

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.

LISTED:
VLR
12/13/2012
NRHP
02/05/2013

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Daniel Morgan House

Other names/site number: George Flowerdew Norton House; Boyd House; Sherrard House;
DHR File No. 138-0018; 138-0042-1077

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: 226 Amherst Street

City or town: Winchester State: Virginia County: Independent City

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


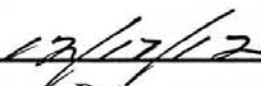
I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

 _____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	 _____ Date
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>0</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

LANDSCAPE: Stone Wall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Garage

LANDSCAPE: Stone Wall

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Late Georgian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE; WOOD: Timberframe; BRICK;
STUCCO; METAL: Steel

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 Daniel Morgan House is located on a slight knoll on the north side of Amherst Street on a ¾-acre lot in the National Register-listed Winchesters Historic District (DHR no. 138-0018). The property is well landscaped with mature trees and English boxwoods across the front behind a contributing stone wall that runs the length of the original boundary line. The seventeen-room house is a two-and-one-half-story, late Georgian-style single-family dwelling featuring seven bays fronting the street with a side-gable roof and paired double interior chimneys. The eastern portion of the resource is timber framed and was built in ca.1786 for George Flowerdew Norton, while the western brick wing was built for Morgan (ca.1800). The resource is built on a rubble stone foundation, is stuccoed and has a standing-seam roof. The ca. 1820 kitchen is brick and attached to the north side of the dwelling. A two-story addition, constructed ca. 1885, is attached to the northwest corner of the house; one room was added to the eastern side, ca. 1890, and a second-story room was built above the back porch ca. 1915. A contributing coursed stone retaining wall, ca. 1900, lines the property along the street. A non-contributing three-bay garage was constructed in 1996, beyond the property's period of significance. The period of significance for the property begins ca. 1786 with the construction date of the house and ends ca. 1915 when final additions were made to the house.

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Narrative Description

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Setting

The Daniel Morgan House sits on a slight rise, known as Ambler Hill, on the north side of heavily treed Amherst Street between Washington and Stewart streets in the city of Winchester's Historic District. The ¾-acre property includes at least ten varieties of mature trees and abundant English and American boxwoods, many reaching nine feet in height. More recent landscaping includes a southern magnolia planted in the 1970s by Toni Sloan in memory of her parents, former owners Dr. and Mrs. George Smith; a European sycamore planted in 2003 by the current owners, George and Jeanne Sember; and a Nelly Stevens' holly and two red maples planted in 2011. A limestone rubble retaining wall fronts the property and is a contributing resource. The house and street are about twenty feet apart. The 189-foot front property line only has been reduced by nine feet since it was platted in the 18th century. A dressed limestone wall was added across the back property line in 2006 by neighbors. On the west edge of the property is a paved driveway, cut between two rubblestone walls, that extends to a parking pad and a three-bay garage built in 1996. A brick paved walkway behind the house lines flower gardens as it leads to the garage. The front entrance of the house is reached by stone steps and a gently curved brick walk. An 18th-century insurance map indicates several wooden outbuildings on the site which have long since vanished.ⁱ

House

The Daniel Morgan House, consisting of seventeen rooms, was built mainly in two phases. The eastern section is timber framed with brick nogging and stone chimneys over a rubblestone basement. It was built for George Flowerdew Norton in 1786 according to historical records. A 1796 Virginia Mutual Assurance Society sketch shows this portion of the house and its outbuildings. George's brother, John Hatley Norton, built the house across the street at about the same time; both were merchants in partnership with their father with store houses in London, Winchester, Williamsburg, and Yorktown, Virginia. The western section of the dwelling features brick construction, including two brick chimneys, over a crawl space and was built for General Daniel Morgan ca. 1800 at the time he purchased the property. Tradition and historical citations support this scenario as does the practical need for more space to house him, his wife and daughter with her husband and at least three grandchildren.ⁱⁱ In addition, the flooring and roof framing in both sections are identical, suggesting a shorter construction period between both phases. Later ca. 1820 mantel replacements were made throughout the house, and throughout Winchester as the town became more prosperous. The date stucco was applied to the house is unknown, but an 1856 painting of Winchester by Edward Beyer clearly shows a stuccoed house with a porch across the back, portions of which remain today. Despite some alterations, the house retains its architectural integrity from its earlier years and is an exceptional example of domestic architecture constructed in the city of Winchester during the late 18th century.ⁱⁱⁱ

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The house is a two-and-a-half-story, late-Georgian-style, single-family dwelling with seven bays fronting the street and a 12/12 pitched, side-gable roof with paired double interior chimneys. A one-story front wooden porch with square balusters and double Tuscan columns on either side shelter a six-paneled door with the original sliding bolt lock and key. An elaborate rectangular transom with curvilinear tracery and stepped shelves (locally described as knife shelves), a plain frieze, and fluted pilasters frame the door. This design feature nearly matches the fireplace mantel in the house's west parlor. Resting on top of the porch, which originally was capped by a pediment roof, is a five-sided canted oriel, circa 1890, that projects from the second story and connects to an adjoining interior room. The entire house is stuccoed and all roofs are covered in terne steel standing-seam metal.

Most of the dwelling is fenestrated with original 9/9 double-hung-sash wood windows while four 6/6 double-hung-sash wood windows are on the third floor. All windows have wooden sills and narrow casings. The original window sashes were removed during the 1880s and replaced with 1/1 double-hung-sash wood windows, only to be returned to their former locations during the 1920s. Two unique second-floor wood windows, each with two double-hinge sashes with twelve lights each, penetrate the east side of the dwelling and most certainly were added after initial construction. All shutters are wood with those on the south side having operable louvers and the rest fixed louvers. Two shutters on the brick kitchen consist of wood boards with cross beams that are strap hinged and attached to the building with pintles.

