

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

(Type all entries complete applicable sections)

STATE: Virginia
COUNTY: Clarke
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
General Daniel Morgan House, Saratoga

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Saratoga

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
on the west side of County Route 723, about 1/2 mile south of

CITY OR TOWN:
Boyce

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: Virginia CODE: COUNTY: Clarke CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Roland G. Mitchell, Jr.

STREET AND NUMBER:
Saratoga

CITY OR TOWN:
Boyce

STATE: Virginia CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Clarke County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Court Square

CITY OR TOWN:
Berryville

STATE: Virginia CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey (3 photos c. 1920, 1926)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1940 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE: D.C. CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE

COUNTY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Built by Daniel Morgan, 1779-1782, Saratoga survives as one of the largest and best preserved Revolutionary period mansions in the Shenandoah Valley. Saratoga is a massive two-and-one-half story stone house laid in random gray limestone and covered by a gable roof. A chimney is built within the walls at either end. The mansion is about 44 feet long and 28 feet deep. The modillion cornices on the north and south elevations are original, but the three dormers on each of these sides may be later additions.

The central entrance in the five-bay-wide south or front facade is sheltered by a simple gable-roofed porch. In the central bay above the porch, and in a similar position on the rear elevation, is a large semi-circular arched window. All other windows have flat arches. The one-story brick wing, containing the present dining room and adjoining the main house on the west side, is a later addition. This wing is in turn connected by means of a one-story frame passageway with the original stone kitchen that stands to the northwest of the mansion. Other original buildings include the smokehouse, a stone shed, and stone dairy.

The central stairhall, which originally extended the depth of the house, has been partitioned into two sections, resulting in alterations to the staircase. The large drawing room to the right or east features a paneled dado, modillion cornice, and projecting paneled chimney piece. The Regency marble mantel has been added. The west or left side of the hall contains two rooms, each with a corner fireplace and good woodwork. The most distinguished woodwork on the second floor is found in the large bedroom over the east drawing room which featured a projecting paneled chimney piece similar to the one beneath it.

Used as a private residence, Saratoga is not open to visitors.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1779-1798

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Daniel Morgan, frontiersman, a brigadier general in the Continental Army, and one of the ablest American military leaders during the War for Independence, lived at Saratoga from 1780 until 1798.

The war began for Morgan in 1755 when he accompanied Braddock's expedition against the French as a wagoner. In 1771 he was appointed a captain in the militia and in 1774 saw service in the Ohio Valley against the Indians. He took part in Colonel Benedict Arnold's assault on Quebec in December 1775. After Arnold was wounded, Morgan assumed the command and penetrated a considerable distance into the city. Trapped, he surrendered to overwhelming odds. When he was released the following fall, Congress commissioned him colonel of the 11th Virginia regiment of riflemen.

Morgan and his regiment joined Washington's army at Morristown, New Jersey, in the spring of 1777. He participated in various movements in New Jersey until August 17, when Washington ordered him north to assist Major General Horatio Gates in opposing Burgoyne's advance down the Hudson River. He took part in the two Battles of Saratoga and in November 1777 rejoined Washington's army, where he took part in the operations around Philadelphia. Ill health and dissatisfaction led to his resignation on July 18, 1779. He retired to his farm in Virginia, where he began construction of Saratoga.

Morgan was recalled to duty in the summer of 1780 and on October 13 Congress promoted him to brigadier general. His victory at Cowpens, South Carolina, on January 17, 1781, was one of the most decisive battles of the war. For this victory, he received the thanks of Congress and was awarded a gold medal. Plagued by ill health, Morgan left for his home in Virginia on February 10, 1781.

General Morgan began to build Saratoga about 1779 and finished it in 1782. Ill health forced him to move to one of his smaller farms in 1798, and again in 1799, when he took up residence with his daughter's family in Winchester until his death on July 6, 1802.

The massive two-and-one half story house is unaltered. It was sold to a son of Nathaniel Burwell in 1809 and has remained in the possession

(Continued)

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. XIII, 166-167.
Virginia, A Guide to the Old Dominion (American Guide Series) (New York, 1940), 523.
 Don Higginbotham, Daniel Morgan, Revolutionary Rifleman (Chapel Hill, 1961).
 John W. Wayland, Historic Homes of Northern Virginia (Staunton, Va., 1937).
 Thomas D. Gold, History of Clarke County, Virginia (Berryville, Va., 1962).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	39° 05' 19"	78° 03' 51"		39° 04' 59"	78° 03' 38"	
NE	39° 05' 19"	78° 03' 15"				
SE	39° 04' 52"	78° 03' 15"				
SW	39° 04' 52"	78° 03' 51"				
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 268.5 acres						
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES						
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE			

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Charles W. Snell, Survey Historian

ORGANIZATION: Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service

DATE: 1/11/73

STREET AND NUMBER:
 1100 L Street N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: D.C.

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Title _____</p> <p>Date _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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

General Daniel Morgan
House, Saratoga (Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Virginia
COUNTY	Clarke
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

(Continued)

Page 1

of the Burwell descendants until the present. Used as a private residence, the house is not open to visitors.

