
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2004

Revised: 6/2025



Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

Table of Contents

Introduction

General Information

Concurrence Information

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Uses

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Wick Farm

Resource Classification: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 650010

Parent Landscape: 650077

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Morristown National Historical Park

Alpha Code: MORR

Park Organization Code: 1830

Park District: MORR

Region: Northeast

Restricted: Yes

Landscape Description:

The area interpreted as the Wick Farm unit of the park is approximately 18 acres within the Jockey Hollow unit on the outskirts of Morristown, New Jersey. The Wick Farm consists of the house lot and the orchard. The site is bordered by roads on three sides and woodland on the rear. The primary features of the site consist of several buildings, the restored historic orchard, the restored Tempe Wick road trace, and a period herb garden. Buildings include the original Wick farmhouse, smoke house, cow shed, privy and well head. The orchard covers approximately 10 acres with more than 250 apple trees of varying age. The herb garden is a period design that stems from the site's overall restoration and reconstruction by the WPA in 1935.

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:

Overall, the landscape of the Wick Farm is in fair condition as defined by DO-NPS 28. Some of the landscape's individual features require corrective action to stabilize them. The garden, vegetation, and buildings and structures are all well maintained. The orchard, a primary feature of the unit, however, requires much maintenance. The orchard trees are constantly under attack by deer and voles. The house and the orchard are the two major features of the unit that have existed continuously since the encampment.

Analysis and Evaluation Summary:

The Wick Farm is a contributing resource to the historical significance of Morristown NHP in relation to both periods of significance (Encampment and Commemorative), and overall, the Wick Farm retains integrity to both the periods.

The overall aspects of the site that represented its agricultural character at the time of the Revolution are extant, the farm complex's various outbuildings and orchard. The complex continues to face the historic road and is surrounded by undeveloped land, a mix of fields and forest.

The character of the Wick Farm was slightly different during the potential Commemorative Period. During this era the importance of the site was more centralized to the farm complex itself. Changes were made to "restore" the colonial appearance, resulting in the "Colonial Revival" character of the complex. These changes did not however, alter the overall agricultural character of the Wick Farm, important to the Revolutionary War era integrity. Features important to the commemorative period include the overall relationship of the house and its outbuildings to the orchard and to the period garden. The rebuilt or restored structures around the farmhouse are also important.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

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 Wick Farm, part 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).

Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Historic Vernacular Landscape

Other Names:

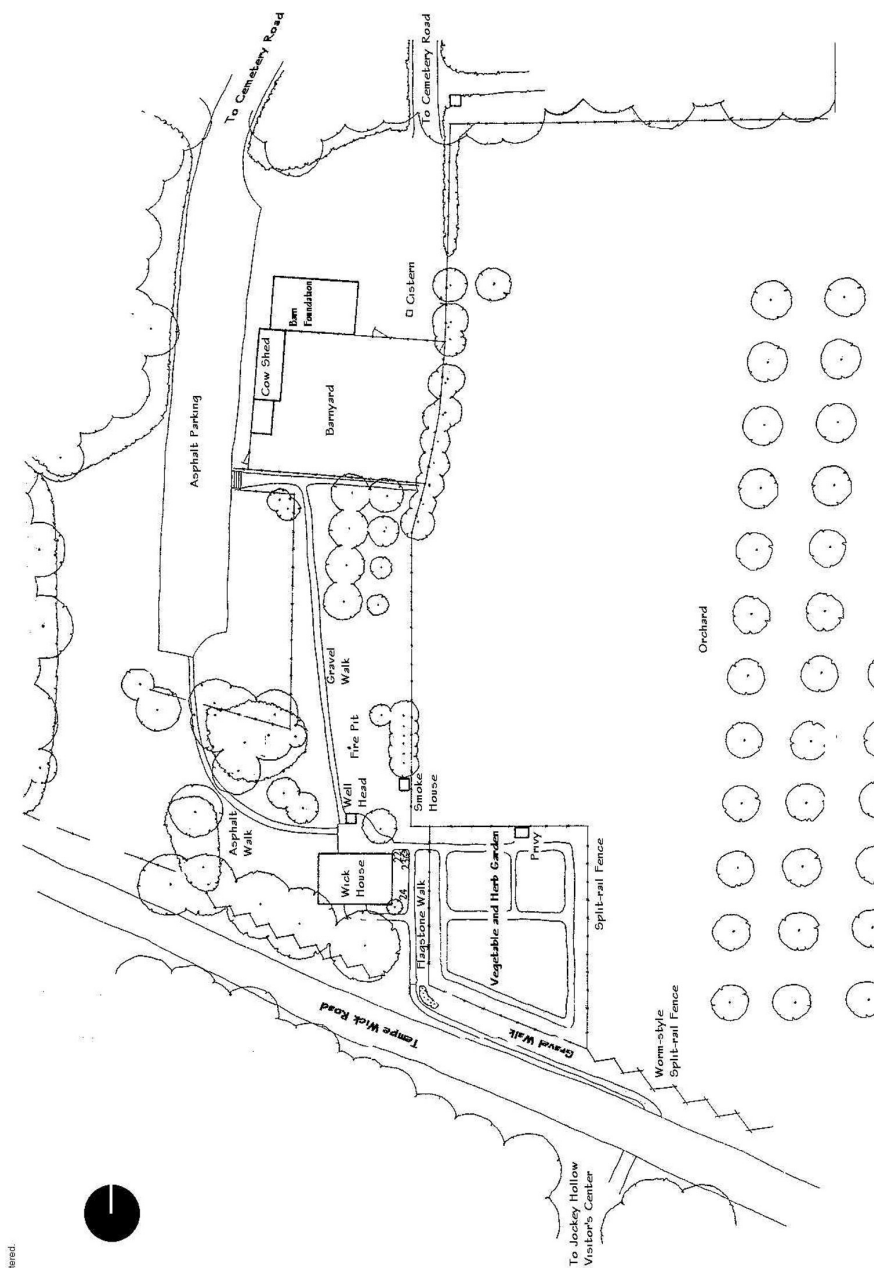
Other Name: Henry Wick Farm

Other Name Type: Historic

Other Name: Wick Farm

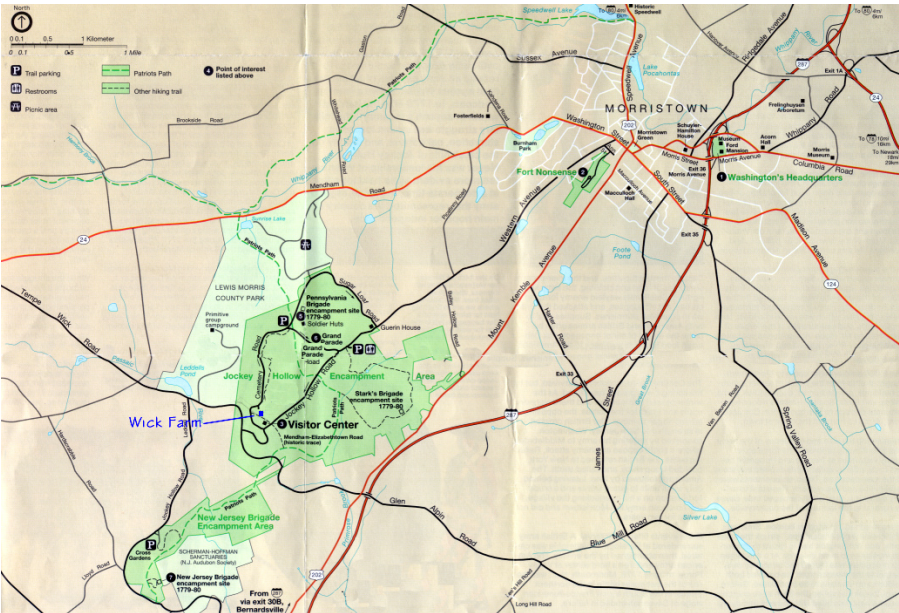
Other Name Type: Current

Site Plan

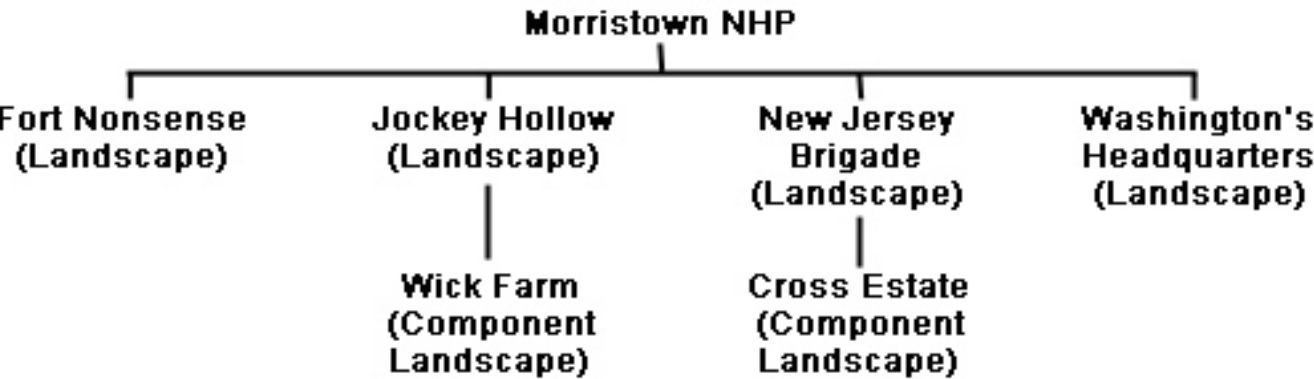


Wick Farm, Morristown NHP (OCLP, 1995).

Hierarchy Description Graphic:



The Wick Farm is located in the Jockey Hollow unit of Morristown National Historical Park, approximately 4 miles southwest of Morristown, NJ (Morristown NHP and OCLP, 2000).



Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/05/2004

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

Views across Wick Farm Fields/Contained by Forest
Small Scale Features
Wick Farm Split-rail Fence
Wick Farm Worm Fence
Archeological Sites
Wick Barn Foundation
Wick Carriage House Site
Wick Corn Crib Site

NON-CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED
FEATURES

Fort Nonsense

Circulation

Parking lot

Small-Scale Features

Belgian Block Fort Outline
Metal-Fram Markers
NPS Sign & Gates
Timber Guard Rail
Wood/Metal Picnic Tables
Wood/Metal Trash Bins

Jockey Hollow

Buildings and Structures

Maintenance Facility
Pennsylvania Line Soldier Officer Huts
Quarters 10 Garage
Quarters 35
Quarters 62 (Weighhouse)
Stone Bridge, Stone Culverts/Footbridges
Visitor Center/Comfort Station
Warren House
Wick Cow Shed, Reconstruction/Sheep Byre/Pig Sty
Wick Pit Privy
Hartshorne House
Hartshorne House Retaining Wall

Circulation

Walks at Visitor Center Complex

Constructed Water Features

Morristown Aqueduct

Small-Scale Features

Bettin Oak Monument
Jenks Cemetery

Wick Farm

Note: Wick Farm is located within the Jockey Hollow Unit, so these features are listed in both CLLs

Buildings and Structures

Wick Well Head

Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

- Norway spruce row
- Open front lawn with shade trees
- Privet hedges
- Sugar maple row
- Sugar maple trees
- Tree-lined walkways
- White oak trees/alley
- Circulation
 - Circulation pattern
 - Semicircular, herringbone brick walk fronting mansion
 - Sidewalks- bluestone slabs
- Buildings And Structures
 - Caretaker's Cottage
 - Ford Mansion
 - Museum Building
- Views And Vistas
 - Axial View from Mansion to Museum
 - View to and from Morris Avenue
 - View to Washington equestrian statue
- Small Scale Features
 - Murdock brand, cast iron water fountain

Wick Farm

Note: Wick Farm is located within the Jockey Hollow Unit, so these features are listed in both CLIs

- Spatial Organization
 - Wick Farm Enclosed by Forest
 - Wick Farm Manicured House Lot & Rural Orchard
- Vegetation
 - Wick Farm Field/Forest Configuration
 - Wick Farm Lawn
 - Wick Farm Sugar Maples
 - Wick Farm Orchard
 - Wick Farm Herb Garden
- Circulation
 - Cemetery Road Trace
 - Wick Farm Pedestrian Walkways
 - Wick Farm Stone Walkways
 - Tempe Wick Road Trace
- Buildings And Structures
 - Wick Barn Foundation
 - Wick House
 - Wick Privy
 - Wick Smoke House
- Views And Vistas
 - View across Wick Farm Orchard

the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

Morristown National Historical Park was authorized March 2, 1933 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. Documentation was accepted by the Keeper on February 27, 1980. 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, your office concurred with the findings of the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) 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. Your office stated that this is a significant period in the development of the park. (Letter to Superintendent Michael Henderson, March 4, 2004.)

Until now this cultural landscape characteristics and features of the cultural landscape of Morristown NHP have 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 of each unit retains integrity to the periods of significance. Therefore, those landscape characteristics and features that date to the periods of significance should be preserved since they contribute to the property's historic character.

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description (middle of Part 1), Statement of Significance (end of Part 1), the Analysis and Evaluation Summary (beginning of Part 3) and the National Register Information (beginning of Part 4) in the enclosed CLI Park Reports.

Based on the enclosed CLI Park Reports, we seek your concurrence on the following, which should supplement future NR documentation of Morristown NHP. Our findings and recommendations include:

- that the cultural landscape retains integrity to the periods of significance
- that certain landscape characteristics and features contribute to the significance of the property (see attached list)
- amending the National Register documentation to describe the characteristic's that contribute to the property's significance under Criterion A for the property's association with commemoration and historic preservation movement, and under Criterion C as an intact example of early preservation planning and design for the period of 1873-1942

Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Northeast Region
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30 (NER-RS&S)

August 20, 2004

Bradley M. Campbell, Commissioner
Historic Preservation Office
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Parks and Forestry
PO Box 404
Trenton, NJ 08625

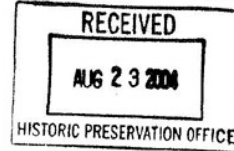
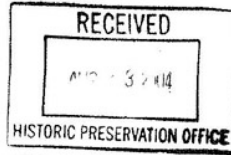
Dear Mr. Campbell:

Enclosed you will find copies of the Cultural Landscapes Inventories (CLI) for four cultural landscape units located within Morristown National Historical Park; Fort Nonsense, Jockey Hollow, Washington's Headquarters and Wick Farm. These reports have been prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. Recent updates to these CLIs were based on consultation with park staff and new research gathered during the production of two Cultural Landscape Reports, one for Washington's Headquarters and another for the park-wide cultural landscape resources. The CLI program and the enclosed reports continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories. We request a consensus determination regarding our findings of significance for the property, specifically which landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the significance (see the attached lists). In order to meet agency inventory goals, we need your response prior to September 15, 2004.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the national park system, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of

HPO 72004-1
04-2398-1 DSF



SHPO concurrence letter, September 14, 2004 (9 pages).