Since its construction in the late 18th century, a number of additions have been made to the house. The kitchen, circa 1820, is the most significant addition, having replaced the wood kitchen that originally existed. The one-and-a-half-story brick addition with interior chimney was a stand-alone building until 1994 when it was linked to the main house by a passage which today includes a bathroom. A variety of other alterations were made between the late 1870s through the end of World War I during the residency of the Sherrards. Foremost is a two-story wood framed stuccoed structure, circa 1880, that at first was sited approximately two feet from the southeast corner of the main house where it served as a school but later (circa 1900) was moved and attached to the rear northwest corner of the house where it represents the ell that exists today.^{iv} It is a front-gabled building with a 5/12 pitched, standing-seam metal roof. Attached to the east side of the dwelling is a 10-by-12-foot, framed, one-story room (circa 1890) with a vertical board door used as a secondary outside entrance and a wood uncovered porch and steps. The exterior is faced with stucco over simple drop (German) siding and covered with a side gabled, 5/12 pitch, standing-seam metal roof. A second-floor addition, circa 1915, with a low-pitched roof was constructed above the original back porch which once stretched across the entire length of the rear elevation but today is about half that length. The west side of the porch was replaced with the two-story ell mentioned above while the east portion became part of the modern kitchen. The remaining center section of the porch is faced with simple drop siding and contains four fixed 3/5 sash windows installed in 1994. The only other structural change was the canted oriel extension over the porch roof around 1890.^v

The interior of the main portion of the house is a four-over-four-room plan with a central passage on each floor while two large rooms and another smaller passage exist on the third floor beneath the attic. The original red pine tongue-and-groove floor boards with widths ranging from

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6 inches to 16 inches are found throughout the house as are Dutch elbow locks with iron or brass handles and iron keepers. All doors are double hinged and feature six raised panels each. Ceiling heights range from 10 ½ feet in the circa 1800 main floor wing to 7 feet on the third floor. A two-run, open-string staircase begins at the back of the first floor central passage with a landing between floors and then continues to the third floor with another landing before reaching the top. The original pine staircase has turned balusters with square bases, a gooseneck handrail, half posts along the wall and scrolled step brackets. Most walls are plaster over wood lath. Ten open fireplaces are in the house and all but two have wood mantels.

The first floor of the dwelling contains seven major rooms and a central passage. The southeast parlor has applied molding to the plaster walls creating the appearance of paneling above the room's chair rail. The mantel has single colonettes, a horizontal fluted frieze and end blocks that contain a small bowl-shaped embellishment. Across the hall one enters the southwest parlor through a doorway that shows flat paneling all around the jamb. This room contains an elaborate circa 1830 mantel with double-reeded, tapered colonettes, and two stepped shelves beneath the main shelf which also contains a stepped shelf. The frieze contains a large center unadorned horizontal oval and the end blocks contain smaller vertical ovals. An eight-foot-wide entrance connects to the library which was installed in 1994 with a design developed by the Schembers and executed by Mr. Boyd Hamman and Mr. Jerry Baker. It contains cherry wood book shelves, fluted pilasters and raised panels for all the case doors and wainscoting. Three-piece crown molding and a block paneled over-mantel complete the new woodwork. The existing plain pine mantel was marbleized. A movable book case conceals an interior passage to the back ell which also can be entered from the back porch. Across from the library one passes a bathroom before reaching the dining room, which features an applied mantel on a raised paneled over-mantel. The room contains a niche that was created by Dr. and Mrs. Hunter Gaunt in the 1980s. The room also has an original chair rail that has boards both above and below the molded portion. Behind the dining room is the modern kitchen which was redone in 2008. Next to it is the 1890 addition (now a breakfast room) which the Gaunts restored in the 1980s with wide-board pine flooring and wainscoting. The circa 1820 kitchen is reached by a passage from the new kitchen and was restored in 1994. It contains the original arched brick cooking fireplace and a second-floor room that is reached by an enclosed narrow staircase.

Four bedrooms are found on the second floor along with two bathrooms and a storage room. Upon reaching the second-floor landing, the master bedroom is to the far left, in the southeast corner, and was the room where Revolutionary War General Daniel Morgan died in 1802 in a bed that was in the house until 1968. The room has a chair rail and painted pine-board wainscoting. Applied to the paneled over-mantel is a mantel with tapered reeded colonettes and a raised-panel frieze beneath a one-stepped shelf. Crosettes are used on each door and window in this room, the only such decoration in the resource. The neighboring northeast bedroom is connected by a center door from the master bedroom and contains the only 18th-century mantel in the house, again applied to a raised-paneled overmantel. The same unusual board over and below the rail that appears in the dining room is repeated here with a painted pine board serving as wainscoting. Across the hall are the southwest and northwest bedrooms which the Gaunts restored in the 1980s. Each has ca. 1830 mantels with two stepped shelves and reeded pilasters and corner blocks with a plain frieze.

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A two-run, open stair reaches the third floor where one is greeted by a vertical board-and-batten door. Two bedrooms are on this floor of some 1,000 square feet. A board-on-board wall separates the hall from the east room. This room contains a corner, arched opening, plastered brick-and-stone fireplace. Access to the attic above is through a scuttle reached by a fixed hand-made wood step ladder. The west room, ca.1800, is unadorned except for its interior stairwell window which originally was the outside window in the 1786 wing. The resource's widest red pine floor boards are on this level; all doors are vertical board and all hardware is reproduction hand-forged iron thumb latches. This level was restored by the Schembers in 1995.

