

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property:

Historic name: Morgan, George Pinkney, House  
other name/site number: David Morgan Homeplace

2. Location

street & number: CR 19/3  
city/town: Rivesville  
state: WV county: Marion Code: 049

not for publication: N/A  
vicinity: X  
zip code: 26588

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_ nationally X statewide X locally.

Susan Pierce 3/13/03  
Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
(\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

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I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<u>      </u> entered in the National Register. <u>      </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u>      </u> determined eligible for the National Register. <u>      </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u>      </u> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<u>      </u> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<u>      </u> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

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**5. Classification**

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**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

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	buildings
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	sites
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	structures
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	objects
<u>  2  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	TOTAL

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**   0

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**6. Function or Use**

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**Historic Functions**

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

FUNERARY/cemetery

**Current Functions**

WORK IN PROGRESS

FUNERARY/cemetery

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**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification**

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/Greek Revival

**Materials**

Foundation	<u>Stone</u>
Walls	<u>Brick</u>
Roof	<u>Metal</u>
Other	<u>Wood</u>

**Narrative Description**  
(See continuation sheets.)

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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**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.

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**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

Architecture

Industry

Invention

**Period of Significance**

1857-1862, 1900

**Significant Dates**

1857

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Morgan, George P.

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(See continuation sheets.)

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**9. Major or Bibliographical References**

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**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of Repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property:**     2.033 acres

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

**Quad Map:** Rivesville

1 17 577779 4376176  
Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(see continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(see continuation sheet.)

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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Name/Title: James R. Rote, and Jennifer W. Murdock, WVSHPO;  
Ralph Pederson AIA and Margo Stafford (original research).

Organization: WV State Historic Preservation Office Date: December 17, 2003

Street & Number: 1900 Kanawha Blvd, East

Telephone: 304-558-0240

City or Town: Charleston

State: WV

ZIP: 25301

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**Property Owner:**

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(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: James R. Rote

Street & Number: RR2F Box 37B

Telephone: 304-278-5445

City or Town: Rivesville

State: WV

Zip: 26588

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**Architectural Description:**

**General Setting:**

The George Pinkney Morgan House sits upon a slight prominence in what was once a verdant agricultural landscape long since altered by strip mining. As a result, the area is primarily scrub land, cleared to the current property line, but surrounded by a thicket of young trees. Landmark landscaping features include several large evergreens situated near the house and within the boundary of the cemetery. Approximately 450 feet to the northeast of the house, lie the foundation stones of an earlier structure, possibly the remains of the David Morgan homeplace. Directly behind this continuing northeast, is the cemetery, with the oldest extant stones dating to 1799 and 1813. A roadway leads north to the house, and continues due east past the boundaries of the property, as the land rises. Beside the roadway as it curves east can be seen the David Morgan monument, placed at the end of the nineteenth century to commemorate the site of David Morgan's famous 1779 struggle with two Native Americans.

**Morgan, George Pinkney, House                      1857-62, 1900                      Contributing Building**

The George Pinkney Morgan House is a brick farmhouse in the Greek Revival style erected c.1857-60. The two-story, red brick structure contains 10 rooms and as is typical of many houses built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, incorporates a rear ell housing the kitchen, backstairs, and a servants bedroom or storeroom. The brick used in its construction was hand molded. The clay for the brick was obtained from a bank in front of, and slightly to the northeast of, the house. The walls are of masonry construction and appear to be three courses thick on the first story and two courses on the second story. This change in the masonry can be seen on the interior, along the main staircase wall, where it creates a wide ridge at the level of the landing. The building is supported by a foundation of two rows of rectangular, tooled stone creating a strong architectural and stylistic base for the brick laid above.

One approaches the entrance to the house from the south. The orientation of the building, with the short end of the main house featuring the entrance, yet without a prominent gable, indicates a stylistic interpretation of the Greek Revival. This orientation is reminiscent of an urban townhouse in appearance, which is surprising considering the rural setting. The three-bay facade is pierced by two sets of rectangular windows on each floor, with the entrance placed to the right. There is a second entrance in the second story, directly above the primary first-story entrance. Accounts vary as to whether a small, single-bay porch or simple balcony existed between the first and second story entrances (said to have been removed sometime in the first half of the twentieth century) or if the building's exterior details were never completed due to the onslaught of the Civil War and the subsequent death of the owner. Dressed stone steps lead to the recessed main entrance. A pair of vertical sidelights frame the paneled door and are surmounted by a broken transom consisting of

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symmetrical corner lights positioned on either side of a central six light transom. The molded architrave is simple in design, with the stone lintel above functioning as the cornice. These details are replicated, with slight alterations, in the second-story doorway above.

Most of the windows of the house are original, six-over-six pane, with smooth stone sills and lintels. Such a division of lights is a hallmark of the Greek Revival style. These windows survive with much of the original hand-blown glass. The low-pitch gable roof is covered with lapped seam metal roofing, although the original roofing material was probably wood or slate shingles. The roofline is enhanced with a wide molded entablature.

