, where Dr. T. Yardley Brown lived for many years, now occupied by a relative of the family."¹² Solomon became a lieutenant colonel in the 51st VA Militia; however, he was mortally wounded in Aug. 1861.

Stone Wall (Pre-1860, Contributing Structure)

The stone wall that exists on the south side of Pritchard's Lane extends approximately 400 feet from the middle of the southeast pasture to a point just southeast of the Pritchard House, with an opening that provides access to the southeastern pasture and Hoge Run. This stone wall is identified on the Jedediah Hotchkiss maps of the First and Second Battles of Kernstown and depicted in two of James E. Taylor's sketches of the Kernstown Battlefield. In the sketches, the wall appears as a flat-topped structure four-five courses in height, with a low wood rail fence atop the wall and a gap in the wall allowing access to Hoge Run. The existing wall ranges between 2.5 and four feet high and has been restacked to repair those portions of the wall that had collapsed due to erosion and growth of the black walnut trees that line both sides of Pritchard's Lane.

The wall played a role in the closing actions of the Battle of Second Kernstown. The collapse of the Union flanks and pressure from Conf. John Gordon's division forced Union Col. James Mulligan to withdraw his division to Pritchard's Lane. Mulligan's left wing also quickly collapsed, leaving only the 10th West Virginia and 23rd Illinois in position near the Pritchard House. Mulligan fell mortally wounded as he galloped up behind his "Old Irish Regiment," the 23rd Illinois. With men falling all around him and in proximity to the stone wall, he ordered his

¹⁰ Frederick County, VA Deed Book 84:308.

¹¹ 1860 U.S. Federal Census, Frederick County, VA, p. 316, Managerial District 3.

¹² T.K. Cartmell, *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants*, 1963, P.422.

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men to, "Lay me down and save the flag." Confederate soldiers carried the wounded Mulligan into the Pritchard House, where the family cared for him until his death two days later.

Non-contributing Buildings

Outhouse (ca. 1900, Non-contributing Building): One relatively large outhouse, in good condition, remains on the Pritchard-Grim farm, located in a row of farm outbuildings in close proximity to the Pritchard House. It was moved ca. 2000 from a location just to the south of the farm road to its current location. All other privies on the property were demolished, likely ca. 2000 or shortly thereafter due to their poor condition. Because this building was constructed outside of the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

Meathouse (Late 19th Century, Non-contributing Building): This small wood-frame building in fair condition is located just to the northwest of the Pritchard Cabin. While the non-vented metal roof suggests it did not function as a smokehouse, the interior provides evidence it was a meathouse. There is no record it existed prior to or during the Civil War period; as such, it is considered non-contributing.

West Tenant House (Late 19th Century, Non-contributing Building): This building in poor condition is located west of the farm lane, approximately 1,000 feet north of the contributing Tenant House. The house is a small, two-story structure consisting of a main block facing north with a stone foundation, and a later rear-wing addition supported on concrete footings. The wood bevel siding is covered with stucco on metal lath. There is no record of this building having existed during the Civil War, and the available history and construction elements suggests it was built in the late 19th century to house agricultural workers on the farm. Because this building was constructed outside of the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

Modern Bank Barn and Silo (ca. 1950, Non-contributing Building): The large barn, located west of the Pritchard House, was constructed ca. 1950. It is comprised of a five-bank main block, rear wing and silo, with German wood siding and a metal gabled roof. Some of the windows have been replaced in recent years but the barn's features appear to be mostly original and the building is in good condition. The silo was constructed, apparently at the same time as the barn, with vertical concrete planks secured with steel rod bands. Because this building was constructed outside of the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

Corn Crib (ca. 1950, Non-contributing Building): The corn crib, which is in good condition, is located on the east wall of a wagon shed located on the west side of the farm lane. The building included areas for wagon storage and storage of feed or seed and is a gable metal roof structure with German siding constructed in the mid-twentieth century. Because this building was constructed outside of the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

Pump House (ca. 1950, Non-contributing Building): One of the newest buildings on the farm is the concrete block pump house. The pump house, which is in good condition, is a relatively modern concrete block structure located along Hoge Run, south of the farm complex. Because

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this building was constructed outside of the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

Other Farm Outbuildings (ca. 1870-1950, Non-contributing Buildings): Some of the 19th and 20th century farm outbuildings located on the property, particularly those located near the tenant houses, were in poor condition and were demolished shortly after the KBA took ownership of the property in 2000. The oldest surviving small barn was constructed ca. 1870 and is located in a cluster of outbuildings just west of the Pritchard House. Other wood frame and concrete block sheds, most of which are more modern and in good condition, remain on the Pritchard-Grim farm and are in agricultural use or have been repurposed as a visitor center, a conference room, an artillery exhibition building, and storage/maintenance spaces. Because these buildings were constructed outside of the period of significance, they are considered non-contributing.

Statement of Historic Integrity

The location, setting and feel of the Kernstown Battlefield Historic District retain a high degree of historical integrity. At this location, the 315-acre Pritchard-Grim property has been actively farmed for well over 250 years. While the original barns and outbuildings no longer exist, they have been replaced with a large mid-20th century barn and several outbuildings dating from ca. 1870-1950, underscoring the property's continued agricultural heritage. The farm and its distinctive landscape features such as Pritchard's Hill and Hoge Run, and structures such as the stone wall along Pritchard's Lane are clearly evident and appear largely as they did during the Civil War battles fought on the property. The Sandy Ridge Parcel retains its rural, undeveloped nature, and its cleared meadow areas and vistas of Pritchard's Hill evoke the landscape present during the Civil War battles fought there. The most important building on the property, the Pritchard House, is an excellent example of pre-Civil War architecture built in the vernacular late Greek Revival style in the rural Shenandoah Valley, and retains a high degree of integrity of materials, design and workmanship, with many original features intact on both the exterior and interior of the home. Its association with the Pritchard, Burton and Grim families that lived there, as well as with the many historical developments that occurred on the property, make the Pritchard House a remarkable testament to the past. The walking trails and interpretive markers located on the Pritchard-Grim Farm and the Sandy Ridge Tract tell the important stories of this property – who lived and worked here, the land and its uses, important buildings, and what happened here during its nearly three century-long recorded history.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

MILITARY

Period of Significance

1790-1859

1862-1864

Significant Dates

ca. 1790

1854

ca. 1858-59

1862

1863

1864

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Kernstown Battlefield Historic District is located in southeastern Frederick County, VA, west of U.S. Route 11 (Valley Pike) and just south of Winchester, VA. The district is eligible for listing with statewide significance under Criterion A for its association with Civil War military history (1862-64) and Criterion C at the local level for architectural significance during the period encompassing the construction of the Pritchard Cabin, the Pritchard House and the Tenant House (1790-1859). Here on this property, three significant Civil War battles were fought which had a direct and decisive influence on the Shenandoah Valley Campaigns of 1862 and 1864 and the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863. The farmstead is also particularly notable as it was visited by famed journalist and noted Civil War documentary artist, James E. Taylor, in 1864. Relying on faulty intelligence, Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson attacked a larger force under Col. Nathan Kimball on March 23, 1862. Kimball stopped Jackson's advance on the Pritchard farm, and then counterattacked turning Jackson's left flank along Sandy Ridge and forcing him to retreat. Despite First Kernstown being Jackson's only defeat as an independent commander, it achieved the strategic goal of tying up more Union troops in the Shenandoah Valley and depriving Gen. George McClellan of reinforcements with which to take Richmond during his Peninsula campaign. In Second Winchester (June 13-15, 1863), Confederate Gen. Richard Ewell was sent to clear the Shenandoah Valley of opposition. Early on June 13th, Ewell engaged Gen. Robert Milroy's Union forces at Pritchard's Hill and Sandy Ridge. By June 15th, Ewell had taken Winchester and routed Milroy at Stephenson's Depot, leading to mobilization of additional Union troops and capture of critical supplies by the Confederates on their march to Gettysburg. In Second Kernstown (July 24, 1864), Confederate Gen. Jubal Early attacked Gen. George Crook's Union forces at Kernstown. After several hours of fighting, Early overwhelmed the Union forces, including Col. James Mulligan's division whose final stand took place in the front yard of the Pritchard House. This last major Confederate victory in the Shenandoah Valley enabled Early's cavalry raid on Chambersburg, PA on July 30th, leading to major Union reinforcements being sent to the Valley under Gen. Phillip Sheridan. The contributing buildings on the property, which pre-date the Civil War, are also significant. The Hoge family first settled the farm property in the 1730s and conveyed much of it to the Pritchard family in 1756. The property features the relatively large and well-preserved Pritchard House, a three-story, five-bay, Greek Revival-style brick building constructed in 1854 that rests on a full-story, raised, English basement. In close proximity is the Pritchard Cabin, a one-and-one-half-story log structure constructed ca. 1790 of hewn members joined with V-notches at the corners, supported on a roughly coursed stone foundation forming a full cellar. The cabin was most likely built as a kitchen/service building for the pre-existing main house and later repurposed as quarters for enslaved persons. The Tenant House, originally built by/for Solomon Pritchard (brother of Samuel Reese Pritchard, owner of the Pritchard House), is located approximately 200 yards west-southwest of the Pritchard House. It is a two-story five-bay structure of balloon frame construction clad with stucco, comprised of a small main block with a long ell extension. The main block (and likely the front portion of the ell) were constructed ca. 1858-59, with one or

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more additions to the ell constructed through ca. 1891. The Pritchard House, Tenant House and an existing bank barn (since demolished) were used as field hospitals following the battles, and the barn was used to shelter troops and as a morgue. The Farm property also includes a contributing structure, a stone wall, which figured prominently in the battle of Second Kernstown.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Military

The Kernstown Battlefield Historic District is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; specifically, after many years of recorded history as a working farm, it was the site of three noteworthy Civil War battles.

Property Ownership History

In 1732, William Hoge I, his wife Barbara and their adult children migrated from Eastern Pennsylvania to the Opequon area of Virginia. In 1735, Hoge received a land patent for 411 acres in the Kernstown area where he built a log home and lived there until his death in 1749. John Hoge I inherited his father's farm and, seven years later, conveyed 206 acres to Rees Pritchard (1708-1758).¹³ Rees's oldest son, Stephen Pritchard Sr. (1745(?)-1819) came of age in 1765 and acquired a major portion of his father's property. He married Margaret Kenner (1748-1797) in 1767. They had nine children, all living to adulthood. According to the 1810 census, they had seven family members living in a large log/wood-frame house on the farm and had 16 slaves.¹⁴ Stephen Pritchard Jr. (1777(?)-1858) became owner when Stephen Sr. died. He married Mary (Polly) Cartmell (1796-1872) in 1814 and had seven children, all of them living to adulthood. Like his father, Stephen Jr. was a successful farmer and also a banker. The 1850 slave schedule shows that he owned ten adults and seven children ranging in age from 1 year old to 80 years old.¹⁵ Three of their sons became heirs to the land upon the 1858 death of their father, two of whom conveyed their interest to their brother, Samuel Reese ("Reese") Pritchard (1815-1875). Stephen Jr., along with eldest son Reese, built the still standing brick house in 1854. In addition to his successful farm, Reese was reportedly a wheelwright who also transported supplies for merchants from Tennessee to New York. He married Helen Johnson (1829-1881) of New Jersey and their marriage produced five children, four of whom survived to adulthood. Reese, Helen and their children occupied the house throughout the Civil War including during both battles of Kernstown, the battle of Second Winchester and a short-lived Union cavalry camp occupation in late-1864. Reese suffered severe economic hardships due to the war and died of a stroke in 1875. Soon afterwards, the farm was sold to pay debts, forcing Helen to move to Winchester with her young children. In 1879, the farm was sold to Col. James Henry Burton (1823-1894)

¹³ Frederick County, VA Deed Book 4:232 (1757).

