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National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
1999



Jockey Hollow  
Morristown National Historical Park

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## **Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan**

### **Inventory Summary**

#### **The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:**

##### **CLI General Information:**

###### **Purpose and Goals of the CLI**

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

###### **Scope of the CLI**

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

**Inventory Unit Description:**

The Jockey Hollow is the largest unit of Morristown NHP encompassing approximately 1,320 acres. The landscape is a hilly woodland area interspersed with open fields. The headwaters of Primrose Brook (a tributary of the Passaic River) are in the area. Elevations range from 310 feet where the park boundary intersects Primrose Brook, to 756 feet at the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain. Slopes are gentle to moderately steep. Hardwood trees include oak, maple, dogwood, black walnut, and locust.

Key historic sites in Jockey Hollow include the Wick Farm, the Guerin Farmhouse, road traces, and many archeological remains. Post-encampment additions include the Visitor Center, several residential complexes, the park maintenance facilities, tour roads and trails, and several soldiers' hut replicas. The Wick Farm, a component landscape within Jockey Hollow, is documented in its own CLI and will not be covered in detail in this report.

**Historical Significance:**

Morristown National Historical Park is nationally significance under criterion A for its association with the American Revolution and Criterion B for its association with George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. It is also significant under Criterion C for possessing distinctive architectural resources and under Criterion D for containing archeological resources associated with the American Revolution. The documented areas of significance include military, architecture, and archeology--historic--non-aboriginal. The period of significance, as given in the National Register Information System (NRIS), is 1700-1799; the National Register form lists significant dates as 1744-1780. A recently completed General Management Plan (GMP), in Alternative C, recognized an additional period of significance, which the GMP identified as beginning in 1873, with the establishment of the Washington Society, and ending in 1942, with the completion of major park development. Alternative C was the selected action. The State Historic Preservation Officer stated that this is a significant period in the development of the park. (Letter to Superintendent Michael Henderson, March 4, 2004.)

Until this time the cultural landscape characteristics and features of the cultural landscape of Morristown NHP had not been fully evaluated. The statement of significance contained in the National Register form (approved 2/27/1980) repeatedly notes the importance of the area's surviving topography, viewsheds, and vegetation, but does not reference specific landscape features. While the documented period of significance extends from 1744-1780, this CLI looked primarily at the Continental Army's Encampment Period of 1777-1782 and the Commemorative Period of 1873-1942 since significance of the cultural landscape of Morristown NHP directly relates to these time periods. These CLIs find that, in addition to those buildings, structures, sites and objects that are listed in the National Register, the overall landscape retains integrity to the periods of significance. Therefore, the cultural landscape should be considered a site which possesses historical value despite the absence of structures and changes in patterns of vegetation from the period of significance. In addition, those landscape characteristics and features that date to the periods of significance should be preserved since they contribute to the property's historic character.

**Condition Assessment:**

## Jockey Hollow

### Morristown National Historical Park

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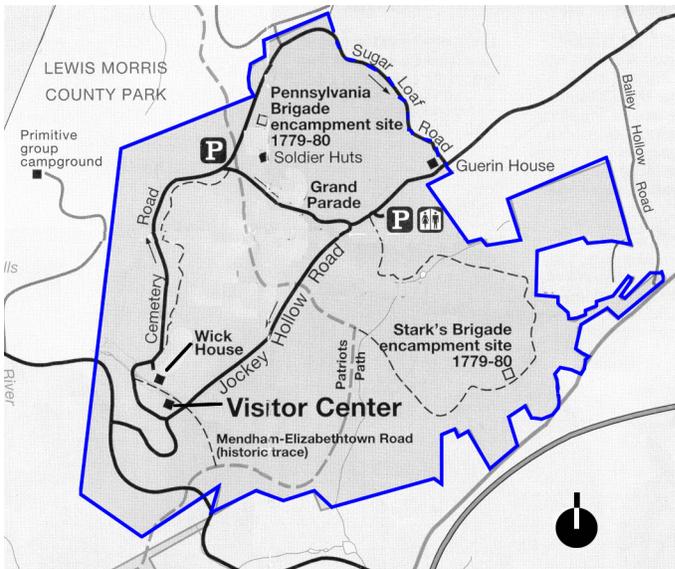
Overall, the landscape characteristics and features of the Jockey Hollow Unit are in fair condition as defined by DO-NPS 28. Many hazardous trees and invasive plants require corrective action.

#### Analysis and Evaluation Summary:

Before the Revolution, the Jockey Hollow area was a combination of agricultural lands and wooded areas. Because of the encampments, these areas were completely cleared to allow the large army camp to be constructed. The felled trees were used for hut construction and firewood. Once the fields were cleared, Brigade areas were defined, roads were established and over 1000 soldier huts were constructed. Remnants of the three farm complexes on which the encampment took place also remained. Although the fields were mostly taken over for army activities, the farmhouses and outbuildings remained intact and were used by the army. These included the Wick (c1750) and Guerin complexes. The Wick Orchard was also left intact during the encampment. The Wick farm was constructed c.1750 and is an intact example of integral lean-to New England type structure (also referred to as a half Cape Cod style). While the overall character of the Jockey Hollow area has changed drastically since the Revolution, many features remain that contribute to the significance including the Guerin house, Wick farmhouse and orchard, scattered groupings of the remains of hut sites and several trails, roads or road traces. The area has high archeological value as an encampment site.

The Jockey Hollow area of the park is likely the most complex unit and has experienced the most change since the encampment. As preservation efforts were being initiated, the land became overgrown with forest. A more natural park emerged that did not reflect its use as an encampment site or an agricultural landscape. By the 1930s, Jockey Hollow was mostly forested with an overlay of circulation and interpretive elements in place. Most notably, the Wick farm had been “restored” by the CCC, to recreate its 18th-century appearance. While not completely accurate to the revolutionary period, the Wick complex was treated in a comprehensive manner intended for interpretation. A small portion of land remains in cultivation there. Its treatment within the context of the park is unique and of particular significance to the preservation efforts. Remnants of the aqueduct, a motivating reason behind commemoration efforts, are still in evidence. Tour roads constructed upon the establishment of the park in 1933 are part of the existing circulation system. As a whole, the Jockey Hollow area continues to reflect its overall character of the potential commemorative period.

### Site Plan



*Jockey Hollow, Morristown NHP (Morristown NHP park brochure, 2000).*

### Property Level and CLI Numbers

<b>Inventory Unit Name:</b>	Jockey Hollow
<b>Property Level:</b>	Landscape
<b>CLI Identification Number:</b>	650077
<b>Parent Landscape:</b>	650077

### Park Information

<b>Park Name and Alpha Code:</b>	Morristown National Historical Park -MORR
<b>Park Organization Code:</b>	1830
<b>Park Administrative Unit:</b>	Morristown National Historical Park

### CLI Hierarchy Description

## Jockey Hollow

### Morristown National Historical Park

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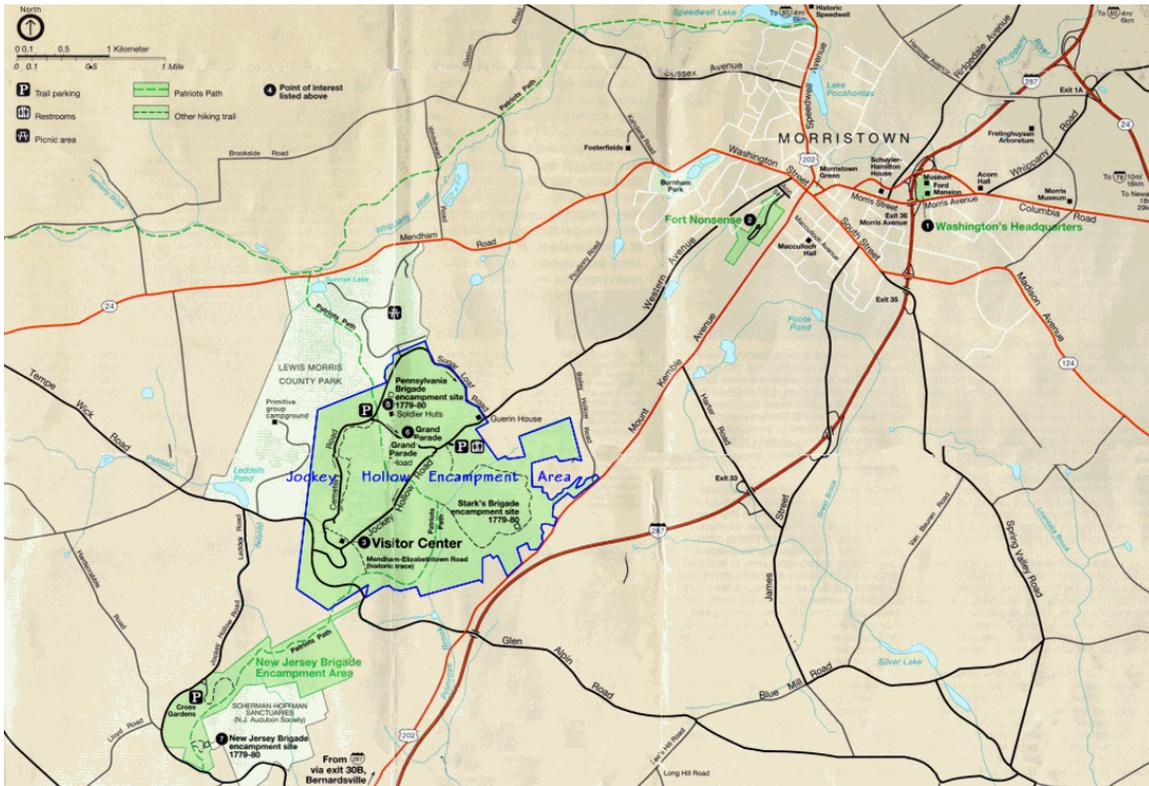
Morristown NHP in Morristown, New Jersey commemorates a vital phase of the American Revolution. It served as the site of George Washington's military headquarters and the main winter encampment for the Continental Army during the winters of 1777 and 1779-80. The area served additional encampment needs during the entire time period from 1777-82. Each of the park's four units (Fort Nonsense, Washington's Headquarters, Jockey Hollow, and the New Jersey Brigade) played a significant historical role during that time.

The park's units are widely separated, located along an axis running from northeast to southwest. Fort Nonsense consists of 35 acres located on a summit at the northeast end of Mount Kemble, overlooking the town of Morristown. Washington's Headquarters is about 10 acres surrounding the Ford Mansion within the town and includes the park museum and headquarters. Jockey Hollow is mostly wooded and encompasses 1320 acres 3.5 miles southwest of the town center. The New Jersey Brigade area is located at the southwest end of Jockey Hollow and covers 321 acres. The park as a whole encompasses approximately 1697.55 acres.

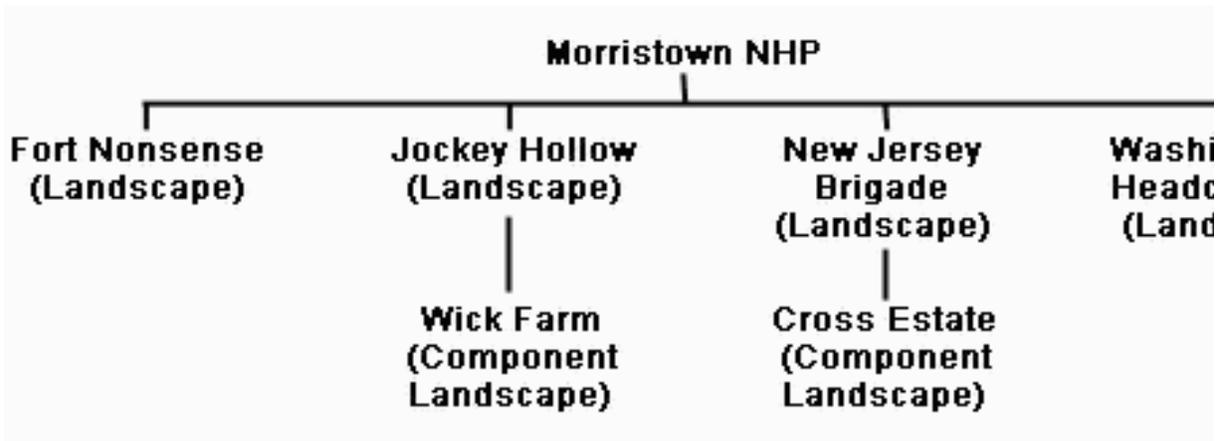
Due to the complexity of Morristown NHP, a hierarchy has been developed to divide the park into landscapes, which reflect the park's units, and component landscapes. Component landscapes are geographic areas that warrant individual documentation to adequately record the history and physical character of that particular landscape. Therefore, Morristown NHP has four landscapes; Fort Nonsense, Washington's Headquarters, Jockey Hollow and the New Jersey Brigade; and two component landscapes, Wick Farm and the Cross Estate. (see graphic)

This Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) documents the historical development and existing conditions and evaluates the historical significance of the Jockey Hollow unit of the park. It is based on a synthesis of existing secondary sources and documentation of the site's existing condition. The CLI explores the documented historical significance of the site and evaluates other areas of potential significance, for which the landscape of this site, and the Morristown NHP district may contribute (based on Section 110(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Register of Historic Places guidelines).

Jockey Hollow  
 Morristown National Historical Park



Morristown NHP, the Jockey Hollow Encampment Area is highlighted in blue (Morristown NHP park brochure, 2000).



## Concurrence Status

**Inventory Status:** Complete

### Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The Jockey Hollow unit was added to the National Register of Historic Places as a component of the Morristown National Historical Park in 1966 with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act which directed that all existing National Historical Parks be automatically listed in the National Register (NR). Although listed in 1966, no detailed NR Inventory-Nomination Form was submitted for the park at that time. In 1978, a National Register nomination form was completed for the entire park and approved in 1980 (signed). An individual Register form was prepared in 1975 for the Jockey Hollow Area, but never approved.

### Concurrence Status:

<b>Park Superintendent Concurrence:</b>	Yes
<b>Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:</b>	08/05/2004
<b>National Register Concurrence:</b>	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
<b>Date of Concurrence Determination:</b>	09/14/2004

### National Register Concurrence Narrative:

National Register eligibility has been concurred with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office (NJSHPO) regarding the findings and recommendations in this CLI. As a result of this CLI the landscape of the Jockey Hollow unit within the Morristown NHP is found to be eligible and contributes to the national significance of the property.

### Concurrence Graphic Information:



**Revision Narrative:**

Revisions to select sections of the Cultural Landscape Inventory were completed in 2004 using updated information from the Cultural Landscape Report for Washington's Headquarters Morristown National Historic Park and from the park-wide Cultural Landscape Report for Morristown National Historical Park, both prepared by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. This revision was necessary to incorporate content from the CLRs in preparation for submission to the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office (NJSHPO).

**Revision Date:** 08/20/2009

**Revision Narrative:**

Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.

## Geographic Information & Location Map

### Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Morristown NHP is located in north central New Jersey, approximately 30 miles west of New York City, and consists of 1697.55 acres of land encompassed in four separate units. The Jockey Hollow unit is an irregularly shaped parcel composed of 1320 acres located three miles southwest of Fort Nonsense. Adjacent to Jockey Hollow to the northwest is the Lewis Morris County Park. Contiguous with the County Park on its southern border and adjacent to Jockey Hollow to the southwest is a Girl Scouts of America camp. Jockey Hollow is connected to the New Jersey Brigade Encampment area to the southwest of it through a narrow bridge of NPS-owned land. To the northeast, east, south, and southwest of Jockey Hollow are corporate office parks and low-density residential housing.

Roads on or near the boundaries of the Jockey Hollow unit include Tempe Wick Road to the southwest (which cuts through the southwestern tip of Jockey Hollow) and Route 202 (Mt. Kemble Avenue), which runs along the southeastern border of the park and is contiguous with it at several points. Just south of Route 202 near the southeastern border of the park is Route 287. Other small roads include Sugar Loaf Road, which defines the northeastern border of Jockey Hollow and Bailey Hollow Road to the east of Jockey Hollow off park property.

### State and County:

**State:** NJ

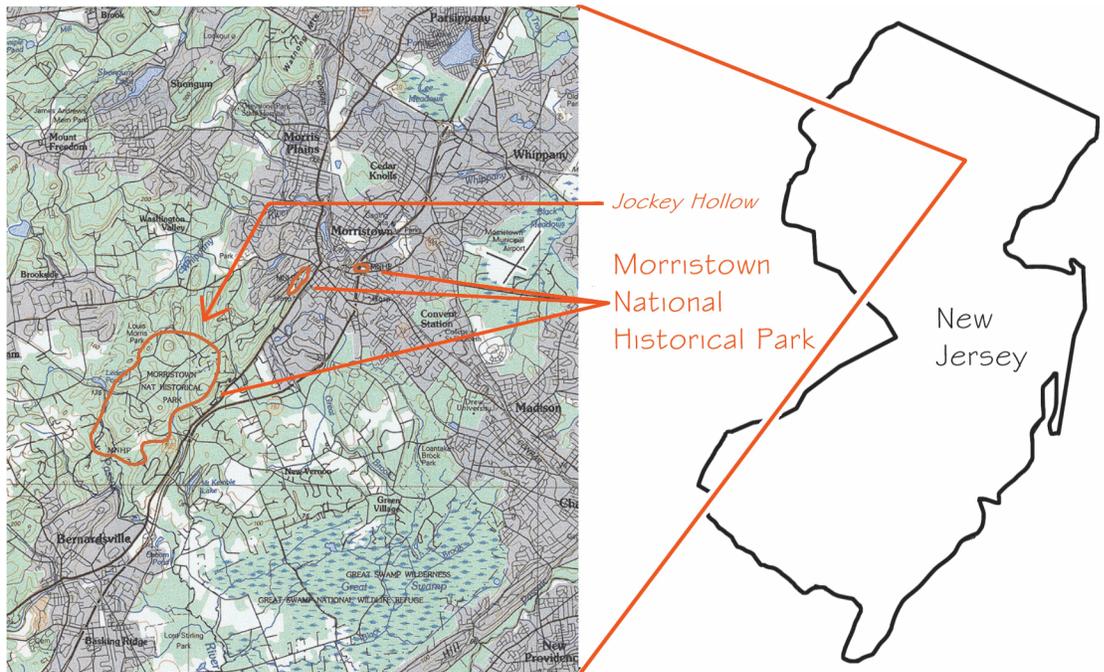
**County:** Morris County

**Size (Acres):** 1,320.00

**Boundary UTMS:**

<b>Source:</b>	USGS Map 1:24,000
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Point
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 83
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	18
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	539,557
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	4,513,200

**Location Map:**



*Jockey Hollow unit of Morristown NHP located in north-central New Jersey (TOPO!'s Wildflower Productions and OCLP, 2000)*

**Regional Context:**

**Type of Context:** Cultural

**Description:**

With its historic town green, and a population of around 16,000 (1990 census), Morristown retains a distinct small town, largely 19th and early 20th-century character, although c. 1970 high-rise towers dominate the skyline northeast of the green.

During the Revolutionary War's severe winter of 1779-1780, upwards of 10,000 continental troops constructed a "log-house city" for their encampment within the area of Jockey Hollow. Amongst the forested rolling hills are the Grand Parade, the site of drills and reviews, and the farmsteads of Henry Wick and Joshua Guerin. Visitor amenities include the restored Wick House, re-creations of several soldier huts, a visitor center, parking lots, a network of hiking trails, and a one-way loop road. Several other buildings within the unit serve as park residences and support park maintenance activities.

The land surrounding the Jockey Hollow unit is quite developed, primarily with low density residential and leaving quite a bit of forest cover. But the area surrounding Jockey Hollow has been experiencing a high degree of commercial and light industrial development and is reaching a saturation point. Corporate office parks and research facilities are common in the area. As development continues, the park land becomes more of an oasis of nature within suburban and industrial sprawl. The unit is used quite heavily by surrounding residents as a passive recreation area (mostly walking and hiking).

**Type of Context:** Physiographic

**Description:**

Morristown NHP is situated along the eastern edge of New Jersey's Appalachian Highlands. The various units of the park are located on or around Kemble Mountain, rising up to the southwest of the Morristown green. The area has a varied topography of rolling hills, stream valleys, swamps and small mountains. While much of the surrounding land is experiencing development, forest cover is still predominant.

The largest unit of the park, Jockey Hollow, sits on the slopes of Kemble Mountain to the southwest of the Morristown green. Its slopes are gentle to moderately steep. Elevations in Jockey Hollow range from a low of 310 feet (Primrose Brook at park boundary) to over 750 feet (peak of Sugar Loaf Mountain) above sea level. The headwaters of Primrose Brook start in Jockey Hollow and eventually flow to the Passaic River. Harwood forest covers a majority of the unit.

**Type of Context:** Political

**Description:**

Morristown NHP is situated in north central New Jersey, and is located 31 miles west of New

York City. The four units of the park are located in or near Morristown and encompass almost 1700 acres within Morris County, New Jersey. Washington's Headquarters is within Morristown. Fort Nonsense is primarily in Morristown, but extends into Morris Township. Jockey Hollow crosses slightly into Morris Township but is primarily in Harding Township. The New Jersey Brigade is within Bernards Township.

