

master plan
draft

1974

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Riccardo

MORRISTOWN



NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK / NEW JERSEY

This planning publication has neither been approved nor disapproved. Its purpose is to provide planning information and alternatives for further consideration and discussion, and it may undergo considerable revision.

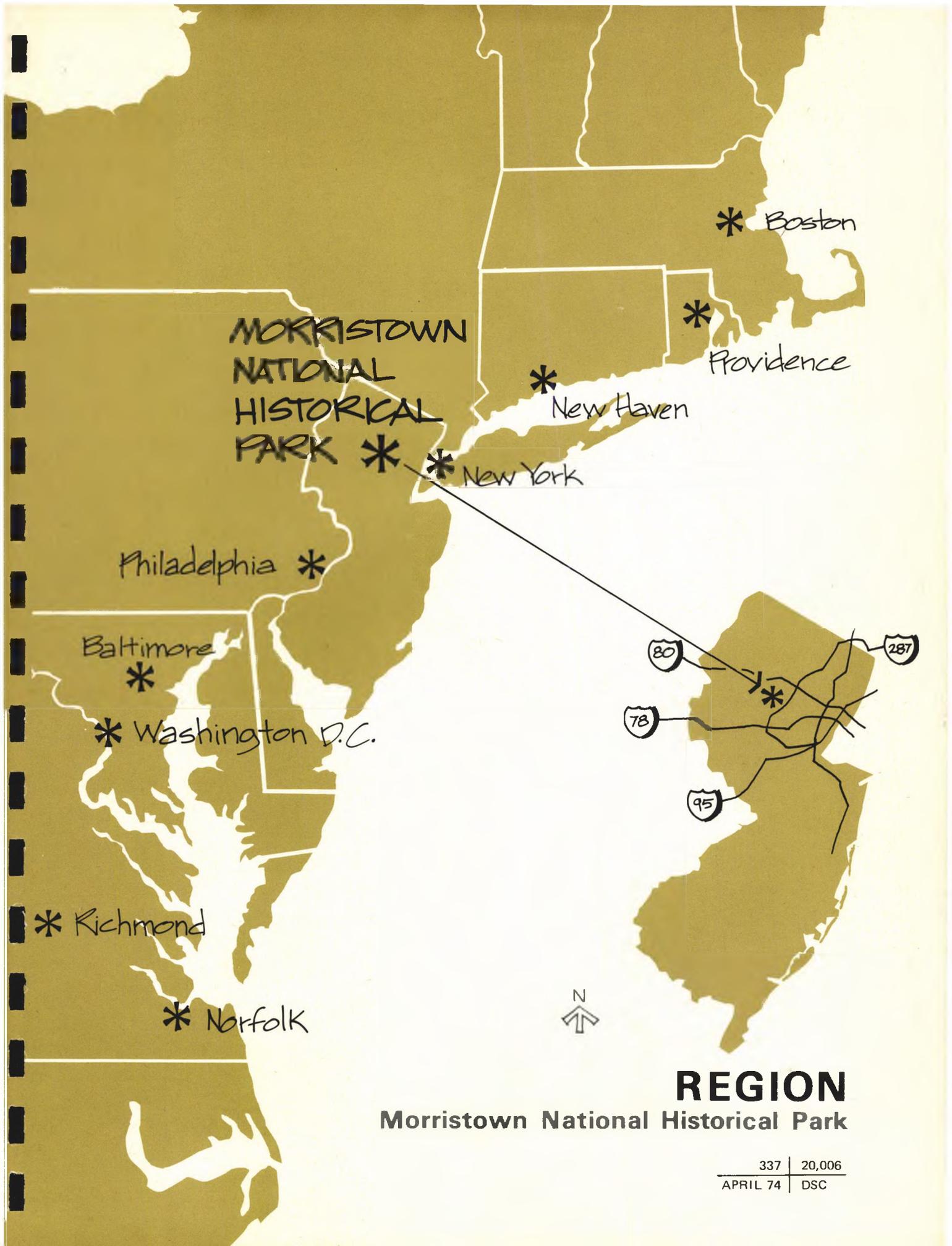
1974

master plan draft

morristown

national historical park

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MORRISTOWN
NATIONAL
HISTORICAL
PARK *

* Boston

* Providence

* New Haven

* New York

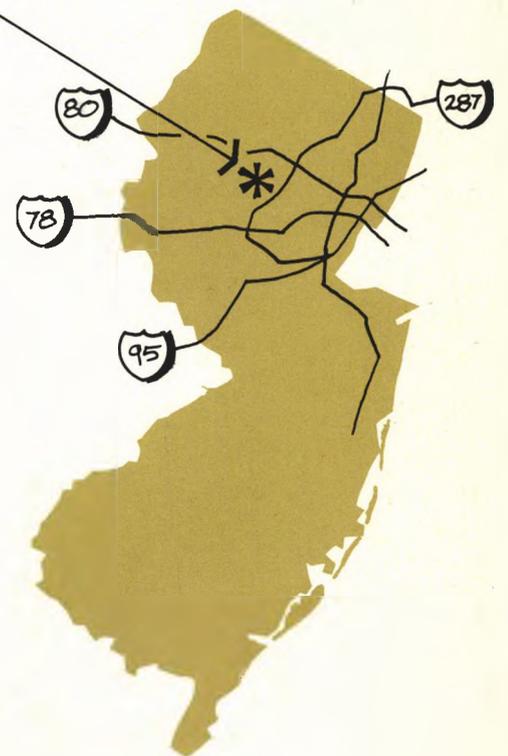
Philadelphia *

Baltimore *

* Washington D.C.