¹⁴ 1810: Third Census of the United States, U.S. Federal Census for Pughtown, Frederick County, VA. Roll #68, p.342.

¹⁵ 1850 U.S. Federal Census, Slave Schedules.

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who had worked in the manufacture of arms throughout the world and was the Superintendent of Armories for the Confederacy.¹⁶ In 1890, Col. Burton conveyed his 205-acre farm to fellow Confederate Army veteran, Charles Henry Grim¹⁷ and moved to Winchester. The Grim family owned and farmed the property until 1989, when it was placed in trust. Following four years of negotiation and in partnership with the public and private sectors, the KBA was able to purchase 315 acres of Kernstown Battlefield for \$4 million on September 28, 2000 and to begin its mission of preserving and interpreting the site.

In 2016, the National Park Service announced that approximately \$4 million in grant funding was being made available through its American Battlefield Protection Program for the Civil War Trust (now the American Battlefield Trust) to purchase the Sandy Ridge parcel from a private developer. The remaining funding to cover the purchase price came from the KBA and the Virginia Battlefields Preservation Fund. The deed to the property was turned over by the American Battlefield Trust to the KBA in December of 2022.¹⁸ The Sandy Ridge Tract includes the contributing footprint of a visible historic roadbed (a now disused continuation of the current Apple Valley Road) and the recently discovered site of a Confederate mass grave. Both the road and battlefield mass grave site are depicted on the Jedidiah Hotchkiss map, "Battle of Kernstown, Sunday, 23 March, 1862" (See Figure 6). The roadbed is currently identified by a sign and referenced in one of the KBA's interpretive markers on Sandy Ridge in connection with the battle of First Kernstown, while a stand-alone interpretive marker related to the Confederate mass grave site is in development and will be installed in fall 2024.

Background on the Civil War Years

Battle of First Kernstown¹⁹

On March 11, 1862, Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's Confederate forces withdrew from Winchester, VA south to Mt. Jackson, VA as 25,000 Union troops under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks bore down on the town. Jackson, with less than 4,000 troops, was not prepared to fully engage the Federals. Banks's command arrived in Winchester on March 12th. Shortly after arriving, Banks was ordered to divide his force, leaving one division in the Valley to oversee the rebuilding of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. and moving his other two divisions (one of these divisions having been reassigned to another corps) east across the Blue Ridge to eventually join forces with Gen. Irvin McDowell's command near Fredericksburg. When Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston heard the news, he was appalled. At that time, he was in the process of withdrawing his army from Manassas to Richmond in order to defend the capital from Gen. George B. McClellan's push against the city via the Virginia peninsula. Gen. Johnston, desperate to find a way to prevent the Federal army threatening Richmond from growing in size, ordered Jackson, "...to keep that Army in the Valley" with a caveat to not get decisively engaged.

¹⁶ Frederick County, VA Deed Book, 95:137 (1880).

¹⁷ Frederick County, VA Deed Book, 107:366 (1890).

¹⁸ "We had to save it": Sandy Ridge now protected battlefield property, *The Winchester Star*, May 26, 2023.

¹⁹ Jonathan A. Noyalas, *Visitor Center Volunteer/Docent Handbook*, Kernstown Battlefield Association, 2024, pp. 46-50.

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Sensing the immediacy of the situation, Jackson marched his men north, and by March 22nd was in the vicinity of Strasburg, VA. There, Jackson received a dispatch from his cavalry chief, Col. Turner Ashby, estimating that only four Union regiments remained in Winchester. Ashby, believing that his horsemen could drive out the Federals, skirmished with Union pickets on the southern outskirts of Winchester on March 22nd, but his men were driven off. Despite having to withdraw, Ashby was still convinced that only a token force remained in Winchester and that many of them were in the process of leaving the Valley to join McDowell's command. Sensing an opportunity to strike a weaker foe and carry out his mandate from Gen. Johnston, Stonewall prepared his men. They would march north the following day. In reality, the Union force was more than twice that of the Confederates – approximately 8,000 to 3,500 men, respectively. As Jackson's confidence beamed that morning, Gen. James Shields, wounded in the previous day's skirmish, conferred with Gen. Banks about the likelihood of a Confederate attack. Both men agreed that the Confederates would not attack.

At approximately 9 a.m. on March 23, 1862, two Confederate cannon of R. Preston Chew's Battery set up on the east side of the Valley Pike (approximately 1/2 mile south of Pritchard's Lane) and signaled the opening of the fight. Initially the fighting occurred east of the Valley Pike. Around 9:30-10 a.m., Col. Nathan Kimball (who took command of Shields's division after Shields had been wounded) posted 16 guns atop Pritchard's Hill with the 5th and 67th Ohio Infantry sent as support. Some fault Kimball for not occupying Sandy Ridge to the west; however, at mid-morning on March 23rd Kimball had little cause to worry about Sandy Ridge for two reasons: Middle Road, which essentially splits Sandy Ridge and Pritchard's Hill, was deemed nearly impassable due to muddy conditions, and all the fighting up to this point occurred east of the Valley Pike. Despite the guns atop Pritchard's Hill, Ashby's cavalry tried to press their foe. However, by 11 a.m. the weight of 3,000 Federal infantry advancing on the east side of the Valley Pike and Union cannon fire forced back Ashby's detachment.

Not long after Chew's battery opened up, members of the 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, supported by artillery, drove Ashby and his artillery from their forward position to a position south of Kernstown. Following Ashby's withdrawal, Kimball inspected the lines and kept his men in position with the anchor being Pritchard's Hill. At approximately 1:30 p.m., Kimball received a directive from Shields, "...to concentrate forces and fight the enemy on the plain, assuring me that his force was less than mine, and that I could easily beat him there." After assessing the situation, Kimball chose to ignore this order and keep his men in position on the hill rather than go on the offensive. Shortly after Kimball refused Shields's order, he saw the Confederates massing in Barton's Woods west of the Valley Pike and south of the Opequon Church. As Jackson's column marched north to Kernstown he rode ahead of his men to assess the situation. At this time, he was still under the impression he was only facing a small Union force. Both his cavalry and civilian spies failed to provide him accurate intelligence of the actual strength of the opposing force. When he saw the Union cannon atop Pritchard's Hill he was taken aback. He simply remembered, "I regarded the position in front too strong to be forced with my command, but believed it could be done by turning his right." Jackson's initial reaction was that he should

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wait to attack until the following day, however, he was aware that Union forces had undoubtedly spied the Confederates. Jackson had to commit to an attack.

After clearing Barton's Woods of Union skirmishers, Col. Samuel Fulkerson's two regiments (23rd & 37th Virginia infantry) advanced in a column of divisions obliquely to the left in order to get to the base of Sandy Ridge and on the Union right flank. Initially the green Union artillery men atop Pritchard's Hill were frightened and tried to flee, but the chief of artillery, Lt. Col. Philip Daum, returned the men to their posts, threatening them with his sword. The Union gunners settled down and began to unleash a furious fire on Fulkerson's troops. As Fulkerson's men moved, the 33rd Virginia Regiment of Gen. Richard B. Garnett's "Stonewall" Brigade, along with their brigade commander himself, marched in support of Fulkerson.

Jackson quickly understood that if he was going to drive the Federals off Pritchard's Hill, he needed to rapidly move artillery to Sandy Ridge. Jackson tasked Ashby with creating a diversion on his front and right flank. Between 2:15 and 3:00 p.m. eight guns of the Rockbridge Artillery occupied Sandy Ridge with infantry support from the 21st and 27th Virginia. When the Confederates opened fire on the Union position atop Pritchard's Hill, Kimball looked to the west and remarked simply, "I must take that battery." To silence the Confederate guns on Sandy Ridge, Kimball turned to Col. Erastus B. Tyler's 2,300 man brigade which rested near the intersection of the Valley Pike and Cedar Creek Grade south of Winchester. Tyler marched his men west for approximately one mile on Cedar Creek Grade, formed his men in a column of divisions and marched south to confront the Confederates. After Southern forces won a foot race to the stone fence traversing Sandy Ridge, both sides locked in deadly close-quarters combat. As the fighting drew on, Union troops repeatedly struck the Confederate position from both the north and the east.

Although Gen. Jackson was in relatively close proximity to his subordinate commanders, he did not confer directly with them to clarify his objectives and orders. Garnett's orders, received via a courier, were to support Fulkerson's advance without any clarification of Fulkerson's actual mission or overall plan guidance. Similarly, once the close-quarter battle ensued on Sandy Ridge, there were no direct communications between Jackson and Garnett or Fulkerson. This omission, together with the difficulties of communication between units caused by the rough terrain, led to the necessity for commanders to make independent combat decisions based on their own circumstances. At approximately 5:30-6:00 p.m., Gen. Garnett's Stonewall Brigade (less the 5th Virginia serving as rear guard), now posted mainly on the eastern slope of Sandy Ridge, began to feel the pressure of the attack and also began to run low on ammunition. In the final moments before withdrawal Garnett urged his men to, "aim low and pick your man." Shortly after 6 p.m., with many of his men out of ammunition, Garnett began to pull them from the field exposing Fulkerson's men to his left. As the Confederates fell back, Union forces overwhelmed their foe. This withdrawal was contrary to Jackson's wishes, but by then the Confederates were powerless to reverse the tide. Following the battle, Jackson pulled his men back to Newtown, VA (now Stephens City). Although driven from the field, Jackson's men were not demoralized. A Confederate corporal wrote: "Jackson gave up the field, repulsed but not vanquished, defeated but not routed nor demoralized, for his troops are camped for the night around Newtown."

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Battle of Second Winchester²⁰

In June 1863, Gen. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia headed for the Gettysburg Campaign. Lt. Gen. Richard Ewell's Second Corps led the way, attacking the outnumbered Union troops of Maj. Gen. Robert Milroy defending the town of Winchester. Milroy, advised by Union leadership to not to try to defend the town, ignored command guidance to the peril of himself (he was a "wanted" man by the Confederates and barely escaped capture) and of his command. After some sharp Cavalry skirmishes south of Newtown, VA on June 12th, Ewell continued northward leading to engagements on the 13th on what today is the Kernstown Battlefield.

After being pushed back initially by the 110th OH and the Union guns on Pritchard's Hill, the Maryland (CSA) troops attacked from the Union front with the support of the 9th Louisiana troops who were attacking the Union defenders from the west. This combined force pushed the green, but stubborn, Union troops off of Pritchard's Hill sending them north towards town. Nearly simultaneous to the Confederate advance on Pritchard's Hill, four of Gordon's six veteran Georgia regiments attacked the very inexperienced 12th West Virginia Infantry on Sandy Ridge, quickly driving them back toward town.

The Union losses in this short fight were considerable with the 123rd Ohio reporting 75 casualties alone. Confederate casualties are unknown but were probably a good bit lower than Union casualties. After the initial engagements on Sandy Ridge and around Pritchard's Hill, Ewell's forces continued their assault on June 14th into Winchester proper that culminated with the near annihilation of Milroy's force on the morning of June 15th near Stephenson's Depot, a few miles north of town.