History

Daniel Morgan is believed to have been born in 1735 in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. After a quarrel with his father, Morgan fled to the frontier at the age of 17. By the spring of 1753, he was in Winchester, Virginia, where he worked as a farm laborer and teamster until he saved enough money to become an independent wagoner. When the war began in 1755, Morgan accompanied General Edward Braddock's ill-fated expedition against the French as a wagoner. Later he transported supplies to the frontier posts of Virginia. In 1755-56 he also served in a Virginia ranger company, and in 1771 he was appointed a captain in the militia.

In 1774 Captain Morgan saw strenuous service in the Ohio Valley against the Shawnee, destroying their crops and burning their villages. Later, in the same year, he participated in a similar mission that razed the lands of the Mingo, allies of the Shawnee.

On June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress voted to raise 10 companies of "expert riflemen,"--six from Pennsylvania, two from Maryland, and two from Virginia. Morgan was commissioned captain of one of the two Virginia companies on June 22. Within 10 days he enlisted his company and 21 days later arrived in Boston. After a short period of comparative inactivity, Morgan's rifle company was selected as part of Colonel Benedict Arnold's expedition to invade Canada.

Arnold appointed Morgan to command all the riflemen and put him in charge of the advance guard. In December 1775 he took part in the assault on Quebec. When Arnold fell wounded, Morgan assumed the command, captured the first barrier, and penetrated a considerable distance into the lower city. When other troops were unable to support him, Morgan was trapped and reluctantly surrendered to overwhelming odds.

After his release in the fall of 1776, Congress commissioned him colonel of a regiment of the riflemen, the 11th Virginia. In the spring of 1777 his regiment joined Washington's army in Morristown, New Jersey. In early June Washington gave Colonel Morgan command of a specially created corps of light infantry. Morgan participated in various movements in New Jersey until August 17, when Washington ordered him north to assist Major General Horatio Gates in opposing Burgoyne's advance down the Hudson River. On August 29 Morgan joined Gates' army at Van Schaick's Island, and fought in the two Battles of Saratoga. In November of 1777 he rejoined Washington's

(continued)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

General Daniel
Morgan House,
Saratoga

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Virginia	
COUNTY	Clarke	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

(Continued)

Page 2

army and took part in the operations around Philadelphia. From early 1778 to June 1779 Morgan assumed temporary command of Brigadier General William Woodford's Virginia brigade while the general was absent. On July 18, 1779, because of ill health and dissatisfaction, he resigned and returned to his farm in Virginia.

In the summer of 1780 he was recalled to duty, and on October 13 Congress promoted Morgan to brigadier general. The disposition of his men against Tarleton at Cowpens, South Carolina, on January 17, 1781, was unorthodox and brilliant. His troops were disposed in three lines, with the militia in the first two lines and the Continentals in the rear. The formation was unusual in that it put the weakest contingents so far in front of the battleline to receive the first shock of the attack without immediate support from the regulars. The sharpshooters in the front line were to take cover behind trees and withhold their fire until the advance of the enemy was within 50 yards. After firing two volleys they were to retire slowly, firing at will, and fall into the spaces in the second line of militia. The second line also was to fire and when too hard-pressed, retire to the left and around the rear of the main formation, where safe, they were to rally and reform, forming a reserve. The cavalry was to be held in reserve behind the Continental line. The officers and all the men were informed of the plan of action.

Morgan's first two lines of militia functioned as planned--killing many British, and then retiring. British cavalry was charging the retreating militia when Morgan's cavalry swept down and destroyed the surprised British dragoons. The Continental line fired, advanced, and crushed Tarleton. Morgan's victory was one of the most decisive battles of the war. For this victory, Morgan received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal.

He began to withdraw northward after the battle and notified the commander of the Southern Army, General Nathanael Greene, of his plans. Greene then began to move his forces towards Guilford Courthouse to join with Morgan's forces on February 9. Morgan was now so ill with ague and rheumatism that he was unable to continue in the campaign. On February 10 he left for home in an effort to regain his health. He retired from the army on November 3, 1783.

General Morgan began construction on the massive two-and-one-half story house about 1779 or 1780 and finished it in 1782. He also built and operated a grist mill, distillery, and store. In 1798, his lameness made it so difficult for him to look after Saratoga that he moved to Soldier's Rest, one of his smaller farms. But in 1799, feeling the need of regular medical attention, he and his wife took up residence with his daughter's family in Winchester. He died there on July 6, 1802, and was buried in

(Continued)

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

General Daniel
Morgan House,
Saratoga

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Virginia	
COUNTY Clarke	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

(Continued)

Page 3

the Presbyterian graveyard. In 1868 his remains were reinterred in Mount Hebron Cemetery, at Winchester. In 1951 the Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society erected a large granite monument at his grave.

Under his will, Saratoga passed to his daughter, who sold it in 1809 to a son of Nathaniel Burwell. The house has remained in the possession of the Burwell descendants until the present.

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General Daniel Morgan House, Saratoga, Boyce, Virginia (South elevation)

NPS Photo 1972

6931

REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS

[Handwritten signature]



General Daniel Morgan House, Saratoga, Boyce, Virginia. (South elevation).

NPS Photo 1972

★ 6934

6

REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS



General Daniel Morgan House, Saratoga, Boyce, Virginia. (North elevation).