The east side of the house reveals the side gable of the brick building with molded frieze and cornice return. Also visible is evidence of what was originally a two-story porch which extended the length of the home. This porch was altered sometime in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by the addition of a wooden framed addition, and the creation of an enclosed area where this original porch once existed. It appears that the small rear addition visible on this elevation was constructed at the same time as the alterations to the porch. Currently there exists along this first-story elevation, three windows, a doorway and two windows; the fenestration following no stylist pattern. The second-story retains a portion of the two-story porch in the form of a short balcony, with the remainder enclosed in wooden clapboard. Details remain from this upper porch in the form of three simply carved columns.

Approaching the rear or north side of the property the accretions to the original building take precedence. At one time this elevation was entirely of brick, pierced with six windows (3 above, 3 below) and a doorway to the rear ell's kitchen. However, presently to the east, the wooden gable end of the first addition is visible. It is believed that this framed addition occurred when the eastern porch was enclosed. A second addition, housing a later kitchen and bathroom was clearly added in the early twentieth century. It is of shed construction, one story and contains little of architectural merit. However, it does speak to the changing needs of the family that resided within. The increase in depth of this addition allows two doorways into the latter kitchen, one canted east and one directly to the right of the only window on this elevation at the ground level. Two of the original three windows of the upper story remain visible.

Continuing around to the west elevation, the original brick building is again clearly evident. As with the entry, this side of the building retains all the original elements; the only alteration being the protruding addition to the rear of the property, housing the bath. The rear ell gives this portion of the building two gable ends, with the rear one extending the width on an additional room and housing the service areas of the original house. The gable end of the ell exhibits a strong entablature and cornice return and is punctuated by a centered window on both stories. In the space between the



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ell and the chimney gable six-over-six pane windows, identical to those on the front of the building, are clearly from the period of original construction. Original shutters remain in place and operational on the lower story windows.

The interior plan of the building, as originally constructed, consists of a front entrance hall with stairway. To the immediate left resided the front parlor with dining room beyond. The ell contained what is believed to be the original kitchen with slave quarters above. A two story open porch was entered from a doorway at the rear of the front hall and continued along the entire east elevation. This has since been enclosed by a wooden addition. On the second floor, at the head of the stairs is a small landing with a doorway to the original upper level of the porch. This balcony is retained only in part, with the remainder enclosed. Four bedrooms existed on the second floor originally; that directly above the kitchen is believed to have been used by those enslaved on the property.

Features of note in the hall are the scroll-sawn wooden applique edging on the stair treads (along the outer side of the staircase) still in place. The original banister has been missing since the last tenant encountered difficulty in removing a mattress from the second floor. Beneath the staircase is the usual small under-stair closet.

The parlor has the most ornate of the four mantles in the home. Strong, squat columns support a very large simply carved mantle that resembles an open book. The mantle shelf rests upon an intricate cornice of cymatium, corona, numerous bed moldings. Doors and windows are framed by ornate molding. Divided by a unique three-door entrance to the dining room beyond, the room could be expended in an instant for entertaining.

The dining room includes an original built-in cabinet to the left of the fireplace, which contains a pass-through to the kitchen beyond. The molding details are large and match those used on the entrance to the building. The original kitchen of the home was not ornamented in any way and contains a service stair to the second story. At one time there existed a rear doorway from this portion of the home, but due to the early twentieth century bath and kitchen addition, this exists only as a doorway into interior spaces.

The woodwork used in the second floor is simpler than that of the first floor rooms. While the baseboards are the same as those on the lower floor, the molded window surrounds are narrower with plain, square corner blocks in the front bedroom. Plain surrounds with narrow shouldered architrave trim in the two remaining original bedrooms; and molded surrounds with bulls-eye corner blocks in the two newer bedrooms. The second floor mantels are also plainer, with smooth Doric pilasters and cornice-style mantelpieces.

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**Morgan Family Cemetery**

**ca. 1799**

**Contributing Site**

The Morgan Family Cemetery resides about 500 feet northeast of the house. A post and rail fence with a swing gate currently surrounds the graves. The rectangular site is approximately 60 feet by 50 feet with the larger length running parallel to the current road. A stately evergreen marks the southwest corner of the enclosure. Contained within are the remains of the original settlers of this property, Sarah and David Morgan. Their graves are the earliest extant stones, dating from 1799 and 1813 respectively. Other family members reside within the cemetery. Of particular interest is the grave of George Pinkney Morgan, the owner of the property at the time of the house's construction. His stone is inscribed with the following, "Sacred to the memory George Morgan who died in Camp Chase Dec 30, 1861 aged 41 years." It may be that his body does not reside at this location due to his death in a Confederate prison camp in the early years of the war. However, his name does not appear in the record of Confederate dead buried at Camp Chase, Ohio, leading one to suppose a family member claimed his body. In any case, the children and grandchildren of David Morgan reside in this cemetery, as do the children of George P. Morgan.