Battle of Second Kernstown²¹

The battle of Second Kernstown marked the beginning of a new phase in Confederate Gen. Jubal A. Early's 1864 Shenandoah Valley Campaign. Following his famous raid on Washington, D.C., Early's army fought rear-guard actions from July 17-20, 1864, during the return march to the Shenandoah Valley. That brought Early to a decision point in his campaign. Gen. Robert E. Lee wanted Early to remain in the Valley only if his continued presence there kept elements of the Union army away from Richmond and Petersburg. Early's raid on Washington, DC forced Gen. Ulysses Grant to detach the Sixth Army Corps from Petersburg to Washington, DC. It also prompted him to divert two divisions of the Nineteenth Corps which were just arriving at Fort Monroe from Louisiana, to the Federal capital as well. By July 21st, these troops, together with Gen. George Crook's small Army of West Virginia, chased Early back up the Valley to the vicinity of Strasburg, VA.

²⁰ Eric Wittenberg and Scott Mingus, *The Second Battle of Winchester*, 2022, as summarized in the *Visitor Center Volunteer/Docent Handbook*, Kernstown Battlefield Association, 2024, p. 55.

²¹ Scott Patchan, *Visitor Center Volunteer/Docent Handbook*, Kernstown Battlefield Association, 2024, pp. 51-54.

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On July 20th, the senior Federal commander in the Valley, Gen. Horatio Wright, decided that Early was in full retreat toward Richmond and initiated a return march to Washington, DC with the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps. This left only Crook's recently re-enforced and renamed Army of the Kanawah, to confront Early. Crook assumed a defensive position at Winchester with cavalry posted as far south as the Kernstown-Newtown area. Crook recognized that Early's force outnumbered the Federals so he initially planned a cautious approach.

On July 22nd, a small Union cavalry force moved south up the Valley and engaged Confederate infantry near Cedar Creek, but was driven back to Newtown by Early's cavalry. On July 23rd, Early sent three cavalry brigades toward Winchester on a reconnaissance mission. In the ensuing cavalry affair, the Confederate horse soldiers captured a number of prisoners including at least one officer. From the prisoners, Early learned that only Crook's small force of 12,000 troops remained in the Shenandoah Valley. Immediately, Early determined to advance his 16,000-man army toward Winchester and attack Crook on July 24th. While Early had a numerical edge over Crook, he possessed an even more substantial qualitative advantage. Gen. Gordon's, Rodes's and Ramseur's divisions were among the elite troops of the Confederacy. Crook's command contained very few units that could claim similar status. In addition, Crook's army contained a number of inexperienced troops, including a large unit of dismounted cavalry composed of men from every regiment in the Army of the Potomac and an Ohio National Guard outfit. In addition, Early's subordinate officers possessed a great deal more combat experience with Lee's Army of Northern Virginia than did Crook's relatively inexperienced officers. Early's army also possessed an organized corps of trained sharpshooters, which the Federals lacked.

The battle began at 7 a.m. on the 24th of July when Confederate cavalry under Gen. John C. Vaughn attacked the Union horsemen near the modern-day intersection of Route 37 and U.S. 11, south of Kernstown. Vaughn's cavalry brigades, followed by Early's infantry, spearheaded the Confederate advance on the Middle Road, Valley Pike and Front Royal Road. The Confederate cavalry drove the Federals back to Kernstown where Union reinforcements and artillery halted the Confederate advance. At approximately 8 a.m., Crook received word of the Confederate advance and dispatched Col. Joseph Thoburn's 4,000 man infantry division to Sandy Ridge to secure his right flank, a location Thoburn was familiar with as he commanded troops in that location in both the Battles of First Kernstown and Second Winchester. At 9 a.m., Crook ordered Col. James Mulligan's inexperienced and newly assigned division to advance from its commanding position on Pritchard's Hill. Leaving 500 men to support a battery of artillery upon the hill, Mulligan moved his division to Pritchard's Lane with one brigade continuing the movement beyond the Opequon Church further south. There they joined Gen. Alfred N. Duffié's cavalry in a skirmish with Vaughn's brigade. Crook assessed the situation and returned to his camp at Winchester.

Around 10:00 a.m., Confederate Gen. John C. Breckinridge began to deploy his infantry. Confederate Gen. John B. Gordon's division arrived on the battlefield and relieved Vaughn's cavalry on the west side of the Valley Pike. Gordon advanced his sharpshooter battalion through Barton's Woods. They attacked Mulligan and Duffié, driving back the Federal skirmish lines and inflicting casualties upon their battle lines. Under heavy fire from Gordon's sharpshooters,

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Mulligan ultimately pulled his advanced brigade back to Pritchard's Lane. Duffié fell back as well. Breckinridge then deployed the division of Gen. Gabriel C. Wharton to the east side of the Valley Pike, but further south to conceal it from Federal view. Mulligan informed Crook of the growing resistance encountered as the Confederate infantry deployed. Crook doubted the presence of Early's entire army and concluded that it was only a small Confederate force and ordered Mulligan to drive off the "bushwhackers" (as Crook termed them). Sometime around 11 a.m., Crook ordered Gen. Averell's cavalry division to advance southward from Winchester along the Front Royal Road. The goal was to get to the rear of the Confederate force at Kernstown, cutting off their retreat and doing as much damage as they could. By noon, Crook concluded that he had underestimated the Confederate force and sent Col. Rutherford B. Hayes with 1,500 men to reinforce Mulligan at Kernstown. The future president arrived there around 1:30 p.m.

Early kept his force under cover and let his sharpshooters carry on the indiscriminate fighting with the Federals throughout the late morning and early afternoon. Crook rode to the battlefield after dispatching Hayes's brigade to Kernstown. Crook still believed that the Confederate force was relatively small and was merely conducting a reconnaissance in force. He ordered Mulligan to attack Barton's Woods while Hayes's men moved up the Valley Pike on Mulligan's left flank, east of the road. Thoburn was to support Mulligan's right. While Crook made his final preparations for the attack, Confederate Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur's division deployed on Gordon's left flank, straddling the Middle Road with his left residing on Sandy Ridge. Col. William L. "Mudwall" Jackson's cavalry brigade shifted to the western side of Sandy Ridge to make room for Ramseur along the Middle Road. Ramseur's sharpshooters quickly deployed and began to harass Thoburn and Mulligan's exposed right flank. Crook ordered Thoburn to send a brigade forward on Mulligan's immediate right flank to attack Ramseur. With Crook growing impatient at the delays to his attack, Mulligan's and Hayes's units advanced southward. Mulligan advanced to just beyond Opequon Church, where he encountered heavy resistance from Gordon's division. Mulligan repulsed several sorties by Gordon's division, which was probably designed as holding attacks. Hayes advanced along the east side of the Valley Pike. Meanwhile, on the Front Royal Road, Confederate Gens. John C. McCausland's and Bradley Johnson's cavalry divisions repulsed Averell's outnumbered horsemen in their effort to march around the Confederate right flank.

Early had intended for Ramseur's division to launch the primary Confederate attack from Sandy Ridge against the Federal right flank. However, Gen. Breckinridge, Early's second-in command, surveyed the Federal left flank and found it to be vulnerable to attack. Breckinridge reported his findings to Early and proposed a flank march around the Union left. Early agreed and Breckinridge marched Gen. Wharton's division through a ravine (Hoge Run) around the Union left. Wharton's division arrived in its position behind the ridge (where Interstate-81 runs today) shortly before Crook advanced Mulligan and Hayes. When Hayes's brigade advanced, Breckinridge ordered Wharton forward. His men reached the crest of the ridge and delivered a devastating fire into the left flank of Hayes's brigade. "We were cut down by the score," lamented Maj. Jewett Palmer of the 36th Ohio, a veteran of the firestorms along Antietam and Chickamauga creeks. "Enlisted men went down as I never before saw them fall." Another

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Buckeye reported that Wharton's division "...pressed forward yelling like demons and poured volley after volley into our flank, which we could not return." Another recalled, "We were broken to bits, under a most destructive fire, and with no possibility of recovering." Shattered, Hayes's brigade retreated toward Pritchard's Hill. West of the Valley Pike, Mulligan continued to encounter heavy resistance from Gordon. Ramseur's sharpshooters prevented Thoburn from reinforcing Mulligan's right flank and prompted Crook to shift his main attack to Sandy Ridge. However, when Wharton attacked Hayes, Crook realized his mistake and quickly withdrew Thoburn from the battlefield before his line of battle became engaged. The collapse of Hayes's men as well as pressure from Gordon forced Mulligan to withdraw his division to Pritchard's Lane. Mulligan's left wing also quickly collapsed, leaving only the 10th West Virginia and 23rd Illinois in position near the Pritchard House. Mulligan fell mortally wounded as he galloped up behind his "Old Irish Regiment," the 23rd Illinois. With men falling all around him, he ordered his men to "Lay me down and save the flag." His brief stand bought enough time for the Union artillery on Pritchard's Hill to escape and for Col. Hayes to rally much of his brigade on the hill.

Johnson, McCausland and Vaughn routed Averell's division and sent it retreating in confusion toward Winchester. Rodes's division attempted to cut off Averell, but was unable to catch the panicked cavalymen. While Gen. Crook misread the tactical situation, he quickly recovered from his battlefield defeat. He had previously deployed Col. Daniel Johnson's brigade on the Romney Road west of Winchester and this gave his army a base to rally upon. Thoburn's division assembled as a rearguard on the outskirts of Winchester, while Duffié's cavalry made several counter-charges and stands that allowed the army to escape further damage. Rutherford B. Hayes's brigade also rallied and covered the retreat on the east side of the pike. Throughout the evening, the army retreated to Bunker Hill (just north of the West Virginia/Virginia border) repulsing a number of Confederate cavalry attacks between Winchester and that latter village. Union teamsters panicked and abandoned a number of wagons with artillery near Stephenson's Depot, but Union infantry pulled the guns off by hand and none were lost. The teamsters however, set fire to more than eighty wagons and ran off toward Martinsburg on their horses. The Army retreated to Martinsburg on the 25th and ultimately crossed the Potomac into Maryland. Crook's Army of West Virginia lost 1,200 men killed, wounded and captured, while Early lost less than 300 men, concentrated mostly in Wharton's and Gordon's divisions. Reminiscing well after the war, John Worsham of the Stonewall Brigade called the battle of Second Kernstown, "the most easily won battle of the war."

*Camp Russell*²²

Union Gen. Alfred Thomas Archimedes Torbert, commander of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's cavalry corps, established his headquarters in the Pritchard House in the late fall of 1864. The cavalry established winter camps along the western edge of Camp Russell (named for B.G. Russell, killed at the battle of Third Winchester) that ran along the north side of the Opequon Creek. This camp was the largest military encampment in the Shenandoah Valley and while short-lived (it was gone by the end of Dec. 1864), it was a time of great loss for the Pritchard

²² *Visitor Center Volunteer/Docent Handbook*, Kernstown Battlefield Association, 2024, p.41.

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family. Supposedly, Mr. Pritchard confronted Torbert about orders protecting his property and was told in simple terms, "We must have it [e.g., fence rails, stone, etc.)."