**Management Unit:** Jockey Hollow Unit, Morristown NHP

## Management Information

### General Management Information

**Management Category:** Must Be Preserved And Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 03/02/1933

**Management Category Explanatory Narrative:**

The preservation of the unit is specifically legislated and related to the park's legislated significance.

**NPS Legal Interest:**

**Type of Interest:** Fee Simple

**Public Access:**

**Type of Access:** Unrestricted

### Adjacent Lands Information

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?** Yes

**Adjacent Lands Description:**

Much of the land surrounding the western and southern portions of the Jockey Hollow unit of the park is heavily wooded and contributes to Jockey Hollow's significance by retaining elements of the historic woodland setting. Included as contributing adjacent lands are: the Lewis Morris County Park, the Girl Scouts of America Camp, and the extension of the New Jersey Brigade unit through the Cross estate. The remaining adjacent land, largely residential in character, is relatively sparse and does not detract from the historic character of the Jockey Hollow land at this time-although the buildings are for the most part from later periods in history.

## National Register Information

### Existing National Register Status

#### National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

#### National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Jockey Hollow was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of Morristown NHP in 1966 when the National Historic Preservation Act was passed. The most recent documentation for the entire park was completed in 1980. This form concentrates on the Washington's Headquarters and Jockey Hollow units and provides limited discussion of landscape features throughout the park. The listing currently ascribes national significance to the property under Criterion A, for its association with the American Revolution.

Although the property is listed on the National Register, documentation of the cultural landscape does not reference specific landscape characteristics and features associated with the established period of significance (Encampment Period 1777-1782) or potential period of significance (Commemorative Layer, 1873-1942).

#### Existing NRIS Information:

<b>Name in National Register:</b>	Morristown National Historical Park
<b>NRIS Number:</b>	66000053
<b>Primary Certification:</b>	Listed In The National Register
<b>Primary Certification Date:</b>	10/15/1966
<b>Other Certifications and Date:</b>	Additional Documentation - 2/27/1980

### National Register Eligibility

<b>National Register Concurrence:</b>	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
<b>Contributing/Individual:</b>	Contributing
<b>National Register Classification:</b>	District
<b>Significance Level:</b>	National

<b>Significance Criteria:</b>	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history
<b>Significance Criteria:</b>	B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
<b>Significance Criteria:</b>	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
<b>Significance Criteria:</b>	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
<b>Period of Significance:</b>	
<b>Time Period:</b>	AD 1777 - 1782
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Shaping the Political Landscape
<b>Subtheme:</b>	The American Revolution
<b>Facet:</b>	War in the North
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None
<b>Time Period:</b>	AD 1873 - 1942
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Transforming the Environment
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Historic Preservation
<b>Facet:</b>	Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic States, 1860-1900: Memorials To The Revolution;
<b>Other Facet:</b>	None

**Area of Significance:**

<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Military
<b>Area of Significance Subcategory:</b>	None
<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Archeology
<b>Area of Significance Subcategory:</b>	Historic-Non-Aboriginal
<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Architecture
<b>Area of Significance Subcategory:</b>	None
<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Conservation
<b>Area of Significance Subcategory:</b>	None

**Statement of Significance:**

The following statement of significance is a combination of existing narratives and the findings of this CLI. Much of the information regarding the Revolutionary War significance has been adapted from the National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, Morristown NHP (Torres-Reyes 1980), Morristown National Historical Park Cultural Landscape Report (OCLP, 2004), Cultural Landscape Report for Washington’s Headquarters (OCLP, 2004), and the Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, New Jersey, General Management Plan (NPS, 2004).

NPS policy requires historical significance of park units to be documented in a park-wide National Register nomination. This statement of significance addresses the entirety of Morristown NHP and various historic themes represented by its resources. While this CLI focuses on one unit of the park, this statement of significance looks at the entire park. A discussion of significance and integrity specific to each unit and how that unit relates to the park as a whole is contained within the Analysis and Evaluation Summary section of the CLI.

**CURRENT PARK-WIDE NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:**

As a historic area within the National Park System, Morristown National Historical Park was administratively added to the National Register of Historic Places with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act on October 15, 1966. The most recent National Register documentation was completed in February 1980 and describes the park as having four geographically separate units encompassing a total of 1,674 acres. Washington’s Headquarters, Fort Nonsense, the Jockey Hollow

Encampment, and the New Jersey Brigade Encampment are described, as are the Ford Mansion and the Wick House.

The Morristown National Historical Park is nationally significant under criterion A for its association with the American Revolution and Criterion B for its association with George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. It is also significant under Criterion C for possessing distinctive architectural resources and under Criterion D for containing archeological resources associated with the American Revolution. The documented areas of significance include military, architecture, and archeology--historic--non-aboriginal. The period of significance, as given in the National Register Information System (NRIS), is 1700-1799; the National Register form lists significant dates as 1744-1780. On October 31, 1996, the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with the findings of the NPS List of Classified Structures inventory that the park monuments were not eligible for listing in the National Register because they did not meet Criterion Consideration F. A recently completed General Management Plan (GMP), in Alternative C, recognized an additional period of significance, which the GMP identified as beginning in 1873, with the establishment of the Washington Society, and ending in 1942, with the completion of major park development. Alternative C was the selected action. The State Historic Preservation Officer stated that this is a significant period in the development of the park. (Letter to Superintendent Michael Henderson, March 4, 2004.)

Until this time the cultural landscape characteristics and features of the cultural landscape of Morristown NHP had not been fully evaluated. The statement of significance contained in the National Register form (approved 2/27/1980) repeatedly notes the importance of the area's surviving topography, viewsheds, and vegetation, but does not reference specific landscape features. While the documented period of significance extends from 1744-1780, this CLI looked primarily at the Continental Army's Encampment Period of 1777-1782 and the Commemorative Period of 1873-1942 since significance of the cultural landscape of Morristown NHP directly relates to these time periods. These CLIs find that, in addition to those buildings, structures, sites and objects that are listed in the National Register, the overall landscape retains integrity to the periods of significance. Morristown National Historical Park retains integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. Therefore, the cultural landscape should be considered a site which possesses historical value despite the absence of structures and changes in patterns of vegetation from the period of significance. In addition, those landscape characteristics and features that date to the periods of significance should be preserved since they contribute to the property's historic character.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: AMERICAN REVOLUTION ENCAMPMENT PERIOD,  
1777-1782:

Morristown National Historical Park is significant as the location of much Continental Army activity from 1777 to 1782 during the American Revolution. The park is primarily significant as the location of the Continental Army encampments during the winters of 1777 and 1779-80, with a smaller portion of the army returning in 1781-1782. The park commemorates an important phase of the Revolutionary War and General George Washington's leadership in overcoming starvation, disease, and mutiny to rebuild his army. The park's landscape of defensible ridges, wooded hillsides, and numerous water sources played vital roles. The four units of the park are thematically connected and are nationally

significant under all four Register criteria.

The park is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the American Revolution, under Criterion B for its association with George Washington, under Criterion C for possessing distinctive architectural resources that represent the period, and under Criterion D for containing archeological resources, both investigated and untouched, associated with the historic events that occurred. The different units of Morristown National Historical Park have experienced various levels of change since the American Revolution, but assessed as a whole, the park reflects integrity to its historical significance to the American Revolution.

Summary of Resources:

Fort Nonsense:

During the Revolution, the primary elements of the Fort Nonsense site were the fort itself, the topography of the knoll it sat on, and the views from that location overlooking the town and the entire region to the north and east. No above ground evidence of the fort exists but the topography remains unchanged and the views are somewhat intact. It is those features, the hills topography and excellent views to the surrounding area that led Washington to choose this strategic position for a fact. The fort itself deteriorated and was eventually destroyed, but archeological evidence of it remains an important feature of the site. Other features were added later such as an access road, parking, pedestrian paths and benches. Remains of early twentieth-century park structures also exist. These features do not contribute to the site's Revolutionary War significance.

Washington's Headquarters:

While the Ford family owned over 200 acres adjacent to their mansion, it was the area immediately surrounding the house that was important to the encampment. Washington used the large 1774 Georgian mansion as his Morristown headquarters and built a few small structures around it to serve his needs. The most important aspect of the site that remains today is the mansion itself with its formal appearance facing the road from its hilltop location and views across the tree-shaded front lawn. The Ford family offered the mansion to serve as Washington's quarters and it suited his needs well as the most impressive mansion in the town at that time. Many features were added to the site after the 18th century that do not contribute to its significance in this theme. Non-contributing features include the pedestrian paths around the grounds, the museum building, parking area, and neighboring structures. The existence of Interstate 287 along the site's west boundary and the substantial suburban development on all sides of the property compromise its integrity.

Jockey Hollow and New Jersey Brigade:

Before the Revolution, the Jockey Hollow and New Jersey Brigade areas were a combination of agricultural lands and wooded areas. Because of the encampments, these areas were completely cleared to allow the large army camp to be constructed. The felled trees were used for hut construction and firewood. Once the fields were cleared, Brigade areas were defined, roads were established and over 1000 soldier huts were constructed. Remnants of the three farm complexes on which the encampment took place also remained. Although the fields were mostly taken over for army activities, the farmhouses and outbuildings remained intact and were used by the army. These included the Wick

## Jockey Hollow

### Morristown National Historical Park

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(c1750), Guerin and Kemble farm complexes. The Wick Orchard was also left intact during the encampment. The Wick farm was constructed c.1750 and is an intact example of integral lean-to New England type structure (also referred to as a half Cape Cod style). While the overall character of the Jockey Hollow and New Jersey Brigade areas has changed drastically since the Revolution, many features remain that contribute to the significance. Features within Jockey Hollow include the Guerin house, Wick farmhouse and orchard, scattered groupings of the remains of hut sites and several trails, roads or road traces. The New Jersey Brigade area is heavily forested today, but remains relatively undisturbed. The area has high archeological value as an encampment site.

#### Summary of Integrity for Morristown NHP: Encampment Period

The different units of Morristown NHP have experienced various levels of change since the American Revolution. Assessed as a whole, the park reflects historic integrity to its significance as a Revolutionary War encampment site. The overall character of the Morristown area has undergone substantial change. However, each of the individual units of the park retains at least some aspects of integrity to the 1777-82 period. Fort Nonsense, Washington's Headquarters and the Wick Farm retain the primary elements that defined the significance of those sites during the encampment period. Jockey Hollow possesses integrity since the unit is intact and retains many features from the period. The New Jersey Brigade area represents the least integrity due to the increase of wooded areas in the landscape where open encampments and agricultural landscapes once dominated. The unit remains undeveloped since the encampment and retains high archeological value. When the encampment sites are looked at overall, their thematic connection, strategic importance and overall relationship and "design" remain evident. Individually, each site may not retain integrity to the encampment period, but as a group, they continue to represent their significance to the American Revolution.

#### PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: COMMEMORATIVE LAYER, 1873-1942:

Morristown National Historical Park has an additional significant period, 1873-1942, as an early example of Revolutionary War commemoration and as the first national historical park. Preservation and memorialization began in 1873 when the Washington Association of New Jersey (WANJ) purchased and restored the Ford Mansion and improved the grounds. Through the diligent efforts of local citizens, the city of Morristown, and the federal government over the next seventy years, the major components of the encampments were acquired. This culminated in the establishment of the Morristown National Historical Park in 1933, the first national historical park in the United States. The period ends in 1942 with the termination of Depression-era conservation programs including the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC).

The park is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the national preservation movement to commemorate local features significant to the Revolutionary War, as it represents a turning point for the National Park Service's expansion into public history, living history, and historic preservation. The park's development strongly reflects NPS planning principles of the 1930s, which influenced the design of many historic sites, monuments and memorials. The park likely has significance under Criterion C, design, as an intact example of early preservation planning, particularly Washington's Headquarters and the Wick Farm in Jockey Hollow. However, the context

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for this area of significance has not yet been developed and a more thorough in depth context study is needed. Morristown possesses significant architectural resources that represent the preservation and commemoration layer and may also have significance for potential archeological resources associated with the period.

Discussions regarding the adoption of a potential second period of significance have been ongoing for the last twenty years. The primary focus will obviously remain on the encampment period; however, recognition of commemoration efforts will preserve selected nineteenth and twentieth-century additions to the historic scene to illustrate the way previous generations have chosen to both create and remember the past.

At each site, the general commemoration intent remains. In addition, many of the individual features that defined those efforts are also still extant. Important landscape characteristics and most of the individual character-defining features are extant. As a whole, Morristown National Historical Park retains a high degree of integrity for its commemorative layer. Nearly all aspects of integrity are present at Washington's Headquarters and Jockey Hollow (particularly at the Wick Farm). The New Jersey Brigade was not added to the park until after this potential period, and therefore does not contribute to this significance.

#### Summary of Resources:

##### Fort Nonsense:

Fort Nonsense experienced a wide range of preservation efforts that included site surveys, road construction, viewshed management, and eventual reconstruction and demolition of the fort. Important existing resources contributing to the preservation period include the topography, views, circulation elements, and archeological remains of the fort. Although the reconstructed fort no longer exists, many of the features associated with the preservation of the site are extant and the Fort Nonsense site contributes to the overall park significance of the preservation period. Although the park access road has changed, the spatial organization that defined the preservation period still exists today. Vehicular access extends up the slope from the town below to a cleared area at the summit. The site's topography is integral to interpreting the defensive need and value of the fort. From this point, views to the town and to New York City are still possible. The Washington Association's monument is the only small-scale feature that contributes to this period. Remains from the 1937 fort reconstruction and the Town of Morristown restroom buildings (pre-1933) contribute to the historic preservation period.

##### Washington's Headquarters:

The Washington's Headquarters site retains many features that contribute to the preservation period. They include the restored Ford Mansion, historical museum, caretaker's cottage, semicircular drive, open lawn with scattered shade trees, and museum complex behind the house. While the axial and topographical relationship of the mansion to museum remains, many views are cluttered and interrupted, and no longer retaining the formal design intent. The planting pattern of canopy trees is reflective of the site during the 1930s, as is the pattern of shrubs around the Ford Mansion; however, some more recent plantings and removal of the main walkway have blurred the axis between the mansion and museum. The arrival of visitors to Washington's Headquarters has been completely re-routed from the 1930s

approach, now from the opposite (north and rear) side through the parking lot. The surroundings of Washington's Headquarters have changed with the addition of I-287 and expanding suburbanization.

#### Jockey Hollow:

The Jockey Hollow area of the park is likely the most complex unit and has experienced the most change since the encampment. As preservation efforts were being initiated, the land became overgrown with forest. A more natural park emerged that did not reflect its use as an encampment site or an agricultural landscape. By the 1930s, Jockey Hollow was mostly forested with an overlay of circulation and interpretive elements in place. Most notably, the Wick farm had been "restored" by the CCC, to recreate its 18th-century appearance. While not completely accurate to the revolutionary period, the Wick complex was treated in a comprehensive manner intended for interpretation. A small portion of land remains in cultivation there. Its treatment within the context of the park is unique and of particular significance to the preservation efforts. Remnants of the aqueduct, a motivating reason behind commemoration efforts, are still in evidence. Four roads constructed upon the establishment of the park in 1933 are part of the existing circulation system. As a whole, the Jockey Hollow area continues to reflect the character of the commemorative period.

#### Summary of Integrity for Morristown NHP: Commemorative Layer

As a whole, Morristown NHP retains a high degree of integrity to the commemorative period. The results of the preservation and memorialization efforts are extant today. Many aspects of integrity are present at Fort Nonsense, Washington's Headquarters and Jockey Hollow (particularly at the Wick Farm). The general intent of these efforts was to preserve and commemorate the encampment sites, not to restore the encampment. Overall, the results of this period are extant. At each site, the general commemoration intent remains as the overriding character. In addition, many of the individual features that defined those efforts are also still extant. The important landscape characteristics and many individual character-defining features are extant.

#### OTHER CONSIDERATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION:

The park's mandated archeological focus has been on the encampment period and locating historic sites and structures to assist in restoration and reconstruction projects. However, portions of the park have the potential to yield information regarding other periods. Historic records provide evidence bearing Native American activity in the area and several sites have been discovered in the course of testing encampment-period sites.

## Chronology & Physical History

### Cultural Landscape Type and Use

**Cultural Landscape Type:** Historic Site

**Current and Historic Use/Function:**

**Primary Historic Function:** Military Facility (Post)

<b>Primary Current Use:</b>	Interpretive Landscape
<b>Other Use/Function</b>	<b>Other Type of Use or Function</b>
Recreation/Culture-Other	Current

**Current and Historic Names:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type of Name</b>
Cross Estate	Both Current And Historic
Guerin Farm	Historic
Jarvis Tract	Historic
Jockey Hollow	Both Current And Historic
Kemble Estate	Historic
New Jersey Brigade Encampment	Both Current And Historic
Wick Farm	Historic

**Ethnographic Study Conducted:** No Survey Conducted

**Chronology:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Annotation</b>
AD 1685	Explored	First European settlers begin exploring New Jersey area, seeking iron ore.
AD 1700	Settled	Lenape Indians of Algonquin tribe inhabited land that would become New Jersey.
AD 1710	Established	Village of Morristown established (first called West Hanover).
AD 1713 - 1714	Purchased/Sold	Native Americans deed most of northern New Jersey to the West Jersey Proprietors.
AD 1715	Purchased/Sold	Land speculators Francis Rawles and Amos Strettel acquire Jockey Hollow parcels.
AD 1715 - 1719	Platted	John Reading and others surveyed West Jersey Proprietors land holdings.
AD 1730	Settled	During mid-1700s, influx of settlers move into Morristown area, mostly from Jersey Highlands.

Jockey Hollow  
 Morristown National Historical Park

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AD 1746	Purchased/Sold	Francis Rawles sells his Jockey Hollow land to Henry Wick and Nathan Cooper.
AD 1750	Built	Henry Wick constructs Wick farmhouse
	Purchased/Sold	Joshua Guerin acquires a portion of the Jockey Hollow land to establish his farm ca.1750 (gift from his father).
AD 1751	Purchased/Sold	Amos Strettel sells his Jockey Hollow land to Peter Kemble.
AD 1776	Built	Joshua Guerin constructs his farm house sometime between 1750 and 1776.
AD 1777 - 1778	Established	Continental Army arrives in Morristown on January 6 and establishes first winter encampment (within the town).
AD 1779 - 1780	Established	Continental Army returns to Morristown and establishes winter encampment at Jockey Hollow and Eyre's Forge (New Jersey Brigade).
AD 1780	Farmed/Harvested	Elisha Ayers resumes normal activities on his land. Huts are pulled down or allowed to deteriorate.
AD 1780 - 1781	Established	A small portion of the Continental Army returns to Jockey Hollow for a third Morristown winter encampment. First the Pennsylvania Line returns, followed by the New Jersey Brigade, using the previously constructed Jockey Hollow huts.
AD 1781 - 1782	Established	New Jersey Brigade returns to Jockey Hollow again for the last Morristown winter encampment.
AD 1782	Moved	Last of the Continental Army troops leave Morristown for the last time on August 29, 1782.
AD 1782 - 1850	Farmed/Harvested	Jockey Hollow encampment area returns primarily to agriculture. Lands unsuitable for farming are allowed to revert to forest. Agriculture appears to have increased through the first half of the 19th-century.
AD 1800 - 1900	Purchased/Sold	Wick Farm land subdivided among various heirs of Henry Wick.

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AD 1801	Land Transfer	Elisha Ayers dies, passing his farm and forge ("Eyre's Forge") to his son John.
AD 1808 - 1827	Land Transfer	John Ayers loses the farm and forge. By now it is 347 acres. The farm changes hands many times during this period.
AD 1827 - 1920	Exploited	McMurtry family owns and operates a sawmill on the property in Jockey Hollow.
AD 1890	Purchased/Sold	100 acres of Jockey Hollow land purchased by Morristown Aqueduct Company.
AD 1895	Memorialized	Local memorialization efforts result in documentation of local historic landscape, and a proposal for a 300-acre Washington memorial park.
AD 1928 - 1930	Established	Local efforts result in land donation from local, state and private organizations to NPS.
AD 1933	Established	Morristown National Historical Park dedicated on July 4, 1933; first NHP within NPS system.
AD 1933 - 1938	Altered	CCC crews implement development plans from the General Plan, constructing park and visitor facilities and restoring/reconstructing historic buildings and replicating historic huts.
AD 1934	Developed	A General Plan for Morristown National Historical Park defines park goals and includes a park development plan.
AD 1937	Purchased/Sold	Site of Stark's Brigade encampment added to Jockey Hollow land of Morristown NHP.
AD 1966	Established	Morristown NHP, including Jockey Hollow, listed on National Register of Historic Places.
AD 1976	Altered	As a result of 1976 Master Plan, a passive forest management plan was adopted.
	Built	Several replica huts constructed at site of Pennsylvania Line encampment.
	Built	Visitor Center and one-way loop road constructed.

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	Designed	A new Master Plan for Morristown NHP completed, including specific recommendations for Jockey Hollow.
	Removed	CCC-era reconstructed encampment hospital removed, found to be innacurate.
	Restored	Tempe Wick Road restored, traffic removed and rerouted and grass/soil surface returned.
AD 1995	Maintained	Study shows passive forest management resulting in a forest composition vastly different from historic forest. New management options are explored for future.