A rubblestone-walled basement exists under the 1786 wing. Remnants of a winter kitchen fireplace can be seen behind the modern furnace and a vaulted brick-and-stone room is nestled between the two massive stone east chimney bases. The floor is poured concrete and has numerous steel columns and beams that provide support for this section of the main dwelling. Much of the structural work was done by Dr. and Mrs. George Smith in the 1970s.

Secondary Resources

There are two additional resources on the property: a ca. 1900, coursed stone retaining wall, a contributing structure, lines the property along the street; a non-contributing, one-and-a-half-story, three-bay garage with arched door openings, designed by the Schembers and built by Mr. Boyd Hamman in 1996, is located northwest of the main dwelling. Its architecture is sympathetic to the main house, having a 12/12 pitch, standing-seam metal roof and stucco-covered cement block walls. The back side of the roof slopes into a cantilevered flared overhang and contains a shed-roof dormer. A small 4/4 double-hung-sash wood window with one louvered shutter penetrates each of the building's gable ends.

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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

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

ca. 1786-ca. 1915

Significant Dates

ca.1786, ca. 1800, ca. 1820,

1865, ca. 1885, ca.1890,

ca. 1915

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 late-Georgian-style, single-family dwelling known as the Daniel Morgan House, located in the City of Winchester, Virginia, is locally significant under Criterion C for the National Register as an excellent example of domestic architecture built in the City of Winchester during the late 18th century.⁶ Constructed ca. 1786 for merchant George Flowerdew Norton, the evolved seventeen-room, two-and-a-half-story house, along with five additions—ca. 1800, ca. 1820, ca. 1885, ca. 1890, and ca. 1915—made during its first hundred years, has retained its integrity of design, materials, and physical setting. The Norton section was timber framed while Revolutionary War General Daniel Morgan is credited with building the west adjoining brick section ca. 1800. These portions form a seven-bay stuccoed edifice and are covered with a standing-seam metal roof. This house is the only residence that the General owned in Winchester or Frederick County and he lived there until his death in 1802. His daughter, Nancy Neville, retained ownership of the house until 1824. The house also has served as witness to several historical events. Locally significant under Criterion A for Social History, the dwelling was used as a hospital during the Civil War and served as the meeting place in 1865 where a group of local women, including the house's owner at the time, Mrs. Eleanor Boyd, selected June 6th as Confederate Memorial Day and developed plans for the local Confederate cemetery. During the later part of the 19th century, the back ell of the house was a school. Among its students were several members of a notable Virginia family—Thomas Byrd, Admiral Richard E. Byrd, and Governor and Senator Harry F. Byrd, Sr.

The period of significance for the property begins ca. 1786 with the construction date of the house and ends ca. 1915 when final additions were made to the house. Two secondary resources are located on the property: a ca. 1900 stone retaining wall, a contributing structure, lines the property along Amherst Street and a non-contributing masonry garage, located northwest of the house, was constructed in 1996.

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

Historical Background:

The House

The Daniel Morgan House represents an accurate example of domestic architecture in late-18th-century Winchester, Virginia, and has retained its original character and design features over the years despite several alterations through the 1910s. The eastern portion of the house was built ca. 1786 by George Flowerdew Norton, a partner in the House of Norton—merchants with store

houses in London, Williamsburg, Winchester, and Yorktown, Virginia. The western portion of the dwelling was built by General Daniel Morgan, ca. 1800.⁷

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The seven-bay, late-Georgian-style, single-family dwelling contains seventeen rooms in its 2 ½ stories, has been stuccoed since before 1856, and today has a standing-seam metal roof when originally the roof was covered by wood shingles.⁸ Paired double-interior chimneys penetrate the roof. A connected ca.1820 brick kitchen with original arched fireplace and enclosed interior stairwell to the second-floor quarters, a two-story addition (ca. 1885) attached to the northwest corner of the house, as well as a one-over-one-room attachment to the back of the house as an ell (ca. 1900), represent the major additions since Norton and Morgan's ownership. A second-floor addition, circa 1915, with a low-pitched roof was constructed above the original back porch which once stretched across the entire length of the rear elevation but today is about half that length.⁹

Several of the design elements of the house are particularly noteworthy. An elaborate rectangular transom with curvilinear tracery and stepped shelves, a plain frieze, and fluted pilasters frames the front door that retains its original sliding bolt lock and key. The facsimile nearly matches the design of a mantel in one of the parlors. Found throughout the dwelling are the original red pine floors that range from about 8 inches in width on the first two floors to mostly 10-inch to 16-inch boards on the finished third floor. Dutch elbow locks and six paneled doors also can be found everywhere. Ten open fireplaces grace the house, eight of which have wood mantels; no two are alike. Many of the mantels feature the stepped shelves that were popular in Winchester in the 1820s when many of the town's mantels were replaced by the "newer" styles. Double-board chair rails, one above and one below the molded rail, are in the dining room and in one bedroom. Half of the original back porch remains with its random pine floor boards. The third floor has an original board-on-board wall separating one room from the hall and an interior stairwell window, which once was the outside window for the 1786 section. A brick-and-stone vaulted room between the two massive chimney foundations can be found in the basement along with remnants of the original winter fireplace. Mr. George Roger Schember, former President of Preservation of Historic Winchester, and Mrs. Jeanne Schember bought the house from Dr. and Mrs. Hunter Gaunt in 1994. The house is a city of Winchester historic landmark and is a contributing resource to the Winchester Historic District (DHR #138-0042 placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1980).¹⁰