NPS Photo 1972

6936

REGISTERED NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARK

6

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Virginia	
COUNTY Clarke	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: General Daniel Morgan House, Saratoga

AND/OR HISTORIC: Saratoga

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

.4 miles SE of intersection of Rt. 723 and 617, on Rt. 723

CITY OR TOWN:

Boyce

STATE: Virginia

CODE

COUNTY: Clarke

CODE

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series, Boyce Quadrangle, Virginia

SCALE: 1:24000

DATE: 1966

4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

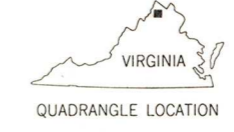
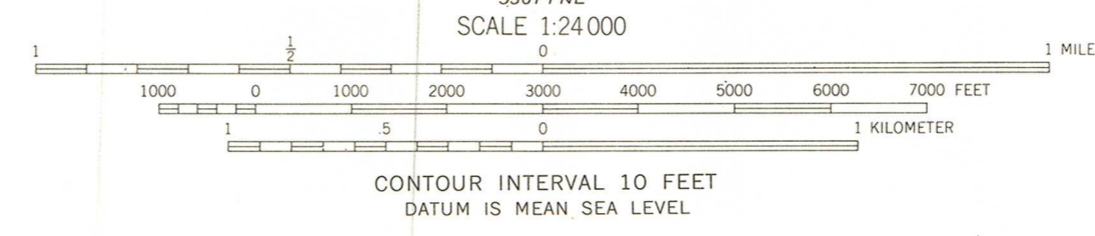
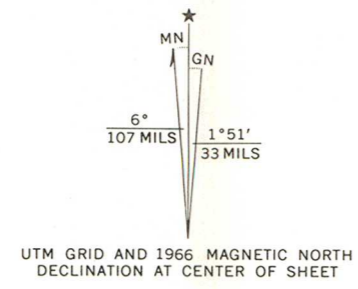
262

SAVAT 09A

UTM REF
10 25 15 W
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4330580
17 754 800
4294700
17 753 910
4296600
17 754 440
4305500



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1966
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

BOYCE, VA.
SE/4 WINCHESTER 15' QUADRANGLE
N3900-W7800/7.5
1966
AMS 5362 II SE-SERIES V834

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)*

1. NAME

COMMON

General Daniel Morgan House,
Saratoga

AND/OR HISTORIC

Saratoga

NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*

2. LOCATION

STATE

Virginia

COUNTY

Clarke

TOWN

Boyce

STREET AND NUMBER

.4 miles SE of intersection of Rt. 723 and 617, on Rt. 723

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Charles W. Snell

DATE

7/20/72

NEGATIVE FILED AT Branch of
Historical Surveys, National
Park Service, 1100 L Street,
N.W., Washington, D. C.

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Negative No. 6934

Saratoga 1779

South (front) elevation and east end, looking northwest

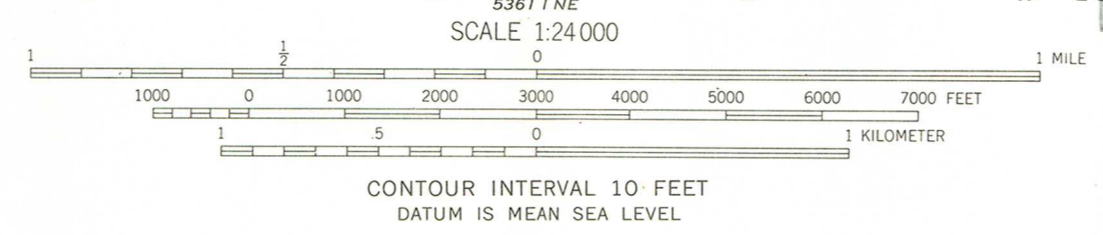
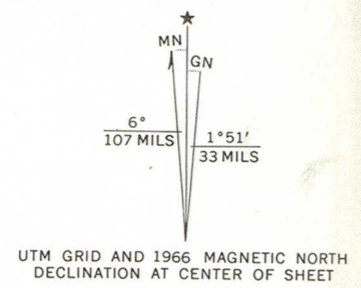
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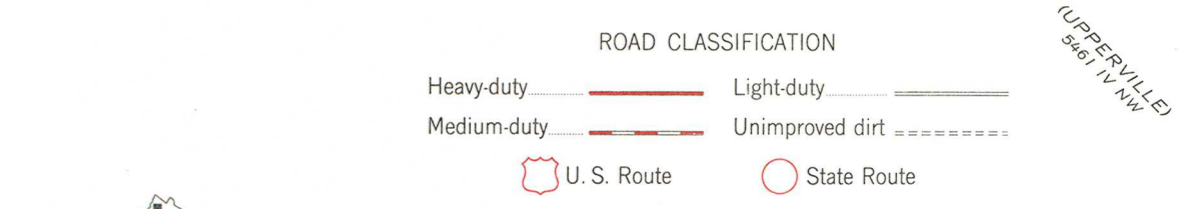
Daniel Morgan
House—
Saratoga