**Physical History:**

1600s-1776: Pre-Encampment

Pattern of Early Settlement around Morristown

Located along the edge of the Appalachian Highlands, the Morristown vicinity in northern New Jersey was first inhabited by Indians of the Lenape tribe of the Algonquin people. The Lenape range extended throughout what would become New Jersey and included parts of southern New York and eastern Pennsylvania. The earliest European settlers probably came to the Morristown vicinity around 1685, seeking iron ore deposits. The three essentials for making iron were all present in abundance: rivers for water power, rich iron ore deposits, and abundant woodland for charcoal (Thayer 1975 pp.2-3, 55).

The earliest attempts of European settlement were abandoned. By 1690, deeds for the sale of Indian land to European inhabitants were documented. The earliest deeds of sale were for parcels of a few thousand acres. By 1708, however, the West Jersey Proprietors, a group of land speculators with William Penn as a leading member, decided to purchase all of northern New Jersey that was thought to be within their jurisdiction. A series of four purchases in 1713 and 1714 encompassed all of what would become Morris County. These deeds left no rights or privileges to the Indians, most of whom left the region by 1750 (Thayer 1975 p.2).

Beginning in 1715, the West Jersey Proprietors hired surveyors to find and survey the land best suited for farming, lumbering and mining. According to the rules, each proprietor would receive 1250 acres per share. The only way to ensure that they would receive prime land was to accompany the surveyor on his journey, selecting the land they preferred. John Reading performed surveys for the West Jersey Proprietors between 1715 and 1719, and documented his work in a journal. He surveyed land for William Penn, Amos Strettell, and others (Strettell became an owner of Jockey Hollow land). Since vacant land was not taxed in colonial times, speculators could comfortably hold on to the land until it could be sold for a profit. Their patience was rewarded in the mid-1700s, as a new wave of settlers moved to the Morristown vicinity to create homesteads (Thayer 1975 p.5).

The village of West Hanover (later called Morristown) was founded in 1710. West Hanover remained vacant for many years after it was surveyed—in 1727 there were reportedly only three families living there. After 1730, West Hanover along with the rest of the region gained increasing numbers of settlers. Morris County (named after Lewis Morris, first governor of the province), was created in 1739, when Hunterdon County was split in two. Morris County had a population of about 1800 at that time. In 1741, Morris Township was created, one of three townships in Morris County. In 1743, a land dispute between the West Jersey Proprietors and the East Jersey Proprietors was settled in favor of the East Jersey Proprietors, who gained jurisdiction over Morris County land (Thayer 1975 pp.27-28, p.49).

By the time of the Revolutionary War, Morristown was a bustling village of approximately 250 inhabitants. A letter dated May 12, 1777 described Morristown as “a very Clever little village, situated in a most beautiful vally [sic] at the foot of 5 mountains.” The village center had several buildings, including a courthouse, two churches, and a jail, clustered around a large town

green. Altogether, Morristown had around 70 buildings (Weig 1950 p.3; Ft. Nonsense CLI).

The local and regional economy was primarily based on agriculture. Most Morris County residents were farmers. They raised crops such as wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, vegetables, apples, and peaches. The average Morris County farm had 15-20 sheep, 8-10 cows, and 4-5 horses. Most farm work was performed by family members. The more affluent farms had indentured servants (mostly Irish). A few farms, such as that of Peter Kemble, had slaves. Kemble was the largest slaveholder in the area, with fourteen slaves. (Stewart 1975 p.6; Thayer 1975 p.69).

Iron ore continued to draw people to the region. After 1740, many new forges began to appear in the area. By the time of the Revolution, Morris County had three blast furnaces and forty forges, most located on the Rockaway and Whippany Rivers close to sources of ore. In addition to working on local farms or nearby forges, a small number of Morristown residents were also employed at the local powdermill, or at one of the local sawmills or gristmills. (Thayer 1975 p.55).

#### Jockey Hollow Early Settlement

The Jockey Hollow land that became the 1779-80 Army encampment occupies the entire western branch of the Upper Primrose Brook drainage basin and the surrounding series of ridges. Three springs unite to form the Primrose Brook, which extends southward for several miles. After Jockey Hollow land came under the control of the West Jersey Proprietors in 1713-1714, it was sold again in the mid 1700s to the three settlers who were the first to clear the land and build homesteads on it. These men were Henry Wick, Peter Kemble and Joshua Guerin (Ehrenfeld 1982 p.7).

Following is a description of pre-encampment Jockey Hollow land proprietorship:

#### The Wick Farm:

The Wick Farm was the first of the three 18th century farms to be established in Jockey Hollow. In 1715, the West Jersey Proprietors sold the land that would become the Wick Farm to land speculator Francis Rawles, who performed the first survey of the land at that time. The property was resurveyed in 1746, and was sold that year to Henry Wick and his father-in-law, Nathan Cooper, who purchased approximately 1114 acres for a farmstead. By 1748, Cooper had released his share of the land, and Wick acquired additional acreage that increased the size of the farm to 1400 acres. The farmhouse was constructed around 1750. By the time of the Revolutionary encampment, the farm included a house lot, garden, agricultural fields, orchards, and woodland. Several additional farm buildings were constructed north of the house, including a barn, cowshed, corn crib, carriage house, privy, smoke house, and well head. It is believed that these buildings were present during the encampment, but documentation exists only for the house. The patterns of fields and woodlots on the Wick farm were recorded in a 1787 survey by Ludlow (see Ludlow map, above) just prior to the subdivision of the Wick farm (Ehrenfeld 1982 p.8; Wick Farm CLI).

#### The Kemble Property:

Amos Strettel, one of the West Jersey Proprietors, sold his Jockey Hollow property to Peter Kemble in 1751. Kemble was one of New Jersey's wealthiest and most influential residents. He served for many years as a member of the council of the province and as its president pro tempore. Available evidence suggests that most of the eastern portion of Kemble's land was cleared for agriculture, and that the farm was worked by many slaves. Kemble's property was referred to as an "estate" rather than a farm. The house was a large, imposing structure with columns, unlike the more modest and utilitarian structures built by Wick and Guerin. Kemble kept livestock, which included 78 sheep, 46 horses, and some cows. It is likely that the steeper slopes and western sides of the two hills (Mt. Kemble and Tea Hill) remained forested, as suggested by studies of current vegetation (Ehrenfeld 1982 p.7).

The Guerin Farm:

The land for the farmstead was a gift to Guerin from his father around 1750. The farmhouse was built sometime before 1776—its existence was first documented in a March 14, 1776 road return establishing Sugar Loaf Road. The original farmhouse was small, and consisted of two rooms. The original Guerin farm was much smaller than the Wick farm and was probably worked entirely by the family without the help of slaves. The land on Sugar Loaf Mountain has steep slopes, and it was probably not cultivated (Ehrenfeld 1982 pp. 7-8; Luzader and Torres-Reyes 1973 p.28).

1777-1782: Continental Army Winter Encampments at Morristown

Morristown served as the main winter encampment site for the Continental Army during the winters of 1777-82. During the winter of 1777, troops numbered only a few thousand. Soldiers were stationed in existing public and private buildings in Morristown and other towns in northern New Jersey. Jockey Hollow became a winter encampment site for the first time during the second winter encampment in Morristown in 1779-80. In 1781 and 1782, a limited number of troops returned to Jockey Hollow encampment area

Washington chose Morristown as a winter encampment for both strategic and political reasons. The town was ideally located for both protection from British troops and as a vantage point for observing them. Morristown is nestled in a hilly area, protected by two large swamps on either side of the main road from Madison. It is also protected by the First and Second Watchung Mountains and Long Hill, all serving as barriers to British movements. From these hills, Washington's men could observe British troop movements in New York and along the New Jersey Coast. Because Morristown was also located near major roads leading north to the Hudson Highlands and south to Philadelphia, the Continental Army was also able to move freely while bypassing the British stronghold in New York. The nearby countryside produced abundant food, water and wood that could be used to sustain the troops through the long winter months. There were forges and furnaces in nearby communities such as Hibernia, Mount Hope, and Ringwood, which supplied the army with needed iron supplies. The area was also advantageous politically, since residents of the region were supportive of the Revolutionary effort (Brown 1967 p.6; Weig 1950 p.4).

1777: First Morristown Winter Encampment

By December of 1776, the British troops under the command of Sir William Howe were

optimistic that they would soon crush the American rebellion. Washington's troops had been driven from New York and New Jersey, and had been forced to cross the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. The tide was soon to change, however. The American's would achieve two New Jersey victories in quick succession—first in Trenton on December 26, 1776 and in Princeton on January 3, 1777. The British were pushed back to New Brunswick. Washington had hoped to attack New Brunswick as well, but his men were exhausted, so he instead marched them on to Morristown on January 5, 1777, where troops briefly camped in the snow-covered woods. That winter, troops were stationed in towns scattered throughout northern New Jersey. The troops stationed in Morristown were mostly housed in existing public and private buildings for there was no Jockey Hollow encampment that winter. (Weig 1950 pp.1-2; Brown 1967 p. 21).

The troops searched for food and forage for themselves, while doing their best to deprive the British of food. They immediately formed foraging parties, which stripped the countryside of food. They also waylaid British foraging parties. Despite their best efforts, it proved to be a very difficult winter, and both food and clothing were in short supply. Washington wrote on February 22, 1777 "Sir: The Cry for want of Provisions comes to me from every quarter..." The men also suffered from smallpox. A potential epidemic was stopped when Washington ordered the troops to be inoculated with a mild form of the disease, but it left the men weakened. By mid-March, 1000 men were still incapacitated by the aftereffects of smallpox, leaving only around 2000 total effective troops in New Jersey. When spring came, however, and the roads were passable again, reinforcements arrived, swelling the ranks to around 8000 men. Washington finally had his army. The majority of Washington's troops would leave Morristown for Middlebrook Valley on May 28, 1777, ending the first Morristown winter encampment (Weig 1950 p.7, p.10; Brown 1967 p.16; Stewart 1975 p.8-10).

#### 1779-80: Return to Morristown: Jockey Hollow Winter Encampment

Over two years would pass before the main body of the Continental Army returned to Morristown. During the intervening time, the British had first captured, then abandoned Philadelphia; the Americans had a victory at Saratoga; and France and Spain entered the war as allies against Britain. The British had expanded their campaign to include the south as well as the north. In November of 1779, Washington was waiting to hear the outcome of a Franco-American attempt against the British in Savannah. When this attack failed, Washington turned his attention to finding a winter encampment site that would serve the "double purposes of security and subsistence." The main body of the army would again be stationed in Morristown, under Washington's direct leadership. This time, most of the troops would be encamped "back of Mr. Kembles", in Jockey Hollow (Weig 1950 pp.11-12).

The Army was about to endure the worst winter of the eighteenth century. Twenty-eight major storms bombarded Morristown between December and April. The blizzard of January 3, 1780 left snowdrifts six feet deep, making roads impassable. Both food and clothing were extremely scarce. Describing their hardships, Major General Johann Kalb wrote: "Those who have only been in Valley Forge or Middlebrook...know not what it is to suffer" (Stewart 1975 p.14).

Despite the severe weather and shortages of food and clothing, the men were kept busy. An immediate task was to form work details from each of the brigades to build the log huts that would serve as permanent winter shelter. Other activities included guard duty, training exercises, and inspections. As living conditions worsened during the harsh winter, troop morale dropped. Many officers and enlisted men were charged with a variety of offenses, including theft, fraud, trade with the enemy, and desertion. The second encampment at Morristown ended on June 21, 1780, when Washington ordered the remaining troops in Morristown to join the main army in the battle of Springfield on June 23 (Stewart 1975 p.22).

#### Encampment in Jockey Hollow

The majority of enlisted men spent the winter in Jockey Hollow, in an encampment they built on land owned by Wick, Guerin and Kemble. There were nine brigades in all (over 10,000 men), who camped in Jockey Hollow that winter. These were the First and Second Maryland Brigades; the First and Second Connecticut Brigades; the First and Second Pennsylvania Brigades, Stark's Brigade, Hand's Brigade, and the New York Brigade. A Tenth brigade, the New Jersey Brigade, was stationed 1-1/2 miles south of the main Jockey Hollow camp. Another unit, Brigadier-General Knox's Artillery Brigade, occupied a hillside somewhat west of Morristown, on a road leading to Mendham (Weig 1950 p. 12; Torres-Reyes and Luzader 1973 pp.35-39).

Washington and other senior officers were stationed in houses in or near Morristown (Washington made the Ford Mansion his headquarters) during the winter of 1779-80. Within Jockey Hollow, the Wick House was the quarters of General Arthur St. Clair during the 1779-80 period, and the Kemble estate housed General William Smallwood of the Maryland Line in 1779-80. The house would also house General Anthony Wayne of the Pennsylvania Line in 1780-81.

Although the Jockey Hollow land had been farmed for around three decades, much of the land was hilly, and it remained heavily forested with hardwood trees such as oak, walnut, and chestnut. Major General Nathanael Greene was in charge of directing the construction of the encampment. He described Jockey Hollow as he first saw it in a letter to Washington on December 1: "The ground is mountainous and uneven; and, therefore, will not be so agreeable as I could wish. There is wood and I am in hopes sufficient for the purpose of hutting and firing, if it is used properly. There is water in plenty, tho in some places it will be some distance to fetch. The ground I think will be pretty dry." (Luzader and Torres-Reyes 1973 pp.12-13)

The few existing buildings located on Jockey Hollow land in 1779 consisted primarily of the farmhouses and outbuildings described previously. During the 1779-80 winter encampment, Major General Arthur St. Clair, commander of the Pennsylvania Division, was quartered at the Wick Farmhouse, and Brigadier General William Smallwood, commander of the First Maryland Brigade, lived in the Kemble house. Over 1000 huts were built in Jockey Hollow that winter. The land, which had been heavily forested prior to the encampment, was nearly stripped of trees by the time the troops left Jockey Hollow. (Ehrenfeld 1982 p. 9)

#### New Jersey Brigade Encampment

The New Jersey Brigade, under the command of General William Maxwell, received orders on 15 December 1779, from Washington to march to “Mr. Kembles about four miles north of this [Morristown] your place of encampment being in that neighborhood. The New Jersey Brigaadde established an encampment approximately 1 1/2 miles southwest of the main Jockey Hollow camp. Sergeant Major George Grant kept a journal documenting the New Jersey Brigade’s military activities during the period. His journal documented the Brigade’s arrival at their winter encampment site in two brief entries. On 17 December 1779, he wrote: “To Eyre’s Forge and encamped and began to build huts.” On Christmas day 1779 he wrote: “Removed into our huts and ended the Campaign...” (Bartenstein 1967, pp4-5).

The 1300 men of the New Jersey Brigade set up their camp near the forge on the property of Elisha Ayres. It was located about 1.5 miles south of Jockey Hollow, near the junction of the Passaic River and Indian graces Brook, overlooking Hardscrabble Road (Luzader 1968, p22)

#### Layout and Construction

Washington had stringent specifications for the plan of the encampment, which was to be patterned after previous encampments at Valley Forge and Middlebrook. Washington emphasized his desire for uniformity throughout the camp by directing that any non-conforming huts, such as those built out of line, were to be torn down and rebuilt. As each brigade arrived, Greene assigned it to an encampment site approximately 320 yards long and 100 yards deep on a sloping, well-drained hillside area. Soldiers’ huts were to be arranged eight huts to a row, and three or four rows deep, depending on the size of the regiment and the terrain. The rows of huts were laid out to face regimental and brigade parade grounds. The soldiers’ huts were placed closest to the parade grounds. These were laid out in three or four rows (depending on the size of the regiment and the terrain), eight huts per row. Behind the solders’ huts and parallel to them were the huts for captains and subalterns. Behind these huts, placed still higher on the slope, were the field officers’ huts. Camp streets of varying widths separated the rows of huts (Weig 1950 pp.14-15; Bradford 1961 pp.2-5).

The huts for the enlisted men were constructed fourteen feet wide and fifteen to sixteen feet long. Each included a fireplace and a front door, but no foundation, and no flooring. Each of these huts was designed to house twelve men. The officers’ huts were larger, lacked the strict uniformity of design, and housed two to four men. The Jockey Hollow brigade encampments were arranged in two lines. Over 1000 huts were built to house the 10,000 to 12,000 soldiers who camped in Jockey Hollow (Bradford 1961 pp.7-9).

A number of additional buildings stood in the brigade camps. Each brigade most likely had two guard houses, a front one and rear one. In the 6th Maryland Brigade, huts for the brigade quartermaster, conductor of military stores, commissary, forage master, and wagon master stood behind the last row of officers’ huts, in the center of the brigade (although it is doubtful that this arrangement existed throughout the camp). In addition, each brigade probably had a bake house, and may also have had a slaughterhouse. The ruins of what appeared to be bake ovens were seen in the Maryland and Connecticut Line areas over a century ago, and an unused slaughter yard stood on the right of Stark’s Brigade. The artillery park probably also included several buildings for its specialized use, although knowledge of special regimental

buildings is practically non-existent (Bradford 1961 pp.11-12; Luzader and Torres-Reyes 1973 pp.32-33).

#### The Grand Parade Grounds

The Grand Parade was about four hundred yards long and one hundred yards wide, and was bounded by a steep hill on one side. The Grand Parade was the focus of formal military activities in the encampment such as ceremonial parades and reviews. In addition, it was a site for public punishment. Deserters and spies were also executed there, in front of the assembled troops (Luzader and Torres-Reyes 1973 p.40 Luzader and Torres-Reyes 1973 pp.32-33).

#### Principal Roads

At the time of the encampment, there were two main roads to the Jockey Hollow encampment area. The Mendham-Elizabethtown Road led from Morristown to Basking Ridge, with connecting roads to Vealtown (now Bernardsville), Pluckemin, and Princeton. The second major road was the Jockey Hollow Road, which ran from Morristown Green to its intersection with Mendham-Elizabethtown Road. The Jockey Hollow Road dates from 1767 (Rutsch et al. 1973).

Additional minor roads served the encampment. Some of these included Bailey Hollow Road, Sugar Loaf Road, and Whitehead's Hill Road. The soldiers also built roads within the encampment, connecting the brigades to each other and to the parade grounds (Rutsch et al. 1973).

#### 1781-1782: Final Morristown Encampments

The winter of 1779-80 was the last time that Morristown served as a major winter encampment site for the Continental Army, but small numbers of troops returned to Jockey Hollow during the winters of 1780-81 and 1782.

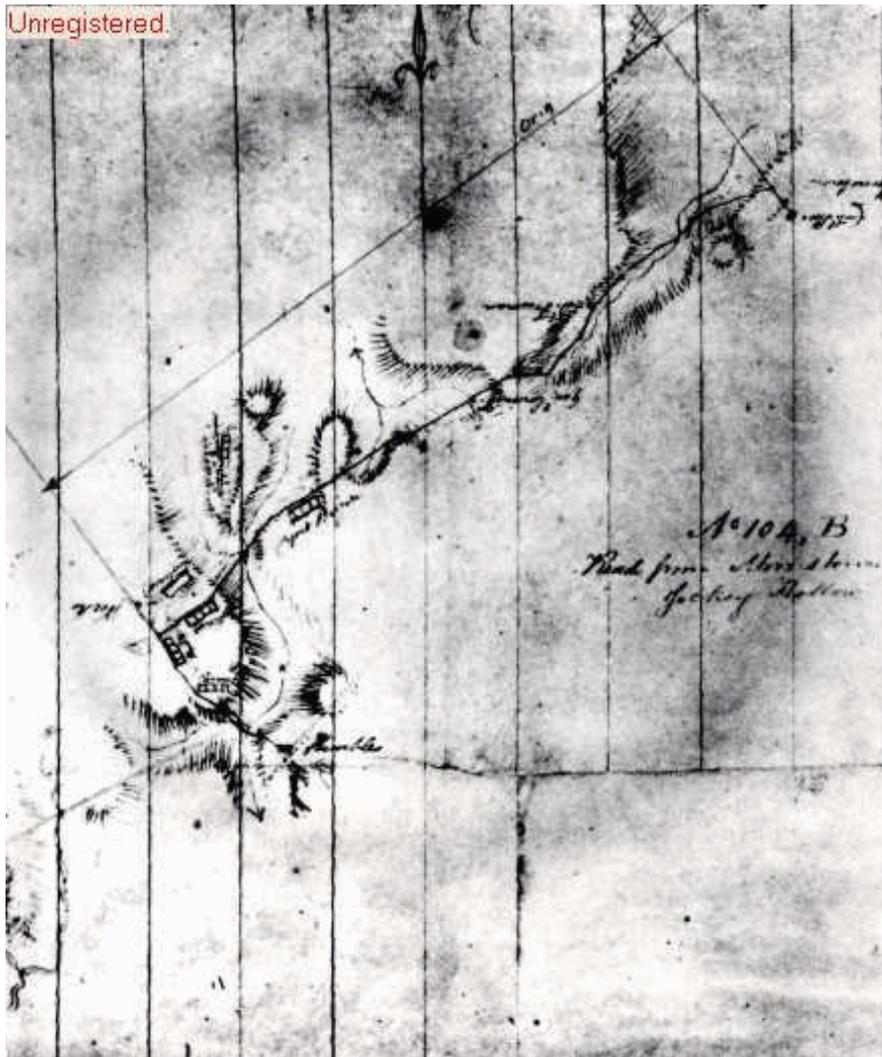
In the winter of 1780-81, most of Washington's forces camped at New Windsor, just north of West Point, except for the Pennsylvania Line, composed of ten regiments and an artillery unit. They returned to Jockey Hollow in November of 1780, reoccupying huts built by Hands Brigade and the 1st Connecticut Brigade the previous winter. Morale was again low among the troops. They lacked adequate clothing and blankets and they had not been paid in over a year. On New Year's eve, most of the Pennsylvania Line mutinied, seizing artillery and ammunition. In an attempt to restore order, Captain Adam Bettin was killed and two other officers were wounded. The troops marched off towards Philadelphia where they hoped to take their case directly to Congress. When they reached Princeton, they successfully negotiated with representatives of Congress and Pennsylvania over issues of the enlistment period, clothes, and back pay (Weig 1950 p.27-28).