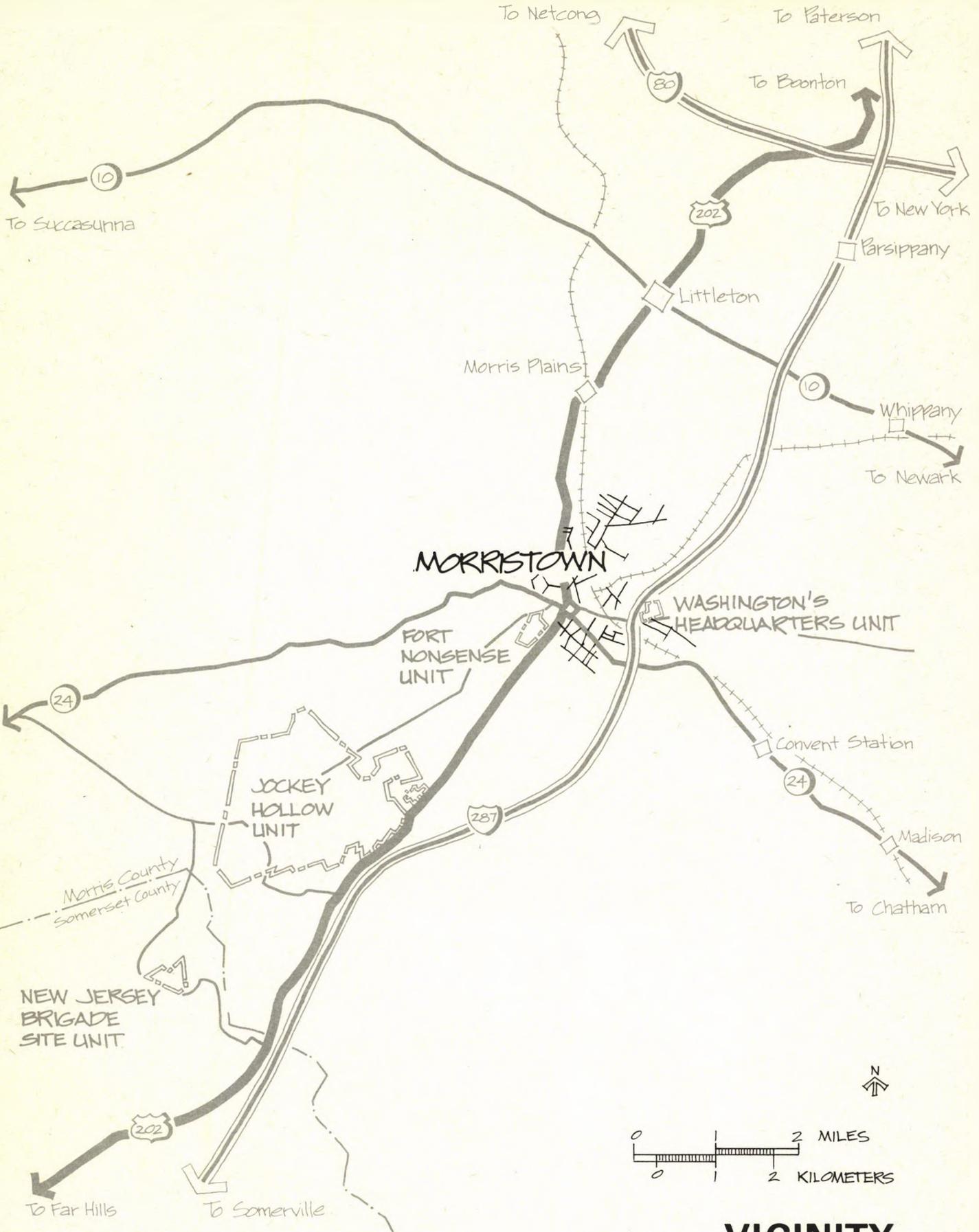
* Richmond

* Norfolk



REGION

Morristown National Historical Park



MORRISTOWN

FORT NONSENSE UNIT

JOCKEY HOLLOW UNIT

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS UNIT

NEW JERSEY BRIGADE SITE UNIT

Morris County
Somerset County

VICINITY

Morristown National Historical Park

INTRODUCTION

Morristown National Historical Park commemorates a vital phase of our Revolutionary War, for it was the scene of General George Washington's military headquarters, and the main encampment of his Continental Army during the winters of 1777 and 1779-80.

The military history associated with this small colonial village holds a significant message for all Americans, because the story of the Morristown encampments brilliantly illustrates Washington's courage, ability, and resourcefulness in the face of seemingly overwhelming difficulties. In addition, the winter cantonments present a stark and realistic picture of the numerous hardships and sufferings endured by the common soldier during the Revolutionary War. Visitors to the park should gain a vivid insight into these crucial aspects of the American Revolution. They should depart with a new awareness of Washington's total contribution to the

cause of American independence, and with the knowledge that it was in the encampments as well as on the battlefield that courage, devotion to duty, and faith in America saw the cause to a successful conclusion.

The second winter of the Continental Army's encampment at Morristown, 1779-80, was the most severe winter of the War for Independence — exceeding even that of Valley Forge. During the second winter, Ford Mansion was General Washington's headquarters. Many internationally famous persons of the time visited him there. Jockey Hollow, 5 miles distant, was the campground for the army. Here the unheralded private soldiers and militiamen suffered great privations. Their perseverance made the revolt successful.

The purpose of the park is to present the story of the winter encampments in Morristown; to tell how the Continental Army was held together during these critical periods; and to arouse visitors' interest in that vital aspect of the American Revolution.

The present emphasis in the park is on the Washington headquarters area, which includes the Ford Mansion and the historical museum building. Heavy use has been hard on the Ford Mansion; and we propose to focus more attention on the Jockey Hollow encampment, Fort Nonsense, and the 1779-80 New Jersey Brigade site.

Additional officers' and soldiers' huts will be reconstructed; the Grand Parade Ground will be somewhat enlarged to resemble more accurately the original purpose; and an orientation/contact station, with parking, will be established at Jockey Hollow. Ford Mansion will be refurbished; and the historical museum building will be remodeled and new exhibits planned for it.

Morristown National Historical Park is situated in north-central New Jersey, and is a part of the New York City urban region. Over one-fourth of the population of the contiguous United States lives within 250 miles of the park. New York lies 30 miles east, and Philadelphia 75 miles southwest of the park. Most of the area is in Morris County, with a small portion in Somerset County. Situated in a rural-like setting that is undergoing tremendous socioeconomic change, here is a region of varied topography, with rolling hills, stream valleys, swamps and semi-mountains, much of it clothed with hardwood. Most of Morris County remains open land, unbuilt on, but it is nevertheless an urban county. Eight percent of the county, or about 40 square miles, is still farmed, and half the county is open land, neither farmed nor developed in any way. However, less than one percent of its employment is derived from farming. Nearly half of the people are employed in manufacturing; and the fastest growing types of jobs are office work and services.



RECREATION OPEN SPACE

Morristown National Historical Park

PASSAIC RIVER PARK

In recent years, light industry, centered around chemicals, drugs, and engineering, has been introduced into the region. There has been a concurrent increase in population, with resulting construction of new highways, shopping centers, schools, apartment buildings, and homes.

Morris County is acutely aware of the value of parks, open space, and cultural resources. It has at present 11 acres of parkland per 1,000 persons; and its long-range plans for a well-integrated park system reflect visionary concepts and broad scope.

There are many other features offering cultural enrichment within the region. These include one national wildlife refuge, 11 State parks and reservations, 15 county parks, six reservoirs, 10 art galleries, three community symphony orchestras, a museum of arts and science, and the historical Speedwell Village.