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**Statement of Significance:**

The George Pinkney Morgan House is eligible under Criterion B for Industry and Invention and Criterion C for Architecture. The house is significant as the home of George Pinkney Morgan, an early Marion County coal developer, farmer, and inventor. It is also significant in that it remains the only extant pre-Civil War dwelling in the Monongahela Valley that is directly associated with the prominent Morgan family, in particular with David Morgan, an early pioneer who played a pivotal role in the early settlement and development of Monongalia, and later Marion county. David Morgan and his family are buried in the cemetery on the property. The George Pinkney Morgan House remains an unusually intact representation of a particular type of Greek Revival style architecture, which has retained its architectural integrity into the twenty-first century. The earlier brick building can easily be discerned despite wooden framed additions added at some date in the late nineteenth, early twentieth centuries. The interior finishing details, including molded window surrounds, baseboards and mantle enclosures, all remain from the original period of construction.

Morgan Family History: 1760-1844

Originally, the property on which the George Pinkney Morgan House stands formed a portion of the land acquired by David Morgan in the 1760's. David Morgan, born in 1721, was the son of Morgan Morgan. In his day David was a noted Indian fighter. According to his son Stephen, he defeated nine Indians in single combat at various times, and took part in several raids on Indian villages organized by frontier authorities; including the famous or infamous raid on Muncietown. With his brother Zackquill or Zackwell Morgan, he served with the Virginia forces during the Braddock's ill-fated expedition, and with General Forbes' more successful enterprise in 1758. He is said to have spoken several Indian languages, including Delaware, Shawnee, and Wyandotte, and was one of the settlers who helped build Prickett's Fort, located directly across the river from his Rivesville (then Pleasantville) land.

David Morgan was also an engineer and surveyor, appointed by the governor of Virginia to assist Stephen Holster in his surveys and explorations, and appointed to the commission which accompanied Colonel George Washington in his expedition to establish the northern boundary of the Fairfax estate, today the Mason-Dixon line. Morgan was also engaged by Laurence Washington to survey his Monongahela lands, and is on record as having taken part in the first survey made in what is now Marion County, conducted by Andrew and Thomas Lewis. Some historians even relate a tradition that it was David Morgan who taught Washington the craft of surveying. It is at least a matter of record that Washington, during his 1784 trip across the Alleghenies, visited with David Morgan while staying with his brother at Charlestown, and at that time also stopped in Morgantown

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for several days to stay with David's brother Zackquill and discuss the political climate of western Virginia.

During the unsettled period on the frontier in the late 1770's, Morgan had what was to become a famous encounter with two Indians on his Rivesville farm. Briefly, Morgan spied two armed Indians approaching his two youngest children, managed to lead them away while the children ran for Prickett's Fort, and dispatched both of them after a struggle. The incident was first documented in a letter to authorities at Fort Pitt on April 20, 1779, shortly after it occurred. This letter was published in the May 1870 edition of United States Magazine, edited by novelist and jurist Judge Hugh Henry Brackenridge, and later memorialized by a monument placed on the Morgan property, on the site of the grave of one of the Indians who was buried near the spot where he was killed.

David Morgan served several terms as justice of the peace of Monongalia County, donating all of his earnings from that office to the improvement of the county roads and, shortly before his death in 1813, is said to have made and supplied firearms to the American government for use in the War of 1812. The cabin that he built on his Rivesville farm burned in the late 18th century; only the cemetery and ruins of that earlier building remain. In 1779 David moved his family to the relative safety of Middletown, now Fairmont, where he built another log house, still standing. He later sold this house and returned to Rivesville, probably to live with his son Stephen. The log house, still standing in Fairmont on Farms Drive, was remodeled by later owners and moved to an adjoining lot.

David Morgan was part of an illustrious family heritage of exploration and settlement. His father, Morgan (ap) Morgan, was born in Wales c. 1688, educated in London, and emigrated to Christiana, Delaware, in the early part of the 18th century. Morgan Morgan was elected coroner of New Castle County (Delaware) and later magistrate, but relocated at some point to Spottsylvania County, now Berkeley County, West Virginia. There he was commissioned a captain and then major of the Virginia militia, again elected coroner, and served as a gentleman justice of the county with chancery jurisdiction. In the latter capacity, he fostered the creation of the new county of Frederick and established the first county road to be built in what is now West Virginia, running 12 miles from "Morgan's Berkeley Plantation" to Winchester, Virginia, a portion of which still comprises State Route 52. The original Morgan family cemetery, with graves dating to 1741, is still in existence on Morgan Morgan's Berkeley plantation, along with a church known as Morgan's Chapel, dating from 1851, but no Morgan family homes are known to be standing.

David Morgan's brother Zackquill was the Revolutionary War colonel responsible for uncovering and ending the Tory conspiracy involving the seizure of Fort Pitt, site of the powder magazine which supplied most of the western region of the country. Zackquill served with General

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Gates at the Battle of Saratoga, commanding 600 troops of which nearly half were lost, and as mentioned, served earlier with Braddock and Forbes. He was elected to several terms as sheriff of Monongalia County, and established two towns in the county: The first, Pleasantville (later Rivesville), established 1776, was the earliest legally authorized town in what is now West Virginia; the second, Morgantown, is one of the oldest West Virginia towns and the site of West Virginia University. Zackquill is said to have counted among his personal friends such men as Patrick Henry, James Madison, George Rogers Clark, and George Washington. Morgan's home in Morgantown, where Washington visited in 1784, was demolished some years ago.