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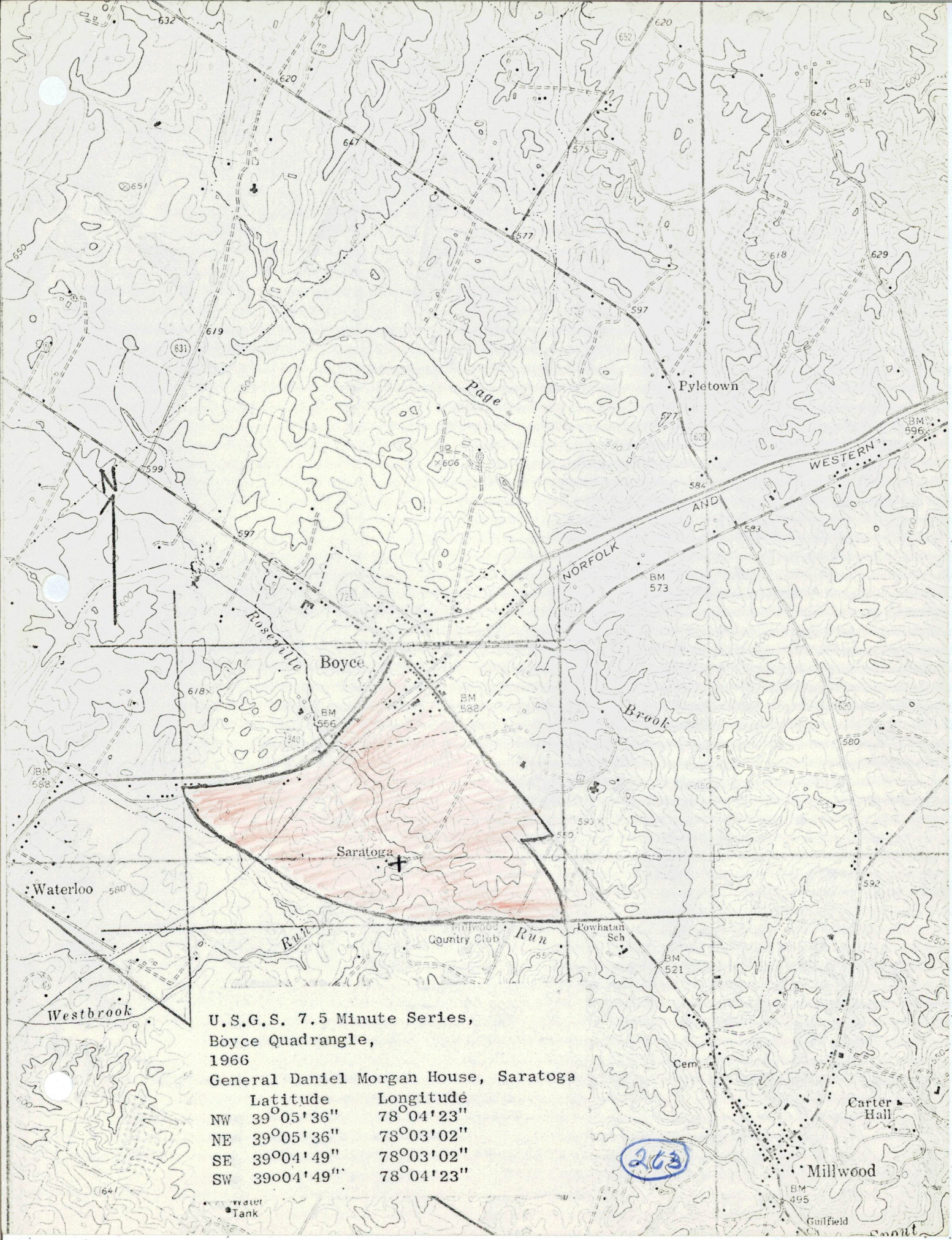
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1966
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



BOYCE, VA.
SE/4 WINCHESTER 15' QUADRANGLE
N3900—W7800/7.5
1966
AMS 5362 II SE—SERIES V834



U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series,
Boyce Quadrangle,
1966

General Daniel Morgan House, Saratoga

	Latitude	Longitude
NW	39°05'36"	78°04'23"
NE	39°05'36"	78°03'02"
SE	39°04'49"	78°03'02"
SW	39°04'49"	78°04'23"

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H34-PIBI

JUL 14 1972

Espy House
123 Pitt Street
Bedford, Pennsylvania 15522

Dear Sir:

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, directed by the National Park Service, is conducting a survey of historic sites and buildings associated with the War for Independence. Sites studied by the National Survey are evaluated by an Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. This Board advises the Secretary of the Interior of the structures or sites that it finds to possess national historical significance and recommends that these sites be declared eligible for recognition as national historic landmarks.

We are enclosing a leaflet that describes the National Historic Landmarks Program and gives the criteria used in evaluating historical properties.