Morristown is accessible by air, rail, bus, and privately owned automobile. A network of highways and streets, including interstates and turnpikes, serves to make access to Morristown a complex and congested affair. Access to various areas within the park is at present by means of private auto over a complicated road system.

Increase of residential and commercial developments, modernization of streets and roads, and the addition of streets, freeways, and interstate highways have, in effect, created a massive visual impact on the historical resource.

During the time of General Washington's encampment, the Morristown community had a population of approximately 250 persons, with only about 70 buildings widely scattered about within the area. The changes that have taken place since that time present a formidable hurdle for the reflective powers of those who desire to re-create the historic scene in their minds.

Far-reaching, visionary planning in cooperation with all entities bordering the park — the city of Morristown, surrounding counties, small communities, and private landowners — will be required to avoid incompatible land uses and an adverse influence on the environment of this historic site.

The means of visitor access, egress, and circulation are becoming more and more difficult. Complexities of management multiply with increasing political, social, and day-to-day activities of the surrounding community. Park personnel, too, feel the pressure; because it particularly affects their personal lives with a higher cost-of-living, especially housing.

PURPOSE, MANAGEMENT, AND OBJECTIVES

PURPOSE

The purpose for establishing the Morristown area as a national historical park was twofold: to preserve certain lands, features, and artifacts associated with the 1777 and 1779-80 winter encampments of the Continental Army's headquarters for the benefit and inspiration of the American public; and to tell the story of General George Washington's role in the War for Independence during those tragic winters.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Morristown National Historical Park shall be administered by the National Park Service in accordance with approved policies for historical areas.

OBJECTIVES

The following statement by the staff of the Morristown National Historical Park reflects park management's needs and goals relative to this master plan.

Preserve existing and restored features; reconstruct representative portions of selected "lost" features; and stabilize existing "remains" for their protection and continued interpretive value.

Administer the several areas of Morristown National Historical Park as one entity, with all components complementing one another.

Provide for expanded hours and services in keeping with user-trends and the day-use-area concept.

Provide ample security for and protection of all physical features of the park.

Continue a research program as needed to fulfill the purpose of the park, using available resources of the National Park Service, and when advantageous, competent outside professional personnel and institutions.

Continue to acknowledge the cooperating services of the board of trustees and executive committee of the Washington Association as a board of advisers in maintenance of the park; keep them advised, and consult with them frequently on all aspects of park management and programming.

Cooperate with the local community and private landowners in lands adjoining the park in perpetuating the historical character and the rural, non-commercial atmosphere, particularly with respect to the land between Jockey Hollow and the 1779-80 New Jersey Brigade site.

THE PLAN

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The primary resources of Morristown National Historical Park are historical – both tangible and intangible. The structures and objects that have remained intact through the years are naturally the most significant in carrying out the purpose of the park; and special management will be required in their care, use, and preservation. Other restored and reconstructed features rank closely in significance, and should also receive careful attention, for they, too, play an important role in helping to create a picture of the historic scene and enhance visitor appreciation.

It is particularly important that all collections, books, manuscripts, paintings, and other memorabilia of the Revolutionary War be protected, for many of these irreplaceable resources exist no other place in the world.

Although composed of four separate geographic units, Morristown National Historical Park is one integral park in the National Park System. Visitor enjoyment may be maximized by a comprehension of the composite historic theme – the events that took place here and in the surrounding region. The full realization of this objective can be achieved only by minimizing the impact of undesirable intrusions surrounding the resource.

LAND CLASSIFICATION

During the winter of 1777 no organized encampment existed here. The troops occupied whatever shelter they could find in the surrounding area, including barns, storage buildings, and a few friendly homes, including Colonel Jacob Ford, Jr.'s mansion. General Washington occupied Arnold's Tavern, a structure that has long since disappeared, whose site is now occupied by commercial buildings in Morristown Center. Troop activities also were haphazardly scattered over a broad area.

Archeologists have authenticated that the encampment of 1779-80 was a planned layout; exact locations and remains of the brigade areas and the hut sites at Jockey Hollow have been found. The Ford Mansion is in an excellent state of preservation,

and some stone foundations and a cistern are remains from structures used by the Ford family; however, all those buildings constructed while the property was used as headquarters for the Continental Army and for use by Washington's family, his staff, and guard contingent have completely disappeared. Also little is definitely known concerning shelter used by Washington's officers. The activities of the army ranged far and wide over the New Jersey countryside, as was the case during the previous encampment of 1777.

The historic base map pinpoints specific areas occupied by each brigade, and other specific activity-areas that are encompassed by the park boundaries. The park, as now delineated, contains a historic environment, and merits Class VI land classification. A limited amount of space is required for necessary visitor services; for this purpose, areas have been selected that will not encroach upon the prime historic sites, and these have been placed in a Class II category.