Washington's Headquarters

Buildings and Structures

- Dick House
- Maintenance Shed

Circulation

- Asphalt curvilinear paths
- Parking lot

Small-Scale Features

- Caretaker's Cottage mailbox
- Cast-metal wayside interpretive sign
- Concrete urns
- Flagpole
- Floodlights
- Ground-level spot lights
- Morristown NHP custom signs
- NPS directional signs
- Parking lot path lights
- Parking lot post and rail fencing
- Parking lot wood informational boards
- Perimeter cyclone fence
- Picnic table
- Steel light poles
- Utility box clusters
- Water spigots
- Wood and metal benches
- Wood trash cans with lids

Wick Farm

Note: Wick Farm is located within the Jockey Hollow Unit, so these features are listed in both CLIs

Buildings and Structures

- Wick Cow Shed, Reconstruction/Sheep Byre/Pig Sty
- Wick Pit Privy

UNDETERMINED LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES

Jockey Hollow

Buildings and Structures

- Wick Well Head

Archeological Sites

- Trash Dump

Small-Scale Features

- Patriot's Path Stone Wall

Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

3

- adding the years 1781 and 1782 as significant dates to more accurately reflect the period of American Revolution activity in Morristown
- reevaluating through the NPS List of Classified Structures, in consultation with the New Jersey SHPO, those buildings, structures and objects listed as undetermined (see attached list).

If you concur with our evaluation for the Morristown NHP landscape resources, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return prior to September 15, 2004. Please return this letter and any inquiries or comments to:

Laurie Matthews
Co-CLI Coordinator
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
99 Warren Street, Brookline, MA

Should you have any questions, please contact Ms. Matthews at 617-566-1689 ext. 266. We appreciate any efforts you can make to expedite this review.

Sincerely,

Marie Rust
Marie Rust
Regional Director

Enclosures

cc: John Hnedak, Acting Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park

I concur with the above-stated evaluation, including contributing and non-contributing landscape resources of Morristown National Historical Park

Douglas P. Guz
New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer

9/14/04
Date

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory

List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics and Associated Features

Fort Nonsense, Jockey Hollow, Washington's Headquarters, Wick Farm units

Morristown National Historical Park

July 2004

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES

The following landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the property's historic character, though not all are considered countable resources according to the National Register of Historic Places.

Fort Nonsense

Topography

Mt. Kemble Ridge

Vegetation

Maintained lawn with mature shade trees around fort site

Rhododendron Clump

Circulation

Park access road (portions)

Paths

Road traces

Views And Vistas

View east from fort site to Morristown and Manhattan

View east from warning beacon site

View north from fort site to Morristown and towards Washington's Headquarters

Small Scale Features

Washington Association Monument

Archeological Sites

1777 Upper Redoubt site (Fort Nonsense)

1914-33 restroom remains

1937 Upper Redoubt reconstruction site

Jockey Hollow

Spatial Organization

Grand Parade & Relationship

Views from Encampment Sites to Roads

Wick Farm Enclosed by Forest

Wick Farm Manicured House Lot & Rural Orchard

View across Wick Farm Orchard

Views across Wick Farm Fields/Contained by Forest

Vegetation

Wick Farm Field/Forest Configuration

Wick Farm Lawn

Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Level II

Morristown National Historical Park:
Wick Farm Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Morristown National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the Level II inventory for Wick Farm including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

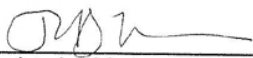
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: 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 character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Level II Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Wick Farm is hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park

8/5/04

Date

Park concurrence form, August 5, 2004.

- Wick Farm Orchard
- Wick Farm Sugar Maples
- Wick Farm Herb Garden
- Circulation
 - Mendham-Elizabethtown Road
 - Old Camp Road
 - Pathways at Guerin House
 - Tour Road & Satellite Lots
 - Trail Network
 - Wick Farm Stone Walkways
 - Cemetery Road Trace
 - Tempe Wick Road Trace
 - Wick Farm Pedestrian Walkways
- Buildings And Structures
 - Guerin House
 - Guerin House Garage
 - Morristown Aqueduct
 - Quarters 10 (Tuttle House)
 - Wick Barn Foundation
 - Wick House
 - Wick Privy
 - Wick Smoke House
- Small Scale Features
 - Cemetery Site Marker
 - Guerin House Wood Fence
 - Stark's Brigade Monument
 - Wick Farm Split Rail Fence
 - Wick Farm Worm Fence
- Archeological Sites
 - Soldiers' huts sites
 - Wick Barn Foundation
 - Wick Carriage House Site
 - Wick Corn Crib Site
- Washington's Headquarters***
- Spatial Organization
 - Axial Organization
 - Relationship to Morris Avenue
- Topography
 - Formal grading
 - Mansion Hill
 - Museum sited hown hill
- Vegetation
 - American beech tree
 - Designed Landscape
 - Mansion hedge rows