Significance of the Civil War Battles (1862-64)

The battle of First Kernstown, fought on the Pritchard farm and Sandy Ridge, was Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's only tactical defeat as an independent commander. He lost approximately 700 soldiers, a large portion of his small army, while Union losses amounted to approximately 600 killed, wounded and captured. Yet while this battle was a Union victory, the tenacity with which Jackson's men fought caused Union Gen. James Shields to believe that his men defeated a much larger Confederate force. When Shields relayed this to his superiors they feared for their capital's safety and redirected Union troops to the region to deal with Jackson. The redeployment of troops to the Shenandoah Valley Region limited potential reinforcements available to Gen. George B. McClellan for his push on Richmond. Sullen over the loss, Jackson undoubtedly was pleased with the battle's larger impact. He wrote to his superior, Gen. Joseph Johnston, from New Market, "I feel justified in saying that, though the field is in possession of the enemy, yet the most essential fruits of the battle are ours." Jackson learned some important lessons from Kernstown and never again would command from the rear. This engagement was the largest fight seen east of the Allegheny Mountains since the battle of Manassas eight months earlier. Because of the battle's ferociousness that interrupted months of inactivity in the East, news-starved correspondents flocked to Winchester to visit the battlefield and interview participants.²³ An informant who had been in Banks's corps for months left the Union force at the end of March, found Jackson, and provided him with heartening news. Stonewall was pleased to learn from him and easily accessible Northern newspapers that his tactical defeat at Kernstown was responsible for detaining nearly 35,000 troops from McClellan's campaign plan that he believed were essential to its success. The combination of his attack, Shields's exaggerations, and Abraham Lincoln's paranoia, effectively weakened McClellan's army to give Gen. Johnston a chance at successfully defending Richmond.²⁴ Despite the relatively small number of troops engaged, Kernstown was one of the most decisive engagements of the war. The Confederates, though soundly defeated, ultimately gained the most. As historian Bruce Catton observed: 'The victory meant nothing at all, whereas the mere fact that the battle had been fought meant a great deal.' Indeed, the ramifications of this odd little affair had reached all the way to President Lincoln.²⁵

Of the 170 Confederates who died in the battle of First Kernstown, it is believed that 84 of these soldiers who were killed outright on Sandy Ridge were buried in a mass grave²⁶ now marked out as part of the KBA Sandy Ridge interpretive trail. They were reburied shortly after the war in the Kernstown section of the new Stonewall Confederate Cemetery, part of the Mount Hebron cemetery complex in Winchester. This reburial effort was led by the local Ladies Memorial

²³ Gary Ecelbarger, *We are in for it! The First Battle of Kernstown*, 1997.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Lee Enderlin, *Battle of Kernstown: Stonewall Jackson's Only Defeat*, article for the American Battlefield Trust, accessed 2024.

²⁶ Gary Ecelbarger, *We are in for it! The First Battle of Kernstown*, 1997, p.209.

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Association, the first of many such associations formed across the South. While documented in two period maps by Jedidiah Hotchkiss, the actual location of the mass grave was first identified by a specially trained human remains detection dog in 2023 and later confirmed by a ground penetrating radar survey conducted in March 2024. Sandy Ridge is also where Union Col. William Murray, who commanded the 84th Pennsylvania Infantry, became the first Pennsylvanian colonel killed in the Civil War while leading a Pennsylvania state regiment. The KBA has erected a sign marking the spot where Col. Murray died. Sandy Ridge is also the site of a visible historic roadbed which was depicted on the Hotchkiss map of the battle of First Kernstown (See Figure 6). It was a continuation of what is now Apple Valley Road, and is identified by a sign and also referenced in one of the KBA's interpretive markers on Sandy Ridge.

In the battle of Second Winchester, initial engagements occurred on Sandy Ridge and around Pritchard's Hill. Confederate Gen. Richard Ewell's forces continued their assault on June 14th into Winchester proper that culminated with the near annihilation of Union Gen. Robert Milroy's forces on the morning of June 15th near Stephenson's Depot, a few miles north of town. Of Milroy's 7,000 man force, two thirds were casualties, most of which were captured at the end of the battle. The nearly 4,000 captured soldiers was the second largest surrender of Union soldiers in the entire Civil War (second only to the Sept. 1862 battle of Harpers Ferry). This battle opened a clear path for the invasion through Maryland into Pennsylvania, culminating in what is regarded as the most decisive battle and turning point of the Civil War, the battle of Gettysburg.

In the larger scope of operations in Virginia, the resounding Confederate victory at the battle of Second Kernstown (fought on and in the vicinity of the Pritchard farm) created an opportunity for Confederate Gen. Jubal Early to destroy the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg and to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania once more. With the way clear, the aggressive Early headed across the Potomac for the second time in the same month. In so doing, Early altered the course of the war in Virginia and unleashed forces that he could not have fathomed at that time.²⁷ Early had sent Gen. John C. McCausland with 3,000 horsemen to burn Chambersburg, PA in retaliation for Union Gen. David Hunter's burning the homes of several prominent Virginians earlier in July 1864. In the aftermath of these actions, the Union 6th Corps and the two divisions of the 19th Corps returned to the Shenandoah Valley. Ultimately, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant sent Gen. Philip Sheridan along with two divisions of the vaunted Army of the Potomac's Cavalry Corps to the Shenandoah Valley. This decision tilted the balance of power in the Valley in favor of the Union and resulted in Early's defeats at Third Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Tom's Brook and Cedar Creek and thus the demise of Confederate power in the Shenandoah Valley. Notably, two future U.S. presidents fought at Second Kernstown: Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, who commanded 1,300 Ohioans and West Virginians, and his young aide, Lt. William McKinley of the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. While the Confederate ranks included no future presidents, Brig. Gen. Gabriel Wharton's division was led by Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, an ex-U.S. Vice President and 1860 presidential candidate. Among Wharton's brigade commanders was Col. George S. Patton, grandfather of the famous WWII general.

²⁷ Scott Patchan, *Shenandoah Summer: The 1864 Valley Campaign*, 2009, p.270.

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Criterion C: Architecture

Under Criterion C, the contributing buildings in the Kernstown Battlefield Historic District, each of which predates the Civil War, embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Pritchard House (1854)

The most important building in the Kernstown Battlefield Historic District is the still-standing brick Pritchard House, an excellent example of pre-Civil War architecture built in the vernacular late Greek Revival style in a rural area of the Shenandoah Valley. This building is locally significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as a notable and well-preserved Greek Revival style building. Garland Quarles's book *Some Old Homes in Frederick County, Virginia* provides a summary of the ownership of the farm, spotlighting the Pritchard House and identifying its construction in 1854 by either Stephen Pritchard, Jr., and/or his son, Samuel Reese Pritchard.²⁸ The house is a three-story, five-bay, Greek Revival-style brick building that rests on a full-story, raised English basement. The late Antebellum vernacular Greek Revival style home features a symmetrical five-bay wide façade, decoratively detailed windows, door, porch and cornice treatments featuring Greek-derived elements and a shallow-pitched, gabled roof clad in standing-seam metal. Reflecting the relative prosperity of the Pritchard family, the extant house is large in size for the time, measuring 50' in width and 25.5' wide, resulting in 3,825 in gross square footage spread across its three floors.²⁹ This does not include the no longer existing rear ell, which would have added considerable living area.

In Frederick County in the antebellum period (1830-60), the Greek Revival style was expressed in the symmetry of the façade (typically a width of five bays) and decorative details of the windows, door, porch and cornice treatments, which featured Greek-derived elements. The most popular material used to construct these homes was brick.³⁰ One of the traits of later examples of the Greek Revival style, evidenced in the Pritchard House, was the use of shallow-pitched roofs. An example of a vernacular late Greek Revival house in Frederick County, VA with very similar features to the Pritchard House is Willow Shade (VLR 034-0162, 1990), the childhood home of Willa Cather constructed in 1851. It is a five-by-three bay, rectangular plan structure with a three-by-two bay rear ell to the northeast. A brick American bond façade rises from an English basement two stories tall to the corbeled brick eaves that edge a gradually sloped, almost flat, roof of galvanized seam metal. Willow Shade's interior features a center hall symmetrical floor plan with bold, individually styled woodworking in each room. Built by Samuel B. Gardner in 1847, Mountain Home (VLR 093-0009, 2007) is one of adjacent Warren County's best-preserved examples of the Greek Revival style in brick, and one of a very few extant buildings of this style in the region to have borrowed directly from popular pattern books of the period. It is a 2-story, 3-bay brick building that follows the typical Virginia I-house plan but features

²⁸ Garland R. Quarles, *Some Old homes in Frederick County Virginia*, 1990, p.206.

²⁹ Winchester, VA Property Identification Card for Tax Map #329/03/1/.

³⁰ Maral S. Kalbian, *Rural Landmarks Survey Report, Frederick County, Virginia*, 1992, p.46.

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sophisticated Greek Revival-style detailing. The house rests on a raised brick foundation with six-light wooden basement windows. The exterior brick walls are painted and laid in a 5-course American-bond pattern, featuring flat jack arches over the six-over-six-sash double-hung wood windows and a stepped brick cornice. The gabled roof is covered in standing-seam metal and contains two interior-end brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The façade is dominated by a two-story, two-level, three-bay pedimented portico with round brick columns, a plain entablature and plain balustrade on the first floor, and hexagonal wooden columns with a plain balustrade, a wide entablature, and a denticulated cornice on the second floor.

The Pritchard House, as noted above, retains its distinctive design features and materials of the vernacular late antebellum period Greek Revival style. Its exterior walls and period openings remain largely intact and original, with the only major alteration being the removal of the rear service wing by Charles Hardy Grim, Jr. in the 1950s. In 2005, the house underwent limited stabilization and protection work. The original brick walls have been repointed/repared over the years, and the white paint on the brickwork that appeared in an 1890 photograph of the house was later removed, as shown in a ca. 1915 photograph (See Figure 2). The two-story entrance porch on the principal southeast façade was renovated in the mid-20th century and carefully reconstructed in 2018. The six-over-six-sash, double-hung wood windows feature wooden sills and lintels which have been carefully restored, and a KBA project is underway to replace damaged louvered wooden shutters on the house with custom crafted replacements. The Greek Revival-style door surrounds on both levels, the doors themselves and the cornice treatments are well-preserved.

Despite a long period of vacancy in the second half of the 20th century, the interior of the Pritchard House is also very much intact, featuring mostly original plaster walls and ceilings, wooden floors, wooden doors, and Greek-Revival-style mantels and door and window trim. All of the wooden Greek Revival design fireplace mantels in the house appear to be original and are in good condition. The closets and cabinets have original three-paneled doors; the doors between rooms contain six panels; and many of the doors feature hardware of the period.³¹ Unaltered stained finishes are found on all three levels of the center hall and the principal rooms of the first and second floor levels. Painted wood surfaces in three of the four third-floor bedrooms may never have had more than a single coat. The small, southeast bedroom on the upper level has faux wood graining, possibly original, on the woodwork and the interior of the door. Plaster walls are papered with a single layer of wallpaper. Sometime in the early 20th century, a coal burning boiler with radiator heating was installed in the basement, and a bathroom was installed on the third floor. The heating system has since been removed, and the KBA has added an exhibit in the former boiler room to interpret well-documented use of the house as a field hospital during and after the Civil War battles.

