UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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SEE IN	STRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW TO</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES C			is .
NAME				
Daniel Morga	n/ Monument			
AND/OR COMMON Same				
LOCATION	Pedestrian island a	t the intersectio	n of Main and Chur	ch Streets
STREET & NUMBER			NOT FOR PUBLICATION	1
CITY, TOWN Spartanburg			congressional dist	
STATE	1	VICINITY OF CODE	COUNTY	CODE
South Caroli		045	Spartanburg	083
CLASSIFICA	TION			
BUILDING(S)STRUCTURESITE XOBJECT OWNER OF	artanburg, Spartanbu	STATUS —OCCUPIED —UNOCCUPIED —WORK IN PROGRESS ACCESSIBLE —YES: RESTRICTED	PRE: AGRICULTURECOMMERCIALEDUCATIONALENTERTAINMENGOVERNMENTINDUSTRIALMILITARY STATE SOUTH Caroli	SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION DATTION XOTHER: MONUME
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC	Spartanburg County	Courthouse		
STREET & NUMBER	180 Magnolia Stree	t		
CITY, TOWN	Spartanburg		South Caroli	na 29301
REPRESENT	'ATION IN EXISTI	NG SURVEYS		
TITLE Inventory	of Historic Places i	n South Carolina		
DATE 1980 (upda	te)	FEDERAL .	X STATECOUNTYLOCA	AL.
DEPOSITORY FOR		ment of Archives	and History	
SURVEY RECORDS S	outh Carolina Departm	ment of Archives	and miscory	



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

_EXCELLENT

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED
__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED
X__ALTERED

_ORIGINAL SITE
X_MOVED DATE 1960

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Erected in 1831 to commemorate the Revolutionary Battle of Cowpens and its hero, General Daniel Morgan, and standing thirty feet overall, the Daniel Morgan Monument is located in Morgan Square in downtown Spartanburg, South Carolina, on a pedestrian island at the intersection of Main and Church Streets. The heroic bronze statue which tops the monument was modeled by John Quincy Adams Ward. The statue stands on a column on an octagonal base which was designed by Charleston architect Edward B. White.

The Daniel Morgan statue was cast at the foundry of Burea Brothers and Heaton of Philadelphia. The work took three months. It is nine feet high, and weighs about 2,000 pounds. The original color was a fine golden bronze which was darkened with acid, at the artist's direction, to a rich brown. Weathering has oxidized the metal to the familiar green patina of outdoor bronze statuary.

Modeled by John Quincy Adams Ward of New York, the statue was nine months in preparation. The face and dress are modeled after a portrait of Daniel Morgan by James Herring based on a sketch by Col. Trumbull and engraved by Prudhomme. The costume is a rifleman's fringed skirt, leggings and mocassins. The hat is a high cap of fur with a pompon of pine leaves on the left side. The cap is modeled after an original Revolutionary War cap loaned to Ward by a gentleman of Charleston, S.C. The ruffled shirt front, cravat, and manner of wearing the hair are all in the mode of Daniel Morgan's time. A sword sheath and belt and a sash tied at the left hip indicate the wearer's rank. A powderhorn slung to the right side indicates Morgan's preference for the rifle even though he is not carrying one. A drawn sword, the point slightly depressed, is in the right hand. The left arm is positioned in front of and across the chest; the fingers of the left hand are still slightly flexed from having grasped the scabbard. The weight of the body is supported on the right leg and foot; the left leg is a little behind and slightly bent, the heel raised from the ground. It is the stance of a body in a nearly completed forward step. The head is turned slightly to the left. The action of the statue is forward, the mood one of alertness. Ward wrote in a private letter, "'I represented him with a drawn sword, advancing with his troops, his attention for a moment attracted by some movement of the enemy on the left.'" Morgan's character is portrayed as a "'man of action--intrepid, aggressive, alert...at the same time, by certain movements of the head and left arm...a sympathetic quality....'"

The statue stands atop a twenty-one foot Doric column of granite on an octagonal base designed by Charleston architect Edward B. White. The base is composed of three octagonal elements: (1) the base proper surmounted by a smaller diametered (2) sub-base upon which rests the (3) die-block tapering upward to an architrave. The shaft is a truncated column of the Doric order, but with a lighter and freer treatment of the cap. The whole is terminated by a four foot square abacus. Four bronze panels embedded in the die-block and two bronze plaques in the base proper contain patriotic inscriptions. The sub-base is engraved with identifying names.

The statue has been turned around on the base causing a disorientation of inscription to statue, although the design relationship remains intact.