The Daniel Morgan House is among the dozen or so oldest non-log buildings among the 1,100 structures in Winchester's Historic District. Unlike many of the other comparably aged houses, this dwelling has retained most of the architectural features that have distinguished it over the centuries. It has changed little since 1800. With nearly 7,500 square feet of living space, it also ranks among the Historic District's most spacious historic homes, and its lot also is unusually large for a city property.¹¹

Site of Historical Events:

The Civil War brought much anguish to Winchester as the city changed hands numerous times and six major battles were fought nearby. The Daniel Morgan House, however, escaped major damage, served as a hospital, and was never occupied by Union officers, a rarity in itself. During the war and shortly thereafter, the house was owned by Presbyterian minister Dr. Andrew Hunter Holmes Boyd and his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Williams Boyd. Dr. Boyd was an ardent Southerner but

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still expressed hope in a well publicized 1861 Thanksgiving Day sermon that the Union could be saved if intelligent men from both North and South tried hard to reach some accommodation. Dr. Boyd was arrested and jailed several times during the war for his Southern sympathies and was held as a hostage to exchange for Union prisoners.¹²

However, it was Mrs. Boyd who had a role in a significant event in 1865. At several meetings during the summer of 1865, held at the Daniel Morgan House, she, along with several other prominent local women, planned the establishment of Stonewall Cemetery at the city's Mt. Hebron Cemetery and selected June 6 as Confederate Memorial Day in tribute to local hero, General Turner Ashby, who died on that date. The meeting was held in her house because Dr. Boyd's health was failing (as a result of his many incarcerations) and she would not leave him; he died later that year. Mrs. Boyd became vice-president and eventually president of the Memorial Association which raised funds and organized the effort to re-inter some 2,500 Confederate soldiers from graves and fields scattered within fifteen miles of Winchester to Stonewall Cemetery by June 1866. The Association was under pressure to complete this task because farmers were repeatedly digging up Confederate dead during spring plowing in 1865.¹³ Mrs. Boyd's key role in creating a cemetery for Confederate soldiers and establishing Confederate Memorial Day is significant at the local level in Social History. Commemoration of the Confederacy and the glorification of the "Lost Cause" became key concepts of social and cultural life in the former Confederate states in the decades following the Civil War. The impulse to memorialize the doomed Confederacy shaped almost every aspect of life in communities such as Winchester, ranging from political activities to social customs and from educational policies to religious rituals. Indeed, it would be all but impossible to understand life in the former Confederate states without an appreciation for the profound influence exercised by memorializing of the Confederacy.

Judge Joseph H. Sherrard purchased the Daniel Morgan House from the Boyd family in 1867. His two spinster daughters, Virginia Ball Sherrard (a descendant of George Washington's mother, Mary Ball) and Elizabeth lived with him.¹⁴ Jeannie, as Virginia was called, and her sister were diehard Southerners who abhorred "the Yankees" and along with their close friend, Mrs. Mary Greenhow Lee, Winchester's leading Civil War diarist and scion of a prominent Virginia family, had been banished from Winchester in February 1865 by General Philip Sheridan, who was tired of their antics and constant harassment.¹⁵

Jeannie never forgot her Civil War experiences. Indeed, when she established a grammar/middle school at the Daniel Morgan House (today's back ell), Civil War history was a prominent part of her curriculum and some sneeringly claimed, "It was the curriculum." Such privately operated schools were the norm throughout Virginia during the late nineteenth century, as the public school system was still in its infancy. Parents paid tuition to enroll their children in a local school, which typically would have a single teacher and a handful of students. Standardized credentials for teachers had not been developed, nor a standardized curriculum, leading to considerable diversity in the quality and experience of education for Virginia's schoolchildren.

From the time of its founding in the 1740s, Winchester has believed that an education was important for its citizens. Although public schools were not prominent before the 1870s, a wide

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range of private schools filled the need. Some fifty small, mainly house, schools were located throughout the city, including Miss Jeannie's. For the indigent students who could ill afford private schools, the city council, at times, paid their tuition. Besides the one room schools, some major institutions also could be found in the city, including the Fort Loudoun Seminary for Women, Fairfax Hall Seminary for Young Ladies, the Winchester Academy, the Pembroke School for Boys, and the Shenandoah Valley Academy. Two specialty schools of note were the Winchester Law School founded by Judge Henry St. George Tucker of Williamsburg and the Winchester Medical College that claimed Dr. Hugh Holmes McGuire as its driving force. Dr. McGuire's son, Dr. Hunter McGuire, was Stonewall Jackson's surgeon, and his medical college was the first of its kind in the Commonwealth. Lastly, Winchester's John Handley High School, constructed in 1923, was the jewel in America's only endowed public school system at the time. Judge John Handley of Scranton, Pennsylvania, financed the endowment with a fortune made in anthracite coal mining.¹⁶

Jeannie Sherrard ran the school from the 1870s until about 1900 and among her most prominent students were Thomas Byrd, Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, and Governor and Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Sr., all of whom lived in a house nearby on Amherst Street. After their training at Miss Jeannie's, the Byrd boys attended the Shenandoah Valley Academy.¹⁷ As a side note, the brothers' mother, Mrs. Eleanor Bolling Byrd, was a first cousin to Mrs. Elizabeth Love Massie, who bought the Daniel Morgan House in 1918. Mrs. Massie often hosted visits from Senator Harry Flood Byrd, Jr., who lived during the 1930s with his grandmother on Amherst Street.¹⁸