The Pritchard House and farmstead is also particularly notable as it was visited, described and interpreted through detailed sketches of the landscape and selected buildings by famed journalist and noted Civil War documentary artist, James E. Taylor. Taylor visited the Pritchard farm in 1864 when Samuel Reese Pritchard was living there with his family. The drawings depict parts

³¹ Maral S. Kalbian and Margaret T. Peters, *Historic Overview of the Pritchard House*, 2010, pp. 24-25.

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of the battlefield, the stone wall, domestic structures, service buildings and the interior of the Pritchard House.³²

Taylor also described in detail the interior of the Samuel Reese Pritchard house, “...(we) found ourselves in the coziest of rooms, embellished with quaint colonial furniture and bric-a-brac. Especially attractive to my eye was the old mahogany sideboard with its bulging front of rosewood veneer and brass drawer handles, ornamental in design, and the towering clock in the corner with oscillating pendulum numbering the hours with solemn regularity. A glorious old timepiece it was and one that a curio fiend might well covet.” Taylor goes on to describe the dining room furniture and the two ancestral portraits on the wall.³³ It is thought that this room was located on the northwest corner of the first floor. At a minimum, this description confirms that the dwelling house itself did not suffer any substantial damage during the battle.

The Pritchard family, including their young children, continued to reside at their Frederick County farm during the war years. Taylor actually quotes Reese Pritchard as saying, “Before we go to the house, suppose you would like a brief account of the bloody conflict that occurred in this lane?” Pritchard went on to provide Taylor with a vivid description of the events of July 24, 1864 (i.e., the battle of Second Kernstown). In this description, Pritchard mentions his barn and that he and his family were forced to take refuge in his cellar.

Based on Taylor’s Sketch Book, several historians have concluded that the successful farmer Reese Pritchard was also a wheelwright during the Civil War period. While there does not appear to be any local census records to substantiate this, Taylor’s journalism gives credence to that contention. One of Taylor’s sketches depicts “Pritchard’s Wheelwright Shop” looking south towards Opequon Church (See Figure 7). Taylor also apparently composed the captions for his illustrations. His text states, “A few strides now brings us in view of Pritchard’s wheelwright shop, house and barn laying a short distance ahead the former being at the end of the lane fifty yards away.”³⁴

The Pritchard House, the no longer existing bank barn and the Tenant House served as field hospitals, sheltered troops and were likely used as morgues. Most of the several hundred wounded on both sides of the battle of First Kernstown were moved to makeshift field hospitals in Winchester, with a few taken to local homes including the nearby Pritchard and Glass houses. In conjunction with the Pritchard family’s Southern Claims Commission final report, a Kernstown resident testified that, “The Yankee soldiers and some of the citizens were moving the wounded from the battlefield, some of which was taken over to Mr. Pritchard’s house and a hospital was made of his home.”³⁵ The Pritchard House was also used as a field hospital (initially Confederate-run) for several weeks after the battle of Second Kernstown. Confederates rounded up prisoners in the fields surrounding the Pritchard House and gave what little comfort

³² The James E. Taylor Sketchbook, Publications No. 175.

³³ Ibid, p. 152.

³⁴ Ibid, pp. 148-149.

³⁵ Southern Claims Commission, filed by Samuel R. Pritchard, # 14653 (undated but the form is dated 1871).

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they could to the wounded of both sides.³⁶ James Taylor's illustration of the interior of the Pritchard House (See Figure 4) suggests that several weeks after the battle of Second Kernstown, the Pritchard House was still serving as a Union field hospital.

A surgeon from Col. Patton's brigade cared for the seriously wounded Union Col. James Mulligan until his death in the Pritchard House two days after the battle had occurred. Of further note, the story of Mulligan's final command on the Second Kernstown battlefield was immortalized by the famous Civil War era music composer George F. Root in his 1865 song, "Lay Me Down and Save the Flag."

Pritchard Cabin (ca. 1790)

Originally constructed ca. 1790, the one-and-one-half-story Pritchard Cabin is the oldest building on the property. The log structure is composed of hewn members joined with V-notches at the corners, supported on a roughly coursed stone foundation that encloses a full cellar. While the original function of the building remains uncertain, based on the findings of the 2023 professional historical preservation study,³⁷ it most likely was a service building for the original Pritchard House. It has been speculated that this structure was the "wheelwright shop" depicted in the James E. Taylor sketches, but the character of the structure (i.e., its small overall dimensions and limited access to the first floor) does not conform to the requirements of that type of shop.³⁸ Physical evidence indicates that the Pritchard Cabin underwent a major renovation beginning ca. 1850, when the original one-room structure was divided and upgraded, likely to serve as a residence for the first time. This intervention relates directly to the period of significance of the Pritchard House and the Civil War battlefield.

With an enslaved population of ten adults and seven children in 1850, the enlarged cabin could have accommodated numerous individuals who presumably served the nearby Pritchard family household. Three generations of the Pritchard family utilized enslaved labor in their farming and business ventures from at least as early as 1778 to the Civil War years. Reese's father Stephen Pritchard, Jr. was recorded as owning seventeen enslaved persons from age 1 to 81. While there is no record of Samael Reese Pritchard owning enslaved individuals, there is evidence he utilized enslaved labor well into the Civil War, most likely through rental agreements with large slave owner neighbors. As evidence of this, when Helen Pritchard (i.e., Reese's wife) appeared before the Southern Claims Commission in 1878 and was asked about potential witnesses, she said, "We had black slaves, but I don't know where they are."³⁹

Recognizing that the Pritchard Cabin was retrofitted to be a residential structure rather than originally constructed as one, evidence suggests that the updated building incorporated elements common to slave housing of the time. In the 19th century, slave quarters in Virginia were often "improved," reflecting a new attitude among enslavers that combined Christian duty,

³⁶ Scott Patchan, *Shenandoah Summer: The 1864 Valley Campaign*, 2009, p.252.

³⁷ Maral S. Kalbian, *Pritchard Cabin: Physical Investigations and Recommendations*, 2023, p.2.

³⁸ Ibid, p.2.

³⁹ Southern Claims Commission, filed by Samuel R. Pritchard, # 14653 (undated but the form is dated 1871).

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paternalism, scientific agricultural reform, and a sharp business approach to the management of the enslaved workforce. For example, whereas earlier quarters generally had few and small windows, covered only with wooden shutters, new houses tended to feature windows with glass panes. Some enslavers may have used such improvements to signal to their peers that they were rich enough and moral enough to invest in higher-quality accommodations for their enslaved laborers. More importantly, though, glazed windows provided improved light and ventilation that kept enslaved people healthier and allowed for extra indoor work as well.⁴⁰ The available evidence suggests that the Pritchard Cabin windows were added or enlarged to illuminate the interior spaces of the building when it was retrofitted.⁴¹ In a related note, it is certainly possible that the Pritchards remodeled this structure for aesthetic reasons as well, as they would not have wanted a rustic log structure located immediately adjacent to their newly-erected, modern brick house.

Of the thousands of slave quarters that were erected throughout Virginia over a span of more than 200 years, it is likely that fewer than 300 survive. The surviving buildings fall into two broad categories: those that are in poor condition and are in dire peril because they no longer serve a viable function and others that have been adapted, and usually extensively altered, to accommodate contemporary uses. Finding and recording the few relatively intact quarters that survive therefore is crucial to documenting and preserving the memory and significance of these buildings. These structures also carry social and cultural significance for African American communities. While places of confinement and oppression, slave buildings also served as homes for families and places of community and culture. As such they are important sites related to the legacy of slavery in Virginia.⁴²

Unfortunately, the Pritchard Cabin is currently in poor-fair condition. As previously noted, the building was damaged extensively by fire in Oct. 2000, which resulted in the total loss of the added room, the porches, the chimney, and the side-gable roof. The fire virtually gutted the interior of the log crib as well, including the loss of nearly half of the ceiling joists and most of the wall plaster and lath, along with the corner stairway, the partitions, the garret floor, the doors, and the doorway and window trim. Heavily burned remnants of the latter elements survive, however, which provided an opportunity to interpret the character of the space as it changed over time. The remaining structure was covered in plywood and temporary roofing to prevent further damage. Restoration efforts began in 2021 when the foundation was stabilized and repointed, and the KBA is using the results of the 2023 professional historical preservation study to plan its further restoration and historical interpretation.

Tenant House, a/k/a The Solomon Pritchard House (ca. 1858-59)

A comprehensive 1991-1992 rural landmarks report for Frederick County, VA identified only two examples of the Folk Victorian style constructed during the antebellum period (1830-60), one of which was the Tenant House on the Pritchard property. This style refers to buildings of a

⁴⁰ Dennis Pogue and Douglas Sanford, *Housing for the Enslaved in Virginia*, Encyclopedia Virginia, 2020.

⁴¹ Maral S. Kalbian, *Pritchard Cabin: Physical Investigations and Recommendations*, 2023, pp. 20-21.

⁴² Dennis Pogue and Douglas Sanford, *Housing for the Enslaved in Virginia*, Encyclopedia Virginia, 2020.

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vernacular form with applied Victorian details such as brackets in the eaves, spindle-work, corbeled chimneys, and ornate porches. This style became very popular in later periods. The Tenant House probably had the Folk Victorian detailing added during a later period.⁴³

As in the case of the Tenant House, many older houses located in Frederick County were enlarged during the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1914) by adding a rear ell or enclosing a rear two-story porch. They were also updated by adding elements such as porches with spindle-work detailing, brackets in the eaves protruding bays, wooden shingle in the gable ends, and other Victorian decorative details. A large number of vernacular dwellings in Frederick County from this period had some Folk Victorian details, but there were very few that had enough to be categorized as Folk Victorian. As in earlier periods, this again reflects the innate conservatism of the people of the region.⁴⁴

The Tenant House is in fair condition. There was a fire in the house in the 1990s, which damaged a portion of the kitchen, a large fireplace, the second story floor and an exterior wall. Throughout the long-vacant house, much of the ceiling plaster and some of the wall plaster has collapsed, exposing the lath. Most of the trim, interior doors and mantels are relatively intact, but the exterior doors and windows are damaged or have been removed entirely and all window and door openings have been covered with plywood to prevent further deterioration. The exterior stucco, which was applied in the early 20th century over metal lath, has deteriorated and fallen off of the board and batten exterior walls in multiple places. The existing metal roof appears to be in good condition and has protected the building from additional damage.

Although the available evidence suggests this house was originally constructed in 1858-59, and that it was depicted on a Jedediah Hotchkiss map of the battle of First Kernstown, we have been unable to find any specific references to the Tenant House in the literature of the Civil War during the period 1862-64. However, since there is strong evidence that both the Pritchard House and the original bank barn were used as field hospitals after the battles fought on the site, it is reasonable to conclude that this nearby house was also used for that purpose.

⁴³ Maral S. Kalbian, *Rural Landmarks Survey Report, Frederick County, Virginia*, 1992, p.48.

⁴⁴ Ibid, pp. 54-55.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Deed Books 4:232 (1757), 84:308 (1860), 95:137 (1880), 107:366 (1890).
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Interview of Gary Crawford, longtime KBA Board Member, recorded and transcribed by Daniel J. Heim at Kernstown Battlefield, April 10, 2024.

Kalbman, Maral S. *Rural Landmarks Survey Report, Frederick County, Virginia*. See: https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/pdf_files/SpecialCollections/FK-022_Rural_Landmarks_Survey_1988-1992_PH_I-III_1988_KALBIAN_report.pdf, 1992.