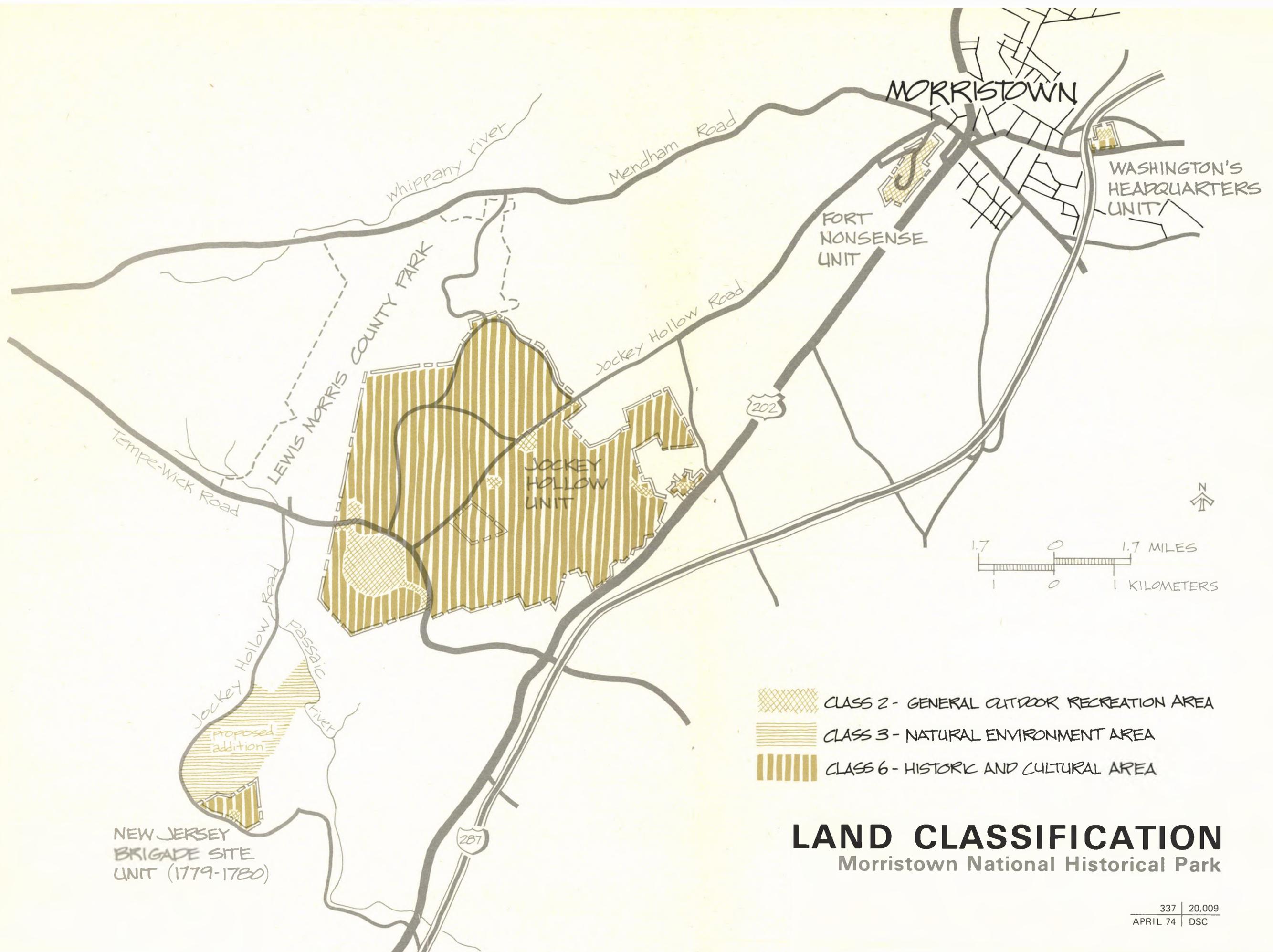
ACCESS AND VISITOR FLOW

Morristown National Historical Park is composed of four widely separated geographical areas; and its individual units are linked by a complex system of city streets and highways. The majority of visitors are from the nearby densely settled metropolitan areas to the east, and they travel to the area by automobile, bus, or train. A lesser number approach the park from either the southwest or the northwest, and these people primarily arrive by automobile, and some by special buses.

The present road system within the vicinity of the park lacks any orderly pattern, and tends to be a complex and confusing maze. Throughout much of the day, and especially during rush hours, the village center becomes a congested sea of automobiles. Strangers find it doubly difficult to locate a specific park feature because of lack of good directional signing.

To the majority of visitors, the first goal will be to reach either the Washington headquarters area or the proposed Jockey Hollow contact station. The detached New Jersey Brigade site and the Fort Nonsense sites may be reached with the help of good signs. With the completion of Interstate 287, there will be a network of highways in and around Morristown, including Interstates 80 and 280; U.S. 202; New Jersey 10 and 24; and the proposed New Jersey 24/Freeway, around the north side of Morristown.

All these highways are in close proximity to the Washington headquarters center. It is logical to expect that the initial point of contact for a majority of first-time visitors will be there. Although Interstate 287 parallels U.S. 202, the closest interchange is in Somerset County — 2 miles south of the intersection of Tempe-Wick



LAND CLASSIFICATION

Morrystown National Historical Park

Road and U.S. 202. This interchange provides an access to Jockey Hollow for visitors arriving from points south. Visitors who have made their initial stop at the Washington headquarters center should be directed to Jockey Hollow, either via U.S. 202 or the Jockey Hollow Road.

Good directional signs should make it possible to reach easily either the Jockey Hollow contact station or the Washington headquarters center. These principal contact points should provide general information and orientation, and introduce a systematic plan for enjoying the various other points of interest in the park. Visitor flow will then become an intra-area pattern of rustic roads intended to give the visitor a feeling of "going back in time."

Visitors may stroll leisurely along paths in the area around the Washington headquarters center. Then upon entering the historical museum, they will first obtain information and general orientation, and see a movie on the park and its significance in American history. Following a visit to the museum, they may visit the Ford Mansion, and then return to their cars; or, if they desire to do so, they may, after visiting the mansion, re-enter the museum and browse as long as they like among the exhibits, before returning to their cars in the parking lot.

In the Jockey Hollow area, a visitor's movement should also be varied and optional. Starting from the contact station, an inviting path should lead to the Wick House and outer buildings and gardens. No modern vehicles should be permitted to intrude upon the rural farm scene here. But after returning to the Jockey Hollow contact station, visitors should have a choice of one or more means of access to more distant points within the Jockey Hollow area. These should include one of, or a combination of, several modes: on foot or on a bicycle along a well-marked trail; on the transportation system along a circuit close to important features; or by personal automobile over existing roads, when the transportation system is not in operation, following a carefully planned route.

It is recognized that due to the amount and pattern of use, the personal automobile will, for the foreseeable future, continue to be an important means of reaching the separate features of the park. It is hoped, however, that the impact of mechanized access may be minimized. This may be accomplished through some options such as: providing off-street parking at the Washington headquarters center; eliminating many cars by re-routing commuter traffic over a bypass and reverting Tempe-Wick Road to a historic trace; dispersing visitor use within the Jockey Hollow area and thus minimizing the number and size of the scattered parking areas required; constructing no additional new roads in Jockey Hollow, with the exception of those absolutely necessary for access and safety; and providing bus service originating at both visitor contact points, which would necessitate more parking space at the two starting points, but would lessen the use of cars and the size of other parking lots throughout the area.

VISITOR SERVICES

Information and Orientation

To the extent possible, this plan should, through information and interpretation programs, enable visitors to visualize the park as one integrated unit. A linking of the separate features by a good sign system and/or a shuttle bus will help make this goal possible.

The visitor's enjoyment of a meaningful experience here depends upon his opportunity to become fully informed about the area soon after he arrives at the park — whether he first arrives at the Washington headquarters center or the Jockey Hollow contact station. Such information must include the significance of the area; what the park has to offer visitors; and where the various points of interest are located, and how to reach them.

The general concept of this plan centers around enabling visitors to receive upon entering the park general information and introductory interpretation. This goal should be realizable by means of the two visitor contact points at the approximate extremes of the park complex. With the exception of the recently acquired New Jersey Brigade site in Somerset County, the two visitor contact points will be situated at opposite ends of the area. Other points for dispersing information might be at the Morristown Chamber of Commerce office and at Fort Nonsense.