Shortly afterward on January 20, 1781, the New Jersey Brigade stationed at Pompton also mutinied. By January 27 the mutiny was subdued. On February 7, Washington ordered the New Jersey Brigade to Morristown to take up quarters "in the Huts, lately occupied by the Pennsylvanians." The New Jersey troops remained in Jockey Hollow until July 8, 1781, when

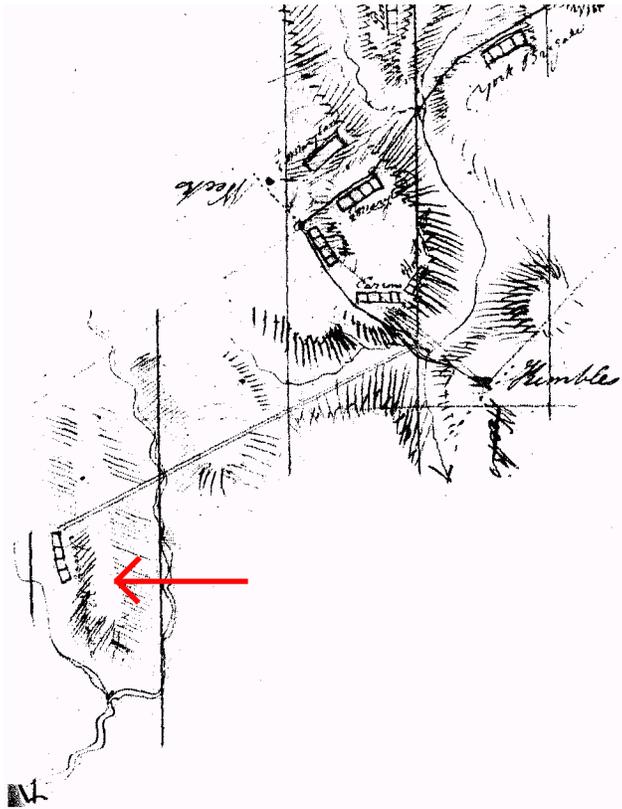
they marched for Kingsbridge on the Hudson (Weig 1950 p.28).

By the fall of 1781, the war was winding down. After the battle, most of the troops were sent to Newburgh, NY, for winter encampment, but the two regiments of the New Jersey Brigade were ordered back to the vicinity of Morristown. "Local tradition" suggests that they spent the winter in Jockey Hollow in log huts near the Wick Farmstead. They remained in Jockey Hollow until August 29, 1782, when they were ordered to march towards King's Ferry, ending the last winter encampment of American forces in Morristown during the war. Over a period of three winters, more than 16,000 troops were stationed in Jockey Hollow (Weig 1950 p.29).

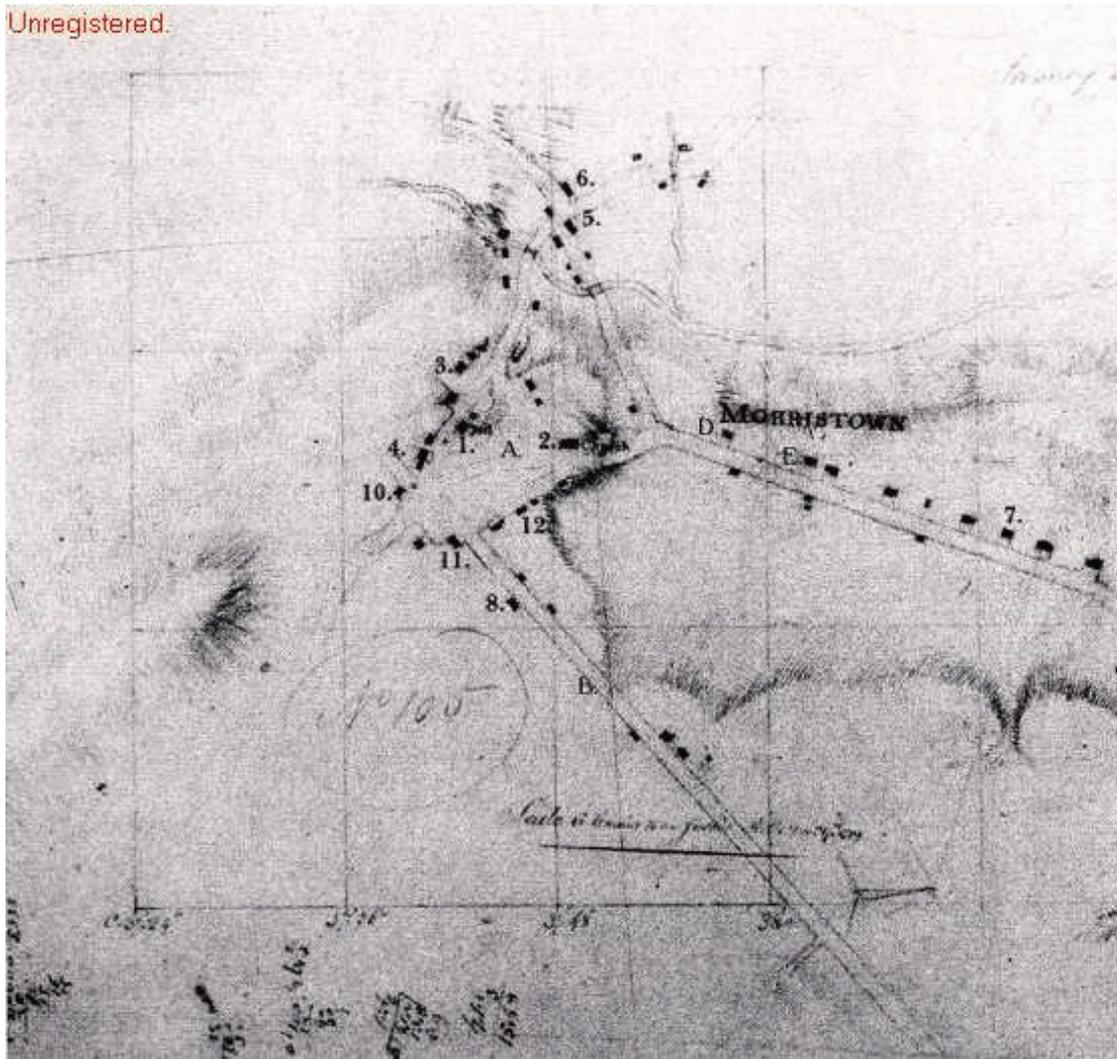
Historical resources within Jockey Hollow include the restored Wick House (ca. 1750) and the remains of the winter encampment sites from the winters of 1779-80; 1781; 1781-82. According to Historian Torres-Reyes the archeological remains associated with the encampment units and the Wick house have historical significance derived from their association with events of the period. The archeological remains are likely to provide information important about the Revolutionary War Period such as social and economic differentiation, regional and social variation in material culture, and other aspects.



*Robert Erskine's "Road From Morristown thro' Jockey Hollow", Map 104B, 1779  
(Courtesy of the New York Historical Society).*



*Detail of Erskine-DeWitt Map No. 104B. Arrow indicates location of notation "Jersey Brigade" clearly seen on original (Courtesy of New York Historical Society).*



*Robert Erskine's "Survey of Morristown by the Chain Only, 5 Dec 1779, Map 105  
(Courtesy of the New York Historical Society).*





*Detail of mural depicting winter encampment at Jockey Hollow (Courtesy of Morristown, NHP).*

#### 1782-1933: Post-Encampment

When the soldiers left Jockey Hollow for the last time in 1782, the land had been stripped of nearly all its timber. When landowners were once again able to resume farming the land, they removed the remaining army huts from land that was suitable for cultivation. Land that was not suitable for cultivation (such as land on steep slopes) was allowed to revert immediately to forest. Over the years, the land remained in cultivation for varying lengths of time. Agriculture in Jockey Hollow probably mirrored trends for agriculture in New Jersey during the 19th century. There was a steady expansion in agriculture throughout the first half of the 19th century, followed by a decline in the latter half of the century. Social and economic factors in the late 1800s no longer favored agriculture, and land was increasingly allowed to revert to

forest (Ehrenfeld 1982 pp. 9-10).

#### Wick, Guerin and Kemble Properties

The Wick Farm changed hands within the family several times through 1871. When Henry Wick died in 1780, he left the farm to his wife Mary. When Mary died in 1787, the property was divided among their five children. The property containing the house was left to their youngest daughter, Temperence (Tempe Wick). New homesteads were built on the other parcels, and tenant farmers worked the remaining cultivated lands. Toward the end of the 19th century, some of the Wick land was purchased by two wealthy businessmen to create estates (Ehrenfeld 1982 p. 10).

The Guerin farm was passed on to a son and later to a grandson who each made extensive changes and additions to the farmhouse. Nevertheless, by the time the property was acquired by the National Park Service in the 1930s, the house had totally deteriorated (Arbogast 1985 p. 21).

The Kemble estate also stayed in the Kemble family after the war, despite the fact that Peter Kemble was a British loyalist. Kemble, a septuagenarian in 1776, refused to sign an oath of allegiance to the Continental Army. This action normally would have subjected him to trial as a traitor and would have resulted in confiscation of his property. One of Kemble's sons signed the loyalty oath and offered to vouch for his father's future good conduct. His father's liberty (as well as the Kemble property) was preserved, at least for the time. Ultimately, the Kemble house was moved from its original location in Jockey Hollow to a nearby location outside the current park boundaries (Thayer 1975 p. 195).

#### 1890s: The Morristown Aqueduct purchases Jockey Hollow Land

During the 1890's, the Morristown Aqueduct Company purchased about 100 acres in Jockey Hollow on what was formerly the site of the Maryland Brigade encampment site of 1779-80. The town built a system of aqueducts, holding ponds and pumping stations along the Primrose brook to supply the town with water. Henry Pitney recorded his observations while installing the Morristown Aqueduct System in 1890s and published them in 1934 (Rutsch et al. 1973).

#### Local Commemoration Efforts

##### Late 1800s: Increasing Interest in Documenting Historical Significance of the Land

The late 1800s saw an increased awareness of Jockey Hollow's historic significance. Several steps were undertaken to document the area in narratives, maps and photos. Toward the close of the 19th century, the Ford Mansion was under the ownership of the Washington Association and Fort Nonsense had been purchased by Francis Woodruff with intent to preserve as a public park.

##### 1895: First Proposal for a Commemorative Park at Jockey Hollow

On February 19, 1895 George W. Howell read a paper before the Morristown Association for Public Improvement proposing the establishment of a 300 acre "Washington Park". The proposed park was to include Washington's Headquarters, Morristown Public Square, the

Morristown Aqueduct and Reservoir land in Jockey Hollow, and Fort Nonsense (Morristown Banner, February, 1895).

1928-1933: Local Initiatives Lead to the Establishment of Morristown National Historical Park  
While Howell's proposal for a commemorative park was not pursued further at that time, the idea in expanded form was to re-emerge in the late 1920s. This time, commemorative efforts around Morristown reached a rapid and successful conclusion. Between 1928 and 1933, the town of Morristown, the state of New Jersey, the Washington Association, and two private individuals acquired and donated 1300 acres of land to the federal government for the creation of Morristown National Historical Park. Commemorative efforts were exemplary, both for the speed with which the land was acquired, and for the popularity of the entire effort.

Efforts to create a commemorative park were renewed in 1928, when it was discovered that 300 acres of Jockey Hollow land recently purchased by Morristown for its water system included 1779-80 encampment sites of the Pennsylvania Brigades and the New York Brigades. Morristown Mayor Clyde Potts proposed converting the encampment area into a historical reservation. Potts appointed a commission to study the matter on January 1, 1929. Lloyd W. Smith, a local resident and retired financier, headed the commission. The commission liked the idea of the park, but felt that additional Jockey Hollow land would need to be acquired. In 1930, Lloyd Smith announced that he had personally purchased 650 acres at a personal expense of \$250,000, to be donated to the commemorative park. The donated land contained Maryland Brigade, New York Brigade, and Pennsylvania Brigade encampment sites, and a portion of the Connecticut Brigade encampment sites (Newark, NJ Evening News, Nov 3, 1930 and Special to the Newark News, July 5, 1933).

Smith's donation soon catalyzed efforts by others. The town of Morristown, the state of New Jersey, and the Washington Association each made generous contributions in rapid succession. The people of Morristown voted in 1930 to donate over 200 acres of town-owned historic property to the Federal government. This land included the Morristown aqueduct land and the 46-acre Ft. Nonsense tract. The Washington Association and the state of New Jersey each relinquished their shares of ownership in the Ford Mansion. Another private individual, Charles W. McAlpin, donated an additional 125-acre parcel in Jockey Hollow. This valuable parcel included the two Connecticut brigade sites and the Bettin oak (Special to the Newark News, July 5, 1933; Luzader 1968).

#### 1932-1933: Federal Memorialization Efforts

In 1932, Federal legislation gave the National Park Service a new purview to develop scenic and historic territories into national parks. The NPS was ready to create its first National Historical Park under the new legislation; Morristown became one of the candidates. After a site visit, Morristown was chosen over Saratoga, Gettysburg, and Valley Forge as the first National Historical Park. In recommending the Morristown site, Horace M. Albright, the Director of the National Park Service, noted that there was an area along Jockey Hollow Road "so primitive and so beautiful as to excite the admiration of any lover of nature. A thousand acres of forest, dell, and hill." Albright believed that the rural and wooded character of the Jockey Hollow land could "provide the visitor with a view that would resemble that which

Washington himself had 150 years earlier.”(Special to the Newark News, July 5, 1933; Russell 1995).

Morristown National Historical Park was established by an Act of Congress approved on March 2, 1933. The legislation authorized the Secretary of the Interior to accept title to “such lands, structures, and other property” in the vicinity of Morristown that contained areas of Revolutionary War interest. These areas were to be “set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.” The 1300 acre park consisted of three separate units—Washington’s Headquarters at the Ford Mansion, Fort Nonsense, and Jockey Hollow with its brigade encampments (1934 General Plan for Morristown NHP).

Morristown National Historical Park was dedicated on July 4, 1933, at a ceremony held on the grounds of the Ford Mansion, attended by over 8000 people. Harold Ickes, newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, accepted deeds for the property. Ickes, the Governor of New Jersey, and others gave speeches. President Roosevelt sent a statement reading, in part, “In my opinion it would be impossible to devise a more fitting way to celebrate the birthday of our country’s independence than by the consecration of this, the first National Historical Park to be authorized by action of the Congress” (Special to the Newark News, July 5, 1933).

#### 1933-Present: National Park Service Stewardship

Once the park was established, work started almost immediately. By August 1933, federal funds had been allocated for the construction of roads by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the Jockey Hollow area of the new park. The CCC camp was first established in Morristown in the spring of 1933. They initially set up camp in Jockey Hollow near the Pennsylvania Line, but shortly moved into the vacant Speedwell Avenue School in Morristown, where they resided from 1933 to 1938. The CCC was involved in opening up the encampment sites of the New York, Maryland and Pennsylvania Brigades, and pruning trees and clearing brush. They worked to stabilize the famous 300-year-old Bettin Oak under which Captain Bettin of the Pennsylvania Line was shot to death on January 1, 1781 (Morristown Record Aug 8, 1933; Morristown Daily Record, Oct. 7, 1933; Morristown Daily Record Dec. 18, 1933).

The CCC was also responsible for much of the work proposed in the 1934 General Plan. Proposals included the construction of a museum of Washington memorabilia near the Ford Mansion, the mansion’s refurbishment and furnishing to its Revolutionary appearance as Washington’s Headquarters, the preservation of all historic remains and the reconstruction of some of the buildings and huts at Jockey Hollow; expanding the Jockey Hollow unit by at least one-fourth, to include additional brigade encampment sites. Acquisition of Stark’s Brigade encampment site was determined to be the top priority. The three units of the park were to be connected through construction of a Parkway (1934 General Plan for Morristown NHP).

As recommended by the 1934 Plan, the Stark’s Brigade campsite, along with some additional land (281 acres total), was added to the Jockey Hollow unit of the park as a result of a federal appropriation in 1937. Although records of many of the CCC accomplishments were lost in a fire, press clippings and interviews reveal CCC involvement in many Jockey Hollow projects over several years. These projects included construction or improvement of roads, trails,

parking areas, bridges, and walks. The Wick Farm and Guerin farm grounds were landscaped and the buildings restored. Trees were pruned or planted. Utility buildings were constructed and sewer lines built. Archeological digs or investigations were performed on the grounds of the Wick House, the Guerin House, and the Pennsylvania Brigade. Over time, their work activities gradually expanded to include some projects outside the park. In 1938, camp #241 was relocated to a site east of Whippany Road in Hanover Township. Restoration and renovation projects proposed in the 1934 plan had been completed. The Wick House and orchard were restored, and the Guerin House was renovated.

In the 1960s, five huts were reconstructed on the site of the Pennsylvania Line replacing huts the CCC built in the 1936 which contained major inaccuracies. As part of the park's "Mission '66" effort to improve park facilities, one housing unit for park personnel was constructed (Draft Environmental Assessment c. 1973; undated handwritten summary page of CCC projects from Morristown Archives Box 5; information from news clippings Morristown Archives Box 5; Arbogast 1985;).

Under NPS stewardship, most of the remaining agriculture in the park ceased, with the exception of orchards and fields near the Wick House, the parade grounds, and the summit of Mt. Kemble, which was kept open to preserve historical appearances. Throughout the rest of Jockey Hollow, land was allowed to revert to forest.

The 1976 Master Plan recommended several changes to Jockey Hollow that were designed to improve the visitor experience. The major changes proposed at that time were:

- 1) construction of a visitor contact station;
- 2) establishment of a one-way loop interpretive road through Jockey Hollow linking the visitor center and Wick Farm with the Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland Brigade sites, and the Grand Parade;
- 3) restoration of historic Tempe Wick Road to its original historic alignment and appearance as a wagon road;
- 4) reconstruction of additional huts at the Pennsylvania Brigade site; and
- 5) removal of the reconstructed hospital building that did not exist in Jockey Hollow during the historic period (Draft Environmental Assessment c.1973; Final Master Plan 1976).

By 1973, about 80 percent of Jockey Hollow had reverted to forest, making the land similar to its heavily wooded appearance before the Revolutionary encampments. Forest management was passive, for the most part. By 1985, when the Inventory of Historical Structures of Morristown NHP was performed, most of the proposals in the 1976 plan had been accomplished. The Inventory reported that the Jockey Hollow Visitor Center was designed by the Denver Service Center and constructed in 1975. The Visitor Center was described as, a one-story flat-roofed, brick masonry building with an "impenetrable, fortress-like appearance". No new huts were built after the 1960s construction of hut replicas, the hospital building was torn down, and the park loop road was constructed in 1976 as recommended by this latest plan. A portion of Tempe Wick road, between the Jockey Hollow Visitor Center and the Wick Farm was "restored" by removing the pavement and planting the roadbed with grass. A preserved (unpaved) segment of the Mendham-Elizabethtown Road connects with rerouted Tempe Wick

Road at both ends. These roads closely follow their original alignments. (Arbogast 1985).

#### Passive Forest Management and Recommended Change

Problems ensued with the practice of passive forest management. NPS assumption that natural succession would result in re-forestation similar to that of pre-encampment times was mistaken. By the mid-1990s, results demonstrated the presence of non-native species, both flora and fauna (Russell 1995). Changes to the character of the historic landscape required a reexamination of original goals and management policies for the land. A study commissioned to reassess park goals and land management practices in Jockey Hollow recommended apportioning the park into zones based on cultural or natural resources. Specific management options were made were made for

- 1) an archeological zone containing brigade encampments
- 2) a cultural landscape interpretive zone (Wick House, Soldier Hut replicas and the Grand Parade)
- 3) Eighteenth century forest areas, including a) historic and scenic corridors; and b) the forest interior (Russell 1995).



*View southwest from reconstructed Pennsylvania Line soldiers' huts showing the T-intersection of Grand Parade and Sugar Loaf Roads at the cemetery. Note the strategic advantage of the huts' elevated location (OCLP, 2002).*

## Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

### Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Analysis and Evaluation section identifies the landscape characteristics and character-defining features of the landscape that are important to Jockey Hollow's contribution to the park's two periods of significance. By identifying the larger, overall landscape characteristics and individual character-defining landscape features, the historic integrity of the landscape is also assessed. This process is done separately for each period of significance.