Mr. Charles W. Snell, a staff historian with the National Survey, plans to visit a number of historic sites and buildings located in Pennsylvania during the period July 19 to July 21. Due to the large number of sites that are to be visited and the volume of correspondence involved in writing personally, it is necessary for us to resort to this prepared letter indicating the purpose of Mr. Snell's visit. We would very much appreciate your assistance in permitting him to visit the Espy House at 123 Pitt Street, Bedford on July 19.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

A. R. Mortenson
Chief Historian

Enclosures

cc:
Director, Northeast Region
LI
PIHS-Mr. Sheely
PIHS-Mr. Snell
FNP:CWSnell:mc 7/14/72

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HM

HP-~~Virginia - GEN. Daniel Morgan~~
Horse

SIMILAR LETTER BEING SENT TO:

Mr. Allen K. McIntosh
32 West Loudoun Street
Leesburg, Virginia 22075

The Reverend W. W. Peadleton
Emmanuel Church
122 East Court Street
Woodstock, Virginia 22664

Mr. Ily Bratina
Prato Rio
Route 1, Box 28
Kearneysville, West Virginia 24530

Mr. Roland G. Mitchell, Jr.
Saratoga
Boyco, Virginia 22620

Dr. John A. Washington
Harewood
Charles Town, West Virginia 25414

General Horatio Gates House
"Traveler's Rest"
July 20

the Globe House
home of General John Peter
Hallenburg, October 1781 to
November 1783
July 21

General Charles Lee House
Prato Rio
July 20

General Daniel Morgan House
Saratoga
July 20

Harewood
July 20



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

DA

NOV 7 1973

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service
From: Secretary of the Interior *John C. Whitaker*
Subject: Landmark Recommendations of the Advisory Board on
National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments
69th Meeting, October 1-3, 1973

On the recommendations of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and pursuant to the authority contained in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461 et seq.), I do hereby take the following actions:

1. Designated as National Historic Landmarks:

Alabama

William Lowndes Yancey Law Office
Barton Hall
City Hall (Mobile)
Gaineswood
St. Andrew's Church

Alaska

Capè Krusenstern Archeological District

Delaware

Stonum (George Read House)

District of Columbia

Washington Aqueduct
Ashburton House
U. S. Military Asylum, The Old Soldiers Home

Florida

Dade Battlefield

Georgia

John Ross House
Chieftains (Major John Ridge House)
Calhoun Mine
New Echota
Robert Toombs House
Bellevue
Carmichael House
State Capitol Building
P. L. Hay House
Scarborough House (Thomasville)
The Octagon House
William Scarbrough House
Tupper-Barnett House
Governor's Mansion

Maine

Fort Kent
Fort Western

Maryland

Fort Frederick
Kennedy Farm (John Brown's Headquarters)
Peggy Stewart House

Massachusetts

Charles Sumner House
Caleb Cushing House
Joseph Story House

Mississippi

Beauvoir (Jefferson Davis House)

New York

Winfield Scott House (24 West 12th Street, New York, N. Y.)

North Carolina

Hinton Rowan Helper House
Hayes Plantation
Market House
Playmakers Theatre
State Capitol

South Carolina

Old Ninety Six and Star Fort
 The Exchange and Provost
 Snee Farm (Charles Pinckney Home)
 Governor John Rutledge House
 Colonel John Stuart House
 Ainsley Hall House
 William Blacklock House
 Church of the Holy Cross
 Parish House of the Circular Congregational Church
 Farmers' and Exchange Bank
 The Fireproof Building
 The Huguenot Church
 Lancaster County Courthouse
 Lancaster County Jail
 Joseph Manigault House
 Market Hall and Sheds
 Marshlands
 Milford Plantation
 Old Marine Hospital
 Robert William Roper House
 Nathaniel Russell House
 St. Philip's Episcopal Church
 Simons-Edwards House
 South Carolina State Hospital Mills Building
 The Unitarian Church
 Beaufort Historic District (boundaries to be the same as those
 of the National Register of Historic Places entry made by
 State nomination)

 Robert Barnwell Rhett House
 First Baptist Church
 Hibernian Hall

Tennessee

Hiram Masonic Lodge No. 7

Virginia

Saratoga (General Daniel Morgan House)
 Hanover County Courthouse

2. Designated as Registered Natural Landmarks

Alabama

Newsome Sinks Karst Area

California

Pixley Vernal Pools

ColoradoGarden Park Fossil Area
Morrison Fossil AreaConnecticut

McLean Game Refuge Natural Areas

IndianaHemmer Woods
Hoot Woods
Kramer Woods
Meltzer Woods
Tamarack Bog Nature Preserve
Wesselman Park WoodsMichigan

Strangmoor Bog

MontanaBridger Fossil Area
Cloverly Formation SiteTennesseeBig Bone Cave
Cedar Glades Natural Area
Conley Hole
Cumberland Caverns
Grassy Cove Karst Area
Lost Sea (Craighead Caverns)

Vermont

Cornwall Swamp

Virginia

Butler Cave-Breathing Cave
Grand Caverns
Luray Caverns

West Virginia

Greenbrier Caverns
Greenville Saltpeter Cave
Lost World Caverns
Sennett-Thorn Mountain Cave System
Swago Karst Area

Wisconsin

Abraham's Woods
Cedarburg Bog
Chippewa River Bottoms
Chiwaukee Prairie
Finnerud Forest Scientific Area
Flambeau River Hemlock-Hardwood Forest
Kakagon Sloughs
Spruce Lake Bog
Summerton Bog
Wyalusing Hardwood Forest

Wyoming

Bone Cabin Fossil Area

3. Redesignation, as enlarged, of previously designated natural landmarks

California

Pygmy Forest

Indiana

Donaldson Cave System and Woods

Wyoming

Como Bluff
Lance Creek Fossil Area

You are directed to take such further steps as may be necessary to effectuate the above actions.