George P. Morgan: 1820-1861

The George Pinkney Morgan House was constructed between 1857 and 1860 by George P. Morgan, born in 1820 in that part of Monongalia County which later became Marion County. George P. was the grandson of David Morgan, his father Stephen (1761-1849) the youngest son of David was famous for having been saved in his father's famous Indian fight at the Rivesville farm.

Stephen was a surveyor like his father, blacksmith, justice of the peace of Monongalia County from 1798 to 1810, and two-term sheriff of the county, first elected in 1818. As a boy he helped to build Prickett's Fort, and as an adult helped dismantle it. In 1806 he was appointed a commissioner to improve the road from the Monongalia Glades to the mouth of Fishing Creek, one of the roads in West Virginia known as the Old State Road and still in use today. He was also the first of the Morgans to begin documenting the family history, recording his father's and his own recollections of frontier life and Morgan antecedents, later continued by his grandson, the Rev. Henry B. Morgan

Stephen Morgan is said to have lived his entire life on his father's Rivesville farm, but no house that he lived in still stands. In 1844, five years before his death, Stephen divided the 400-acre farm he acquired from his father between his sons; the portion known as "the David Morgan homeplace and cabin tract" going to his youngest son, George Pinkney Morgan, who would later build his fine brick home on the property. George P. Morgan was reputed to be a successful farmer. A newspaper article described him at the outbreak of the American Civil War as "extremely rich, owning a fine plantation and a new brick house on the Monongahela." Morgan was also an early developer of Marion County's fledgling coal industry, an industry which would have a massive impact on the economic development of both Marion County and the state of West Virginia.

The discovery of coal deposits in the area near what is present-day Fairmont led to a fledgling industry in the early 1770s. Although the early settlers were heavily dependent on wood for fuel, some were able to recognize the advantage to alternative sources of energy. It is known that

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David Morgan opened a coal bank in that area in 1775. His grandson, George P. Morgan, would capitalize on the coming of the B&O Railroad in the 1850s and the presence of coal in Marion County. The railroad was the catalyst that transformed the agricultural county into a center of mining and coal-related commerce by making it far easier for operators to transport their coal to markets in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and Maryland. One of the first companies organized to mine coal in the county was the Marion Cannel Coal Company, formed by George P. Morgan in 1858 with a group of investors from Baltimore and New York. The development of this company was due to the discovery, by George's cousin Stephen, of a sizeable vein of anneal coal (used to produce gas, oil, and paraffin) on Morgan land on Prickett's Creek. The company was fortunate in acquiring authorization--perhaps with the assistance of some of the Baltimore investors--to construct a rail line to the B & O main line, doubly useful with the approaching war and the need by both North and South for coal to fire both troop and supply trains.

In addition to his farming and mining interests, George P. Morgan was also an inventor, completing his design for a new type of rifle soon before the outbreak of the Civil War. His original designs on oilcloth and a model of the mechanism are still in existence. Letters from the period discuss the making of test models, possible patent complications arising from a similarity of the charge chamber to that of Soule's rifle, and army testing of the Morgan rifle. Although the rifle was compared favorably to Burnside's and Maynard's models-- it could be manufactured more cheaply than the average \$40 per rifle cost of these guns-- and was considered the equal of Sharp's rifle, rights to the gun were never acquired by the United States Army.

The George Pinkney Morgan house was begun in 1857. The brick used in its construction was hand molded. The clay for the brick was obtained from a bank in front, and slightly to the northeast, of the house. In 1859-61, George P. Morgan's neighbor Job Pickett was noted to have built at brick house near Prickett's Fort. It is recorded that the molds for the bricks were passed to the various members of the Prickett family and that at least six houses were built in the area before the advent of the American Civil War. This is interesting if one realizes that the current Morgan home resides directly across the Monongehela River from the Prickett property. It would not be unreasonable to assume that these molds were shared between the two families.

The George Pinkney Morgan House was originally one of the four Morgan houses constructed about the same time on portions of David Morgan's 400-acre tract. The other houses were built by George's brothers, Albert, a farmer and justice of the peace, and Henry S. Morgan, father of the Rev. Henry B. Morgan; and his cousin John P. Morgan, a well-known agriculturist and stock breeder. All of the houses were of red brick, similar in style, and also said to be similar to the five Prickett brothers brick houses across the river.

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At the advent of the American Civil War, the majority of the Morgan family, including George P., considered themselves staunch Confederates. The same newspaper that had described Morgan as “extremely rich” also stated that, “Morgan has much to come back to when this cruel war is over and guns such as his, and any guns, for that matter, will not be used for Americans to kill Americans with.” George P. Morgan, however, never came home; he died a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, on December 30, 1861, three months after being captured in a skirmish at Camp Bartow, (West) Virginia.