#### American Revolution Encampment Period, 1777-1782

##### Historical Significance:

The Jockey Hollow Unit of Morristown National Historical Park is significant for the Encampment Period, 1777-1782, under National Register Criteria A, B, and D in the area of military history and under C in the area of architecture. During this period, Jockey Hollow was the site of major winter encampments by Washington's army. More than 11,000 men were stationed here who endured harsh winter conditions that included shortages of food and clothing. Washington showed great resourcefulness as a leader in overcoming these hardships and was able to keep his troops committed to their efforts.

The countryside of and surrounding Jockey Hollow was largely rural, and provided the Army with food, forage, water and wood. It was largely dry with a water supply nearby. The land had been partially cleared for agricultural use by landowners Henry Wick, Joshua Guerin, and Peter Kemble, but much of it remained heavily forested with mixed hardwoods—a suitable source of lumber for hut construction and firewood. Washington ordered that the Jockey Hollow encampment be laid out according to a strict plan that dictated both dimensions and organization of the more than 1000 huts. Most senior officers stayed in houses in the Morristown area. In Jockey Hollow, the Wick House was the quarters of General Arthur St. Clair during the 1779-80 period, and the Kemble estate housed General William Smallwood of the Maryland Line in 1779-80 (Stewart 1975 p. 12-13).

##### Integrity:

Overall, the Jockey Hollow Unit of Morristown NHP retains integrity to Encampment Period, although the appearance of the encampment has changed over time. Jockey Hollow retains its historic location. Many features that existed during the encampment are still present including historic roads, encampment remnants, buildings and structures, and elements of the vegetation and spatial organization. The layout of the encampment remnants, parade ground, several roads, and the Wick and Guerin farm houses survives. The setting has changed from primarily agricultural and open to heavily wooded surrounded by substantial suburban development.

While the unit is now mostly forested, it does present a feeling of what the landscape may have been like when the first troops arrived at Jockey Hollow to begin their encampment. In addition, remnants such as hut foundations continue to evoke a sense of the activities of the past.

Commemoration Layer, 1873-1942

**Historical Significance:**

Morristown National Historical Park is also significant under National Register Criteria A and C for the park's Commemorative Period, 1873-1942. During this period, efforts were undertaken to preserve the various elements of Morristown that contributed to the American Revolution. These efforts resulted in the establishment of Morristown National Historical Park in 1933, the first such designated park in the country. Jockey Hollow contributes to this historic preservation period during the years of 1930-1937, when the major parcels of encampment land were being acquired and the park was being established.

**Integrity:**

Jockey Hollow retains a high level of integrity for the Commemorative Period. The landscape that exists today continues to represent its overall character during 1930-1937. Many changes to park facilities have been made, but the landscape still reflects its 1930s appearance. Jockey Hollow continues to represent its historic location. The design is very evident as illustrated by the layout of the roads, farm sites, encampment remains, and parade ground. Setting is somewhat represented as the area had begun to change from agriculture to a forested suburb by that time. Many historic materials remain such as encampment relics, fencing, the Guerin and Wick farmhouses and some of their outbuildings. With these features present, workmanship is also represented. The landscape continues to evoke a strong sense of feeling for this period with the overall character of the landscape remaining similar to the historic preservation period. The landscape is clearly recognizable as the same property that existed in the 1930s.

**Landscape Characteristic:**

**Archeological Sites**

Several archaeological sites exist within the Jockey Hollow area of Morristown NHP. Most of them are remnants from winter encampment in 1779-80. Archaeological research reveals mostly undisturbed remains. Much of the landscape is now covered by second-growth forest except for an open field between Hardscrabble Road and the hut sites. The remains of several officers' and enlisted men's huts have been located with one of each excavated.

Most of the park's archaeological finds were in Jockey Hollow, naturally, the site of the largest encampment. Only a fraction of those discovered have been positively identified. Specifically, they are:

**1st Connecticut Brigade site**

To date, 81 soldiers' hut sites have been located, 11 of which were confirmed by fireplace excavation; 10 officers' hut sites located, 4 confirmed by excavations and 6 field officers' hut sites located, with 2 being confirmed.

**2nd Connecticut Brigade site**

To date, 72 soldiers' huts have been located in two rows of 36 each, 4 confirmed; 11 company officers' huts located, 2 confirmed and 6 field officers' hut sites located, 1 confirmed.

Hands Brigade site

To date, 11 hut sites have been located, with 3 excavated and confirmed. Most of the stones from the rest of the huts were previously used in a stone wall alongside Tempe Wick Road.

1st Maryland Brigade site

To date, no hut sites have been found. Previously, stones had been removed and piled in the long walls to outline a field plowed after the Revolution. Small piles of stones on the site, which may have been shanty hearths occupied by laborers who worked on the Morristown water system in the 1890s, were excavated; the sites yielded late 19th century material. Ditches and the foundation for a ram pump were located as well as traces of the camp road connecting the two Maryland sites.

2nd Maryland Brigade site

To date, no hut sites have been found, suggesting that the chimney stones had all been removed for farming. Metal objects, ceramics, glass and faunal remains have been found below the plow line.

Pennsylvania Brigade site

There were 9 positively identified fireplaces and 2 of a questionable nature found in 1961.

Stark's Brigade site

To date, 6 fireplaces on the soldiers' line and traces of 24 more have been located; 6 officers' hut sites have been located and one field officer's hut site fully excavated.

Other:

Wick House and Grounds; CCC cemetery excavated in the 1930s (no bodies); no evidence for hospital most likely due to agricultural use of land before the 1930s. The CCC conducted very extensive and, unfortunately, disturbing archaeology.

Summary of Findings:

Archaeological resources contributing to the park's primary period of significance are the remnants of the many hutsites found in the main encampment areas. There is a possibility that more sites still exist, but determination is tenuous. They may have been destroyed when the site reverted to agriculture.

**Character-defining Features:**

- Feature: Soldiers' huts sites
- Feature Identification Number: 92651
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: Wick Carriage House Site

Feature Identification Number:	92653
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Wick Corn Crib Site
Feature Identification Number:	92654
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Trash Dump
Feature Identification Number:	92652
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

### **Buildings And Structures**

The few existing buildings located on Jockey Hollow land in 1779 consisted primarily of the farmhouses and outbuildings. During the 1779-80 winter encampment, Major General Arthur St. Clair, commander of the Pennsylvania Division, was quartered at the Wick Farmhouse and Brigadier General William Smallwood, commander of the First Maryland Brigade, lived in the Kemble house. Over 1000 huts were built in Jockey Hollow that winter.

#### **Soldiers Huts**

Junior officers and enlisted men, over 10,000 troops in all, were stationed in Jockey Hollow. The plan of the encampment was patterned after previous encampments at Valley Forge and Middlebrook. Each brigade was assigned to an encampment site approximately 320 yards long and 100 yards deep. Soldiers' huts were arranged eight huts to a row, and three or four rows deep, depending on the size of the regiment and the terrain. The rows of huts were laid out to face regimental and brigade parade grounds. The soldiers' huts were placed closest to the parade grounds. The huts for the enlisted men were constructed fourteen feet wide and fifteen to sixteen feet long. Each included a fireplace and a front door, but no foundation, and no flooring. Each of these huts was designed to house twelve men. Behind the soldiers' huts were the huts for captains and subalterns. Behind these huts, placed still higher on the slope, were the field officers' huts. The officers' huts were larger than those of the enlisted men, and lacked the strict uniformity of design. Each hut housed two to four men.

#### **Additional Encampment Structures**

A number of additional buildings stood in the brigade camps. Each brigade most likely had two guard houses, one at front and one at rear, and likely a bake house and slaughterhouse as well. The ruins of what appeared to be bake ovens were seen in the Maryland and Connecticut Line areas over a century ago, and an unused slaughter yard stood on the right of Stark's Brigade. The artillery park probably also included several buildings for its specialized use, although knowledge of special regimental buildings is practically non-existent (Bradford 1961 pp.11-12; Luzader and Torres-Reyes 1973 pp.32-33).

1934 General Plan for Morristown National Historical Park

The goals of the 1934 General Plan for Jockey Hollow called for the preservation of all historic remains and the reconstruction of some of the buildings and huts. Once the park was established, work started almost immediately. CCC Company #241 carried out many Jockey Hollow projects over the next several years, including restoration of the Wick and Guerin farm grounds and buildings. Trees were pruned or planted. Utility buildings were constructed and sewer lines built.

#### 1976 Master Plan for Morristown NHP

By the 1970s, restoration and renovation projects proposed in the 1934 plan had been completed. The Wick House and orchard were restored, and the Guerin House was renovated. Archeological studies had been performed to identify the various brigade sites. In the 1960s, five huts were reconstructed on the site of the Pennsylvania Line replacing huts the CCC built in the 1936, which contained major inaccuracies (Arbogast 1985). Quarters #35, the Mission 66 building used to house park personnel, was constructed in 1965. Construction of a visitor contact station, recommended by the Plan, was designed by the Denver Service Center and constructed in 1975. The Visitor Center was described as a one-story, flat-roofed, brick masonry building with an “impenetrable, fortress-like appearance.” The hospital building was torn down, as recommended by the 1976 Plan.

#### Summary of Findings:

The Wick and Guerin farmhouses (see Wick Farm CLI for further information) date from ca. 1750. No other buildings in the Jockey Hollow unit remain from this first period of significance. The few remaining soldiers’ huts were reconstructed in the 1960s replacing an inaccurate reconstruction first erected by the CCC in the 1930s.

A Visitor Center and Comfort Station were added to the unit in 1975. They have no integrity to either the Revolutionary War period or the Memorialization period. Quarters 35 stems from the Mission 66 program of the NPS and is significant to neither period. It does, however, require further study to determine if it has any significance to the Mission 66 period.

#### Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Guerin House
Feature Identification Number:	92656
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	001033
LCS Structure Name:	Guerin House
LCS Structure Number:	08
Feature:	Guerin House Garage
Feature Identification Number:	92657

Jockey Hollow  
Morristown National Historical Park

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Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Quarters 10 (Tuttle House)

Feature Identification Number: 92703

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Quarters 10 Garage

Feature Identification Number: 97779

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Quarters 62 (Weig house, pump house and shed)

Feature Identification Number: 98014

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Hartshorne House

Feature Identification Number: 92658

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Hartshorne House Retaining Wall

Feature Identification Number: 92659

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Quarters 35

Feature Identification Number: 98013

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: 1930s Maintenance Facility: oil shed, repairshop, utility buildings and carpenter shop.

Feature Identification Number: 92655

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Visitor Center/Comfort Station

Feature Identification Number: 98016

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Pennsylvania Line Soldier Officer Huts

Feature Identification Number: 92660

Jockey Hollow  
Morristown National Historical Park

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Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Warren House

Feature Identification Number: 98017

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Wick House

Feature Identification Number: 98020

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 001045

LCS Structure Name: Wick House

LCS Structure Number: 23

Feature: Wick Cow Shed Reconstruction/Sheep Byre/Pig Sty

Feature Identification Number: 98019

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Wick Privy

Feature Identification Number: 98022

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Wick Barn Foundation

Feature Identification Number: 98018

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Wick Smoke House

Feature Identification Number: 98023

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Wick Well Head

Feature Identification Number: 98024

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Wick Pit Privy

Feature Identification Number: 98021

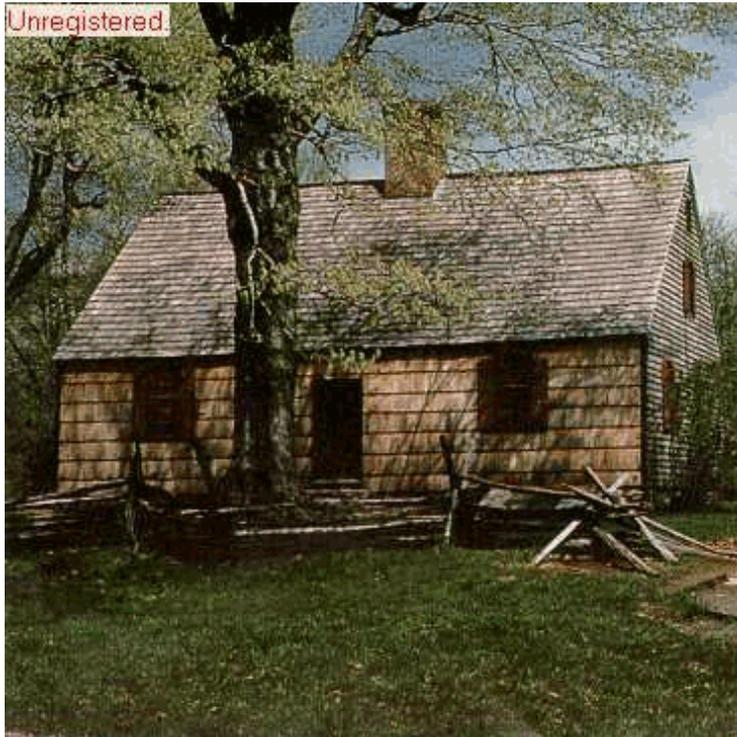
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Stone Bridge, Stone Culverts/Footbridges

Feature Identification Number: 98015

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Restored Wick farmhouse (photo courtesy Morristown NHP).*



*Side/front elevation of park housing built as part of the Mission 66 effort (OCLP, 1999).*



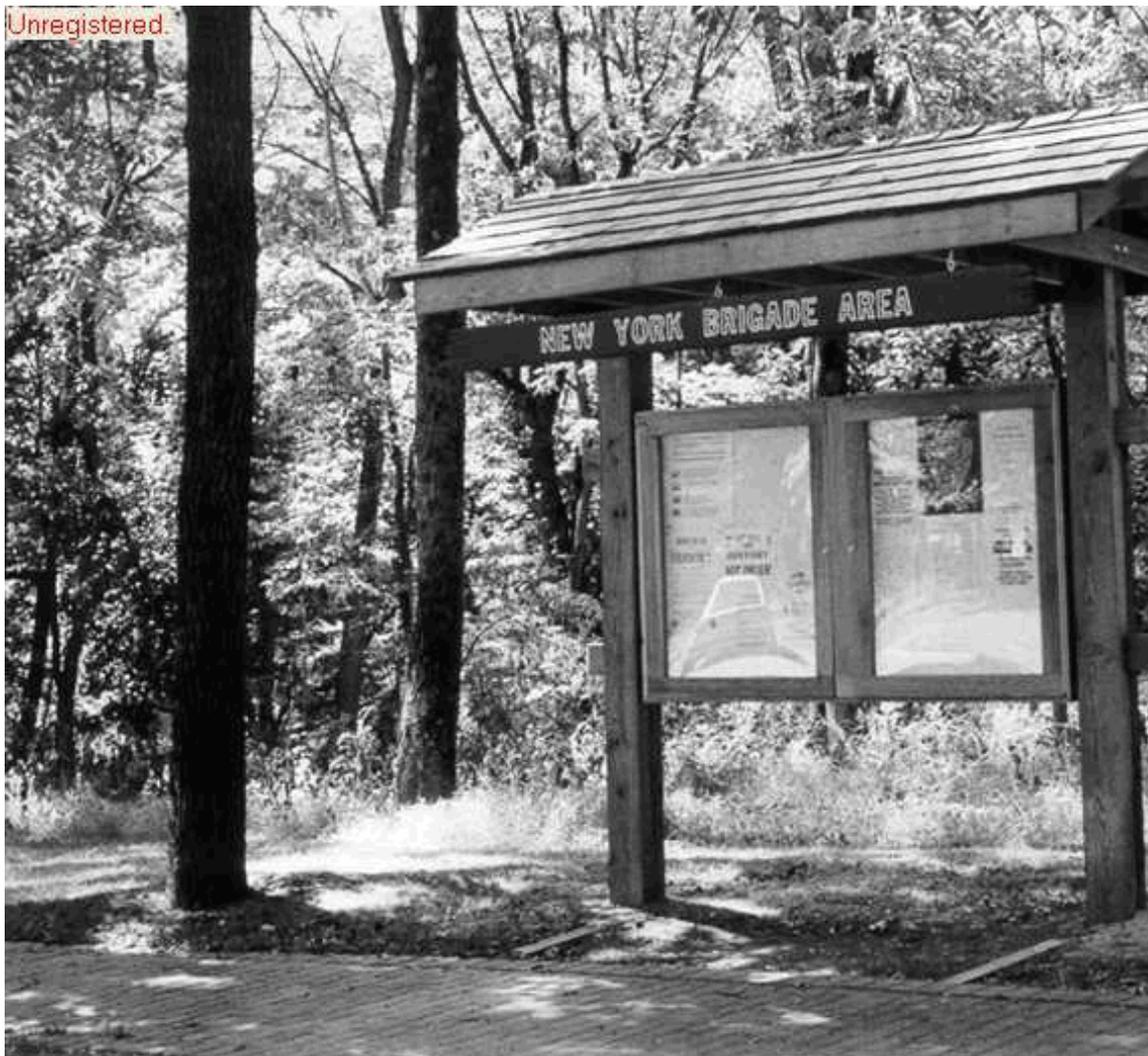
*Visitor Center (OCLP, 1999).*



*Comfort Station (OCLP, 1999).*



*Remnant hearth at hutsite (OCLP, 2000).*



*New York Brigade Area wayside (OCLP, 1999).*



*Reconstructed soldier huts of Pennsylvania (OCLP, 1999).*



*Reconstructed soldier huts of Pennsylvania Line, rear/side elevation (OCLP, 1999).*



*Reconstruction Officers' hut Pennsylvania Line (OCLP, 2000).*



*Restored Guerin house and barn (OCLP, 1999).*



*Maintenance facility (OCLP, 1999).*



*Maintenance shed, (OCLP, 1999).*

### **Circulation**

The Jockey Hollow encampment area is located near several major roads which include Mt. Kemble Avenue (Route 202) and Interstate 287 to the southeast; Tempe Wick Road to the south/southwest; and Mendham Road (Route 24) to the north. Western Ave (Jockey Hollow Road) leads directly from Morristown into the center of Jockey Hollow.

In addition, the park tour road is overlaid onto historic roads dating from colonial times (Jockey Hollow, Tempe Wick, and Sugar Hill Roads). Jockey Hollow and Tempe Wick roads extend directly through Jockey Hollow. Others (Cemetery and Grand Parade Roads) were not constructed until the 1930's, along with the visitor trails and fire roads. According to Luzader, it is not known if these tour roads were built on historic traces or not (Luzader p. 26).

In addition to paved roads, there are also unpaved roads and an extensive trail system through

Jockey Hollow. Some trails are laid out on the traces of historic roads (like the Old Camp Road), and others were constructed after the establishment of Morristown National Historical Park. Many of the trails have interpretive markers identifying historic and natural features.

The following is a description of principal historic roads as well as a general description of the existing road and trail system in Jockey Hollow.

#### HISTORIC ROADS

In the Revolutionary War era Bailey Hollow Road, Mendham-Elizabethtown Road (Current Tempe Wick Road), and Jockey Hollow Road were the major roads leading to the Jockey Hollow encampment. In addition, there were several minor roads near Jockey Hollow that served the encampment, including, Sugar Loaf Road, and Whitehead's Hill Road (Piscatinny Road). The soldiers also built roads within the encampment connecting the brigades to each other and to the Grand Parade (including the Old Camp Road) (Rutsch et al. pp.58-66). Several of these historic roads are still in existence today.

##### The Basking Ridge Road

According to Luzader, this was one of the most important roads in Morris County. It ran from Morristown to Basking Ridge and connected with other roads to Vealtown (Bernardsville), Pluckemin, and Princeton. The army had a hospital at Basking Ridge during the 1779-80 encampment. Its course is generally the same as the present Mount Kemble Avenue and US Route 202 as far south as Woodward's Mill (Luzader p. 22; Rutsch p. 58).

##### Major Historical Roads Within Encampment

##### The Mendham-Elizabethtown Road (Tempe Wick Road)

The Mendham-Elizabethtown Road, currently called Tempe Wick Road, was built before 1760. During colonial times, the road served as the primary route between the towns of Mendham and Elizabethtown. It ran eastward from Mendham through the southern end of Jockey Hollow, past the Wick and Kemble farmsteads to New Vernon, and had connecting roads to Vealtown (now Bernardsville), Pluckemin, and Princeton (Rutsch pp. 58ff).

A portion of Tempe Wick Road has been restored by the NPS to its "historic appearance as a heavily used wagon road". The restored segment runs between the Jockey Hollow Visitor Center on the south and the Wick Farm on the north, and connects with the rerouted Tempe Wick Road at both ends. Its western end is paved, and serves as a connecting link with the park Loop road and the Tempe Wick Road. The historically restored segment had the pavement removed, the road width reduced, and the unpaved surface stabilized to prevent erosion. Vegetative cover was restored along the sides of the road. The restored roadway averages about twenty feet in width and has a thin dirt bed that reveals granite bedrock in

places. The condition of the restored segment was evaluated for historical significance in 1985, and the condition was determined to be good. The site was included in the 1985 Morristown National Historical Park Inventory of Structures, and was determined to be NR eligible with national significance. It was recommended for preservation (Arbogast 1985; Draft Environmental Assessment p. 19, 29).