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For Release February 17, 1974

J. Vosburgh (202) 343-7394

33 NEW NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS INCLUDE JOHN BROWN, JEFFERSON DAVIS SITES

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton today announced the designation of 33 new National Historic Landmarks in 12 East Coast and Gulf Coast States, Tennessee and the District of Columbia.

The list includes John Brown's headquarters at the Kennedy House in Samples Manor, Maryland, and the Jefferson Davis Shrine in Biloxi, Mississippi. Eight landmarks are in South Carolina; five in Georgia; three each in Massachusetts, Maryland and the District of Columbia; two each in Maine and Virginia; and one each in New York, Delaware, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida.

One landmark, the 110-year-old Washington (D. C.) Aqueduct, is still a main source of the city's water. Its 12-mile underground masonry conduit is still in use. The Aqueduct, a familiar sight on Washington's MacArthur Boulevard, was the District of Columbia's first water system and marked the entry of the Army Corps of Engineers into public works construction. The Aqueduct, built 1853-63, was designed by Montgomery C. Meigs, famed military engineer.

The designation places the landmarks in the National Register of Historic Places which the National Park Service (NPS) maintains for the Secretary. Though not owned or managed by NPS, the landmarks are officially recognized to encourage their preservation. Each owner is invited to apply to NPS for a bronze plaque and certificate attesting to the significance of the property in American history.

The Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments recommends landmarks for designation.

The Kennedy Farm-John Brown headquarters appears substantially as it did when John Brown, abolitionist leader, planned his 1859 raid on the Harpers Ferry, W.Va., arsenal. The brick, log and stone structure on Chestnut Grove Road in Samples Manor is privately owned and not open to the public.

The Jefferson Davis Shrine (Beauvoir) at 200 West Beach Boulevard, Biloxi, was Jefferson Davis' home the last 12 years of his life. The President of the Confederacy died in 1889. Beauvoir is owned by a private foundation and is open to the public.

The 30 other new National Historic Landmarks are (see attachments):

William Lowndes Yancey Law Office, Adams and Perry Streets, Montgomery, Alabama. Yancey led Alabama's secession movement and the cause for Southern independence. He practiced law in this two-story, stuccoed brick building from 1846 till his death in 1863. The building is privately owned; and not open to the public.

The Ashburton House (St. John's Church Parish House) 1525 H Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. Scene of Webster-Ashburton Treaty negotiations of 1842 resolving dispute with Great Britain over Canadian border. Still used for church offices, the four-story house appears much as it did when Lord Ashburton rented it in 1842. Open to public on restricted basis.

U. S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, Rock Creek Church Road N.W., Washington, D.C. First home for disabled or retired Regular Army soldiers who had served in peacetime. These four pre-Civil War structures formed the core of the early Soldiers' Home, established in 1851. Privately owned and not open to the public.

Dade Battlefield, Sumter County, Florida. Site of Chief Osceola's victory in the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842, is part of Dade Battlefield Memorial State Park. Osceola opposed President Jackson's Indian removal policy. The battlefield has a visitor center, trail and museum.

John Ross House, Lake Avenue and Spring Streets, Rossville, Georgia. Two-story square-timbered log house was home of John Ross who was the Cherokees' most prominent chief, 1828-39, and hero of the 1812 Creek War. Private residence, not open to the public.

Major Ridge House, "Chieftains," 80 Chatillon Road, Rome, Georgia. As Speaker of the Cherokee National Council, Ridge stressed modifying Cherokee ways with Anglo-American culture. Once idolized by the Cherokees, he fell from favor by supporting the treaty calling for their forced removal westward. Two-story Georgian house encases a log cabin built about 1792. Rome's Junior Service League has restoration and museum plans.

Calhoun Mine, Lumpkin County, Georgia. This mine, opened in 1828, is closely associated with the discovery of gold in Georgia, and subsequent gold rush, which drove the Cherokee from his land. The property is privately owned and not open to the public.

New Echota, Gordon County, Georgia. First "national" capital of the Cherokees, established in 1825, contains first Cherokee newspaper shop, restored tavern, visitor center and other structures. Owned by Georgia Historical Commission and open to the public.

Robert Toombs House, 326 E. Robert Toombs Street, Washington, Georgia. Senator Toombs strongly opposed radical secessionism but shifted after the Republican victory of 1860 and became Secretary of State of the Confederacy. His imposing white frame house with two-story colonnade is a private residence and not open to the public.

Fort Kent State Memorial, Aroostook County, Maine. Only existing fortification of the Aroostook "War" of 1838-59 which climaxed Northeast border disputes with Great Britain following the War of 1812. The blockhouse, at the confluence of the St. John and Fish Rivers, is State-owned and open to the public.

Charles Sumner House, 20 Hancock Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Home of senator who was the most outspoken political opponent of slavery, instrumental in forming the Republican Party, and a leader in emancipation strategy. Federal style four-story townhouse is a private residence not open to the public.

Caleb Cushing House, 98 High Street, Newburyport, Massachusetts. Home (1802-49) of diplomat whose 1844 treaty with China gave the United States major diplomatic and trade privileges. Three-story square brick Federal house is the headquarters of the Historical Society of Old Newburyport.