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Quarles, Garland R. *Some Old Homes in Frederick County*. Revised Edition, Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick Historical Society, 1990, originally published in 1971.

Southern Claims Commission, filed by Samuel R. Pritchard, No. 14653 (undated but the form is dated 1871). See: [Southern Claims Commission Case Files | National Archives](#)

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U.S. Federal Census:

1810: *Third Census of the United States*, Pughtown, Frederick County, VA. Roll #68, p.342.

1850: *U.S. Federal Census, Slave Schedules*; see: <http://www.ancestry.com>.

1860: *U.S. Federal Census, Frederick County, VA*, p. 316, Managerial District 3.

'We had to save it': Sandy Ridge now protected battlefield property. The Winchester Star. See: https://www.winchesterstar.com/winchester_star/we-had-to-save-it-sandy-ridge-now-protected-battlefield-property/article_dbddf177-b196-50c9-91f2-45f7525ab22f.html, May 26, 2023.

Winchester, Virginia:

Commissioner of the Revenue Property Identification Card for Tax Map #329/03/1/.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

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Name of Property

Frederick County and City of Winchester, VA
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- ☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 034-0003, 034-0007, 034-0007-0001

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 352.5

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Pritchard-Grim Farm

1. Latitude: 39.151722 Longitude: -78.201189
2. Latitude: 39.152249 Longitude: -78.194091
3. Latitude: 39.150145 Longitude: -78.191378
4. Latitude: 39.141065 Longitude: -78.192806
5. Latitude: 39.136372 Longitude: -78.199434
6. Latitude: 39.137963 Longitude: -78.201717
7. Latitude: 39.141428 Longitude: -78.200428
8. Latitude: 39.146692 Longitude: -78.206615

Sandy Ridge Tract

1. Latitude: 39.148122 Longitude: -78.212425
2. Latitude: 39.142627 Longitude: -78.211879

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3. Latitude: 39.144131 Longitude: -78.215869

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Pritchard-Grim farm property is comprised of two tracts, the first of which is located along the southern side of Middle Road in the City of Winchester, VA. This property is identified on the Winchester Tax Map as parcel number 329/03/01. The site has access via Middle Road and from the terminus of Battle Park Drive. The second tract is adjacent to the first and is located to the west of U.S. Route 11, to the northeast of Apple Valley Road and to the east of Middle Road within Frederick County, VA. This property is identified on the Frederick County, VA Tax Map as parcel numbers 63A6A, 63A7A, 63A18, 63A18A, 63A18B, 63A18C and 63A18D. The Sandy Ridge Tract property is bordered on the east by VA Route 37, to the southwest (and accessed by) Ramseur Lane, to the northwest by Rose Hill Park, and by privately held residential or wooded parcels in other directions. This property is identified on the Frederick County, VA Tax Map as parcel number 6261. Please see the submitted tax parcel maps for both parcels, obtained from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Boundary Justification The boundaries of the Kernstown Battlefield District are defined by the parcels of land owned, preserved and interpreted by the Kernstown Battlefield Association. The main property comprises the majority of the historic farm that has been operated in the area for over 250 years, with modern day roadways and commercial/residential development located on the periphery. The Sandy Ridge property, acquired by the KBA in 2022, is bordered by a Virginia state route, Rose Hill Park and privately held properties. The KBA properties lie within the core areas of the First Kernstown Battlefield

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and the Second Kernstown Battlefield and within the study area of the Second Winchester Battlefield.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: R. Gary Sheppard, President and Daniel J. Heim, Volunteer and Docent
organization: Kernstown Battlefield Association
street & number: P.O. Box 1327
city or town: Winchester state: Virginia zip code: 22604
e-mail: shepwin@yahoo.com or dheim1@icloud.com
telephone: (540) 931-8003 or (518) 461-2934
date: July 1, 2024

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Figures: Vintage Maps and Pictures (See Continuation Sheets)

Figure 1: James E. Taylor's sketch entitled "Scene of the pivotal point of Crook's Battle with Early at Kernstown – Pritchard's farm and lane"

Figure 2: Circa 1915 photograph of the Pritchard House

Figure 3: Drawings of the Pritchard House ("Brightside") floor plan by Percy DeVere Burton

Figure 4: James E. Taylor's sketch of a room in the Pritchard House

Figure 5: Circa 1950 photo of the Pritchard Cabin

Figure 6: Jedidiah Hotchkiss map, "Battle of Kernstown, Sunday, 23 March, 1862"

Figure 7: James E. Taylor's sketch entitled "S. R. Pritchard's Wheelwright Shop"

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kernstown Battlefield Historic District

City or Vicinity: Winchester

County: Frederick

State: Virginia

Photographer: Daniel J. Heim

Date Photographed: 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 26. Battlefield view, facing west towards Pritchard House
VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0001

2 of 26. Original bank barn ruins, facing east
VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0002

3 of 26. Pritchard Cabin basement, facing west
VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0003

4 of 26. Pritchard Cabin exterior, facing west
VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0004

5 of 26. Pritchard Cabin exterior, facing south
VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0005

6 of 26. Pritchard Cabin exterior, facing north
VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0006

7 of 26. Pritchard Cabin exterior, facing east
VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0007

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8 of 26. Pritchard's Hill, facing north

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0008

9 of 26. Pritchard House, first floor field hospital exhibit, facing northwest

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0009

10 of 26. Pritchard House, first floor main room, facing southwest

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0010

11 of 26. Pritchard House, facing southwest

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0011

12 of 26. Pritchard House, facing east

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0012

13 of 26. Pritchard House, second floor exterior entrance, facing northwest

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0013

14 of 26. Pritchard House, second floor main parlor, facing southwest

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0014

15 of 26. Pritchard House, principal southeast façade, facing northwest

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0015

16 of 26. Pritchard House, facing northeast

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0016

17 of 26. Stone Wall, facing east

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0017

18 of 26. Stone Wall view from second floor porch, facing southeast

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0018

19 of 26. Tenant House, facing west

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0019

20 of 26. Tenant House, facing southeast

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0020

21 of 26. Tenant House, facing north

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0021

22 of 26. Tenant House, facing east

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VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0022

23 of 26. Sandy Ridge, Confederate mass grave, facing north

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0023

24 of 26. Sandy Ridge, view towards Pritchard's Hill, facing east

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0024

25 of 26. Sandy Ridge, Col. Murray death site, facing east

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0025

26 of 26. Sandy Ridge, Road trace, facing east

VA_Frederick County_Kernstown Battlefield HD_0026

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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N/A
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Section number Additional Documentation

Page 1

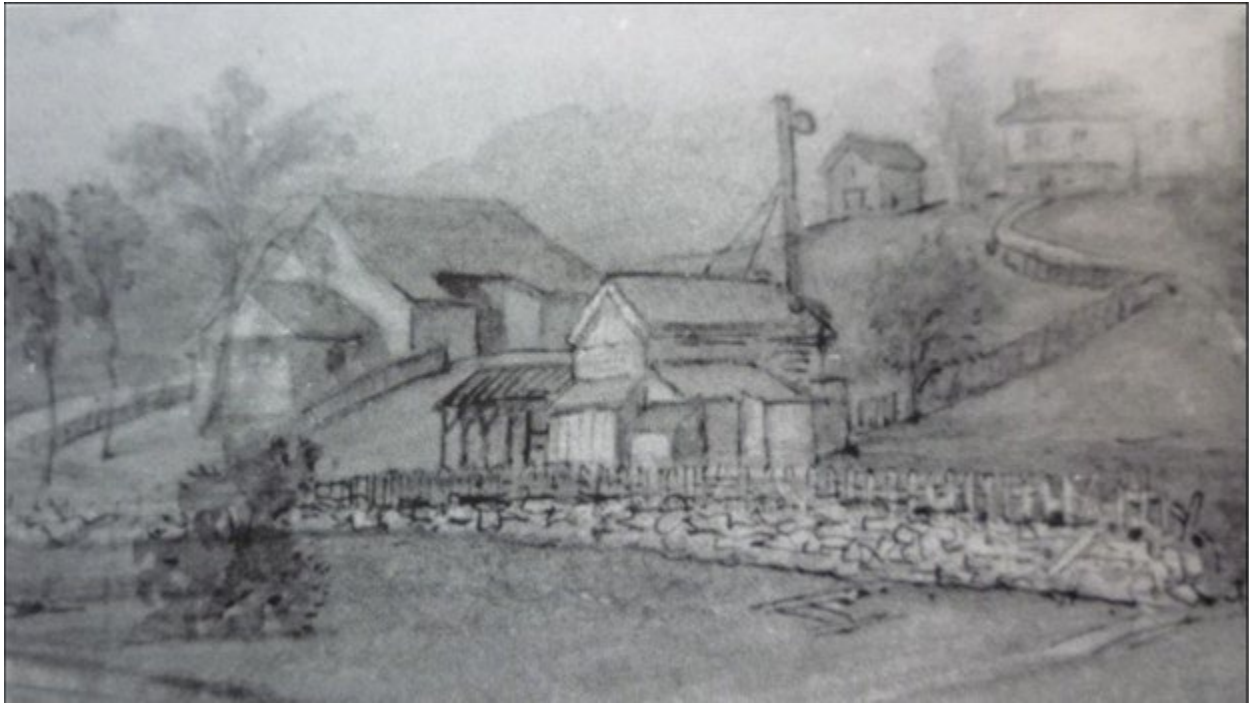


Figure 1: James E. Taylor's sketch entitled "Scene of the pivotal point of Crook's Battle with Early at Kernstown – Pritchard's farm and lane"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Figure 2: Circa 1915 photograph of the Pritchard House ("Brightside")

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National Park Service

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Section number Additional Documentation

