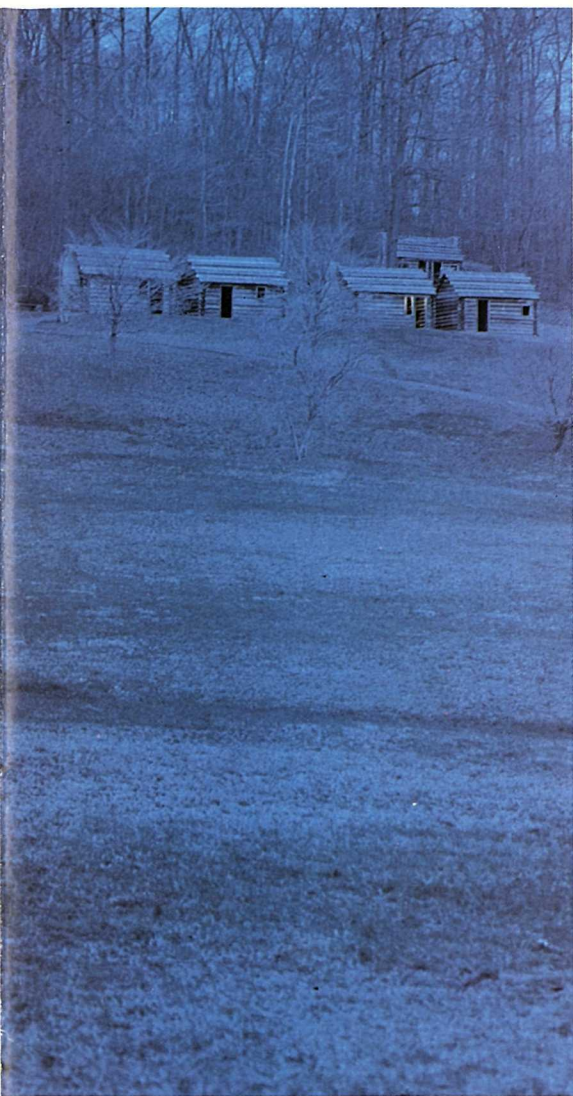


Morristown



National Historical Park, New Jersey

Morristown

is the story of an army struggling to survive. During two critical winters, the town sheltered the main encampment of the Continental Army. In 1777 George Washington overcame desertion and disease to rebuild an army capable of taking the field against William Howe's veteran Redcoats. In 1779-80—the hardest winter in anyone's memory—the military struggle was almost lost amid starvation, nakedness, and mutiny on the bleak hills of Jockey Hollow. Never was the leadership of Washington more evident as he held together, at a desperate time, the small, ragged army that represented the country's main hope for independence.

1777: Rebuilding an Army

Weary but elated from their brilliant victories at Trenton and Princeton, the Continental Army trudged into winter quarters at Morristown in early January 1777. Washington could hardly have picked a more defensible place in which to rest and reassemble his army, which had almost melted away during the Jersey campaign. The Watchung Mountains east of town protected him from Howe's army in New York City, 30 miles away. Its passes could be easily defended, and lookouts posted on ridge tops could quickly spy any British move on Morristown or across the Jersey plains toward the patriot capital at Philadelphia. Seeing that his adversary could not assail him in quarters, Washington used the winter lull to fill his ranks and forge them into an effective fighting machine.

The foot-sore troops who came to Morristown found a few buildings clustered around the town green—a large open field often used for grazing sheep, cattle, and horses. The Presbyterian and Baptist churches dominated the scene, while the courthouse and jail served the legal needs of the town and surrounding farm communities. Much

of the town's social, political, and business life was conducted at Jacob Arnold's tavern.

In the surrounding countryside prosperous farmers raised wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, vegetables, apples, peaches, and other fruits. Much of the land was heavily forested. In the hills north of Morristown mines and furnaces yielded pig iron, which was cast into tools, farm implements and cannon at the forges of Hibernia and Mt. Hope. At a secluded spot along the banks of the Whippany River, a small mill made gunpowder from saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal.

The 5,000 men who arrived from Princeton sought shelter from the blasts of winter in public buildings, private homes, even stables, barns, sheds, and tents. Some Delaware troops were fortunate enough to find quarters in Col. Jacob Ford's fine home near the town green.