#### The Jockey Hollow Road

Jockey Hollow Road was in existence as early as 1767. It ran from Morristown Green northward for about 800 feet (along the general line of the present Washington Street) then turned southward to intersect Mendham-Elizabethtown Road in Jockey Hollow. During colonial times, Jockey Hollow Road was the boundary line between the Wick and Kemble properties [Note: this is from Rutsch p. 56, but is not in agreement with Ehrenfeld figure 3 p.8 which shows farm boundaries].

During the Revolutionary War encampment, Jockey Hollow Road bisected the army encampment and served as the main road connecting Morristown with Jockey Hollow (as shown in Erskine Map No. 104B, "Road from Morristown through Jockey Hollow). According to Rutsch et al., "except for some slight alterations made to the road in 1858, it runs nearly as it always has." The section of the road from Morristown to the Park boundary has been renamed Western Avenue (Luzader 1973 pp. 20-21; Rutsch p. 60).

#### Minor Historical Roads

There are several minor roads existing today that also served the encampment. Some of these include:

##### Bailey Hollow Road

Bailey (Bayley) Hollow Road was laid out in 1776 from a point west of Augustine Bailey's house which stood on the Jockey Hollow Road, to "the road that leads from Morristown to the seat of the Honble. Peter Kemble Kembles (sic) Esq." An aerial survey of Jockey Hollow made in the 1930's showed that the present course of Bailey Hollow Road has been somewhat changed (Luzader pp. 21-23).

##### Sugar Loaf Road

Sugar Loaf Road, laid out in 1776, originally ran from east of the Guerin House on the Jockey Hollow Road to the Morristown-Mendham Road via Sugar Loaf Hill.

##### Whitehead's Hill Road (Piscatinny Road)

The road was planned in 1776 and ran from the top of Whitehead's Hill on Morristown-Mendham Road to the Jockey Hollow Road near the home of Augustine Bayley (Luzader p.23).

### Brigade Encampment Roads

In addition to the existing roads, the soldiers also built roads within the 1779-80 encampment which connected the brigades to each other and to the parade grounds. The Historical Base Map shows some of these roads or road remains which are poorly documented but assumed to be authentic.

#### The Old Camp Road

This unpaved road runs between Jockey Hollow Road on the northwest and Highway 202 on the southeast past the Hartshorne House. The roadway averages about ten feet in width and has a thin dirt bed exposing granite bedrock in places. It passes over Rustic Bridge #1 near its northwestern terminus. The road was evaluated in the 1985 Morristown National Historical Park Inventory of Structures and its condition was determined to be good. It was determined to be NR eligible and was recommended for preservation.

During the 1779-80 encampment, the Old Camp Road occupied a strategic central location close to the camps of the New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Hand's Brigades, and within easy access to the Grand Parade. According to Rutsch et al., it is uncertain whether it was built by the Continental Army, or by Wick and Kemble, whose land it passed through. After the encampment period, the Morris Aqueduct Company reopened the road around 1890 to provide easy access to their facilities in Cat Swamp and Upper Primrose Brook Valley. The road remained passable until about 1910. The Old Camp Road was opened again as a fire road in the 1930s by NPS, and remains open today as a tourist trail with interpretive signage. (Rutsch p.65-66)

### OTHER PARK ROADS AND TRAILS

The National Park Service maintains 4 miles of public macadam roads within Jockey Hollow in addition to Tempe Wick Road. In addition, there are about 8.4 miles of unpaved management roads used principally for fire protection (Draft environmental assessment 1973 p. 20).

Most existing Park tour roads such as Cemetery Road and Grand Parade Road were constructed in the 1930s along with the visitor trails and fire roads. According to Luzader, it is not known whether these tour roads were built on historic traces or not. The 1976 Master Plan proposed the closing of Jockey Hollow and Sugar Loaf Roads to through traffic; the restoration of a section of Tempe Wick Road, the establishment of a Visitor Center and parking lot, and the creation of a bypass road.

First-time visitors generally follow the one-way interpretive tour loop. Parking areas are provided along the way so that visitors may stop at sites such as the Visitor Center, the restored Wick House and orchard, the Pennsylvania Line with replica huts, or the Grand Parade. The

extensive trail system in the park can be accessed from various points along the tour road. (Draft Environmental Assessment p.20).

#### HIKING TRAIL SYSTEM

Morristown National Historical Park contains over 27 miles of trails available to the public for recreational and educational purposes. Of these, some are for foot traffic only, while others are foot/bridle trails (Morristown NHP Jockey Hollow Trail Map text). Jockey Hollow has most of the trails which include: Aqueduct Loop Trail, Grand Loop Trail, Grand Parade Trail/Soldier Hut Trail loop, Mt. Kemble Loop Trail, New York Brigade Trail, Old Camp Road Trail, Patriots Path and the Wildflower Trail. These trails can be accessed at various sites along the tour road. Many converge at a Trail Center on Jockey Hollow Road. Three trails are described in further detail: (Morristown NHP Trail Map text; Draft Environmental Assessment p.19-20).

##### The Aqueduct Trail

This 1.5 mile self-guided trail passes over hilly terrain to the source of Primrose brook. Eighteen interpretive stops highlight remnants of the Morris Aqueduct Water System and other natural and historic features, with eighteen interpretive signs along the way. (The Aqueduct Trail Self-guided Interpretive trail brochure).

##### The Jockey Hollow Wildflower Trail (from copied brochure).

This 1.3 mile trail crosses streams, woodland, meadows, and swamps. Seasonal growth of wildflowers in their usual habitats. Around two hundred varieties of wildflowers may be seen on the trail during the year. Interpretive markers list the flowers to be found at each site.

##### Patriot's Path

The Patriots' Path is an evolving regional network of trails being assembled by the Morris County Park Commission designed to link dozens of parks, historic sites and other points of interest. Currently there are almost 20 miles of continuous trails extending from the New Jersey Brigade and Jockey Hollow units on the southern end of the trail. The trail extends north of Jockey Hollow into Lewis Morris County Park and beyond. The trail incorporates a number of historic sites including an old path used by the Lenape Indians and later by the first European settlers. A Revolutionary War powdermill stood on the Whippany riverbank and a segment of the Rocakaway Valley Railroad followed the stream from 1888 until the company disbanded in 1913. (From Draft Environ Assess p.10, Morristown NHP Official Map and Guide, and internet site of Morris County Hiking Trails.

##### Old Camp Road/Mt. Kemble Loop Trail

According to an internet source on trails in Jockey Hollow, the most attractive walk is the three mile blue trail with its view of the New York skyline. Access the trail at the Trail Center parking lot on Jockey Hollow Road, walk southeast on the Old Camp Road Trail to the Mt.

Kemble loop trail (“Morris County NH State/Federal Hiking Trails: Jockey Hollow” internet site).

#### PARKING

Several sites along the Cemetery/Grand Parade/Jockey Hollow Roads tour route contain parking lots or pull-offs. Larger parking areas can be found at the Visitor Center/Wick Farm area (100 cars), the Pennsylvania Brigade site (60 cars); the Comfort Station/NY Brigade trailhead (30 cars) and the Trail Center (30 cars).

Additional small parking lots or pull-offs can be found at the Ranger’s Station near the Wick Fields, (4 parking spots), the picnic area on Jockey Hollow Road near the Wick Orchard and Bettin Oak monument, and the Grand Parade. (from Draft Environmental Assessment p.20 and 1999 site visit) (Luzader p. 26).

#### Summary

The existing park road system in Jockey Hollow includes several historical roads dating from the Revolutionary War period as well as tour roads constructed after the establishment of Morristown National Historical Park in 1933 during the Commemorative Period. In addition to paved roads, there are some unpaved roads and paths which may represent historic trails connecting brigade encampments (such as the Old Camp Road). Overall, the circulation system in the Jockey Hollow encampment possesses integrity to both the Encampment & Commemorative Periods.

#### **Character-defining Features:**

Feature: Old Camp Road

Feature Identification Number: 98028

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 040703

LCS Structure Name: Old Camp Road

LCS Structure Number: 20

Feature: Mendham-Elizabethtown Road

Feature Identification Number: 98027

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 040702

LCS Structure Name: Mendham - Elizabethtown Road

LCS Structure Number: 21

Feature: Trail Network  
Feature Identification Number: 98031  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wick Farm Stone Walkways  
Feature Identification Number: 98033  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Guerin House Pathways  
Feature Identification Number: 98026  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tour Road & Satellite Lots  
Feature Identification Number: 98030  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cemetery Road Trace  
Feature Identification Number: 98025  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tempe Wicke Road Trace  
Feature Identification Number: 98029  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Walks at Visitor Center Complex  
Feature Identification Number: 98032  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

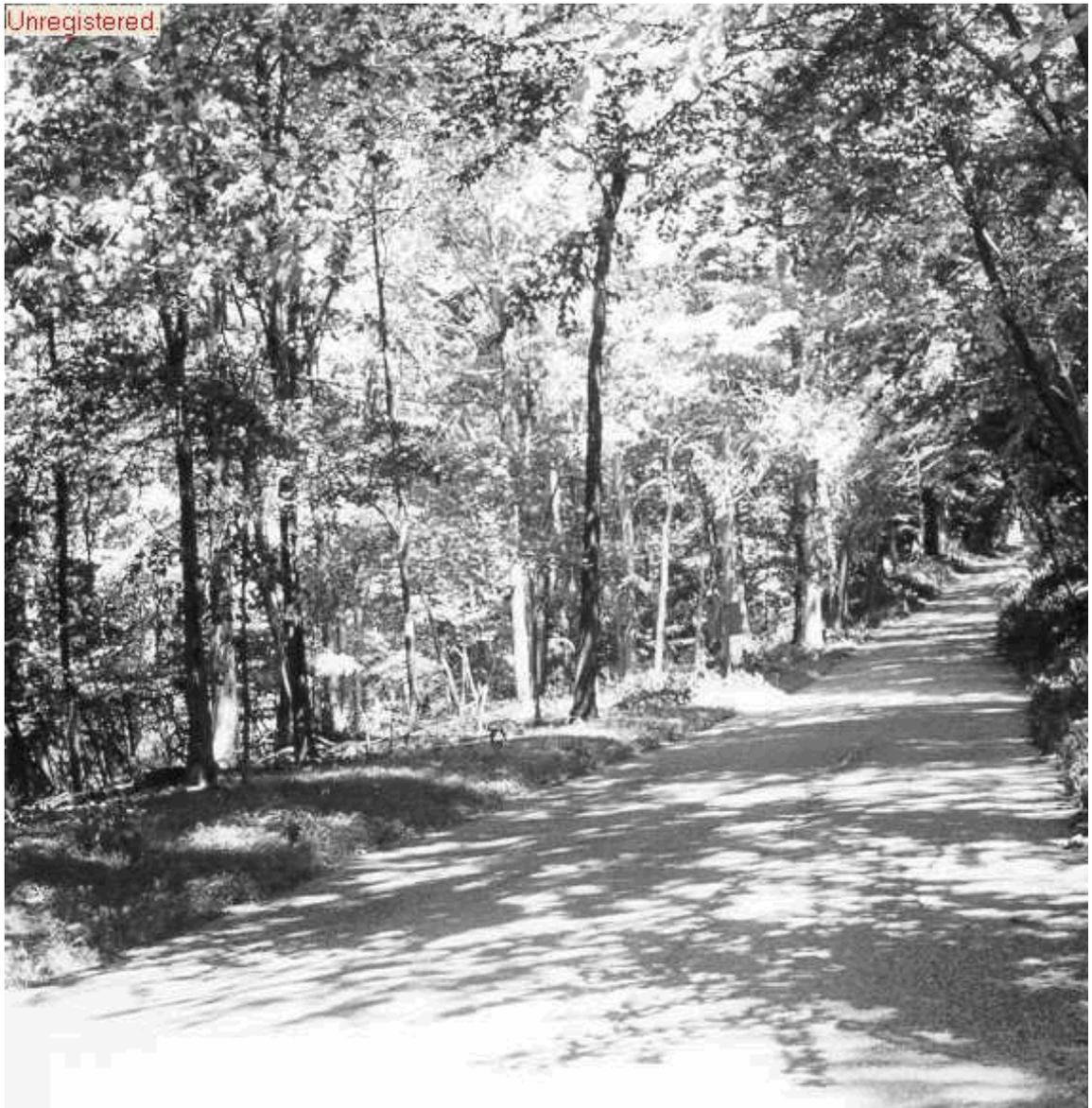
**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*View northwest of restored Tempe Wick Road from Jockey Hollow Road (OCLP, 1999).*



*View southeast of restored Tempe Wick Road from Jockey Hollow Road (OCLP, 1999).*



*Jockey Hollow Road (OCLP, 1999).*



*Road from Jockey Hollow Road to Hartshorne house (OCLP, 1999).*



*Old Camp Road trace (OCLP, 1999).*



*Aqueduct Trail (OCLP, 1999).*

### **Constructed Water Features**

Around 1890, the Morristown Aqueduct Company bought several large tracts of Jockey Hollow land to develop an aqueduct system for Morristown along two branches of the Primrose Brook. A system of aqueducts, holding ponds and pumping stations was built, extending from Jockey Hollow “by way of the McAlpin place” into Morristown. The system was over seven miles in length. One holding pond was located just above the junction of the west branch of the brook with Jockey Hollow Road, while the other was located on the eastern branch upstream from the junction of the two stream branches. Water was collected from springs and carried by way of trenches to storage reservoirs. Iron pipes in a brick vault brought water in from ditches and “collecting arm” trenches (Ehrenfeld 1982 p. 12, Rutsch, Thatcher and Peters 1973).

Within a few years after the establishment of Morristown National Historic Park in 1933, most of the aqueduct system was dismantled. Currently the western pond through which the stream

flows, has now filled in with sediment and supports an open sedge marsh; the eastern pond, which was fed by the aqueduct and is not in the path of the stream, remains a small body of open water (Ehrenfeld 1982).

Currently, a self-guided trail (the Aqueduct Trail) has several interpretive stops along the remnants of the old aqueduct system. Several components are described:

Site B, The Aqueduct System - The iron pipes in this brick vault brought water in from ditches and 'collecting arm' trenches. The remains of one of these ditches is evident nearby, built to channel water to this site from the springs of Primrose Brook. A gravity system forced some of the water from this vault into a nearby reservoir.

Site C, Reservoir - This open depression was once a reservoir used for water storage.

Aqueduct builders dug several storage ponds in this area.

Site F, Collection Ditch - Noted earlier at stop B, this ditch continues toward the headwaters of Primrose Brook.

Site P, Bye-Wash Trench - Hillside runoff was caught in bye wash trenches to prevent erosion on steep slopes and keep soil-laden water from washing into the reservoir below.

Site R, Beyond Jockey Hollow - In the stream below are more remnants of the old Aqueduct System. The pipes leading into the stream carried water through Jockey Hollow to a reservoir where it was pumped into another series of pipes leading to Morristown (Aqueduct Trail map, Ehrenfeld 1982).

#### Summary

The Morristown Aqueduct was constructed during the Commemorative Period of significance for Morristown NHP. However, it was not part of the commemoration efforts and therefore does not contribute.

#### **Character-defining Features:**

Feature:	Morristown Aqueduct
Feature Identification Number:	98034
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

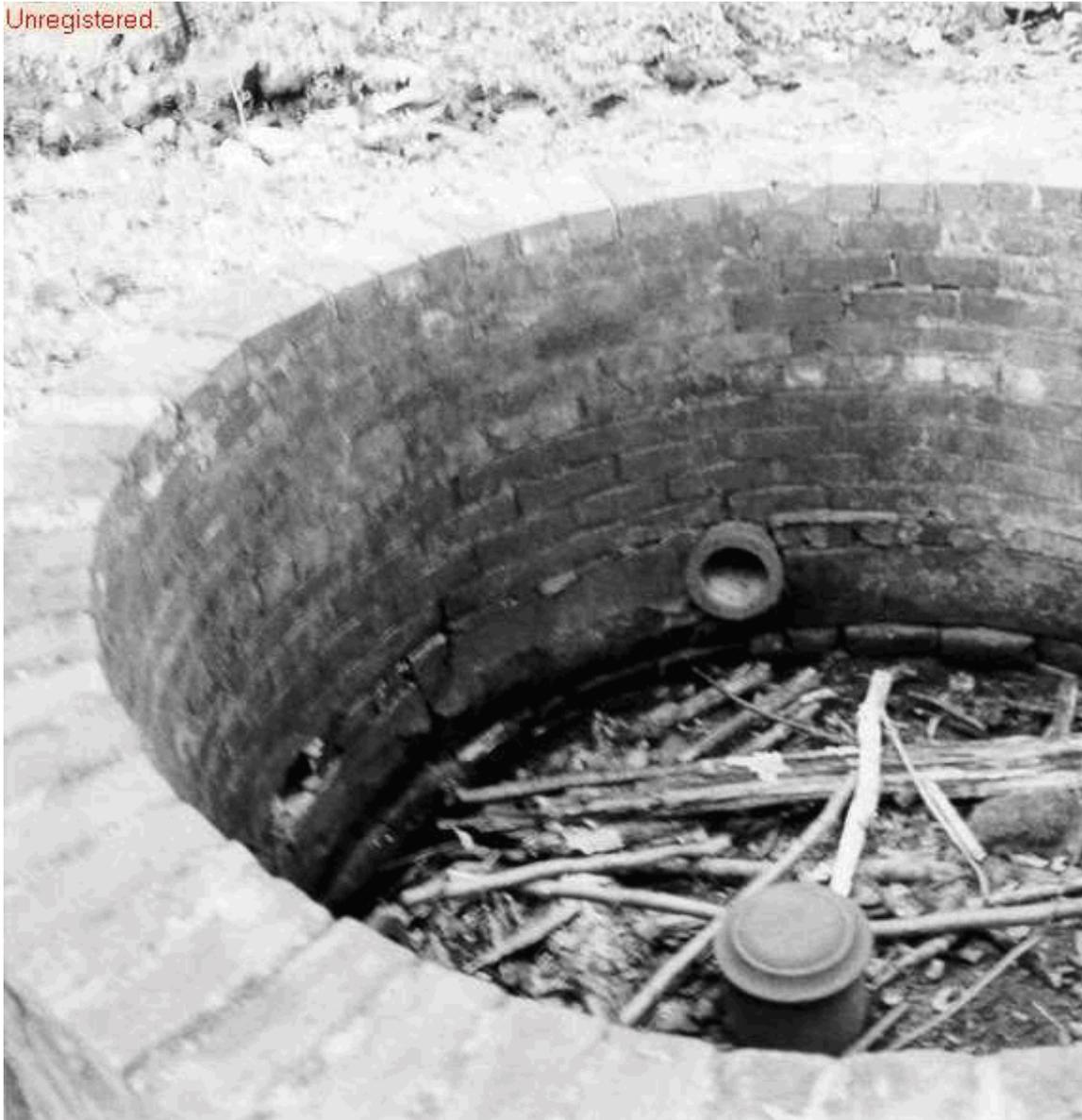
#### **Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Remnant of storage reservoir in the vicinity of the Hartshorne house (OCLP, 1999).*



*Aqueduct remnant, Site B (OCLP, 1999).*



*Detail of Aqueduct remnant, Site B (OCLP, 1999).*

### **Land Use**

Native American

Located along the edge of the Appalachian Highlands, the Morristown vicinity in northern New Jersey was first inhabited by Indians of the Lenape tribe of the Algonquin people. The Lenape range extended throughout what would become New Jersey and included parts of southern New York and eastern Pennsylvania.

### Pre-encampment Settlement

The earliest European settlers came to the Morristown vicinity around 1685. By 1708, however, the West Jersey Proprietors, a group of land speculators with William Penn as a leading member, purchased all of northern New Jersey that was thought to be within their jurisdiction. By the time of the Revolutionary War, most Morris County residents were farmers. The more affluent farms had indentured servants (mostly Irish) or slaves. In the mid-1700s, a wave of settlers came to Morristown to establish homesteads. Henry Wick, Peter Kemble and Joshua Guerin became the owners of Jockey Hollow land and were the first to clear it and build farmsteads on it. (Stewart 1975 p.6; Thayer 1975 p.69, Ehrenfeld 1982).

The Wick farm included a house lot, garden, agricultural fields, orchards, and woodland. Several additional farm buildings were constructed north of the house, including a barn, cowshed, corn crib, carriage house, privy, smoke house, and well head. The patterns of fields and woodlots on the Wick farm were recorded in a 1787 survey by Ludlow just prior to the subdivision of the Wick farm (Ehrenfeld 1982; Wick Farm CLI).

Peter Kemble purchased his property in 1751. Evidence suggests that most of the eastern portion of Kemble's land was cleared for agriculture. His property was referred to as an 'estate' rather than a farm; the house was a large, imposing structure with columns unlike the more modest and utilitarian structures build by Wick and Guerin. It is likely that the steeper slopes and western sides of the two hills (Mt. Kemble and Tea Hill) remained forested, as suggested by studies of current vegetation (Ehrenfeld 1982).