The story of what took place at the headquarters of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War years will be presented to visitors through the medium of a motion picture. If the visitor's initial point of arrival at the park is at the Washington headquarters center, he will first see the movie at the historical museum. Following an introduction and orientation, encouragement will be given visitors to visit the exhibits there, and then proceed to the Ford Mansion for an intimate view of the home and military headquarters of General George Washington and his family and his staff during the 1779-80 winter. It is anticipated that the information received at this point will sufficiently inspire most visitors to further explore the park and to include a visit to the encampment at Jockey Hollow. For some, a stop at Fort Nonsense en route will offer a good general perspective of the scope of the community and the region.

Interpretive emphasis at the Jockey Hollow contact station will be on the life of the "rank and file" soldier during that bitter winter encampment of 1779-80. Interpretation here will complement rather than duplicate that given at the Washington headquarters center.

From the Jockey Hollow visitor contact station, encouragement will be given the visitor to investigate at his leisure other historic resources of the area. He may reach them along a network of trails by his personal automobile, by a "people-mover," on a bicycle, or on foot.

Visitors will also be encouraged to visit the Washington headquarters center, if their initial entry point to the park was the Jockey Hollow contact station.

Interpretation

In December of 1779, Morristown became for the second time the base of the main body of the American Army, where the majority of the soldiers were to spend the next 7 months. Upon their arrival, the soldiers' first task was to provide themselves with shelter. When they had completed their hutting – under most difficult weather conditions – they settled into a daily routine of camp life that proved to be hard and monotonous, characterized by a complex of difficulties that possibly never existed to an equal degree at any other time during the War for Independence.

The snow not only blanketed the soldiers, but also blocked the roads, prevented the organized military drill, and disrupted the supply system. Soldiers were often without food for 2 or 3 days. Many had no shoes or stockings, others no pants or blankets. In some cases the soldiers boiled their shoes and ate them. The Morristown winter encampment of 1779-80 was more tragic than that of Valley Forge. In February 1780, Major General Baron Johann De Kalb described that winter as follows: "Those who have only been in Valley Forge or Middlebrook during the last two winters, but have not tasted the cruelties of this one, know not what it is to suffer."

The winter cantonments of the Continental Army present a stark and realistic picture of hardships and sufferings endured by the common soldier in the Revolutionary War – and perhaps more generally, in all wars. In addition, the story of these encampments illustrates General Washington's courage, ability, and resourcefulness in the face of seemingly overwhelming difficulties. Through knowing this story, visitors to Morristown may gain a clearer insight into these crucial aspects of the American Revolution. Too, they may gain a new appreciation of George Washington's total contribution to the cause of American independence and the knowledge that it was in such winter encampments, as well as on the battlefield, that courage, devotion to duty, and faith in America contributed to a successful conclusion. As the Revolutionary War Bicentennial approaches, this message seems particularly appropriate.

The significance of the events that took place at Morristown will be interpreted, clarified, and enriched through the use of four historical themes. These stories are briefly outlined in the following statements.

The daily life, training, organization, supply, equipment, morale, housing, and discipline of the Continental Army during the winters of 1777 and 1779-80: necessary general insights must be given about the 18th-century military practices, and the reason for winter cantonments; Morristown will be briefly related to Valley Forge, Middlebrook, New Windsor, and other winter campsites.

The role of George Washington as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during these two winters, the personal qualities that made him a great leader, his abilities in coping with a host of military, political, and diplomatic problems, and his total contribution to the cause of American independence.

Life in Morristown as a typical village caught up in the Revolution, and its relationship with the army encamped on its doorstep: insights will be given in a larger sense to the total role of New Jersey, "the cockpit State," to the war; the story of military outposts and related military events will be developed here.

The story of the mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line, as the most significant event of the 1781 encampment.

In addition to these four historical themes, specialized aspects of the interpretive program will be designed to develop in both casual and organized visitor-groups a richer and more meaningful awareness of man's total heritage and his environment.

Morristown is located in a rapidly developing section of the New York/New Jersey metropolitan area. Because of this, each year it serves a growing number of visitors oriented to the present realities and conditions of urban life. Morristown is uniquely suited to develop, in organized educational groups and individual visitors, a sympathetic appreciation of the high-quality natural and cultural environment, which is fast disappearing or is being seriously degraded by the growing pressures of population increase, industrial development, and steadily encroaching urbanization. This environmental-awareness interpretive theme should be developed in cooperation with local groups and neighboring schools.

The park comprises four geographically separate areas, and this makes controlling the sequence of people's visits impossible. All four areas are individually significant; thus, all should be developed as distinct interpretive entities that can stand on their own – while also relating them to the total picture. The following statements briefly describe these features.

The Historical Museum and Ford Mansion. A general overview of the park story will be presented through the movie about Morristown winter encampments at the historical museum. This building will be remodeled to take into consideration the circulation pattern within it. Exhibit areas will be re-done and will employ a selection of the park's rich collection of artifacts and documentary materials to emphasize aspects of the first three themes. When the parking lot is added, consideration must be given to revising the entrance and exit of this building. The possibility of adding a classroom and other educational facilities on the ground-floor space should be explored.

The historic Ford Mansion will serve to enrich and further develop the historical theme introduced at the museum. A furnishings plan is needed to give direction in making the place reflect more of the aspects of its use as General Washington's headquarters.

Fort Nonsense. Because this is an orientation point for locating and relating the four separate areas of Morristown National Historical Park, and the Watchung Mountains to the east, some vista clearings will be required so that visitors may enjoy these scenes. Picnicking facilities, grassy play areas, and a place for some evening programs for the community will also be provided at Fort Nonsense.

Jockey Hollow. The key area should have high priority for interpretive developments. The 1779-80 encampment will be the historical theme emphasized here. A contact station is envisioned for this area within walking distance of the Wick Farm. Here an introduction to the Jockey Hollow story will be given, as well as another opportunity to see the movie about the Morristown winter encampments.

Interpretation will be planned for stops at the Wick Farm, with its restored herb garden and orchard; and for the Pennsylvania Line, with its little-known story of the mutiny of 1781. The Wick House needs refurbishing in accordance with the furnishings plan so that it will reflect its use as a military headquarters more adequately than it does at present. At the Pennsylvania Line, additional soldiers' and officers' huts will be added to the encampment reconstruction to provide a more compelling re-creation of this cantonment site. Costumed activities and demonstrations in the Wick Farm area would provide further interpretive interest. Low-key interpretive devices, employment of audio messages, markers, graphics, and stabilization of the minimal archeological remains should also be planned for other sites in the Jockey Hollow area. The hospital reconstruction at the Pennsylvania Line will be razed, as such a structure was never actually situated there.

It is hoped that some roads may be removed eventually to enhance the historic atmosphere. The old camp streets could then be used for bicyclers in off-season, and would be used by an interpretive vehicle to transport visitors to the various sites during the summer season. In addition, a network of self-guiding foot trails should originate from the various stops.