A Significant Owner:

Although General Daniel Morgan's military career had ended before he moved to his house on Amherst Street, where he nearly doubled its size, his past contributions to American military lore are undisputed. Coming from literally nowhere, never talking about his family, the unknown, unlettered but powerfully built young man fought in the French and Indian War as a captain. At the outset of the American Revolution, he marched to Boston in 21 days leading a company of Virginia riflemen, much to the delight of his fellow Virginian, General George Washington. Later, he led his men on an assault of Quebec, nearly capturing the city, only to be taken prisoner when planned reinforcements failed to arrive. His British opponents were so impressed with Morgan's skill and bravery that they offered him a colonelcy, which he angrily refused, preferring to stay in prison.

Morgan's most convincing military achievements were yet to come. As a colonel, commanding a regiment of riflemen in the Battle of Saratoga, Morgan and his men distinguished themselves to such a degree that the defeated British commander, General Burgoyne, called Morgan's regiment the finest in the world. A painting of the Saratoga surrender hangs in the U. S. Capitol's rotunda and shows Morgan in front of the American generals, clearly indicating the artist's belief in his leading role in the battle. Saratoga was considered a critical victory that convinced the French to join the American cause. Named a Brigadier General in 1780, Morgan led an army in 1781 that confronted a British force led by Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton, whose mission was to trail and destroy Morgan's troops in support of General Cornwallis's southern campaign. Without detailing Morgan's thought process on why he selected the battle's location or how he persuaded

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many of his untrained men to fight, or discussing his split second decisions during the battle, the Americans annihilated the British, killing or capturing nearly 80% of their force. Morgan's tactics and leadership techniques used at the Battle of Cowpens are still taught in U.S. military schools. He is considered among America's greatest generals and is so recognized in a special room dedicated to America's best at West Point.¹⁹

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Beyer, Edward. View of Winchester 1856. Print of an original 1856 oil painting. Winchester, VA: Preservation of Historic Winchester, 1985.

Boyd, E. Holmes. The Winchester Evening Star, "The History of Our Memorial Day," June 6, 1908.

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Daniel Morgan House
Name of Property

City of Winchester, VA
County and State

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Virginia Mutual Assurance Society. Insurance policy (copy), 1796.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Reconnaissance Level Survey, Daniel Morgan House, DHR ID#: 138-0018. August 2011. Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Reconnaissance Level Survey, Winchester Historic District, DHR ID#: 138-0042, 1980.

Winchester Evening Star, "Miss Sherrard's Death Yesterday", June 22, 1904.

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
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Handley Regional Library and Rouss City Hall, City of Winchester; VA Dept. of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File No. 138-0018

10. Geographical Data

Daniel Morgan House
Name of Property

City of Winchester, VA
County and State

Acreage of Property approximately .75 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

D 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 744260 | Northing: 4340355 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundaries of the nominated property are indicated on the accompanying plat as defined as parcel 172-01-B-7 in the City of Winchester.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries correspond to the present property lines of the nominated property located at 226 Amherst Street that includes the acreage and late-18th century house historically associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

Daniel Morgan House
Name of Property

City of Winchester, VA
County and State

name/title: George R. Schember and Jeanne S. Schember
organization: _____
street & number: 226 Amherst Street
city or town: Winchester state: VA zip code: 22601
e-mail schemjg@verizon.net
telephone: 540-667-2559
date: 20 August 2012

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.)

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

The following information is common to all photographs:

Name of Property: Daniel Morgan House

Location: City of Winchester, Virginia

DHR File Number: 138-0018

Photographer: Mrs. Debbie Bender

Date: July 21, 2012

Location of digital images: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Photo 1 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0001

View: Southwest Parlor

Daniel Morgan House
Name of Property

City of Winchester, VA
County and State

Photo 2 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0002
View: Library

Photo 3 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0003
View: Main Hallway

Photo 4 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0004
View: Dining Room

Photo 5 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0005
View: Southeast Bedroom (2nd Floor)

Photo 6 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0006
View: Southwest Bedroom (2nd Floor)

Photo 7 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0007
View: Third Floor East Bedroom

Photo 8 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0008
View: Facade of House, view from Southeast

Photo 9 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0009
View: Facade of House, view from South

Photo 10 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0010
View: Façade of house, view from Southwest

Photo 11 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0011
View: West elevation of House

Photo 12 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0012
View: Garage facade

Photo 13 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0013
View: Rear elevation of house

Photo 14 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0014
View: Rear elevation of garage

Photo 15 of 15: VA_CityOfWinchester_DanielMorganHouse_0015
View: East elevation of house

Daniel Morgan House

City of Winchester, VA

Name of Property

County and State

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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

ENDNOTES

¹Virginia Mutual Assurance Society, Insurance Policy (copy), 1796.

²Virginia Lindsay Miller and John G. Lewis, Interior Woodwork of Winchester, Virginia 1750-1850, With Some History and Tales (Stephens City, VA: Commercial Press, Inc., 1994), 6. Garland R. Quarles, The Story of One Hundred Old Homes in Winchester, Virginia, 1967 Rev. ed. (Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1993), 11-13.

³Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Reconnaissance Level Survey, Daniel Morgan House, DHR ID#: 138-0018, August 2011.

⁴Virginia Miller, et al., Images of the Past: A Photographic Review of Winchester and Frederick County, Virginia (Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1989), 4.