Joseph Story House, 26 Winter Street, Salem, Massachusetts. Story's opinions as U. S. Supreme Court justice (1811-45) place him among history's greatest jurists. He laid the judicial basis of the American nation-state, upholding national supremacy over the States. Story influenced such thinkers as Daniel Webster, Alexis de Tocqueville, and John Marshall. The three-story, brick Federal House where he lived (1811-29) is privately owned and not open to the public.

General Winfield Scott House, 24 West 12th Street, New York, New York. A War of 1812 drillmaster and victorious general in the Mexican War, Scott was General-in-Chief of the Army during most of the 1841-61 period. He ran for President in 1852. Scott bought this half of a four-story brownstone house in 1853. The house is privately owned, and access to the public is restricted.

Hinton Rowan Helper House, Davie County, North Carolina. Helper wrote "The Impending Crisis and How to Meet It," an 1857 anti-slavery book which angered slaveholders. Helper lived his first 20 years here where he observed what he later said was slavery's competition with free labor. The original log structure is now clapboarded, with modern frame additions, privately owned and closed to the public.

Robert Barnwell Rhett House, 6 Thomas Street, Charleston, South Carolina. Rhett was one of the most effective advocates of secession, using his "Charleston Mercury" newspaper and his eloquence to stifle compromise. The house, two stories on a raised basement and built about 1832, is a private residence and not open to the public.

First Baptist Church, 1306 Hampton Street, Columbia, South Carolina. Scene of South Carolina convention of December 17, 1860, the first to declare a Southern State's intent to secede from the Union. The structure has a Roman Tuscan portico and Tuscan pilasters down the sides in molded brick. The church is still in use; public access is restricted.

Hibernian Hall, 105 Meeting Street, Charleston, South Carolina. Headquarters of Stephen A. Douglas at 1860 Democratic Convention where he was nominated for the Presidency. The Hall is the only existing building authentically associated with the convention where the Democratic Party split, and secession and Republican victory were all but assured. Still the home of the Hibernian Society; not open to the general public.

Masonic Hall, South Second Avenue, Franklin, Tennessee. Scene of the 1830 Treaty of Franklin negotiations providing for removal of the Chickasaw Indians from their eastern homeland. President Andrew Jackson opened the sessions, the only time a President has ever attended an Indian Council for treaty purposes. The Masonic Lodge still uses the three-story Gothic revival structure, built in 1823. Public access is restricted.

Stonum, Ninth and Washington Streets, New Castle, Delaware. Country home of George Read, a national figure from the late 1760's to the 1790's who rallied Delaware's sagging morale in the Revolution. Read's efforts later led to Delaware becoming the first state to ratify the Constitution. The house is a private residence and not open to the public.

Fort Western, Bowman Street, Augusta, Maine. Fortified, log fur-trading post was the supply base and starting point for Col. Benedict Arnold's invasion of Canada early in the Revolutionary War. Brig. Gen. Richard Montgomery, who led another force, was killed, and Arnold was wounded, but the march stood as an inspiring wilderness operation. Main building, largely original, is furnished as a trading post and open to visitors.

Peggy Stewart House, 207 Hanover Street, Annapolis, Maryland. Named after the wife of Anthony Stewart, Annapolis merchant who paid the British tea tax in 1774 after Annapolis had agreed to support Boston's action signified by the Boston Tea Party. Forced by patriots to burn his own ship, the "Peggy Stewart," Stewart fled to England and Mrs. Stewart sold the Georgian brick house, built in 1764. Extensively remodeled and used as a private residence, it is not open to the public.

Fort Frederick, Fort Frederick State Park, Washington County, Maryland. Southern colonies' largest 18th-century frontier fort, built in 1756, sheltered 700 people in 1763 Pontiac Uprising. Restored in the 1930's by the National Park Service and Civilian Conservation Corps, the fort is now a State attraction open to the public.

Colonel John Stuart House, 106 Tradd Street, Charleston, South Carolina. Stuart, King's Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern District, 1762-75, built this three-story frame structure about 1772, was arrested for British activity in 1775, and fled to Florida. The house is a private residence, closed to visitors.

Governor John Rutledge House, 116 Broad Street, Charleston, South Carolina. Rutledge wrote the 1765 Stamp Act Congress petition to the House of Lords, served in the Continental Congress, was Governor of South Carolina, and delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He urged representation by wealth, and assumption of state debts, and signed the Constitution. The large, three-story, two-chimney house has been adapted for law office use but is substantially unchanged. It is not open to the public.

Snee Farm, Charleston County, South Carolina. Home of Charles Pinckney, signer of the Constitution, four times Governor of South Carolina, U. S. Senator and Minister to Spain, 1801-05. In the Continental Congress, Pinckney supported strong central powers, and, at the Constitutional Convention, submitted a Constitutional plan. The farm, where Washington breakfasted in 1791, was built by Pinckney's father about 1754. It is a private residence not open to the public.

The Exchange and Provost, East Bay Street, Charleston, South Carolina. Site of 1774 State Provincial Congress; British barracks and prison, 1780-82. Repaired after damage by Civil War artillery and 1886 earthquake, the 1771 building was used for Federal offices till 1913 when Congress deeded it to the State's Daughters of the American Revolution as a historical monument. Provost in basement is open as a museum.