New Jersey Brigade Site. This area will be developed in conjunction with the educational programs of the Scherman Wildlife Sanctuary. Particularly at this site, visitors may experience for themselves the total environment – animals, plants, history, and the memories and sensations of those men of another time.

Land Acquisition

It is incumbent upon management to know, communicate, and work closely with the park's immediate neighbors and the community in realizing problems they may have. In certain situations it may be advantageous to the park and community for the National Park Service to accept donations of some adjacent properties. Where serious encroachments present themselves and community cooperation and planning do not provide the necessary deterrent — then and only then should future legislation for condemnation authority be sought for protection of the park setting.

Inholdings are to be acquired as soon as possible; where feasible the boundaries should be simplified. At the New Jersey Brigade site there is need for added lands to better protect the area. Much of this land is presently in large ownerships, and efforts should be made to protect this natural environment from being developed.

Suitability of Special Uses

The park's resources will be used primarily to develop an appreciation of their historic association with the Revolutionary War; however, some other uses not so closely related may also be accommodated. For example, the enjoyment of Jockey Hollow as an open-space retreat in which to seek a degree of solitude and the discovery and refreshing awareness of nature is not only compatible with the primary purpose — but welcome.

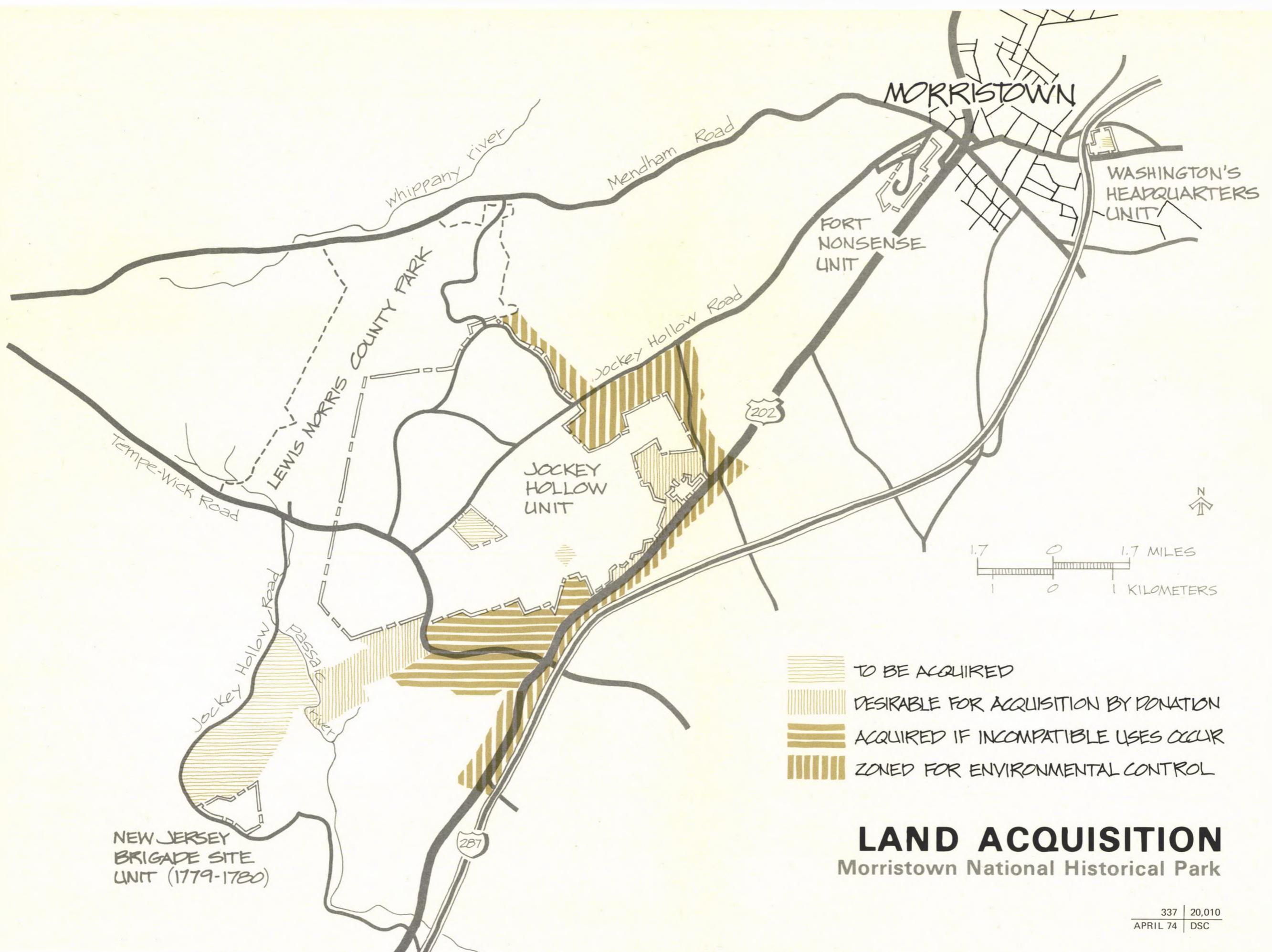
Evening talks and lectures on conservation, parks and recreation, and cultural and related events could be a part of the park's program, using park facilities, and to the extent possible, community and guest talent.

The trail system in Jockey Hollow provides a means of access to historic resources of the encampment for those on foot. Some locations may be reached by bicycle and on horseback. In addition, specialized trails will emphasize the natural environment.

Groups may be accommodated for special occasions on sites designated by the park superintendent. For example, a Boy Scout outing might be held on the Grand Parade Ground. Special events may also be permitted so long as they do not damage the historic resource or natural environment, or infringe upon the use and enjoyment of persons owning adjoining private property.

Picnicking should be eliminated, and those desiring to picnic should be directed to use the facilities in the adjacent Lewis Morris County Park.

Some winter use may be permitted, dependent upon snow cover and ice conditions, but no special developments for these activities should be provided. Sledding, coasting, cross-country skiing, hiking, and photography should be the extent of such winter activities.



LAND ACQUISITION

Morristown National Historical Park

-  TO BE ACQUIRED
-  DESIRABLE FOR ACQUISITION BY DONATION
-  ACQUIRED IF INCOMPATIBLE USES OCCUR
-  ZONED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

NEW JERSEY
BRIGADE SITE
UNIT (1779-1780)

CONCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS

Remodel the historical museum.

Refurbish the Ford Mansion.

Construct a visitor contact station at Jockey Hollow.

Relocate Tempe-Wick Road to enable restoration of the original trace.

Concur in the plan to "cover over" I-287, adjacent to the Ford Mansion.

Rehabilitate the Harthshorn and Weig residences for use as employee housing.