⁵Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 3-5.

⁶_____, Reconnaissance Level Survey, Daniel Morgan House.

⁷Quarles.

⁸Edward Beyer, View of Winchester 1856, Print of an original 1856 oil painting (Winchester, VA: Preservation of Historic Winchester, 1985).

⁹Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Reconnaissance Level Survey, Daniel Morgan House.

¹⁰Eloise Strader, ed., The Civil War Journal of Mary Greenhow Lee (Winchester, VA: The Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 2011), 417.

¹¹Walter C. Kidney, Winchester: Limestone, Sycamores & Architecture (Winchester, VA: Preservation of Historic Winchester, Inc., 1977), Introduction and Appendix. Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Reconnaissance Level Survey, Winchester Historic District, DHR ID#: 138-0042, 1980.

¹²Strader, 327 and 454.

¹³E. Holmes Boyd, The Winchester Evening Star, "The History of Our Memorial Day", June 6, 1908. Holmes was the son of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. H. Boyd.

¹⁴The Winchester Evening Star, "Miss Sherrard's Death Yesterday", June 22, 1904.

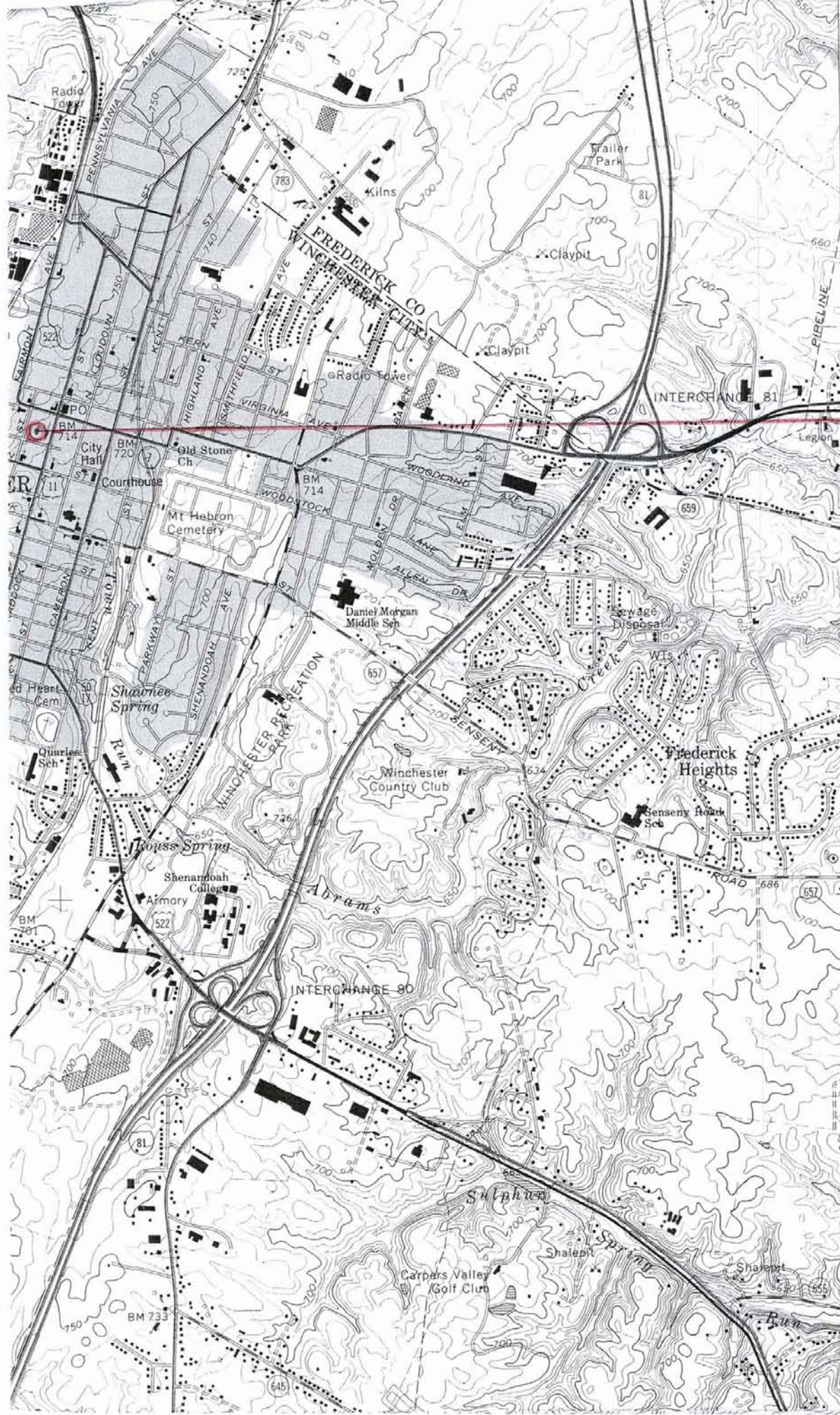
¹⁵Strader, 495. Mrs. Lee's father, Robert, once was the Mayor of Williamsburg and also of Richmond. She considered herself a First Family of Virginia.

¹⁶Garland R. Quarles, Winchester, Virginia: Streets, Churches, Schools (Winchester, VA: The Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1996), 171-249.

¹⁷Alden Hatch, The Byrds of Virginia, (New York, NY: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969), 247. Miller, et al., Images of the Past: A Photographic Review of Winchester and Frederick County, Virginia, (Winchester, VA: Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, 1980), 29. The Winchester Evening Star, "Miss Sherrard's Death Yesterday".