According to Morgan family tradition, George’s wife, the former Catherine Neeson of Meadville, Pennsylvania, sister of Marion County Judge James Neeson, completed their “new brick mansion house on the Monongahela” after his death. From architectural evidence as well as the information provided by the inventory of George’s estate conducted in March 1862, it appears that Mrs. Morgan was only required to complete some interior finishing work. Catherine and her children, none of whom ever married, continued to reside in the house George constructed until 1935 when the last offspring of George P. Morgan died. However, the family had taken in a young boy years before, Walter Curnutte, who spent most of his childhood on the Morgan farm. Curnutte inherited the property after Alice Morgan died and lived there until his own death in 1975.

Of the five Prickett houses, two are still standing. Of the four Morgan houses, only the “brick mansion house” built by George P. Morgan remains standing. Henry’s home, located west of George’s house and across the ridge, is said to have been the largest, a claim born out by the tax records. It was demolished c. 1950. Albert’s house, farther west, above Henry’s, is no longer standing. John P. Morgan’s house, located northwest of his cousin George’s home, was destroyed by a high wind on May 15, 1961. Another building, possibly that of George’s father, Stephen, shown on an 1886 map in the vicinity of the cemetery, labeled as “D. Morgan,” (or possibly another red brick Morgan cousin home, since George had several Marion County cousins by the name of David, and there are reports that there were as many as five similar houses on David Morgan’s home farm) is no longer in existence.

**Conclusion:**

Physically, the George P. Morgan House retains a remarkable degree of architectural integrity, particularly on the interior, having undergone little alteration over the past 130 years. The building exemplifies the Greek Revival style of architecture prevalent throughout much of western Virginia in the years between the early 19th century and the beginning of the Civil War. After the war, this style of residential architecture gave way, in West Virginia, to the popular Italianate, and later, Queen Anne, American Foursquare, and vernacular wood-frame architecture.

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The George Pinkney Morgan House is significant as a representation of a particular type of Greek Revival architecture which, unlike other buildings of the same style and period, has survived relatively intact into the 1990's. It is significant as the home of George P. Morgan; farmer, inventor, mine owner and Confederate soldier. It is also significant as the only remaining building located on the original homeplace of the noted early settler David Morgan. The cemetery containing David Morgan's grave, that of his wife and the various descendants of the family (including George P.) is located only a few hundred feet away.



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**Verbal Boundary Description**

Beginning at 1/2 inch reinforcing rod (set) marking a corner to Parcel "F-1" of Morgan Estates, bearing North 88°31'50" West 391.64 feet from a 1/2 inch reinforcing rod (found) marking the Northwest corner to Parcel "A" of Morgan Estates as conveyed to Gregory Joseph Kolar by deed recorded in Deed Book 949, at Page 566 and bearing South 25°50'10" West 512.49 feet from a 2 inch iron pin (found) marking a corner to a tract conveyed to Monongahela Power Company by deed recorded in Deed Book 482, at Page 531 (Tax Map 05-36, Parcel 17);

Thence with five (5) new division lines, South 36°05'10" West 192.76 feet to a 1/2 inch reinforcing rod (set);

Thence South 02°31'20" West 161.52 feet to a 1/2 inch reinforcing rod (set);

Thence South 47°51'00" West 200.00 feet to a 1/2 inch reinforcing rod (set) bearing North 28°00'50" West 837.52 feet from the centerline intersection of West Virginia Secondary Route 19/3 and Radcliffe Road;

Thence North 42°09'00" West 239.86 feet to a 1/2 inch reinforcing rod (set);

Thence North 47°51'00" East 502.27 feet to a 1/2 inch reinforcing rod (set) marking a corner to said Parcel "F-1"

Thence with said Parcel "F-1", South 42°09'00" East 85.70 feet to the beginning, containing 88,571 square feet or 2.0333 acres more or less, a plat of the parcel described above is attached hereto and is made a part of this description.

Being a part of the same lands conveyed to said Morgan Estates, L.L.C. by deed recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Marion County, West Virginia, in Deed Book 944, at Page 894.

<u>Tax Map</u>	<u>Parcel</u>	<u>area</u>	<u>reference parent tract</u>
05-35	7	2.0333 ac.	109.5 ac — 6th tract-Parcel A of DB. 838/980

**Boundary Justification**

This property was part of a larger tract of land known as the "Morgan Estates."  
The owner was willing to sell two (2) acres with the house. He determined the shape of the lot.

