

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 type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure 	<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: 22620

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:

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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.

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**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

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**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**

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

National       State       Local

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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General Daniel Morgan  
House, Saratoga (Continuation Sheet)

STATE Virginia	
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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

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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

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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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