Maintaining the size and efficiency of the army was a continuing problem. The force so recently victorious at Trenton and Princeton began to dwindle as enlistments expired and many of the men deserted. Their replacements were local militia and raw recruits. Resistant to military discipline, they often damaged their cause by harassing the farmers of the countryside.

Disease added yet another burden. Smallpox, "the greatest of all calamities," struck the small army, and Washington had to resort to desperate measures to avert disaster. At a time when the procedure was feared and almost as dangerous as the disease itself, he ordered both soldiers and civilians to be inoculated. Before the outbreak was stilled, the town's two churches became hospitals filled with the sick and dying.

In spite of these difficulties, and the ever-present shortages of food and clothing, the army kept fighting. Small units waylaid enemy foraging parties, cut off supplies, and attacked the British in countless skirmishes. Supplies vital to both American and British armies often became

the object of minor engagements. Captured food found its way back to the American camps and often made the difference between starvation and survival.

The Continental Army not only survived, but in the spring was greatly reinforced. As the winter passed into summer and there were dry roads and grass for the horses, the opposing armies began to move. The British crossed in strength into New Jersey. Washington countered by ordering the army to Middlebrook, where it could oppose an enemy attack. Refusing battle, the British returned to New York, boarded troopships, and sailed south. The Americans followed by land. Leaving behind only small units to guard stores and a crude fortification on a hill overlooking the village, the American army left Morristown and did not return for 2 years.

Great events filled the interval. A British army surrendered at Saratoga. Philadelphia was captured, then abandoned by the enemy. The American army endured a hard winter at Valley Forge. In June 1778, Monmouth, N.J., was the site of the last major battle in the northern States. In the South a joint French-American siege of Savannah ended in failure.

1779-1780: A Starving Time

"On the 14th reached this wilderness, about three miles from Morristown, where we are to build log huts for winter quarters. Our baggage is left in the rear for want of wagons to transport it. The snow on the ground is about two feet deep, and the weather extremely cold."

*Dr. James Thacher,
Continental Army Surgeon, 1780*

As 1779 drew to a close, Washington turned his attention to the coming winter encampment of the Continental Army. The large British force in New York City had to be watched from a place where the American army could be preserved through the always difficult winter months.

Morristown's strategic location once again satisfied these requirements.

At the end of November, Washington's army marched south from West Point to join the troops from the middle and southern colonies already gathering at the encampment. The troops marching along the narrow dirt roads to Morristown were veterans of the 1775 invasion of Canada, and the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Monmouth. They were led by equally experienced officers. John Stark had raised and commanded the army which defeated the Hessians at Bennington. Anthony Wayne led the midnight assault upon the fortifications at Stony Point. And James Clinton had defended his position along the Hudson River, only narrowly escaping capture by the British.

George Washington arrived in Morristown amidst a severe hail and snow storm on December 1, 1779, and made his headquarters at the house of Jacob Ford, Jr. Other senior officers found quarters in private homes in and around Morristown. Junior officers lived with their men in Jockey Hollow, a few miles south of Morristown.

As each brigade arrived, it was assigned a campsite. The men lived in tents as work began on the log cabins that would serve as their barracks. Six hundred acres of oak, walnut, and chestnut were converted into lines of soldier huts which rose on the hillsides.

December introduced the worst winter of the century to Morristown. Twenty-eight blizzards blasted the hills and slopes with unremitting violence, blocking vital supply roads with 6-foot snowdrifts. Bread and beef, the staples of a soldier's diet, were generally adequate, but the weather sometimes caused long delays in provisioning. As food supplies dwindled, starvation confronted the beleaguered army. "Nothing to eat from morning to night again," was a common entry in soldiers' diaries.

Touring the Park

To add to the suffering, the quartermaster could not clothe the army. An officer wrote to his brother of "men naked as Lazarus, begging for clothing." Another reported only 50 men of his regiment fit for duty, many of whom were covered by only a blanket. The huts offered only the barest protection against the wind, which penetrated to the bone and froze hands and feet.