<u>Surroundings</u>: The Daniel Morgan Monument is located in central, downtown Spartanburg, <u>S.C.</u>, at the east end of Morgan Square. It stands on a triangular pedestrian island at the intersection of Church and Main Streets. The square is a grassed rectangular area covering two undivided city blocks bordered by the business district on all sides.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	X_SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X _1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1881

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

The Daniel Morgan Monument, erected in 1881 to commemorate the Revolutionary Battle of Cowpens and its hero, General Daniel Morgan, is located in Morgan Square in downtown Spartanburg, South Carolina, on a pedestrian island at the intersection of Main and Church Streets. The heroic bronze statue which tops the monument was modeled by John Quincy Adams Ward. The statue stands on a columnar granite shaft on an octagonal base designed by Charleston architect Edward B. White. The Daniel Morgan statue is significant as a work of art by a major American sculptor. The supporting pedestal is also significant as one of the last designs by eminent Charleston architect Edward B. White.

John Quincy Adams Ward (June 29, 1680 - May 1, 1910) has been called the Dean of Modern American Sculptors. Trained entirely in this country, Ward felt that American art should embody American ideas. He rejected neo-classicism for realism, which is the constant and dominant characteristic of all his work. The success with which this philosophy of naturalism guided him secured his position as pivotal in the history of American sculpture.

Ward produced at least forty-five accepted works of sculpture during a career spanning some fifty-four years. Recognized as a great artist during his lifetime, he was the first president of the National Sculpture Society from its foundation in 1893 to 1904 and president of the National Academy of Design in 1874.

On May 26, 1880, a joint resolution was approved by a vote of Congress to direct the Secretary of War to "have made a bronze statue (of heroic size and in the uniform of the rifleman of the period) of General Daniel Morgan, the commander of the American forces" at the victory at the Cowpens.

J. Q. A. Ward was nine months in creating the statue. He modeled the costume from a portrait of Morgan, drawn by James Herring from an original sketch by Col. Trumbull and engraved by Prudhomme. A private letter of the artist's reveals that after reading a biography of General Morgan and studying his military career, he felt the statue should portray a "man of action -- intrepid, aggressive, alert --" and to indicate at the same time by certain movements of the left arm and head "a sympathetic quality, even a tenderness, in the nature of the daring General."

The completed nine foot bronze statue was erected in Spartanburg, South Carolina's public square (renamed Morgan Square) on May 11, 1881, in honor of the centennial of the victory won at the Cowpens on January 17, 1781.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAF	HICAL REFERI	ENCES	
ourtenay, William A. Procee	edings at the Unve	iling of the Battle	Monument in Spartanburg
<u>S.C.</u> Charleston, SC: 47-50, 87.	The Cowpens Centen	nial Committee, 189	96, pp. 7, 24, 25, 42-44,
cSpadden, J. Walker. <u>Famous</u> 1924, p. 3.	s Sculptors of Ame	rica. New York: I	Books for Libraries Press
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TI FORM PREPARED BY NAME/TITLE Rebecca Starr, Historic P			
organization South Carolina Department	of Archives and I		y 30, 1980
Post Office Box 11,669, C	apitol Station		TELEPHONE 3-758-5816
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United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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Critical evaluation of Ward's works has given the Daniel Morgan statue increasing attention. Early art critics such as Russell Sturgis grouped this with Ward's other minor works, none showing individual importance but all displaying a special characteristic of "a noble simplicity, avoiding on the one hand the domestic, or pious, or patriotic sentimentality which disfigures so very much of modern sculpture." According to Sturgis, not only did Ward avoid stiffness of figure but he showed a "gift of fitting the clothes to the person where clothes are absolutely necessary to the design."

Lewis I. Sharpe's detailed 1972 study of the historical and contemporary influences on Ward's work placed the Morgan statue as a product of Ward's mature years in which nineteenth century French Beaux Arts sculpture was a major influence.

Charles Parks, president of the National Sculpture Society in 1976 termed the action of the statue "beautifully expressed" with "grace and excitement." He found the treatment of head and clothing in "perfect taste for the scale and position of the work mounted as it is on top of a column."

Edward Brickell White (1806-1882), who designed the column on which the Daniel Morgan statue stands, was a South Carolina born architect, perhaps best known for his designs of Trinity Cathedral in Columbia and the Huguenot Church in Charleston. A point of interest is that he also designed the eagle-topped shaft (1856) at the Cowpens battlefield, the William Washington (another leader at the Cowpens) monument unveiled at Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston in 1858, and the granite pedestal of the bust of William Gilmore Simms located in Charleston (1879), the only other work of J. Q. A. Ward in South Carolina. As E. B. White died in New York in 1882, the 1881 Daniel Morgan pedestal design is significant as perhaps his last work.

The Daniel Morgan Monument was moved about 100 yards across Morgan Square to its east end in 1960. The base was replaced in its original orientation to east and west, but the statue was turned around 180 degrees so the front of the statue now stands over the west face of the pedestal, which is inscribed to William Washington. The base is vertically symmetrical, so no alteration of design relationship between statue and pedestal has taken place, although the correlation of inscription to statue is undeniably distorted.

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- Miller, Mrs. Robert A. Spartanburg, S.C. Interview, 1 May 1980.
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