Old Ninety-Six and Star Fort, Greenwood County, South Carolina. This last British stronghold in interior South Carolina and Georgia yielded to General Nathanael Greene's 1781 siege which reestablished Patriot control over most of those states. A portion of the Kosciuszko mine here is a unique example of 18th century warfare. Star Fort Historical Commission allows unrestricted access.

Saratoga, Clarke County, Virginia. Home (1780-98) of Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan, victor over the British at Cowpens, S.C., January 17, 1781. A veteran of Braddock's expedition, Morgan led the invasion of Quebec after Benedict Arnold was wounded, was captured, released and took part in the Battle of Saratoga. His massive Revolutionary period house in the Shenandoah Valley is a private residence, closed to the public.

Hanover County Courthouse, Hanover County, Virginia. Patrick Henry first achieved prominence here. Ministers, paid by the colony in tobacco, objected to a fixed rate of exchange as tobacco prices rose. Their resistance met a royal veto in 1759, but Henry sued in 1763 for the difference between a local minister's pay and the current tobacco price. Appealing for religious liberty, he assailed royal control and won his case. The courthouse is open to the public.



Green
United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

12. J. Sheely 2/28/74

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FEB 28 1974

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service

Ronald H. Walker

is pleased to inform you that the historic property described briefly in the enclosure, has been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States, and is thus eligible for designation as a national historic landmark.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Eligible landmarks are chosen through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed leaflet, recognition and designation of landmark sites are accorded by certificates and bronze plaques, which are provided free of charge to the owners or administrators of these properties upon their application and agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. If you wish to apply for the certificate and plaque, copies of the application form are enclosed. The form should be completed in triplicate and two copies returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy for your records.

Designation as a national historic landmark automatically places the property on the National Register of Historic Places. Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, entry on the National Register provides each landmark with safeguards against damage by Federal undertakings and fulfills one qualification for participation in a grant-in-aid program to assist in its preservation. Further information about these provisions of the law is contained in a leaflet describing the National Register that is also enclosed.

We will be pleased to include this property among the sites already recognized as national historic landmarks.

Mr. Roland G. Mitchell, Jr.
Saratoga
Boyce, Virginia 22620

SARATOGA, VIRGINIA

Green

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)

PS:HJ Sheely:kr 2/25/74
bcc: Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region

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14. J. Sheely 2/6/74

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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

FEB 11 1974

The Secretary of the Interior

Rogers C. B. Morton

is pleased to inform you that the historic properties in your State described in the enclosed news release have been found to possess national significance in commemorating the history of the United States. He has, therefore, declared them eligible to be national historic landmarks, following recommendation of such action by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. The Secretary believes this action will be of interest to you and your constituents.

Also enclosed, please find brochures explaining in detail the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. You will note that recognition as a national historic landmark automatically places a property on the National Register of Historic Places and extends to it the safeguards provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Further, the owner of each property is eligible to receive, upon request, a certificate and plaque officially designating it as a national landmark. The Director of the National Park Service shortly will notify the owners of this action and provide them with the appropriate application forms.

The owners of these properties are to be commended for preserving these significant examples of our Nation's cultural heritage for the education and enjoyment of all our citizens.

Enclosures

Hon. Harry F. Byrd, Jr.
Hon. William L. Scott
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Hon. Kenneth Robinson
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

SARATOGA, VIRGINIA
HANOVER COUNTY COURTHOUSE, VIRGINIA

WHEN DATED PLEASE RETURN GREEN TO PS(HSS).

Green

PS HJ Sheely:kr 1/16/74
bcc: Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Saratoga, Clarke County, Virginia

Daniel Morgan, frontiersman, a brigadier general in the Continental Army, and one of the ablest American military leaders during the War for Independence, lived at Saratoga from 1780 until 1798. The war began for Morgan in 1755 when he accompanied Braddock's expedition against the French as a wagoner. In 1771 he was appointed a captain in the militia and in 1774 saw service in the Ohio Valley against the Indians. He took part in Colonel Benedict Arnold's assault on Quebec in December 1775. After Arnold was wounded, Morgan assumed the command and penetrated a considerable distance into the city. Trapped, he surrendered in the face of overwhelming odds. When he was released the following fall, Congress commissioned him colonel of the 11th Virginia Regiment of riflemen.

Morgan and his regiment joined Washington's army at Morristown, New Jersey, in the spring of 1777. He participated in various movements in New Jersey until August 17, when Washington ordered him north to assist Major General Horatio Gates in opposing Burgoyne's advance down the Hudson River. He took part in the two Battles of Saratoga and in November 1777 rejoined Washington's army, where he took part in the operations around Philadelphia. Ill health and dissatisfaction led him to resign on July 18, 1779. He retired to his farm in Virginia, where he began construction of Saratoga.

Morgan was recalled to duty in the summer of 1780 and on October 13 Congress promoted him to brigadier general. His victory at Cowpens, South Carolina, on January 17, 1781, was one of the most decisive battles of the war. For this victory, he received the thanks of Congress and was awarded a gold medal. Plagued by ill health, Morgan left for his home in Virginia on February 10, 1781.

Saratoga is a massive two-and-one-half story stone house of random gray limestone. Saratoga survives as one of the largest and best preserved Revolutionary period mansions in the Shenandoah Valley. It is still a private residence and not open to the public.

* * * * *