The Guerin farmstead was also established around 1750. The original farm was much smaller than the Wick farm, and was probably worked entirely by the family. The land on Sugar Loaf Mountain has steep slopes and was probably not cultivated. Nearby, Elisha Ayers bought a 168-acre farm that bordered the Passaic River where he constructed a forge known as "Eyre's Forge." This site was to become the New Jersey Brigade's winter encampment. (Ehrenfeld 1982; Luzader and Torres-Reyes 1973 p.28).

### Encampment

The Morristown area served as a main winter encampment site for nine brigades of the Continental Army during the winters of 1777 and 1779-80. Morristown was ideally located, as it offered both protection from British troops and a vantage point for observing their movement. During the winter of 1779-80, Washington and other senior officers were stationed in houses in or near Morristown. Jockey Hollow land had been farmed for approximately three decades, however, much of it was hilly and remained heavily forested. The abundance of hardwood trees (oak, walnut, and chestnut) made the area a suitable source of timber for hut building and firewood for the troops. Over 10,000 troops were stationed in Jockey Hollow. In addition to the huts were the Grand Parade, used for formal military exercises, and various additional

encampment structures such as guard houses, huts for the brigade quartermaster, and an artillery park (Weig 1950 pp.14-15; Bradford 1961 pp.2-5, 7-9, 11-12; Luzader and Torres-Reyes 1973 pp.32-33).

#### Park and Preservation

When the soldiers left Jockey Hollow for the last time in 1782, they left land that had been nearly stripped of timber. Landowners were again able to resume farming and began removing the remaining huts from land suitable for cultivation. Land that was not suitable for farming was allowed to immediately revert to forest. There was a steady expansion in agriculture throughout the first half of the 19th century, followed by a decline in the latter half of the century. Social and economic factors in the late 1800s no longer favored agriculture, and land was increasingly allowed to revert to forest (Ehrenfeld 1982).

The Jockey Hollow farmsteads were subdivided as original owners died and the land was inherited by their descendants. Residential development began to occur toward the end of the 19th century. In the 1890s, land for a Morristown aqueduct was purchased in Jockey Hollow. Some of the aqueduct land contained brigade encampment sites, whose presence catalyzed local memorialization efforts. Through a joint effort by the town of Morristown, the state of New Jersey, the Washington Association, and two prominent individuals, over 1300 acres of land was acquired for a commemorative park. In 1933 the land was donated to the federal government for the establishment of Morristown National Historical Park.

The goals for the Jockey Hollow unit of the park, as articulated in the 1934 General Plan, were “the preservation of all historic remains, reconstruction of some of the buildings and huts; and using these together, with the natural countryside, in developing peaceful reverent settings for a pleasurable educational and scenic program for the visitor.”

#### Summary

There is no integrity to the original land use in terms of the encampment period of significance. Most of what was once cleared agricultural fields have been “let go,” allowing the site to revert to forest. Integrity exists for the Commemorative Period. Remnants of the aqueduct system, which was the motivation behind memorialization efforts, are still in evidence.

#### **Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Detail from the troop encampment mural, Morristown NHP.*

### **Natural Systems And Features**

The Jockey Hollow unit is situated on the Pre-Cambrian gneiss that compose the New Jersey Highlands approximately halfway between Morristown and Bernardsville. The topography is characterized by rounded hills with narrow valleys running generally in a northeast-southwest direction. Elevations in Jockey Hollow vary from 310 feet, where the park boundary intersects Primrose Brook, to 756 feet on the top of Sugar Loaf Mountain. Slopes are gentle to moderately steep. The ridges reach upwards of 240 feet above the basin floor (Ehrenfeld 1977 p. xvi; Draft Environmental Assessment p. 16).

The unit occupies the entire western branch of the Upper Primrose Brook drainage basin, which has its headwaters within the Park. The brooks unite just before they cross under Jockey Hollow Road. Primrose Brook extends southward for several miles, finally discharging into the Passaic River (ref. Peters report in Rutsch et al. pp.54-55).

Soil types include the entire range of soils developed from granitic gneiss, which are uniform in mineralogy but variable in moisture. These soils include excessively-drained, stony soils on the steep slopes, well drained deep loam on the mid-slopes, and poorly-drained soils along the watercourses (Ehrenfeld 1977 p.xvi).

The climate in the Park is temperate with higher rainfall than any other part of northern or central New Jersey. The average annual temperature is 50.3F, with annual precipitation of 48 inches, and a growing season of 250 days. In general, there is less wind, less evaporation and greater temperature extremes in the valleys than in than the upper ridges. The valleys also exhibit a considerably shorter frost-free period. However, because the prevailing winds parallel the northeasterly direction of the ridges, there is less climatic variability than might otherwise be expected in such hilly terrain (Ehrenfeld 1977 p.24).

The increasing deer population was a subject of a 1995 NPS report on Jockey Hollow land management. The report was commissioned when it became apparent that passive forest management was resulting in changes to the character of the Jockey Hollow vegetation. Overbrowsing by the large and increasing deer population (about 60/sq. km) was considered a potential source of vegetation change. Management options that would result in reducing the deer herd were discussed in the report. However, it was concluded that the one management activity that could not be successfully undertaken was reduction of the deer herd, since adjoining property owners would need to participate as well. There has also been an increase in the prevalence of Lyme disease in the region. Deer are one carrier of this tick-borne disease.

NPS forest management since 1933 has evolved from a philosophy of active intervention in the 1930s to a philosophy of passive management in the 1970s, one that emphasized the importance of the natural environment (Russell 1995 p. 1; Ehrenfeld 1977 p. xviii).

#### Summary

Jockey Hollow's Natural Systems and features retain integrity to both periods of significance.

#### **Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Drainage swale along Grand Parade Road (OCLP, 1999).*

### **Small Scale Features**

There were many small-scale landscape features that existed in Jockey Hollow during the encampment period. They included fences, gates, well heads, various military and small agricultural features. No features from the encampment period remain today. However, during the Commemorative Period, during the park establishment in particular, many presumed features were replaced or constructed. Memorials and markers were installed throughout the park during and since that period and include historical locations and private gravesites.

Two types of historical-style fencing are present in Jockey Hollow, intended to add to the historical character of the park. These are post and rail fences, and worm style fences. Worm fences are constructed of wooden posts laid on top of each other in a zigzag fashion. Taller worm fences may also have two cross bars stacked at each corner for additional stability. While a few of the fences are newly constructed or repaired, most are showing signs of wear.

Contemporary small-scale features include markers and waysides, site furnishings such as trashcans, picnic tables and light fixtures. Wire “cages” were found scattered throughout the site and are used to protect plant material from damaging deer browse. None of these contemporary features contribute to the historic character of the place.

#### Summary

The agricultural stone walls at Jockey Hollow may or may not be historic to the Encampment Period. Features such as historical-style wooden fences, however, contribute to the Commemorative Period.

#### **Character-defining Features:**

- Feature: Guerin House Wood Fence  
Feature Identification Number: 98037  
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
- Feature: Wick Farm Split Rail Fence  
Feature Identification Number: 98041  
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
- Feature: Wick Farm Worm Fence  
Feature Identification Number: 98042  
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
- Feature: Stark's Brigade Monument  
Feature Identification Number: 98040  
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
- Feature: Cemetery Site Marker  
Feature Identification Number: 98036  
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
- Feature: Bettin Oak Monument  
Feature Identification Number: 98035  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing
- Feature: Jenks Cemetery

Feature Identification Number: 98038

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Patriot's Path Stone Wall

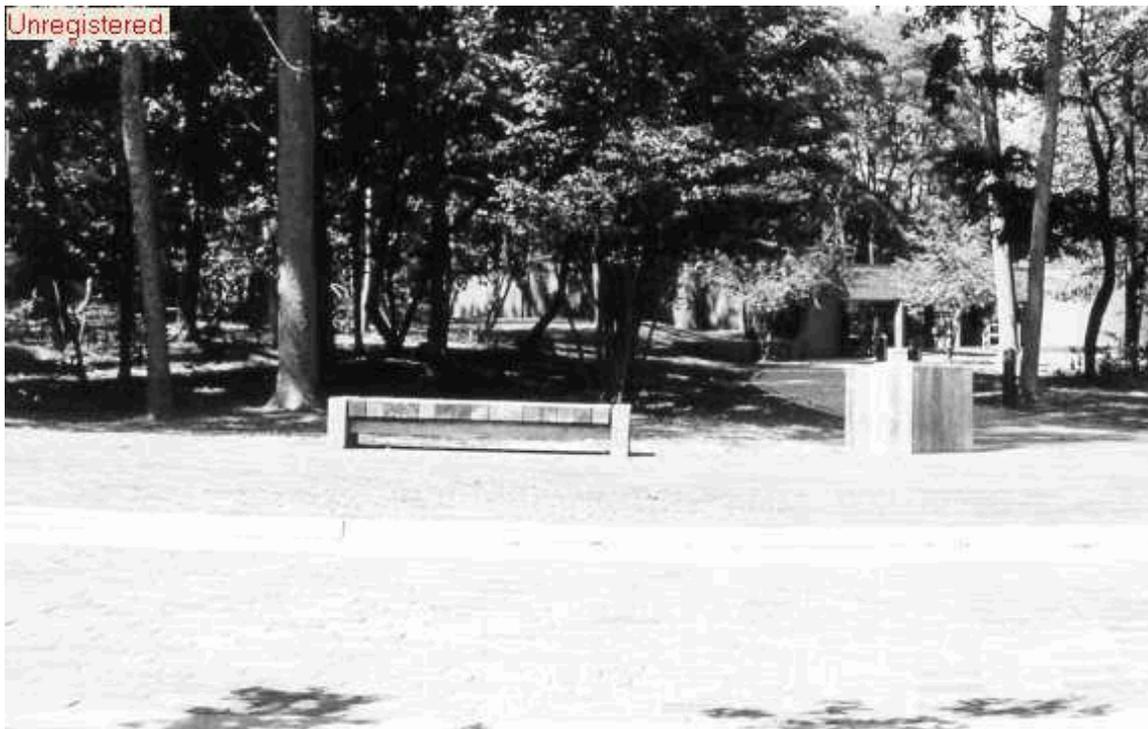
Feature Identification Number: 98039

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



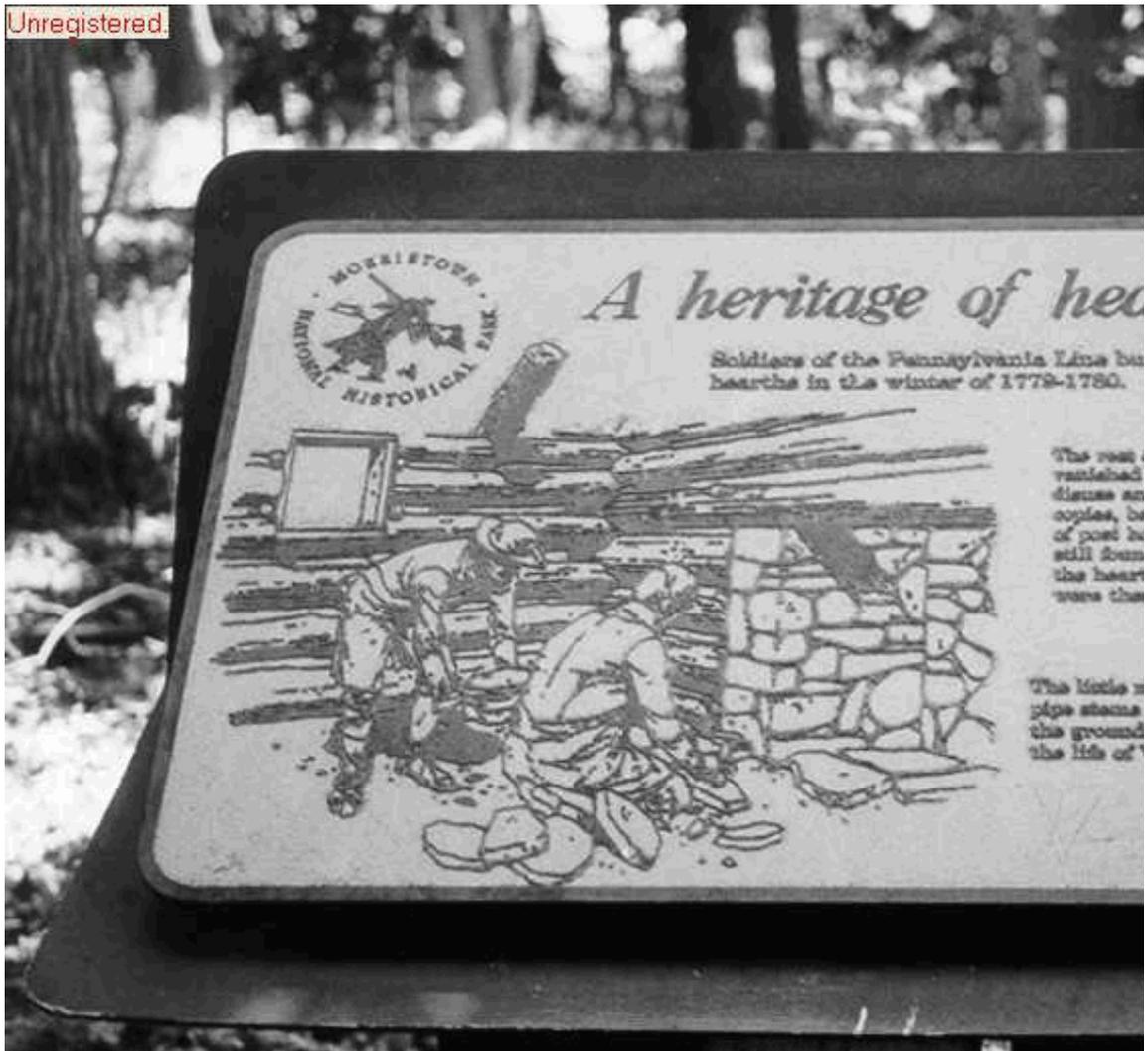
*Worm-style fencing (OCLP, 1999).*



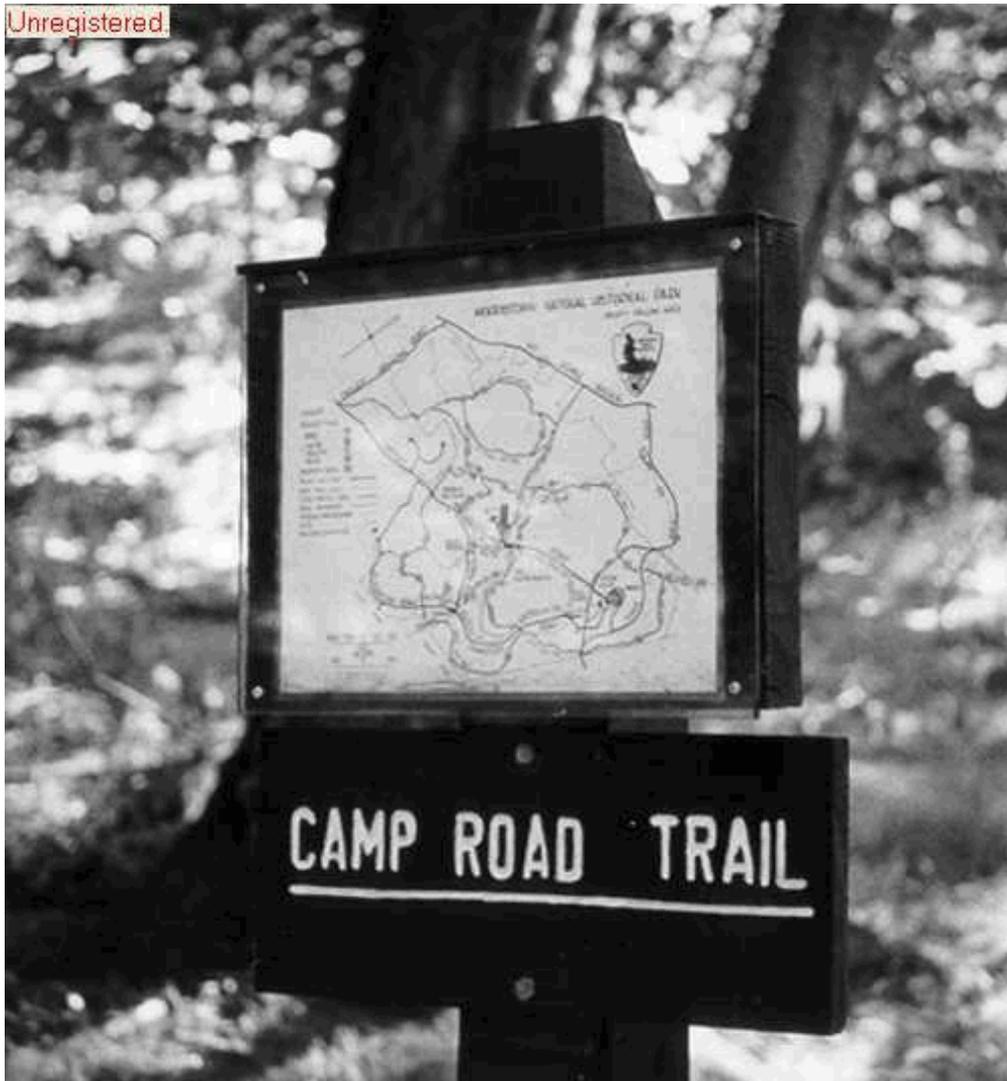
*Small-scale features near Visitor Center include bench, trash receptacle, bollards and sign (OCLP, 1999).*



*Post and rail fence at Wick Farm (OCLP, 1999).*



*'Heritage of Hearths' sign displayed at encampment site (OCLP, 1999).*



*Camp Road trail sign (OCLP, 1999).*



*Various trail signs. Note trail markers on tree (OCLP, 1999).*



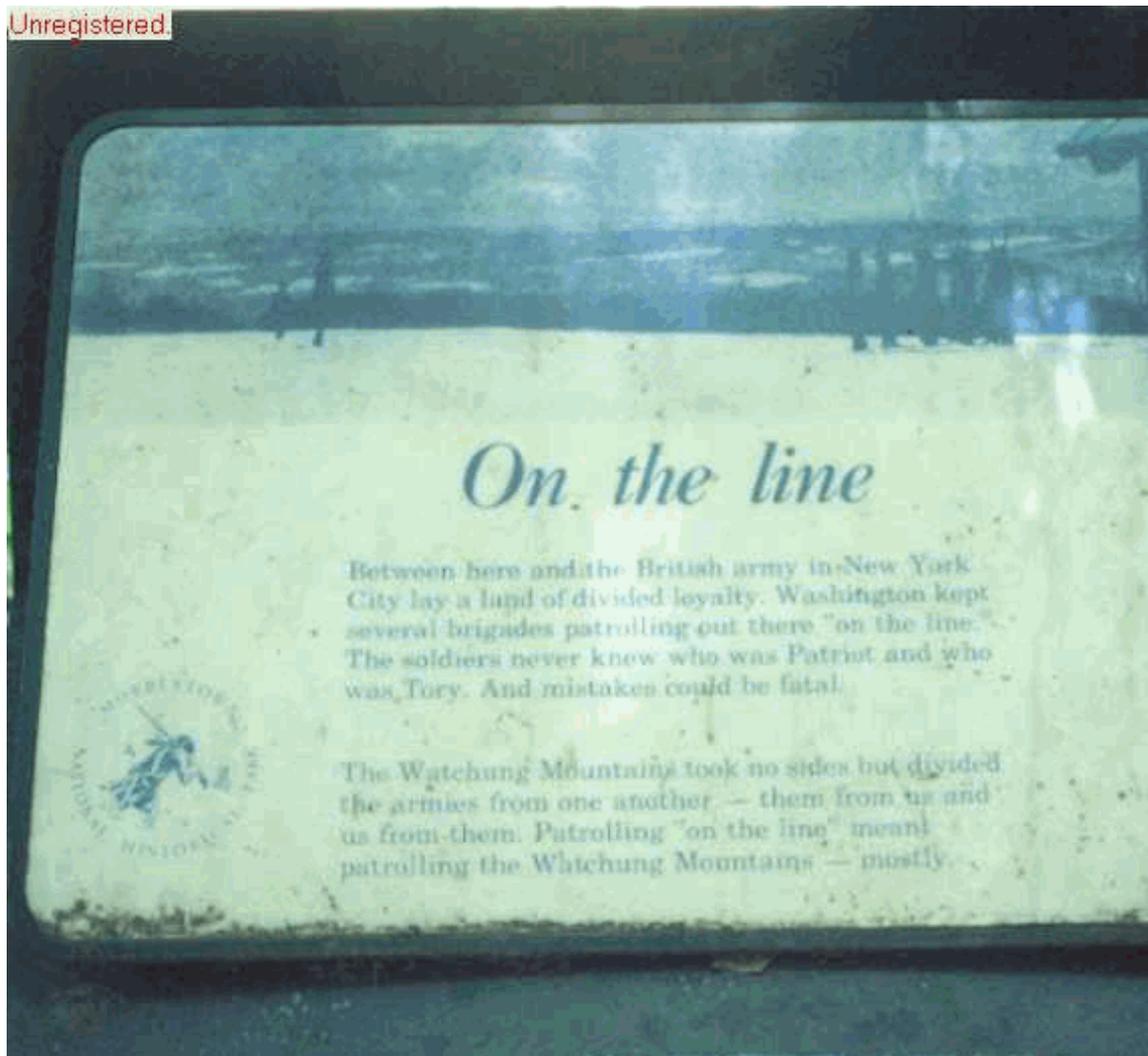
*Jenk's Cemetery (OCLP, 1999).*



*Jockey Hollow Cemetery monument (OCLP, 1999).*



*Stark's Brigade monument (OCLP, 1999).*



*Wayside at Stark's Brigade site (OCLP, 1999).*

### **Spatial Organization**

#### Encampment Period

By the time of the Revolutionary War, Morristown was a bustling village of approximately 250 inhabitants. Although the Jockey Hollow land had been farmed for around three decades, much of the land was hilly, and it remained heavily forested. The area that would become the Jockey Hollow camp was encompassed by three farms: Wick, Kemble and Guerin. The few existing buildings located on Jockey Hollow land in 1779 consisted primarily of farmhouses and outbuildings. During the 1779-80 winter encampment, over 1000 huts were built in Jockey Hollow. The land, which had been heavily forested before the encampment, was nearly stripped of trees by the time the troops left Jockey Hollow. (Ehrenfeld 1982; Morristown NHP map text.) Washington had stringent specifications for the plan of the encampment, which was to be patterned after previous encampments at Valley Forge and Middlebrook. As each brigade

## Jockey Hollow

### Morristown National Historical Park

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arrived, it was assigned to an encampment site approximately 320 yards long and 100 yards deep on a south-facing, well-drained slope. Several encampment sites were clustered along what is now the western edge of the southern border of the Jockey Hollow unit of the park, approximately one mile from the Parade Ground, which is located in the northern portion of the unit.