Page 3

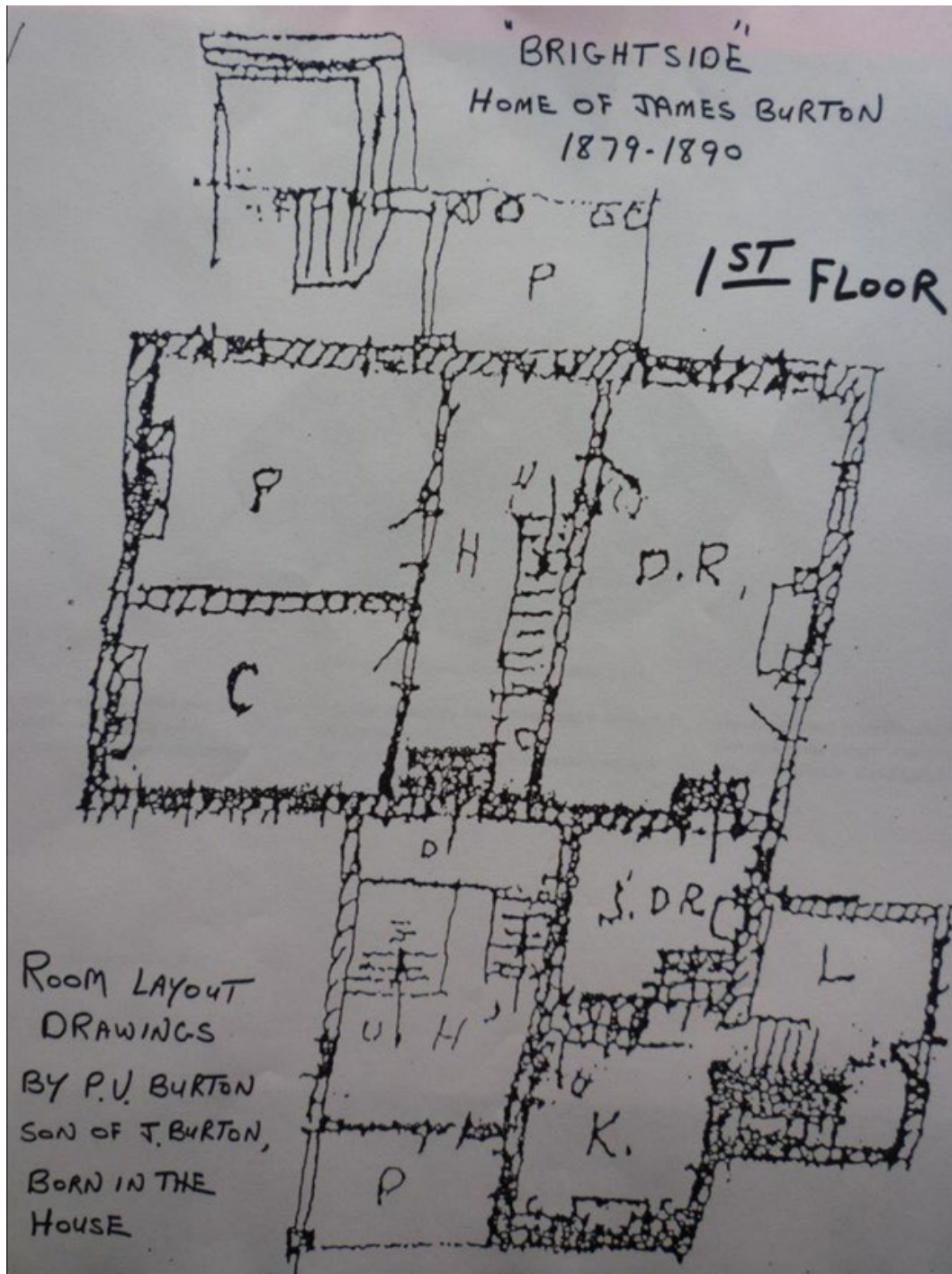


Figure 3: Drawings of the Pritchard House ("Brightside") floor plan by Percy DeVere Burton

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 4

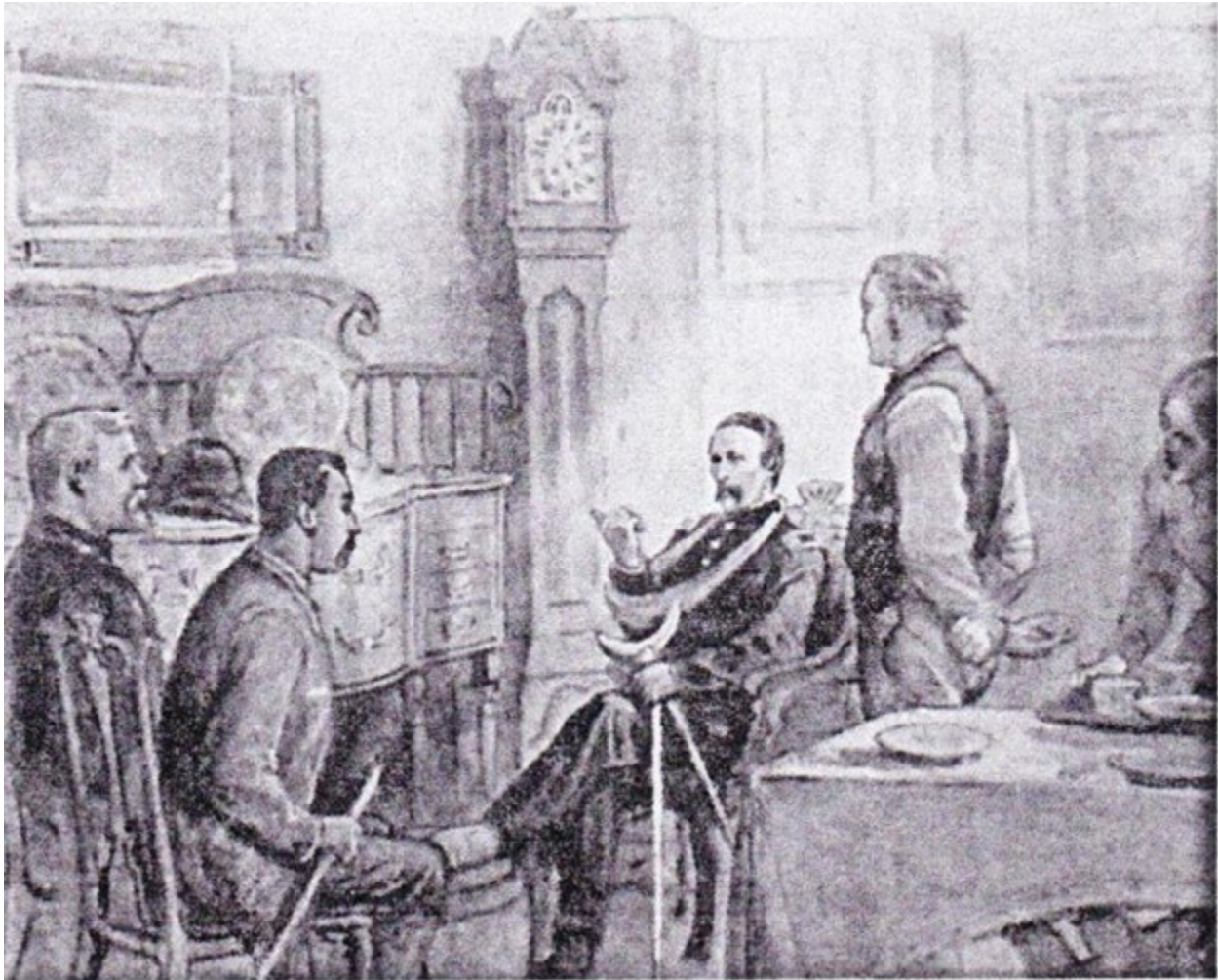


Figure 4: James E. Taylor's sketch of a room in the Pritchard House

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 5: Circa 1950 photo of the Pritchard Cabin

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 6

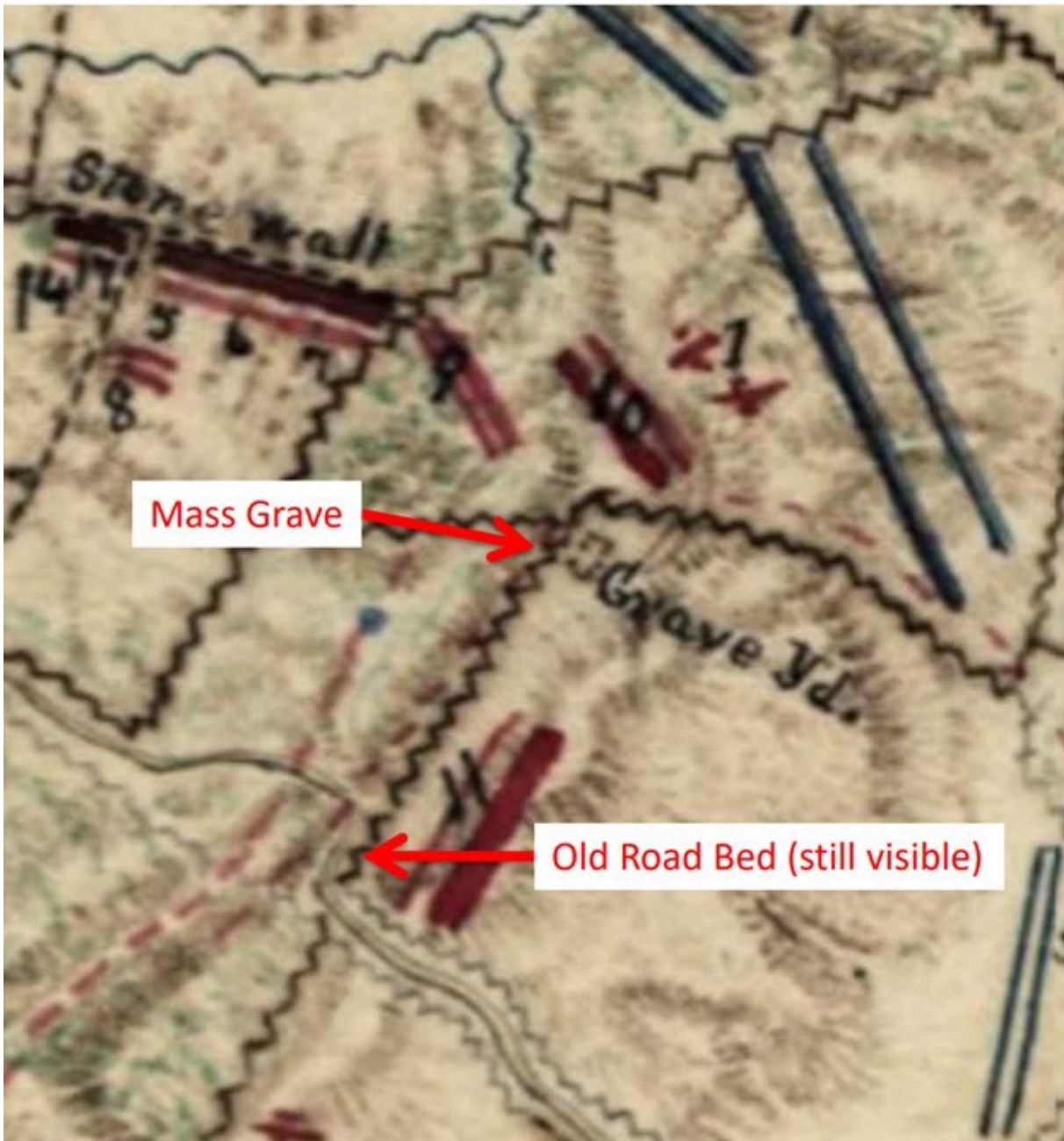


Figure 6: Jedidiah Hotchkiss map, "Battle of Kernstown, Sunday, 23 March, 1862"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