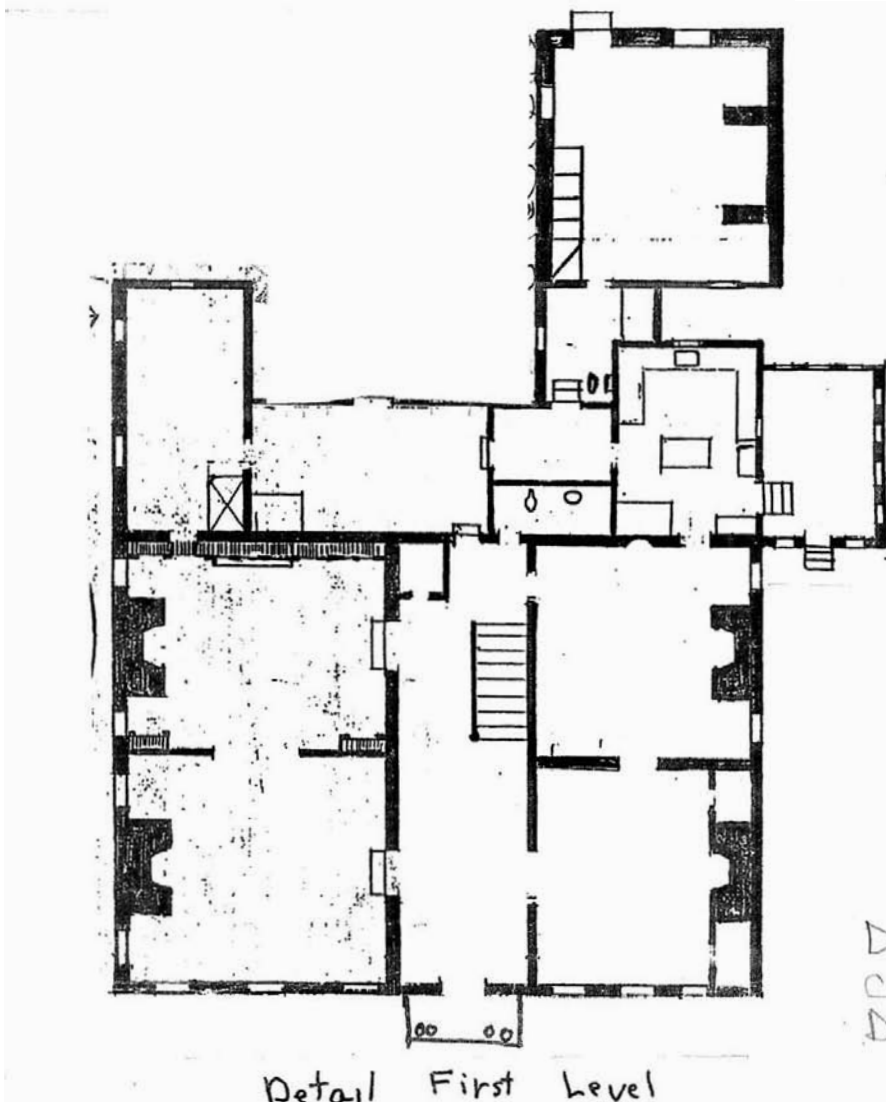
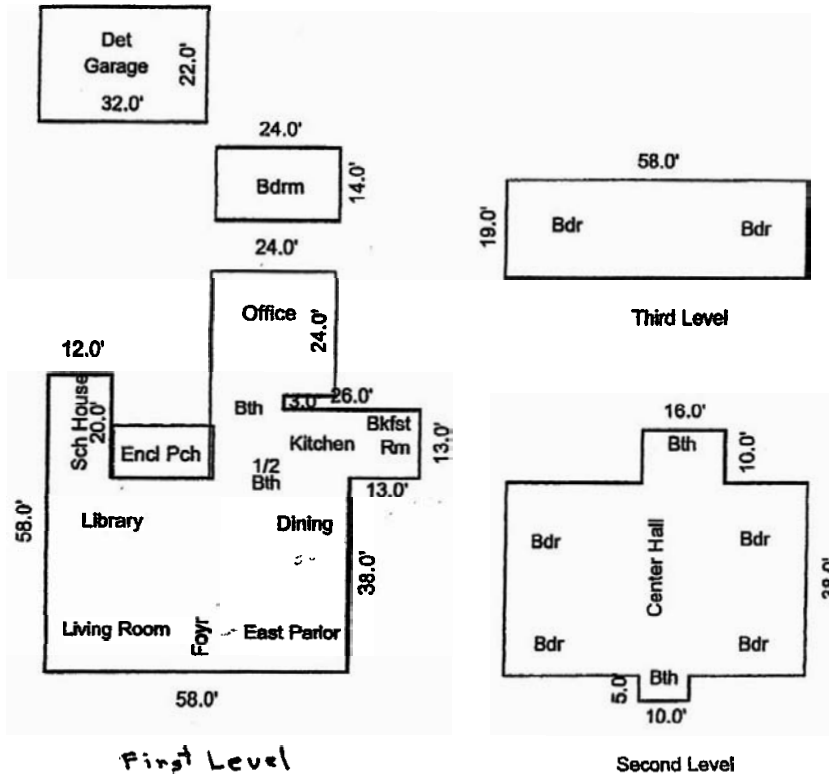
¹⁸Sen. Harry Flood Byrd, Jr., Interview, October 12, 2010.

¹⁹Robert Hampton, West Point Class of 1961, Interview, February 2012.



4343
4342
4340
10'
4338
4337
340
5 MI.