While the struggle for survival in the camps and outposts exhausted both soldier and officer, at headquarters the commander in chief faced perplexing and crucial problems. The Continental Congress could not provide for the army, and the ruinous inflation made the purchase of badly needed food and clothing almost impossible. In desperation, Washington turned to the governors of the neighboring States and the magistrates of the New Jersey counties, pleading for supplies to keep the army alive. The response from New Jersey was immediate and generous; it "saved the army from dissolution, or starving," said Washington.

Sickness and cold made each day at Jockey Hollow an ordeal for the soldiers. At sunrise the army assembled on the parade ground for assignment of daily work details. Brigades marched to towns near the enemy for duty on the front lines, while Continental troops at New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Rahway, Westfield, Springfield, and Paramus helped to confine the British to the vicinity of New York. Only in January 1780 was this routine changed. Contrary to the general practice of not fighting in winter, 3,000 Continentals crossed the frozen sound on sleighs and raided Staten Island, but without success. The British retaliated with raids on Newark and Elizabethtown. Except for such skirmishes, the days were a seemingly endless succession of cold, snow, and hunger.

Many visitors came to Washington's headquarters on business. Representatives of the Continental Congress met with him to discuss the state of the army and the prospects for victory. The French Minister Luzerne and the Spanish representative Miralles came to review the small army. And in May 1780 the young Marquis de Lafayette arrived in Morristown with momentous news: France had six warships and 6,000 French soldiers on the high seas bound for Rhode Island to aid the American cause.

Spring brought both this welcome news and some relief to the suffering soldiers, even though shortages of food and clothing continued to be a fact of life. But the hard winter had almost destroyed the morale of both officer and enlisted man. Indicative of the suffering was the brief mutiny in May 1780 of the 1st Connecticut Brigade, veterans of Germantown, Monmouth, and the Valley Forge encampment. The quick response of their officers, supported by the troops of the Pennsylvania Line, forestalled a major rebellion. Realizing that conditions had to be improved to prevent further mutinies, Washington continued to plead with Congress for desperately needed food, supplies, and money. But it would take another mutiny in January 1781, when troops marched on the capital at Philadelphia and demanded supplies and back pay, before Congress would fully realize the gravity of the situation.

More bad news reached Washington in the spring of 1780. British and German troops had left Staten Island and were advancing into New Jersey. The majority of Washington's army was already moving north, but to meet the threat he ordered troops from Morristown toward Springfield. Then on June 21, 1780, he sent the few remaining troops in Morristown to join the main army, ending the 1779-80 encampment at Morristown. While small numbers of troops camped at the town during the winters of 1780-81 and 1781-82, the major role of Morristown in the American Revolution was over.

The encampment at Morristown in 1779-80 was one of the Continental Army's severest trials. Held together by Washington's leadership and ability, the army survived a time of discouragement and despair. A soldier named Stanton perhaps best summed up the significance of Morristown. On February 10, 1780, he wrote a friend: "I am in hopes the army will be kept together till we have gained the point we have so long been contending for. . . . I could wish I had two lives to lose in defense of so glorious a cause. . . ."

1 Washington's Headquarters, 1779-80

In early December 1779 Morristown's finest house became a center of the American Revolution. Mrs. Jacob Ford, Jr., a widow with four young children, offered the hospitality of her home to General and Mrs. Washington. With the commander in chief came staff officers assigned to assist in a multitude of duties.

It was a busy house that winter. Daily meetings and discussions attempted to solve the many problems facing the army. The assistance and support of both State governments and the Continental Congress was needed to clothe and feed the army. Military strategy in the northern and southern theaters had to be worked out with the French. The Ford family, crowded into two rooms of their home, was witness to these activities.

2 Jockey Hollow Encampment Area, 1779-80

The Continental Army was a cross-section of America: farmers, laborers, landowners, skilled craftsmen, village tradesmen, and frontier hunters. Almost every occupation and social class was represented. Home for the 10,000 soldiers might be New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, or even Canada. But their suffering gave them a common bond.

Activity in the encampment began early each day, and often continued until late at night. Inspections, drills, training, work details and guard duty, filled each day. Dogged by hunger and biting cold, they spent most of their free time huddled around the fireplace. Twelve men often shared one of the over 1,000 simple huts built in Jockey Hollow to house the army.