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2009**

Morristown National Historical Park

Fort Nonsense
Jockey Hollow
Washington's Headquarters
Wick Farm

Morristown National Historical Park concurs with the condition reassessments for Fort Nonsense, Jockey Hollow, Washington's Headquarters, and Wick Farm, including:

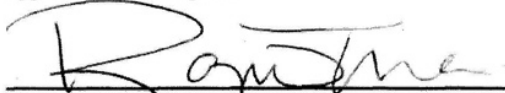
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair – Fort Nonsense
 Fair – Jockey Hollow
 Good – Washington's Headquarters
 Fair – Wick Farm

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

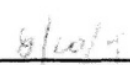
Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The condition reassessments for Fort Nonsense, Jockey Hollow, Washington's Headquarters, and Wick Farm at Morristown National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.



Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park



Date

Park condition reassessment form, August 20, 2009.

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Update Certification Form
2025**

Morristown National Historical Park

Cross Estate, Fort Nonsense, Jockey Hollow, Washington's Headquarters,
and Wick Farm

Morristown National Historical Park concurs with the updates for the following CLIs,
including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair – Cross Estate
 Fair – Fort Nonsense
 Fair – Jockey Hollow
 Good – Washington's Headquarters
 Good – Wick Farm

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: 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 character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The CLI Updates at Morristown National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.

DARREN BOCH

 Digitally signed by DARREN BOCH
Date: 2025.06.09 12:29:08 -04'00'

Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park

Date

Park concurrence form, June 9, 2025.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Eleey, Uschold		11/10/2000	The Wick Farm CLI was initially completed in 1995 as a CLI and Landscape Assessment (Uschold). The information was revised incorporate park-wide historical significance and to fit the CLAIMS database in 2000 (Uschold, Eleey).
Chris Stevens		07/22/2004	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).
Lisa Nowak	Change in Condition	08/20/2009	Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	06/09/2025	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2025 update to the Wick Farm CLI has been conducted at a Level C effort. See Landscape Documents in CRIS-CL for correspondences with park.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
New Jersey	Morris County

Size (Acres): 18

Land Tract Number(s)

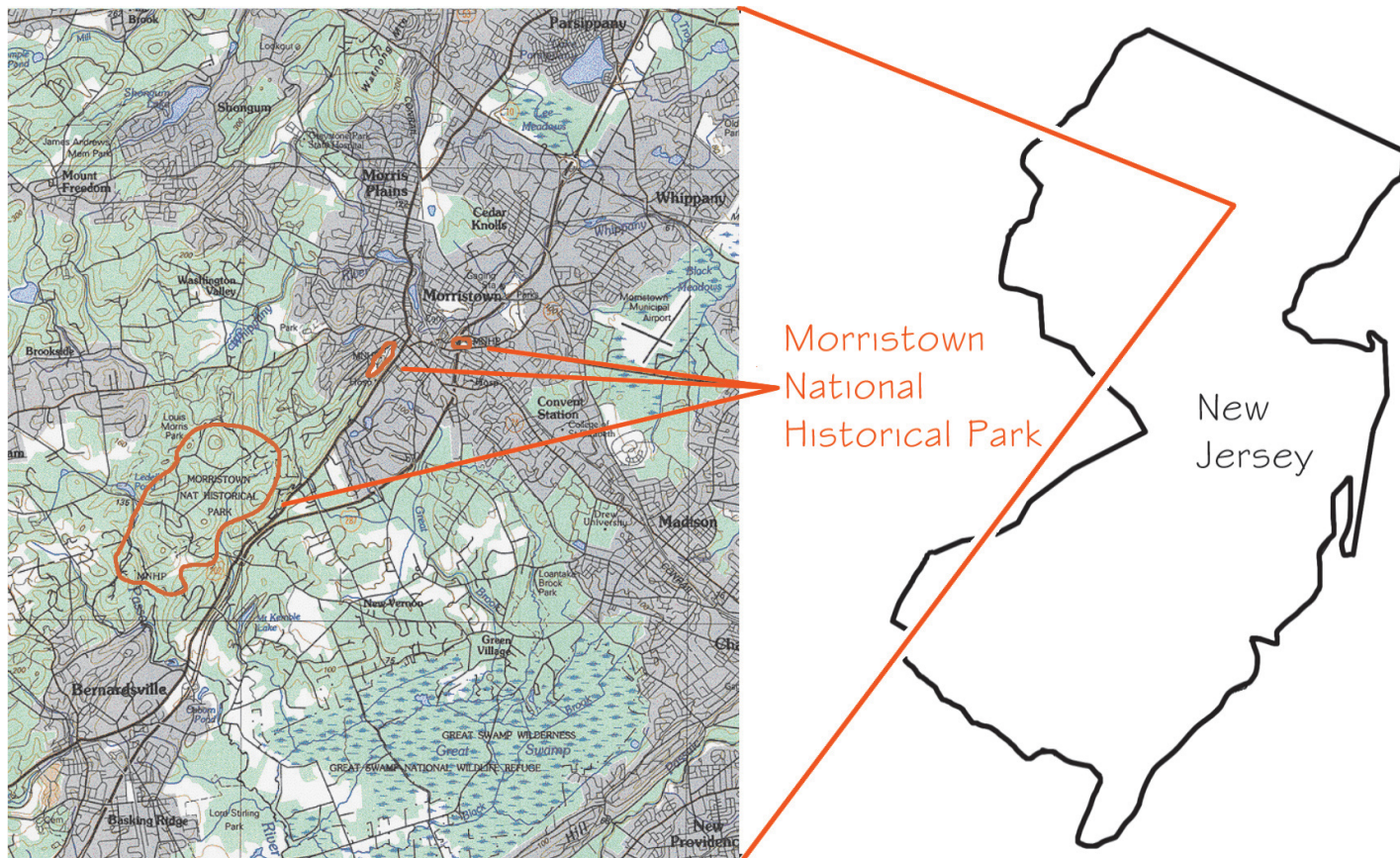
Boundary Description:

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 Wick Farm, a component landscape of approximately 18 acres, including its house lot, orchard and parking lot, is completely enclosed within the larger landscape of the 1320-acre Jockey Hollow unit of Morristown National Historical Park. It is located in the southwest portion of the unit and is bordered on three sides by roads or road traces with forest surrounding the entire Wick Farm site. The original Tempe Wick Road is its southern boundary. The west is bordered by Cemetery Road, the east by Jockey Hollow Road and the north by forest growth.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	-74.5422879976439	40.7645484895251	

Location Map:



Morristown NHP, north-central New Jersey (OCLP, 2000)

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

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

When the Continental Army came to Morristown during the Revolutionary War, the Wick Farm was a prosperous farm with 1400 acres of timber land and open fields. General Arthur St. Clair used the Wick Farm for his headquarters during the winter encampment of 1779-1780.

The restored Wick Farm and orchard is completely enclosed within the lands of Jockey Hollow, buffering it somewhat from outside influences. However, many aspects of the surrounding land use and development effect the Wick Farm such as increased traffic through the park, more visitors and noise/air pollution. The land surrounding the Jockey Hollow unit is quite developed, primarily with low density residential and leaving quite a bit of forest cover. 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.

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 Jockey Hollow unit of Morristown NHP sits on the slopes of Kemble Mountain, to the southwest of the Morristown green. Jockey Hollow 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. The majority of the unit's land is hardwood forest. The Wick Farm is situated on a relatively flat area of Jockey Hollow.

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 Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/05/2004

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

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

Management Agreements:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

The surrounding land historically was a combination of agricultural fields and forest cover. While some contemporary development within the park has taken place, it is minimal. The majority of the area is maintained in an agricultural character or is forested. The majority of the area within the park retains its general historic character and contributes to the significance of the Wick Farm as well as of the Jockey Hollow unit as a whole.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Wick Farm 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).

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 09/14/2004

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 Wick Farm unit within the Morristown NHP is found to be eligible and contributes to the national significance of the property.

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

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 (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 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. 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 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.

National Register Significance Criteria:

- A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
- B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
- C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
- D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1777 - CE 1782

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The American Revolution	War in the North	

Time Period: CE 1873 - CE 1942

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	Regional Efforts: Mid-Atlantic States, 1860-1900: Memorials To The Revolution;	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name: Morristown National Historical Park

NRIS ID: 66000053

Primary Certification Date: 10/15/1966

Other Certifications and Date: MM/dd/yyyy

NRIS Name: Morristown National Historical Park

NRIS ID: 66000053

Primary Certification Date: 10/15/1966

Other Certifications and Date: MM/dd/yyyy

State Register Documentation:

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1685	Explored	Lenape Indians of Algonquin tribe inhabited land that would become New Jersey. First European settlers begin exploring New Jersey area, seeking iron ore.
CE 1710	Established	Village of Morristown established (first called West Hanover).
CE 1713 - 1714	Purchased/Sold	Native Americans deed most of northern New Jersey to the West Jersey Proprietors.
CE 1715 - 1719	Platted	John Reading and others surveyed West Jersey Proprietors land holdings.
CE 1730	Settled	During mid-1700s, influx of settlers move into Morristown area, mostly from Jersey Highlands.
CE 1746	Purchased/Sold	Francis Rawles sells his Jockey Hollow land to Henry Wick and Nathan Cooper. Henry Wick purchased 1114 acres.
CE 1748	Purchased/Sold	Henry Wick increases farm to 1400 acres.
CE 1750	Built	Henry Wick constructs Wick farmhouse.
CE 1777 - 1782	Established	Continental Army uses Morristown area for encampment purposes.
CE 1779 - 1780	Established	Jockey Hollow established as main winter encampment, including Wick Farm.
CE 1781 - 1782	Homesteaded	A small portion of the Continental Army returns to Jockey Hollow. First the Pennsylvania Line returns, followed by the New Jersey Brigade, using the previously constructed huts at the Wick Farm.
CE 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.
CE 1800 - 1900	Purchased/Sold	Wick Farm land subdivided among various heirs of Henry Wick.
CE 1873	Memorialized	Washington Association of New Jersey acquires Ford Mansion, beginning first local memorialization efforts.
CE 1895	Memorialized	Local memorialization efforts result in documentation of local historic landscape, and a proposal for a 300-acre Washington memorial park.
CE 1928 - 1930	Established	Local efforts result in land acquisitions by local, state and private organizations to preserve Jockey Hollow.
CE 1933	Established	Morristown National Historical Park dedicated on 4 July; first NHP within NPS. Jockey Hollow and Wick Farm acquires by NPS.
CE 1934	Developed	A General Plan for Morristown NHP defines park goals and includes a park development plan.
CE 1934 - 1935	Restored	Wick House restored (PWA project).
CE 1936	Altered	"Colonial" garden implemented.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1936	Altered	Carriage House, Corn Crib, Cow Shed, and Barn rebuilt (PWA).
CE 1936	Altered	Parking area constructed west of house.
CE 1936	Altered	Smoke House, Privy, and Well Head rebuilt (PWA).
CE 1955	Altered	Parking lot relocated (pre 1955) and subsequently paved.
CE 1957	Destroyed	Fire destroyed 1930s PWA farm buildings.
CE 1957	Reconstructed	Cow Shed reconstructed (NPS project).
CE 1959 - 1960	Restored	Wick House restored (NPS).
CE 1966	Memorialized	Morristown NHP, including Jockey Hollow, listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
CE 1975	Built	Jockey Hollow Visitor Center constructed adjacent to Wick Farm site and one-way loop road constructed.
CE 1975	Restored	NPS restores Tempe Wicke Road to 18th century appearance, removing paving and restricting traffic.
CE 1976	Altered	As a result of 1976 Master Plan, a passive forest management plan was adopted.
CE 1976	Memorialized	Tempe Wick Road Historic District established.
CE 1993	Altered	Approximately 130 lost orchard trees replaced.
CE 1995	Maintained	Study shows passive forest management resulting in a forest composition vastly different from historic forest. New management options are explored for future.
CE 1999	Memorialized	Tempe Wick Road Historic District proposed.

Physical History:

1600s-1776: Early Settlement

Located along the edge of the Appalachian Highlands, the Morristown vicinity in northern New Jersey was first inhabited by Indians of the Lenape 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 at settlements 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 Stretzell, and others (Stretzell 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 who were mostly Irish immigrants. 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).

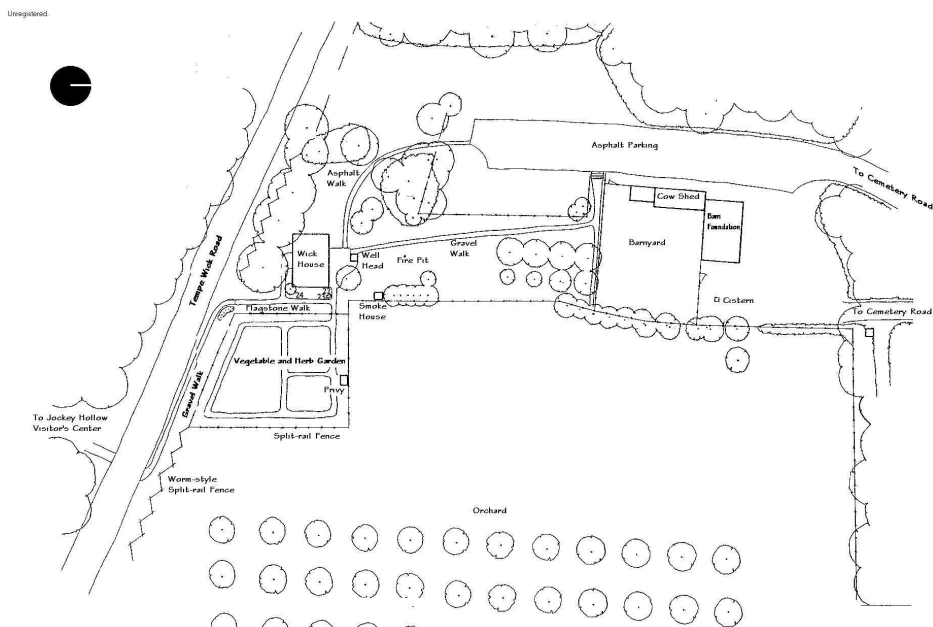
Jockey Hollow Early Settlement

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).

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).



View of Wick Farm and the restored old Mendham-Elizabeth Road (OCLP, 2003).



Wick Farm Complex (OCLP, 1995).



View of the Wick Farmhouse and well from the restored orchard (OCLP, 2001).

1777 - 1782: American Revolution

Morristown served as a 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.

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).

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. 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. 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 (Stewart 1975 p.22). 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 Wick farmhouse would also quarter 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. 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 during the encampment (Ehrenfeld 1982 p. 9). The soldiers cleared approximately 700 acres of forest on the Wick Farm alone.