Page 7

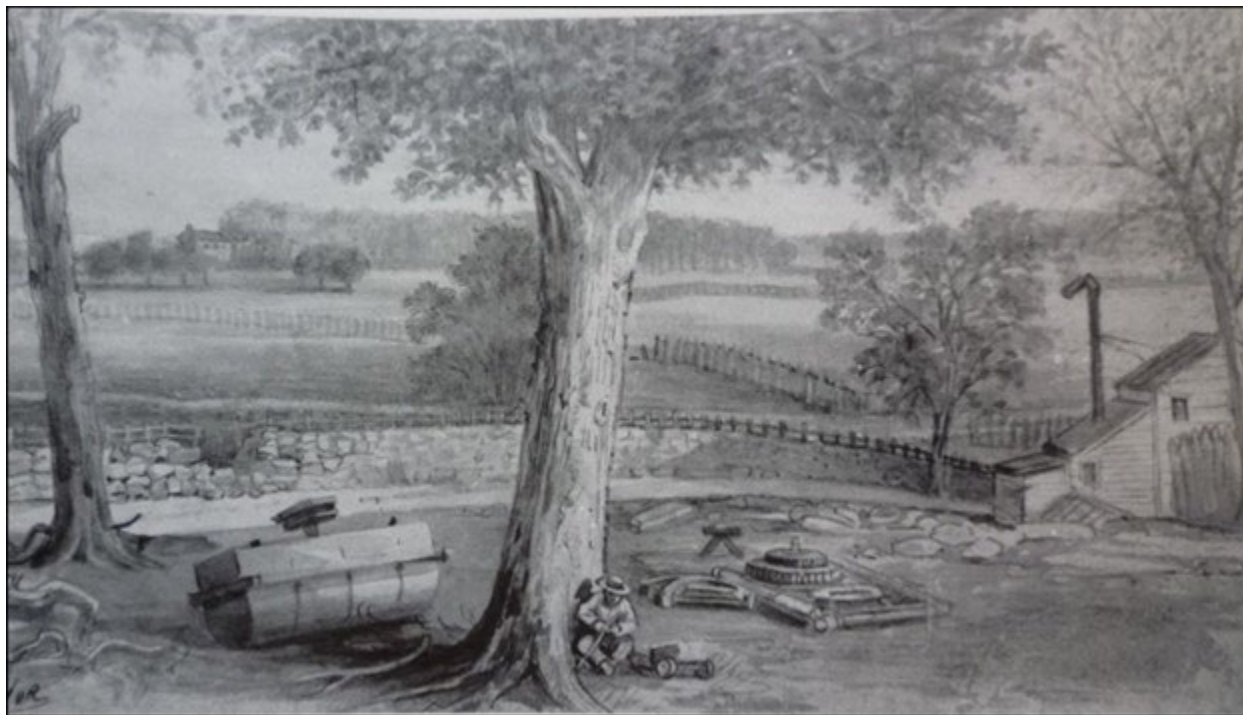


Figure 7: James E. Taylor's sketch entitled "S. R. Pritchard's Wheelwright Shop"

LOCATION MAP

Kernstown Battlefield Historic District
Frederick County &
City of Winchester, VA
DHR No. 034-0003

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Sandy Ridge Tract

A: 39.148122, -78.212425

B: 39.142627, -78.211879

C: 39.144131, -78.215869

Pritchard-Grim Farm

D: 39.151722, -78.201189

E: 39.152249, -78.194091

F: 39.150145, -78.191378

G: 39.141065, -78.192806

H: 39.136372, -78.199434

I: 39.137963, -78.201717

J: 39.141428, -78.200428

K: 39.146692, -78.206615

 Nominated Boundary

0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet



LOCATION MAP

Kernstown Battlefield Historic District
Frederick County &
City of Winchester, VA
DHR No. 034-0003

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Sandy Ridge Tract

A: 39.148122, -78.212425

B: 39.142627, -78.211879

C: 39.144131, -78.215869

Pritchard-Grim Farm

D: 39.151722, -78.201189

E: 39.152249, -78.194091

F: 39.150145, -78.191378

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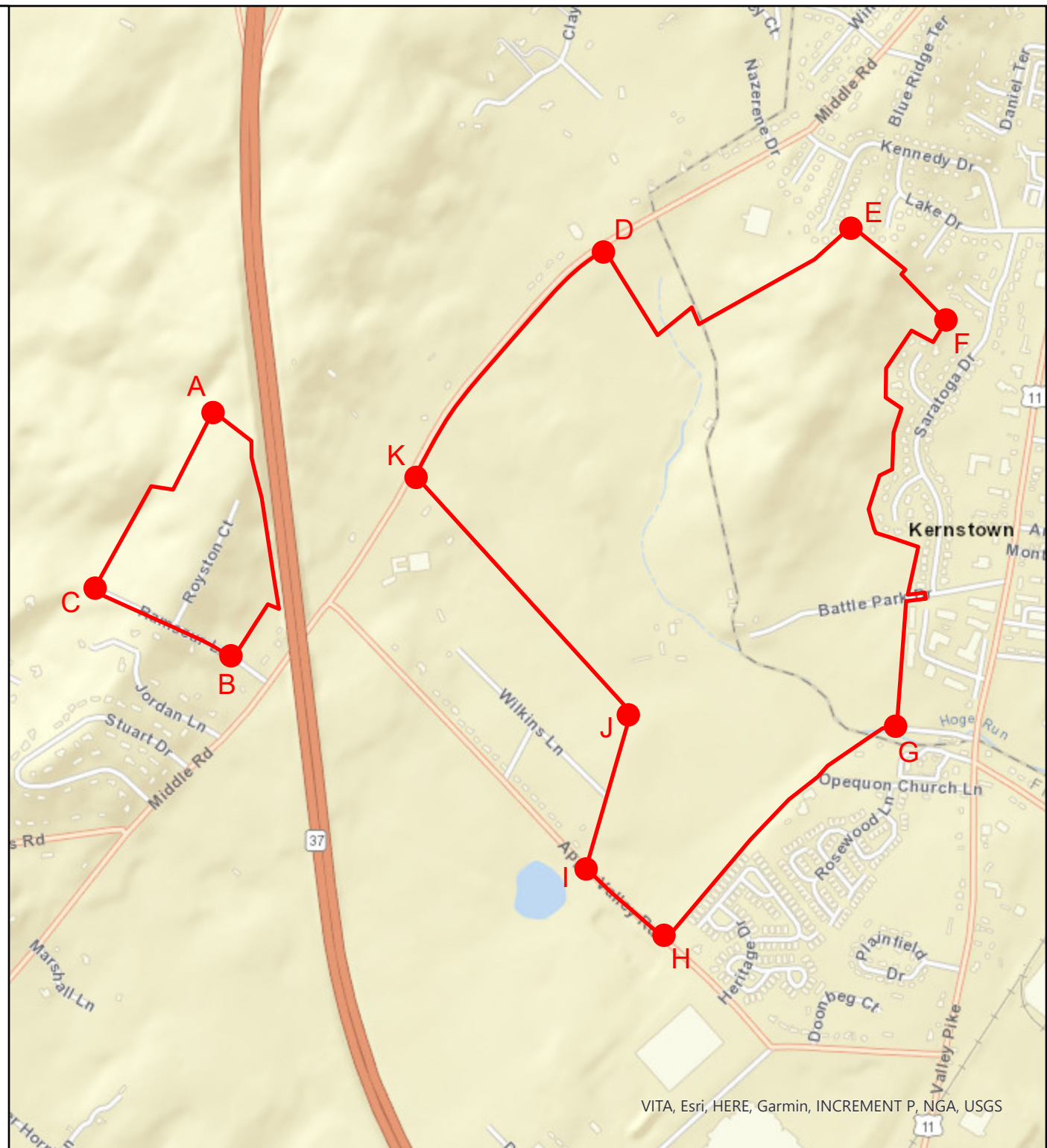
I: 39.137963, -78.201717

J: 39.141428, -78.200428

K: 39.146692, -78.206615

 Nominated Boundary

0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet





PARCEL MAP

Kernstown Battlefield Historic District
Frederick County & City of Winchester, VA
DHR No. 034-0003

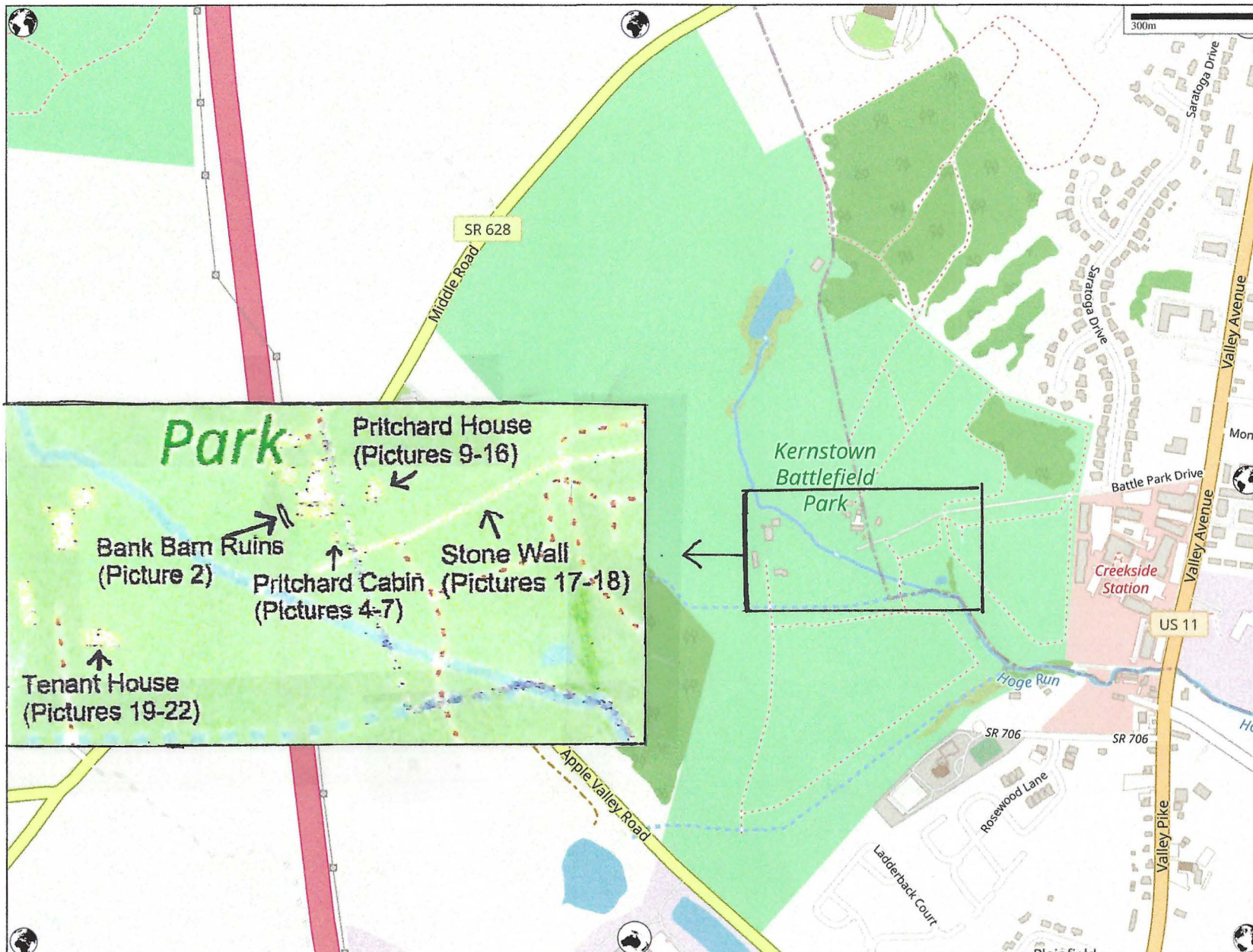
Frederick County Parcels: 63 A 6A, 63 A 7A,
63 A 18, 63 A 18A, 63 A 18B, 63 A 18C, 63 A
18D, 62 6 1

City of Winchester Parcels: 329 03 1

 Nominated Boundary

0 500 1,000 2,000
Feet





SketchMapTool

HeiGIT

HEIDELBERG INSTITUTE
FOR GEOINFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY



Powered by OpenStreetMap
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**Kernstown Battlefield Association
Sandy Ridge Historical Loop Trail**

- KB SR Trail Route
- Historical Marker
- Future Historical Marker
- Other Sign