Raze the Stroley residence and restore the grounds to their historic appearance.

Remove the Thompson and Dick residences and integrate the grounds into a landscape in harmony with the historic scene surrounding the Washington headquarters center.

Coordinate and operate transit systems to lessen the need for the automobile in visiting this national historical park.

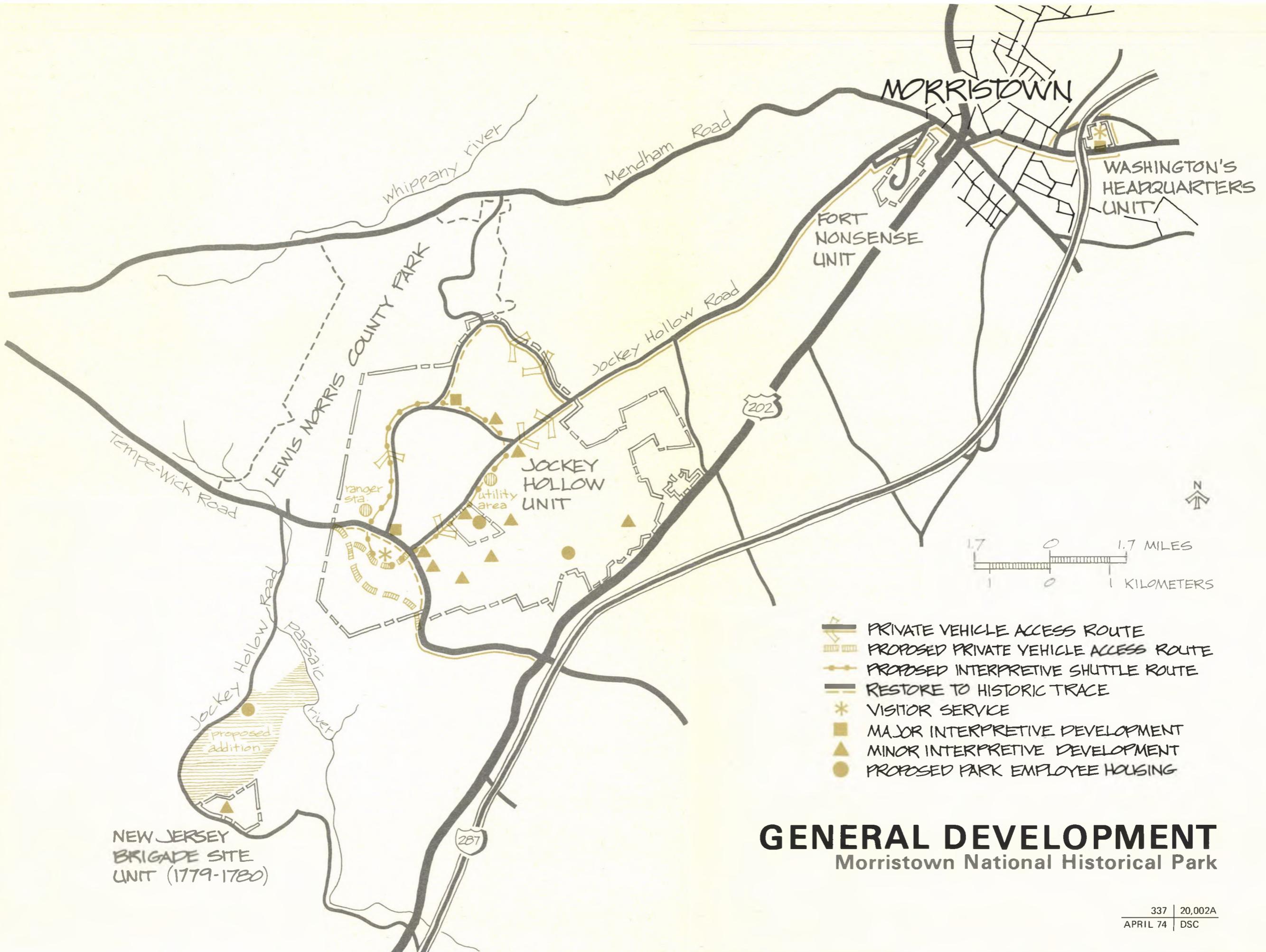
In addition, some general suggestions include an extensive research program and a broad public relations effort. Enlargement of the publications program would offer a major opportunity for community service. Although the National Park Service may wish to participate, funds for publications are difficult to plan. Donated funds should be continually sought to improve accessibility of the original manuscript collection for public use.

The principal cooperating group at the present time is the Washington Association of New Jersey. This group has, long and significantly, supported the National Park Service programs at Morristown National Historical Park. The association holds a special George Washington program annually at the park.

Other groups who share in Morristown activities, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Morris County Historical Society, will undoubtedly continue to work to further the understanding and appreciation of the Service's role at this historic site.

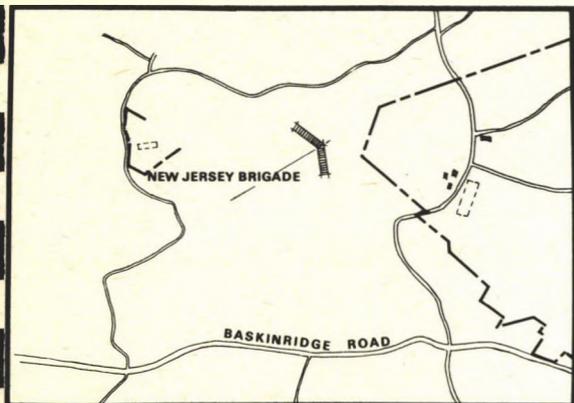
During the summer season, a living-history program should be planned to create a more viable visitor experience.

The National Park Service should continue to seek the cooperation of local planning and zoning officials in retaining low-key use of the lands surrounding each of the units of the Morristown National Historical Park.



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Morrystown National Historical Park



**HISTORICAL BASE MAP
MORRISTOWN 1779 - 1780
LEGEND**

- EXISTING PARK BOUNDARIES
- ROADS
 - KNOWN TO EXIST IN THE 18th CENTURY
 - CAMPROADS
 - EXACT TIME BUILT IS INDETERMINATE
- BUILDINGS
- ENCAMPMENT
- HEADQUARTERS
- REDOUBT
- BEACON
- CHURCH
- GUN EMPLACEMENTS



<p>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</p> <p>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER 7200 W ALAMEDA DENVER, COLORADO 80226</p>	<p>HISTORICAL BASE MAP</p> <p>MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK JOCKEY HOLLOW AREA 1779 - 1780</p> <p>NERO MORRIS COUNTY NEW JERSEY REGION COUNTY STATE</p>	<p>PREPARED LUZADER DESIGNED SINGSON DRAWN MARTINSON CHECKED</p> <p>DATE _____</p> <p>DRAWING NO 117 20,000</p> <p>1 OF 2</p>
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APPENDIX

LEGISLATION



Public Law 88-601
88th Congress, H. R. 3396
September 18, 1964

An Act

78 STAT. 957.

To authorize the addition of lands to Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the public certain lands historically associated with the winter encampment of General George Washington's Continental Army at Jockey Hollow in 1779 and 1780, and to facilitate the administration and interpretation of the Morristown National Historical Park, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to procure by purchase, donation, purchase with appropriated funds, or otherwise, not to exceed two hundred and eighty-one acres of land and interests therein which two hundred and eighty-one acres shall include Stark's Brigade campsite and other lands necessary for the proper administration and interpretation of the Morristown National Historical Park.