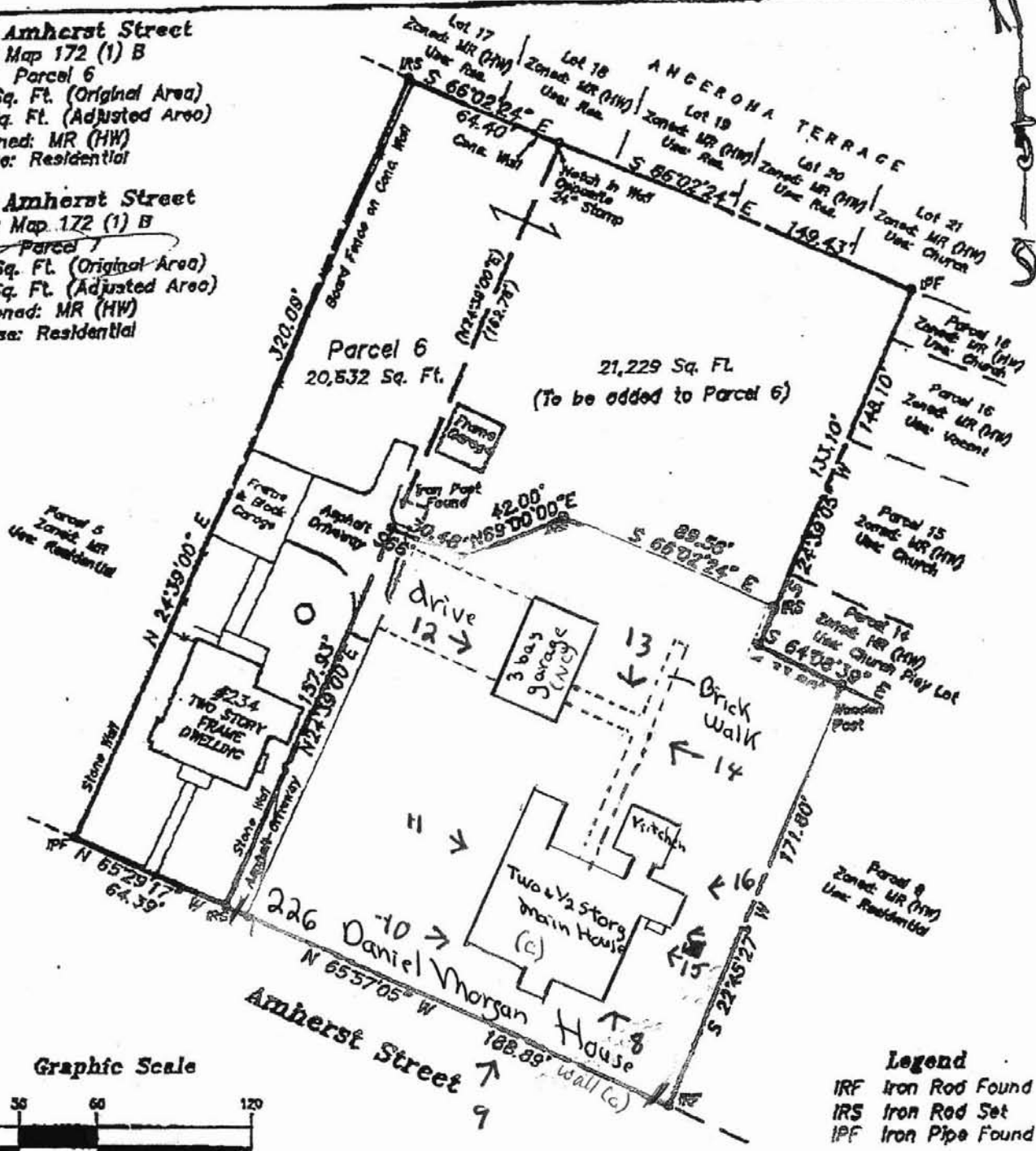
→ Daniel Morgan House
226 Amherst St
City of Winchester, Va
DHR ID# 138-0018
Winchester Quad
NAD 1927
VTM17/744260/434035



DANIEL MORGAN HOUSE
 CITY OF WINCHESTER, VA
 DAR FILE NO. 138-0018

#234 Amherst Street
 Tax Map 172 (1) B
 Parcel 6
 20,632 Sq. Ft. (Original Area)
 41,861 Sq. Ft. (Adjusted Area)
 Zoned: MR (HW)
 Use: Residential

#226 Amherst Street
 Tax Map 172 (1) B
 Parcel 7
 54,247 Sq. Ft. (Original Area)
 33,018 Sq. Ft. (Adjusted Area)
 Zoned: MR (HW)
 Use: Residential



Graphic Scale



(IN FEET)
 1 inch = 60 ft.

Legend
 IRF Iron Rod Found
 IRS Iron Rod Set
 IPF Iron Pipe Found

Minor Subdivision
 Of Two Parcels of Land Designated as
 #226 Amherst Street
 and
 #234 Amherst Street
 City of Winchester, Virginia

Photo Key

House - C
 Garage - NC



Revised 9 May 1994
 DATE: 3 May 1994

MS-Gaunt.dwg

Sheet 2 of 2

gilbert w. clifford & associates, inc.
 ENGINEERS - LAND PLANNERS - SURVEYORS

160-C Old Greenview Drive
 Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401

200 North Cameron Street
 Winchester, Virginia 22601

DANIEL MORGAN HOUSE
 CITY OF WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA
 DHR FILE NO. 138-0018