3 Pennsylvania Line

Sugar Loaf Hill housed 2,000 men during the 1779-80 Morristown encampment. Around the face of this hillside, lines of crude huts stood in military array. There was little to suggest in this bleak scene that here was the heart of Washington's army. Many of the men encamped here had marched in the 1775 invasion of Canada, contested the 1777 British crossing of Brandywine Creek, and advanced into a storm of enemy fire at Germantown.

4 Grand Parade

Military ceremony, training and discipline were as important to 18th-century army life as they are today. Much of a soldier's day was spent on this open field, and he grew to know the scene well.

Daily ceremonies and parades instilled important military traditions in the soldier. Dignitaries visiting Morristown went to the Grand Parade to witness ceremonies involving the entire army. Training meant

marching, drill, inspection, and obedience to orders. The things learned here might mean survival and victory on some distant field. Guards were assigned, orders were issued, and punishment meted out almost every day.

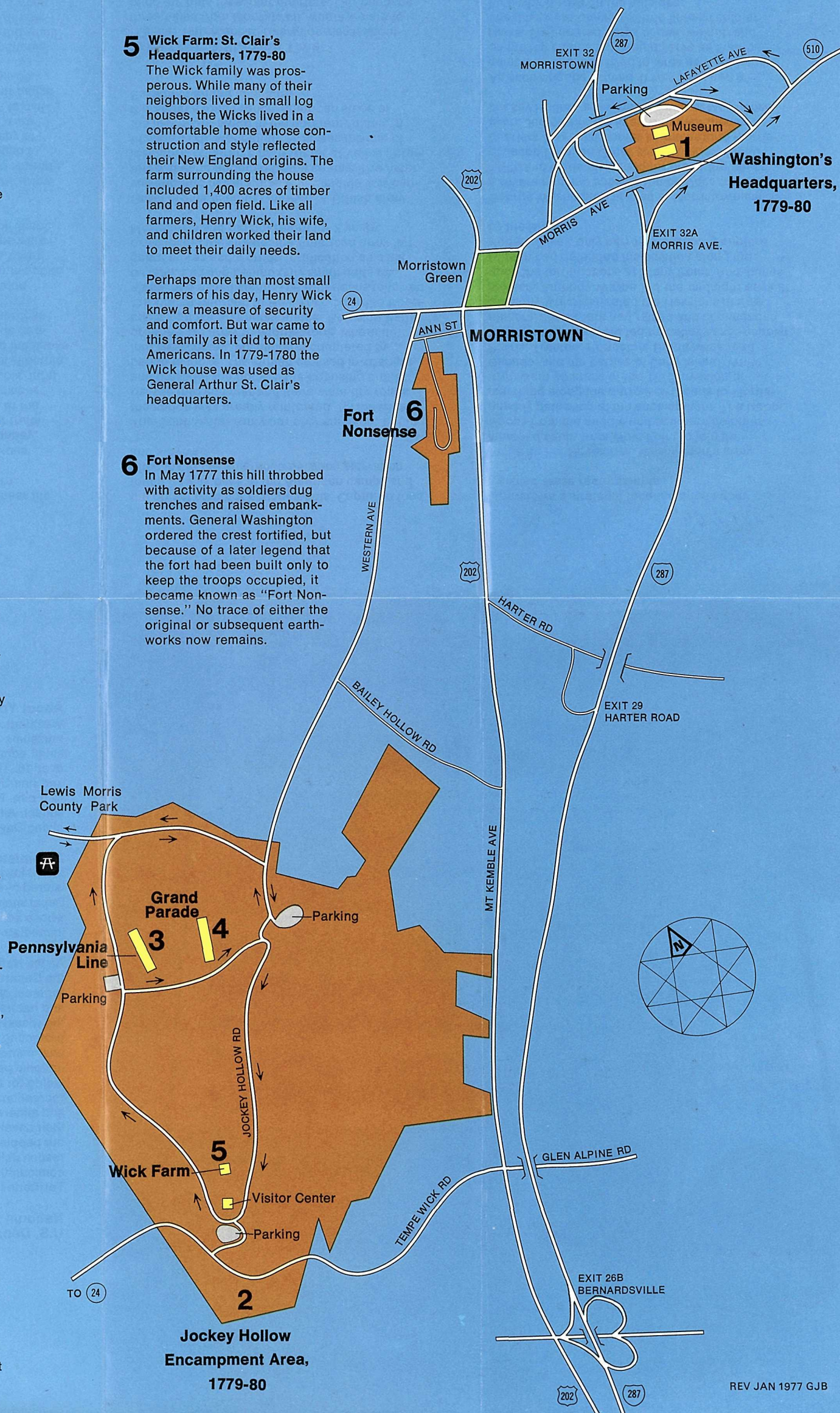
5 Wick Farm: St. Clair's Headquarters, 1779-80