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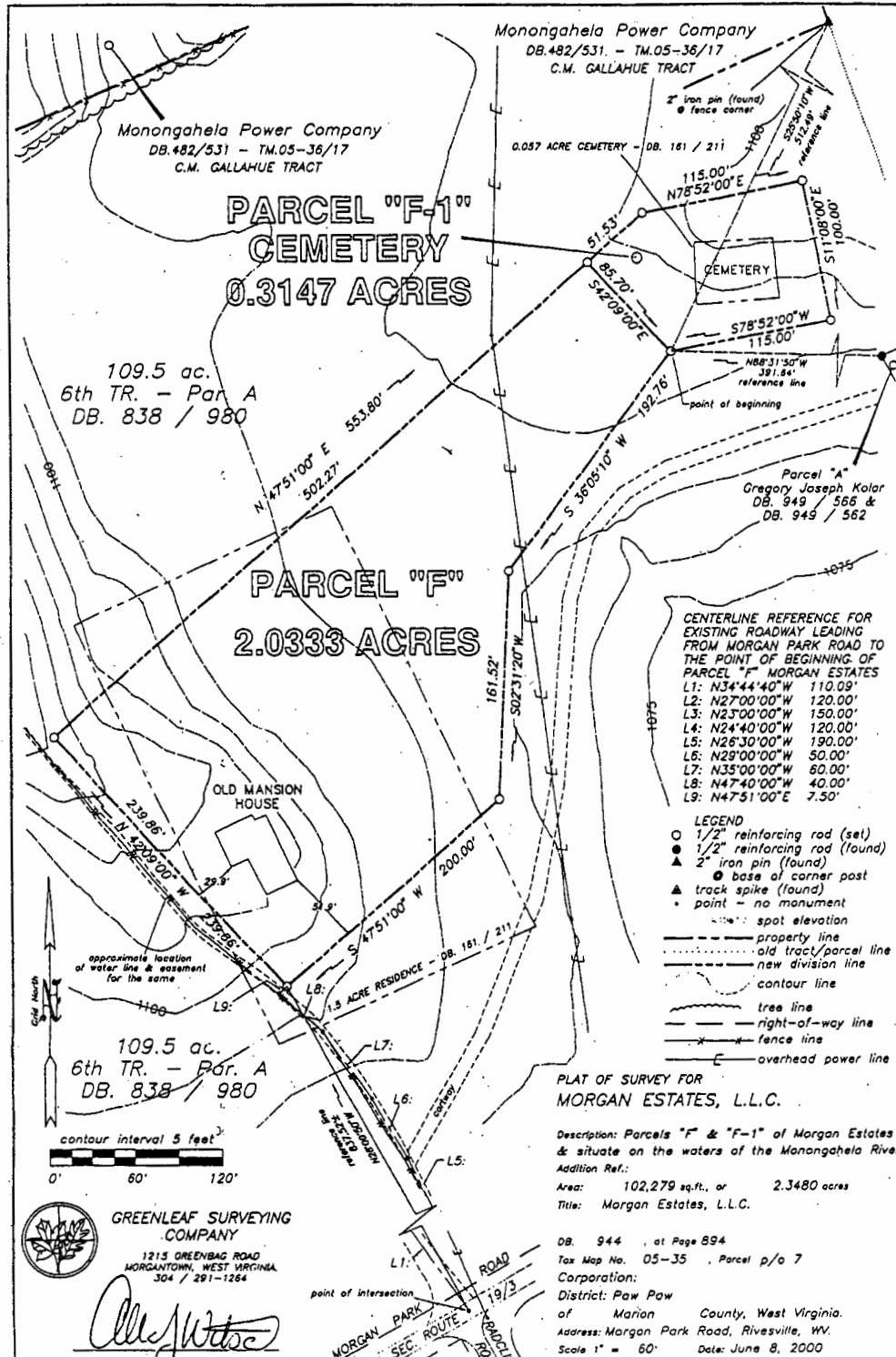
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Plat Map



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Name of Property:      Morgan, George Pinkney, House  
Address:                State route 19/3  
Town:                    Rivesville  
County:                  Marion  
Photographer:        James Rote  
Date:                    Feb., 2002  
Negatives:             WV SHPO, Charleston, WV

- Photo 1      Front Facade, South Elevation, Camera facing North
- Photo 2      Rear Facade, North Elevation, Camera facing South
- Photo 3      Side View, East Elevation, Camera facing West
- Photo 4      Side View, West Elevation, Camera facing East
- Photo 5      Street Perspective, S.E. to N.W.
- Photo 6      General View, Exterior
- Photo 7      Unusual triple raised panel doors dividing living room (parlor) and Dining room
- Photo 8      Original mantel and grate, living room
- Photo 9      Dining room fireplace with original built in closet doors
- Photo 10     Original fireplace, mantel, grate, surround and closet doors in the Master Bedroom.
- Photo 11     Original Mantel and closed doors in rear bedroom.