Morristown National Historical Park, N. J. Additional lands.

Sec. 2. Lands acquired pursuant to this Act, unless exchanged pursuant to section 1 hereof, shall constitute a part of the Morristown National Historical Park, and be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to such park.

Appropriation.

Sec. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$281,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in land, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved September 18, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1065 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 1527 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 110 (1964):
Jan. 20: Considered and passed House.
Sept. 8: Considered and passed Senate.

Morristown National Historical Park

Reconveyance of certain land in park to Morristown, New Jersey, authorized-----Act of June 6, 1953

An Act Providing for the reconveyance to the town of Morristown of certain land included within the Morristown National Historical Park, in the State of New Jersey, approved June 6, 1953 (67 Stat. 53)

Morristown,
New Jersey.
Conveyance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey to the town of Morristown, a municipal corporation of the State of New Jersey, without consideration, for public use, and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem advisable, the following described property comprising a part of the Morristown National Historical Park:

That certain parcel of land comprising a part of the Fort Nonsense area of Morristown National Historical Park, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the twelfth corner of the eleventh tract which was conveyed by town of Morristown to the United States of America by deed dated July Fourth, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Three, which has been recorded at the Morris County clerk's office in book of deeds Q-33, page 433; thence—

(1) following the twelfth course therein south forty-nine degrees forty-six minutes east ninety-nine and fifty one-hundredths feet, to the thirteenth corner thereof, thence

(2) following the thirteenth course therein north forty-two degrees fourteen minutes east seventy and seventy one-hundredths feet, to the fourteenth corner thereof, thence

(3) following the fourteenth course therein north eight degrees ten minutes east one hundred eight and twenty one-hundredths feet, to the fifteenth corner thereof, thence

(4) following the fifteenth course therein north forty-seven degrees eighteen minutes west ninety-seven feet, to the sixteenth corner thereof, thence

(5) South twenty-two degrees forty-six minutes twenty seconds west one hundred seventy-four and fifty-eight one-hundredths feet to the point and place of beginning, containing approximately eighteen thousand square feet.

The above described land, upon conveyance to the town of Morristown, shall thereupon cease to be a part of the Morristown National Historical Park.

Morristown National Historical Park

Act of March 2, 1933, providing for the establishment of the Morristown National Historical Park in New Jersey-----

An Act To provide for the creation of the Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1933

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to all the lands, structures, and other property in the military camp-ground areas and other areas of Revolutionary War interest at and in the vicinity of Morristown, New Jersey, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his discretion, as necessary or desirable for national-park purposes, shall have been vested in the United States, such areas shall be, and they are hereby, established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and shall be known as the Morristown National Historical Park: *Provided,* That the United States shall not purchase by appropriation of public moneys any lands within the aforesaid areas, but such lands shall be secured by the United States only by public or private donation: *And provided further,* That such areas shall include, at least, Jockey Hollow camp site, now owned by Lloyd W. Smith and the town of Morristown, Fort Nonsense, now owned by the town of Morristown, and the George Washington Headquarters, known as the Ford House, with its museum and other personal effects and its grounds, now owned by the Washington Association of New Jersey.

Morristown National Historical Park, N.J. To be established when title to certain lands, etc., shall have been vested in United States.

Proviso. Lands to be donated to United States. Areas to be included in park.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property within the boundaries of said park as determined and fixed hereunder and donations of funds for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands purchased to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to accept on behalf of the United States other lands, easements, and buildings of Revolutionary War interest in Morris and adjacent counties in New Jersey as may be donated for the extension of the Morristown National Historical Park.

Secretary of Interior authorized to accept donations of land, etc., within park boundaries.

Proviso. Also authorized to accept certain donations in Morris and adjacent counties in New Jersey.

SEC. 3. After the acquisition of the museum and other personal effects of the said Washington Association by the United States, including such other manuscripts, books, paintings, and other relics of historical value pertaining to George Washington and the Revolutionary

Washington Association of New Jersey museum and library to be maintained as part of park.

LAWS FOR NAT. PARK SERVICE, PARKS, & MONUMENTS

War as may be donated to the United States, such museum and library shall forever be maintained as a part of said Morristown National Historical Park.

Board of Ad-
visers deal-
gated.

SEC. 4. The Washington Association of New Jersey, Lloyd W. Smith, and the town of Morristown having, by their patriotic and active interest in conserving for posterity these important historical areas and objects, the board of trustees and the executive committee of the said association, together with Mrs. Willard W. Cutler, its curator, and Clyde Potts, at present mayor of Morristown, shall hereafter act as a board of advisers in the maintenance of said park. The said association shall have the right to hold its meetings in said Ford House.

Employees of
Washington
Association of
New Jersey may
be employed by
National Park
Service.

SEC. 5. Employees of the said Washington Association, who have been heretofore charged with the care and development of the said Ford House and its museum and other effects, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, hereafter be employed by the National Park Service in the administration, protection, and development of the said park without regard to the laws of the United States applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States.

Administration,
protection, and
development to
be exercised by
National Park
Service.

SEC. 6. The administration, protection, and development of aforesaid national historical park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," as amended (U.S.C., title 16, secs. 1-4): *Provided*, That no appropriation of Federal funds for administration, protection, and maintenance of said park in excess of \$7,500 annually shall be made for the fiscal years 1934, 1935, 1936.

Provided.
Annual appro-
priation for
1934, 1935, and
1936 not to
exceed \$7,500.

Authority and
jurisdiction of
State of New
Jersey over park
area.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall be held to deprive the State of New Jersey, or any political subdivision thereof, of its civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over the areas included in said national historical park, nor shall this Act in any way impair or affect the rights of citizenship of any resident therein; and save and except as the consent of the State of New Jersey may be hereafter given, the legislative authority of said State in and over all areas included within such national historical park shall not be diminished or affected by the creation of said park, nor by any terms and provisions of this Act.

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