The Wick family was prosperous. While many of their neighbors lived in small log houses, the Wicks lived in a comfortable home whose construction and style reflected their New England origins. The farm surrounding the house included 1,400 acres of timber land and open field. Like all farmers, Henry Wick, his wife, and children worked their land to meet their daily needs.

Perhaps more than most small farmers of his day, Henry Wick knew a measure of security and comfort. But war came to this family as it did to many Americans. In 1779-1780 the Wick house was used as General Arthur St. Clair's headquarters.

6 Fort Nonsense

In May 1777 this hill throbbed with activity as soldiers dug trenches and raised embankments. General Washington ordered the crest fortified, but because of a later legend that the fort had been built only to keep the troops occupied, it became known as "Fort Nonsense." No trace of either the original or subsequent earthworks now remains.



For Your Safety

Do not allow your visit to be spoiled by an accident. While every effort has been made to provide for your safety, there are still hazards which require your alertness and vigilance.



Morristown

About Your Visit

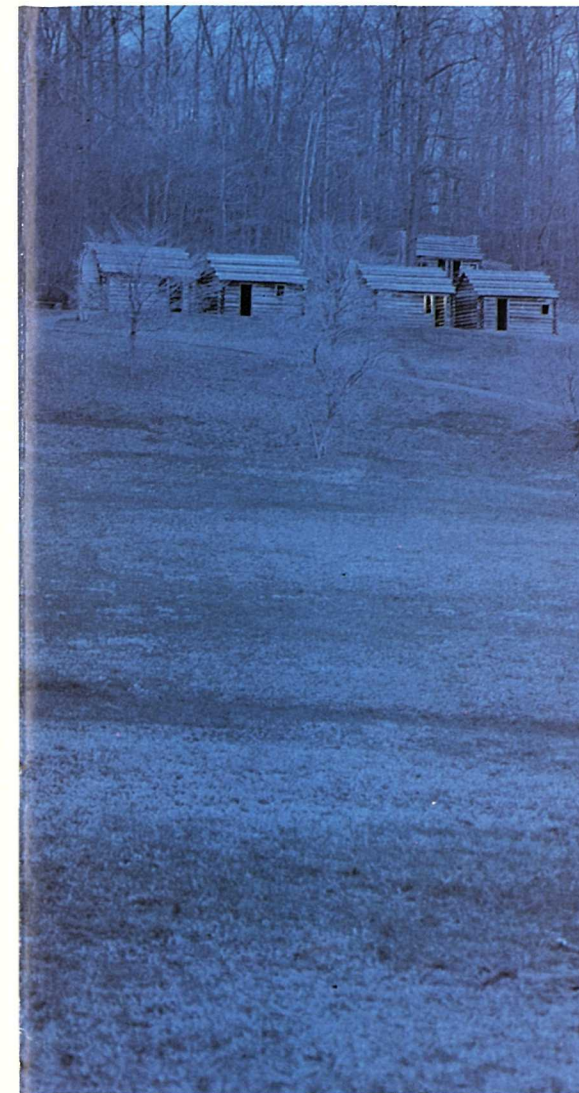
Washington's Headquarters and the adjacent museums are open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. A small admission fee is charged for persons over 16. The Jockey Hollow visitor center and nearby Wick House are also open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Park roads are open 9 a.m. to sunset. All park buildings are closed Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and January 1.

Administration

Morristown National Historical Park is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Morristown, NJ 07960, is in immediate charge of the park.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Photographs by Ross Chapple

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