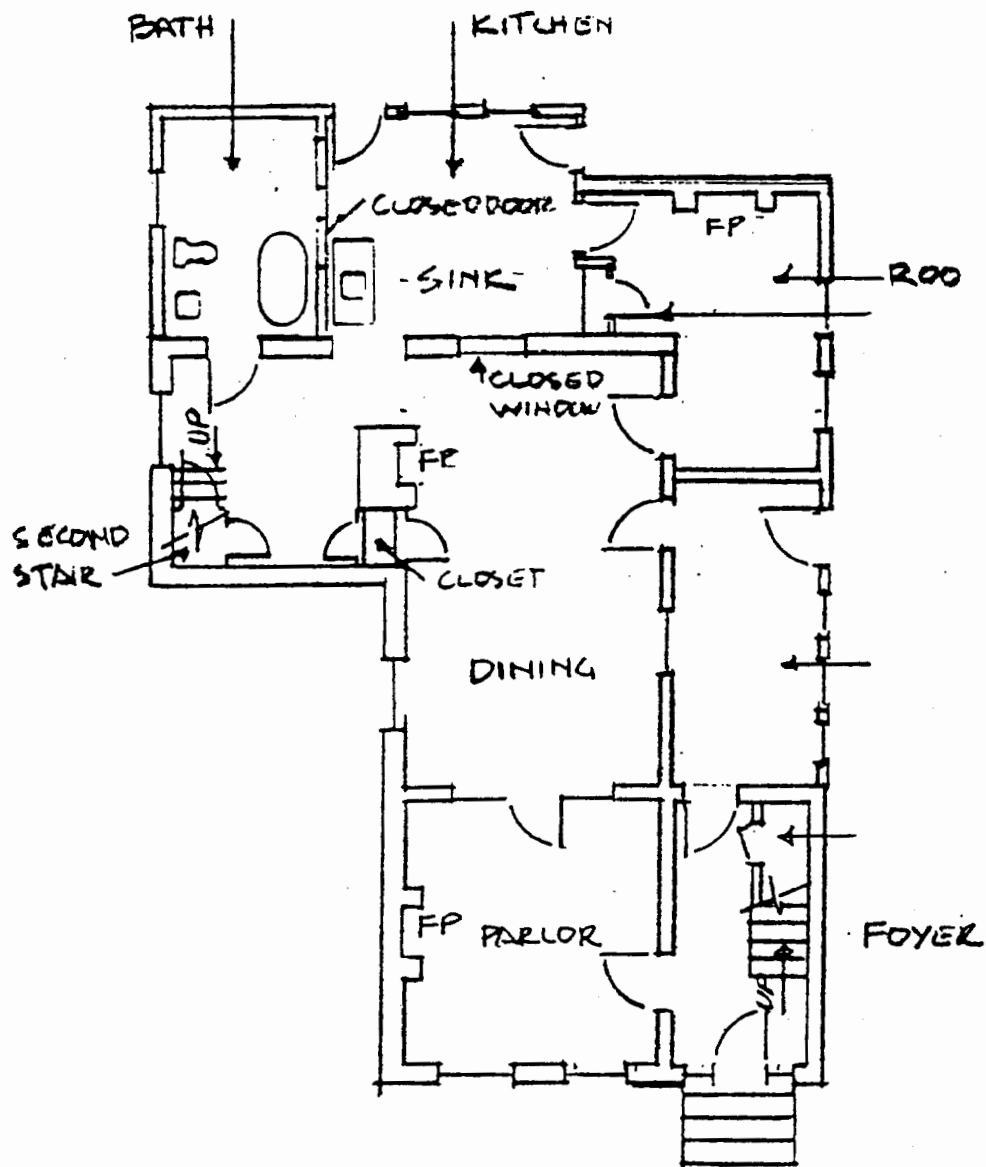
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First Floor Plan



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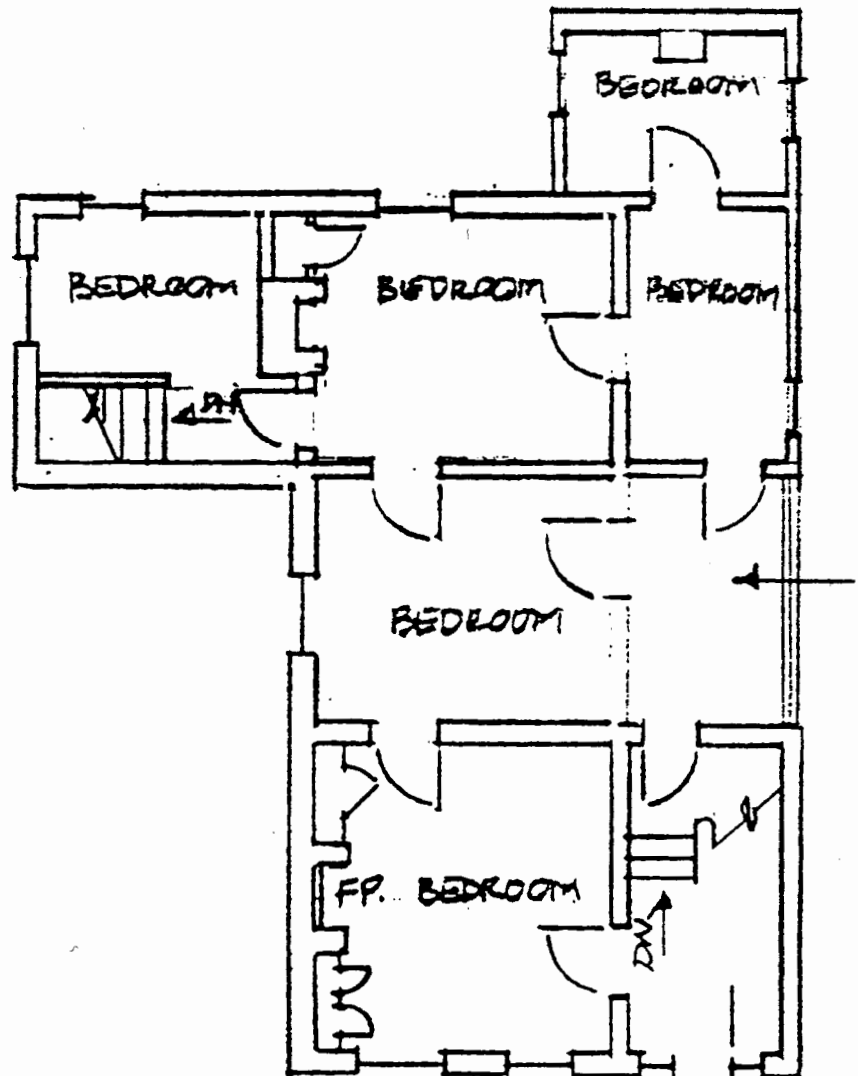
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Second Floor Plan