Soldiers' huts were to be arranged eight huts to a row, and three or four rows deep, depending on the size of the regiment and the terrain. The rows of huts were laid out to face regimental and brigade parade grounds. The soldiers' huts were placed closest to the parade grounds. These were laid out in three or four rows (depending on the size of the regiment and the terrain), eight huts per row. The huts for the enlisted men were constructed fourteen feet wide and fifteen to sixteen feet long.

Behind and parallel to the soldiers' huts were the huts for captains and subalterns. Behind these huts, placed still higher on the slope, were the field officers' huts. Camp streets of varying widths separated the rows of huts. The officers' huts were larger than those of the enlisted men and lacked the strict uniformity of design. Each hut housed two to four men. The Jockey Hollow brigade encampments were arranged in two lines. Over 1000 huts were built to house the 10,000 to 12,000 soldiers who camped in Jockey Hollow. (Bradford 1961 pp.7-9) (Weig 1950 pp.14-15; Bradford 1961 pp.2-5).

The Grand Parade was about four hundred yards long and one hundred yards wide built to the east of the Pennsylvania Line and bounded to the north by Sugar Loaf Mountain. The Grand Parade was the focus of formal military activities in the encampment such as ceremonial parades and reviews. In addition, it was a site for public punishment. Deserters and spies were also executed there, in front of the assembled troops (Luzader and Torres-Reyes 1973 p.40 Luzader and Torres-Reyes 1973 pp.32-33).

At the time of the encampment, there were two main roads to the Jockey Hollow encampment area. The Mendham-Elizabethtown Road led from Morristown to Basking Ridge, with connecting roads to Vealtown (now Bernardsville), Pluckemin, and Princeton. The second major road was the Jockey Hollow Road, which ran from Morristown Green to its intersection with Mendham-Elizabethtown Road. The Jockey Hollow Road dates from 1767 (Rutsch et al. 1973). Additional minor roads served the encampment. Some of these included Bailey Hollow Road, Sugar Loaf Road, and Whitehead's Hill Road. The soldiers also built roads within the encampment, connecting the brigades to each other and to the parade grounds. (Rutsch et al. 1973 p. 66).

#### Wick, Kemble and Guerin Farms

By the time of the encampment, the wick farm included a house lot, garden, agricultural fields, orchards, and woodland. Several additional farm buildings were constructed north of the house,

including a barn, cowshed, corn crib, carriage house, privy, smoke house, and well head. It is believed that these buildings were present during the encampment, but documentation exists only for the house. After 1787, new homesteads were built on the other subdivided parcels of Wick Farm.

Available evidence suggests that most of the eastern portion of Kemble's land was cleared for agriculture. It is likely that the steeper slopes and western sides of the two hills (Mt. Kemble and Tea Hill) remained forested, as suggested by studies of current vegetation (Ehrenfeld 1982).

The original Guerin farm was much smaller than the Wick farm. The original farmhouse was small, and probably consisted of two rooms. The land on Sugar Loaf Mountain has steep slopes and was probably not cultivated (Ehrenfeld 1982; Luzader and Torres-Reyes 1973 p.28).

#### Commemorative Period

The 1934 General Plan contained major proposals for the Washington's Headquarters and Jockey Hollow units of the newly established park. The goals for Jockey Hollow were "the preservation of all historic remains, reconstruction of some of the buildings and huts; and using these together, with the natural countryside, in developing peaceful reverent settings for a pleasurable educational and scenic program for the visitor." The Plan also recommended expansion of the Jockey Hollow unit by at least one-fourth, to include additional brigade encampment sites. Acquisition of Stark's Brigade encampment site was determined to be the top priority (it was acquired in 1937). The three units of the park were to be connected through construction of a Parkway (1934 General Plan for Morristown NHP).

#### Existing Conditions

In addition to forest, Jockey Hollow today has a small percentage of land still in cultivation. This includes the Wick Farm, with its orchard and herb garden; pastures; and open fields at several sites in the park.

#### Summary

When the soldiers left Jockey Hollow for the last time in 1782, they left behind land that had been nearly stripped of timber. When landowners were again able to resume farming the land, they removed remaining army huts from any land that was suitable for cultivation. Unsuitable land, such as land on steep slopes, was allowed to revert to forest. The land remained in cultivation for varying lengths of time. When social and economic factors in the late 1800s no longer favored agriculture, the open land was increasingly allowed to revert to forest (Ehrenfeld 1982).

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature: Grand Parade  
Feature Identification Number: 98043  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views From Encampment Sites to Roads  
Feature Identification Number: 98046  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

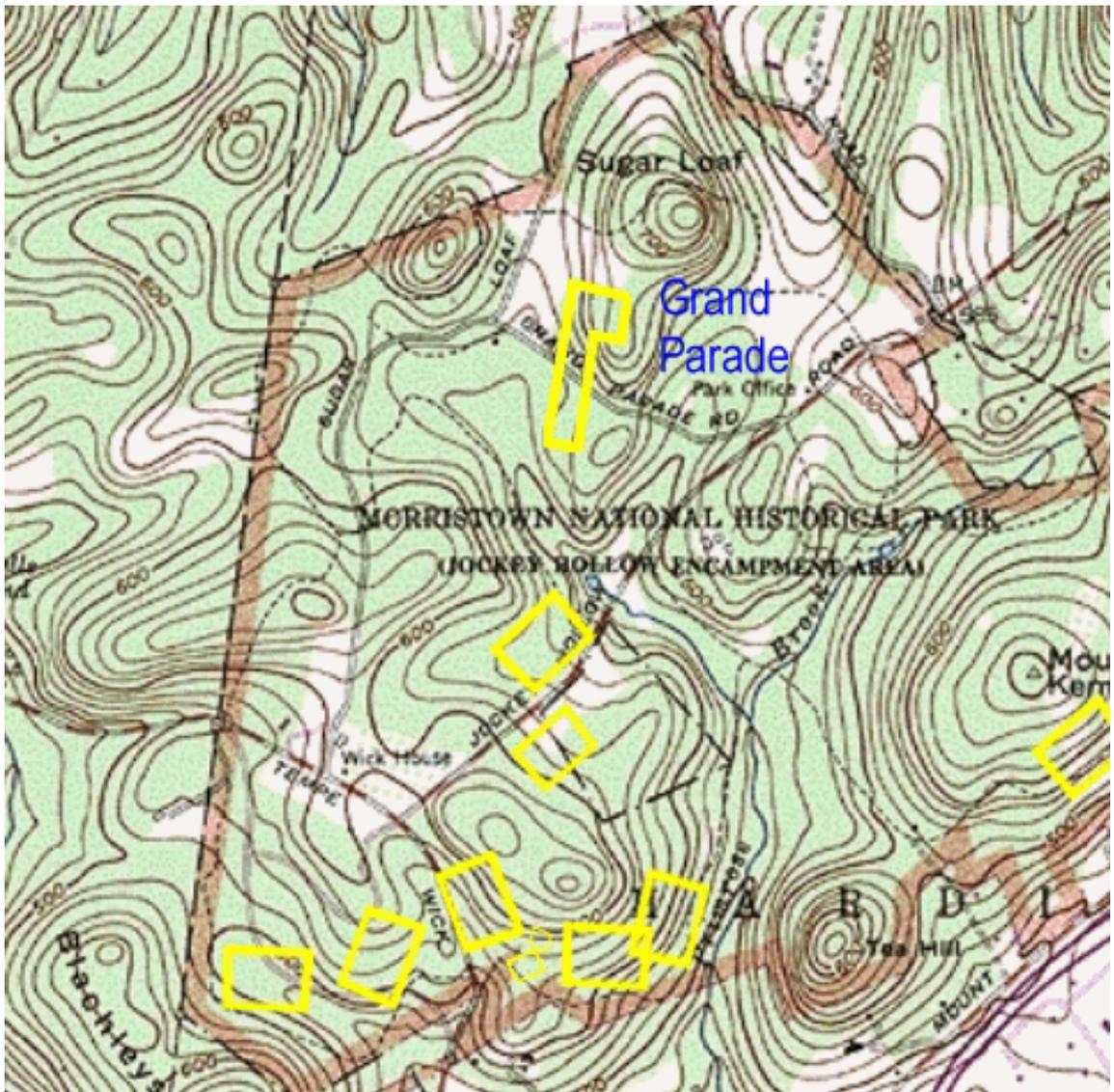
Feature: Wick Farm Enclosed by Forest  
Feature Identification Number: 98047  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wick Farm Manicured House Lot & Rural Orchard  
Feature Identification Number: 98048  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views across Wick Farm Orchard  
Feature Identification Number: 98045  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views across Wick Farm Fields/Contained by Forest  
Feature Identification Number: 98044  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Topographic map illustrating encampment sites located on slopes (TOPO!Wildflower Production and OCLP, 2000).*



*View northeast toward soldiers' hut field (OCLP, 1999).*



*Grande Parade (OCLP, 1999).*



*Hospital-Cemetery site (OCLP, 1999).*



*Field on Mt. Kemble (OCLP, 1999).*



*Visitor Center parking lot (OCLP, 1999).*

### **Topography**

Jockey Hollow topography is characterized by rounded hills with narrow valleys which run in a generally northeast-southwest direction. Elevations in Jockey Hollow vary from 310 feet, where the park boundary intersects Primrose Brook, to 756 feet on the top of Sugar Loaf. Slopes are gentle to moderately steep. The ridges reach upward of 240 feet above the basin floor. The tallest hills in Jockey Hollow are named Sugar Loaf Mountain, Tea Hill, and Fort Hill. The Jockey Hollow land that became the 1779-80 Army encampment occupies the entire western branch of the Upper Primrose Brook drainage basin and the surrounding series of ridges. (Ehrenfeld 1977 p. xvi; Draft Environmental Assessment p. 16).

The hilly nature of Jockey Hollow land influenced Jockey Hollow land use throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The early settlers, interested in farming, cleared only the land that was flat or gently sloping for agricultural use. Steeper slopes of the hills were heavily forested with hardwood trees such as oak, walnut, and chestnut.

During the Revolutionary War, Washington chose Morristown as a winter encampment in part because of its strategic location. Morristown is nestled in a hilly area and is protected by two large swamps on either side of the main road from Madison and also by the First and Second Watchung Mountains and Long Hill, all serving as barriers to British movements. From these Hills, Washington's men could observe British troop movements in New York and along the New Jersey Coast.

Major General Nathanael Greene, who was in charge of directing the construction of the encampment, described Jockey Hollow as he first saw it in a letter to Washington on December 1: "The ground is mountainous and uneven; and, therefore, will not be so agreeable as I could wish. There is wood and I am in hopes sufficient for the purpose of hutting and firing, if it is used properly. There is water in plenty, though in some places it will be some distance to fetch. The ground I think will be pretty dry" (Luzader and Torres-Reyes 1973 pp.12-13).

#### Summary

The same topography that existed during the Encampment & Commemorative Periods of significance exists today.

#### **Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Stark's Brigade was located on the eastern slope of Mt. Kemble and afforded excellent views from which to monitor British Army activities in New York (OCLP, 1999).*

### **Vegetation**

A study of the history of vegetation in Jockey Hollow used historical documents such as observations on vegetation recorded by people travelling through the area, early settlers, and resident soldiers. In addition, deeds for the original farms were written in terms of boundary trees. An examination of early deeds (1715-1800) showed that only six tree types were used as boundary trees at the time. These were three varieties of oaks (black, white, and scarlet), which comprised over 50% of the total, with additional listings of hickory, chestnut and maple. There was also mention of chestnut and white oak saplings, suggesting that dominant species of the forests were still reproducing themselves. While few records specific to Jockey Hollow exist, records of dominant tree species in central and northern New Jersey are similar to each other, and are probably indicative of Jockey Hollow vegetation. Altogether, the records suggest that 18th-century forests in the region were generally dominated by oaks, with hickory and

chestnut second in importance. A variety of oak species were identified, including red, white, black, Spanish, chestnut and swamp white oaks. There was also frequent mention of a variety of shade-intolerant trees and shrubs such as sassafras, locust, ash, mulberries, blackberry bushes, and vines (particularly grapevines). Conifers were rare (Ehrenfeld 1982 pp. 4-7).

The Morris County economy was based primarily on agriculture. Jockey Hollow was divided into three farms in the mid-1700s owned by Henry Wick, Peter Kemble, and Joshua Guerin, each having cleared land for agriculture and livestock grazing in the woodlands. All of the cultivated land was located on flat or gently sloping ground while steeper slopes were kept as forest stands and used as woodlots. Documented vegetation on the Wick Farm during the 18th century included a large black locust tree at the front entry of the house, a large red cedar at the corner of the garden, several large black cherry trees around the house, and an apple orchard adjacent to the house. Specific vegetation for the Guerin and Kemble farms is not documented for this report (Wick Farm CLI; Ehrenfeld 1982 p.7).

Although the Jockey Hollow land had been farmed for around three decades, much of the land was hilly and remained heavily forested with hardwood trees such as oak, walnut, and chestnut. By the end of the encampment, Jockey Hollow had been virtually cleared of trees. Although much of the cleared land reverted to mixed hardwood forest after the Revolution, the successional forest had a somewhat different species composition than the mature forest that existed in pre-encampment times (Ehrenfeld 1982 pp. 1, 4-7).

Forest management in Jockey Hollow can be divided into two major categories—actively managed and passively managed sites. Actively managed sites include mowed fields, orchards, and planted gardens. Passively managed sites encompass a variety of mainly forested stands including both successional and mature stands. Some successional stands have regenerated with native species such as red maple black birch and gray birch, while others have regenerated with non-local species primarily black locust (Russell 1995 p.23).

By the 1930s, the vegetation of Jockey Hollow was primarily successional forest. Most agricultural fields had become overgrown and the remainder would soon follow. Two marshes in Jockey Hollow (“Cat Swamp”, and a former Aqueduct holding pond) supported a diverse group of sedges, rushes, grasses and ferns. The unmanaged old fields, such as the fields on Sugar Loaf Hill and Mt. Kemble contained a diverse array of grasses, ferns, and wildflowers. At the time of the 1977 study, the Wick Farm Orchard and the orchard and field on the Stroley Tract were being invaded by successional forest species.

NPS forest management since 1933 has evolved from a philosophy of active management to one of passive management in the 1970s that emphasized the important role of natural environment and an assumption that natural succession would result in forested areas which resembled the pre-encampment forest. Active management included using various “forest stand improvement” projects and variety of disease control measures to fight pests such as locust borers and gypsy moths, or diseases such as Dutch elm disease, as well as. When the

philosophy shifted to passive management by the late 1960s, the park service was sufficiently convinced of the importance of natural processes (Russell 1995 p. 1; Ehrenfeld 1977 p.xviii).

It became clear, however, that passive forest management was resulting in significant changes to the character of the forest. Both historical land use patterns and more recent natural catastrophes (disease, pest outbreaks, and windstorms) are influencing the character of the present-day vegetation in the park. A study was commissioned in the mid-1990s to re-evaluate forest management goals and create a series of management alternatives which could address some of these changes.

#### Summary

The majority of the Jockey Hollow unit is heavily forested. Some areas are managed to varying degrees. All of these managed areas are accessible to visitors and include open fields that are cleared, on average, once a year; orchards; mown lawns and ornamental plantings around developed areas. Excessive deer browse has effectively eliminated the native understory in many wooded areas, allowing invasive exotic plant material such as Japanese stilt grass and barberry to gain more than a foothold by taking advantage of the openings created in the vegetative fabric. Stilt grass and barberry encroach upon stands of native understory due to its significant ability to out-compete native material.

#### **Character-defining Features:**

Feature:	Wick Farm Herb Garden
Feature Identification Number:	98050
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Wick Farm Orchard
Feature Identification Number:	98052
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Wick Farm Field/Forest Configuration
Feature Identification Number:	98049
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Wick Farm Sugar Maples
Feature Identification Number:	98053
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Wick Farm Lawn
Feature Identification Number:	98051

Type of Feature Contribution:            Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*There are extensive areas of invasive Japanese stilt grass throughout the park, like this sector near the Guerin House. (OCLP, 1999).*



*Aged wisteria found at the Jenk's Cemetery (OCLP, 1999).*



*Vining plant material invades much of the forest canopy, not only at forest edges (OCLP, 1999).*

## Condition

### Condition Assessment and Impacts

<b>Condition Assessment:</b>	Fair
<b>Assessment Date:</b>	09/30/1999
<b>Condition Assessment:</b>	Fair
<b>Assessment Date:</b>	07/24/2003
<b>Condition Assessment:</b>	Fair
<b>Assessment Date:</b>	08/20/2009

### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Superintendent, in consultation with Jude Pfister, Chief of Cultural Resources, agreed with this assessment. Vegetation management issues, and especially overgrown and hazardous trees, continue to impact the landscape. A "fair" assessment indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

### Impacts

<b>Type of Impact:</b>	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
<b>External or Internal:</b>	Internal
<b>Type of Impact:</b>	Deferred Maintenance
<b>Impact Description:</b>	Repairs are necessary to some trails.

### **Stabilization Costs**

**Landscape Stabilization Cost:** 92,000.00  
**Cost Date:** 01/22/2004  
**Level of Estimate:** B - Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR  
**Cost Estimator:** Park/FMSS

#### **Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:**

Prevent spread of invasive plants, \$68,000 (PMIS 97500); Trail/Fire Road assessment and repair, \$24,000 (PMIS 20701).

### **Treatment**

#### **Treatment**

**Approved Treatment:** Rehabilitation  
**Approved Treatment Document:** General Management Plan  
**Document Date:** 06/09/2003  
**Approved Treatment Completed:** No

#### **Approved Treatment Costs**

**Landscape Treatment Cost:** 180,000.00  
**Cost Date:** 06/09/2003  
**Level of Estimate:** B - Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR  
**Cost Estimator:** Regional Office

#### **Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:**

The cost listed above include projects specific to Jockey Hollow (unless otherwise stated): Improve crosswalks and sidewalks at Washington's Headquarters and Jockey Hollow, \$80,000; Relocate selected trails away from Jockey Hollow tour road and improve accessibility, \$50,000; Construct an electronic gate at the Western Avenue entrance to Jockey Hollow, \$25,000; Connect the Jockey Hollow tour road to paved bike paths in Lewis Morris County Park, \$25,000.

### **Bibliography and Supplemental Information**

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**Citation Location:** MORR Archives

**Citation Title:** Morristown Winter Encampment 1777  
**Year of Publication:** 0  
**Source Name:** CRBIB  
**Citation Number:** 010431  
**Citation Type:** Narrative  
**Citation Location:** NPS Cultural Resources Management Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, MA

**Citation Title:** New Jersey Brigade Encampment Site  
**Year of Publication:** 0  
**Source Name:** CRBIB  
**Citation Number:** 010458  
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**Citation Number:** 40163  
**Citation Type:** Both Graphic And Narrative  
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**Citation Type:** Both Graphic And Narrative

**Citation Location:** MORR Archives

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**Year of Publication:** 0

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**Year of Publication:** 0

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**Citation Type:** Both Graphic And Narrative

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**Citation Title:** Battles of the Revolutionary War: 1775-1781

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**Citation Type:** Both Graphic And Narrative

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**Year of Publication:** 0

**Source Name:** Other

**Citation Type:** Both Graphic And Narrative

**Citation Location:** Park Bookstore, Morristown NHP

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MA

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