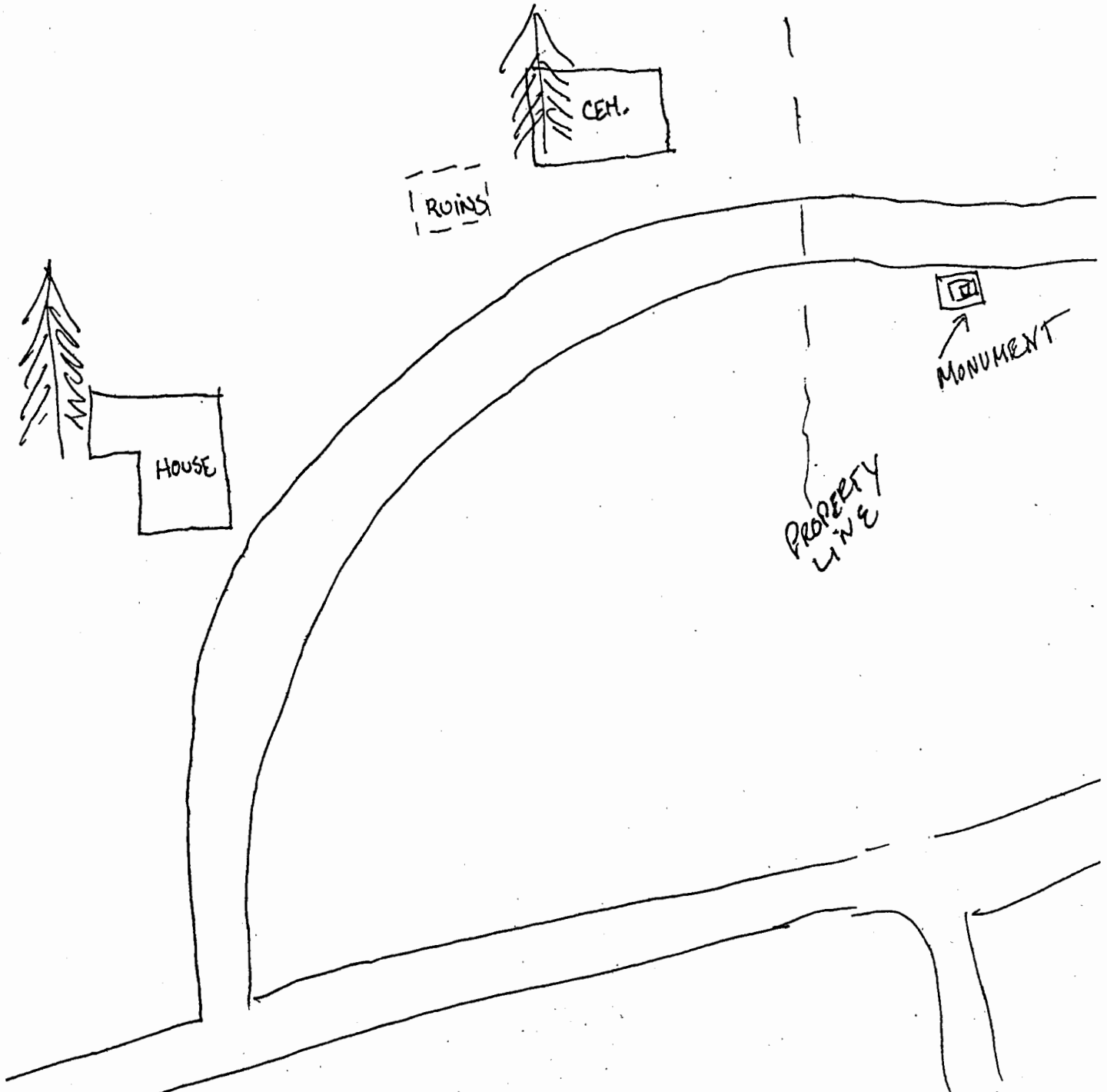
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Site Plan



MORGAN,  
GEORGE P.,  
HOUSE

LIVESVILLE,  
MARION CO.,  
W.V

TM REFERENCE  
17/577779E/  
4376176N

32°30'44"  
4377

CLARKSBURG 24 MI.  
FAIRMONT 3.6 MI.

370 000  
FEET

4373