Camp Layout

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 (Weig 1950 pp.14-15; Bradford 1961 pp.2-5).

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. 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). The troops left the encampment site gradually throughout the spring, some brigades remaining as late as June.

1783 - 1933: Return to Agriculture and Park Development

When the soldiers left Jockey Hollow for the last time in 1782, the land was stripped of nearly all its timber. When landowners were 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).

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, Temperance (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 who originally intended to develop the land as residential estates, but never carried out the plan (Ehrenfeld 1982 p. 10).

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).

The late 1800s saw an increased awareness of Jockey Hollow's historical 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.

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). 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.

In 1928 it became known 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 [actual acreage donated to the park—his initial 1930 press releases stated 1300 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 National Park Service took possession of 1300 acres in 1933 including three separate units— Ford Mansion, Fort Nonsense, and Jockey Hollow including the Wick Farm (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: Morristown National Historical Park

Once the park was established, changes began to take place. 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.

Projects to establish the property as a public park also began immediately. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) began researching and documenting Morristown NHP as a whole as well as implementing several preservation projects throughout the park. One project undertaken was to research and document the historic appearance of the Wick House. As part of this project, extensive archeology of the area surrounding the house was completed. Soon after, a Public Works Administration (PWA) project was initiated to restore the house, spanning 1934-35. In addition to the house, several outbuildings and farm structures were rehabilitated or reconstructed, as was the garden. In 1936, the smoke house, privy, and well head were rebuilt and the carriage house, corn crib, cow shed, and barn were repaired.

The CCC also completed other projects throughout the park that had been proposed in the 1934 General Plan. At the Wick Farm, this included pruning and planting trees and shrubs and also restoring the orchard. Although records of many of the CCC accomplishments were lost in a fire, press clippings and interviews established CCC involvement in many Jockey Hollow projects (Draft Environmental Assessment c. 1973; misc. materials Morristown Archives Box 5; Arbogast 1985;).

In addition to the initial research, preservation and improvement efforts directed toward the existing Wick structures and landscape, a parking area was constructed west of the house, pedestrian walks added, and a "Colonial" garden added east of the house in the location of the historic garden.

By 1955, the NPS replaced the existing parking area with a larger, paved lot in the same general location but closer to the complex. The new lot is adjacent to the west facade of the cow shed, more central on the site than its predecessor. In 1957, a fire destroyed the barn, cow shed, corn crib, and carriage house. The NPS reconstructed only the cow shed after the fire. In 1959-60, the Wick House was again restored.

By 1973, about 80 percent of Jockey Hollow had reverted to forest, including three sides of the Wick Farm. This supposedly gave the land an appearance similar to its heavily wooded state prior to the encampments. Forest management was passive, for the most part.

The 1976 Master Plan recommended several changes to Jockey Hollow that were designed to improve the visitor experience. Among them was a plan to restore a section of Tempe Wick Road as a wagon road. To accomplish this, traffic was rerouted away from the Wick complex. The pavement was removed and the surface established as maintained lawn (as opposed to compacted soil that was likely the historic surface). The restored portion extends from east of Jockey Hollow Road to Cemetery Road, past the Wick Complex. The Jockey Hollow visitor center, adjacent to the Wick Farm, was constructed as part of this plan. The Jockey Hollow loop road was constructed as part of this development plan.

Currently, the Wick Farm is open to the public as an historical highlight of Morristown NHP. It is interpreted and maintained as a vernacular farm, typical of the late 18th century. The interpretive program at the farm concentrates on the use of the farm as the winter encampment of 1779-80 for the Continental troops and the farm house as the headquarters of General St. Clair.

The area currently interpreted as the Wick Farm, consisting of approximately 18 acres, represents an overlay of the site's evolution, extending from the 18th century to the present day. The farm house has been restored to its 1750 appearance, several outbuildings have been rebuilt, and the vegetable and herb garden preserved in its 1930s state. The grounds surrounding the house are maintained as a manicured lawn and contain many individual specimen trees. The majority of the plants are a product of the National Park Service stewardship. The historic orchard remains intact and several

tree replacement efforts have been undertaken to replace lost apple trees. The entire area is surrounded by forest stands. While no longer in agriculture, the farm does maintain a rural character. Contained within Morristown NHP, the farm is buffered from surrounding development by the remainder of the Jockey Hollow lands.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence-Other	Agriculture/Subsistence-Other	Yes	No	Yes
Defense	Military Facility (Post)	Military Facility (Post)	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling-Other	Yes	No	No
Education	Interpretive Landscape	Interpretive Landscape	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

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 Wick Farm'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 Wick Farm is significant under National Register Criteria A, B, and D in the area of military history and under C in the area of architecture. The Wick Farm, centrally located within the Jockey Hollow Unit of Morristown NHP, was one of a few farmsteads that served the 1779-1780 winter encampment of General George Washington's Continental Army. General St. Clair used the Wick Farm as his headquarters. Over 10,000 soldiers camped in log huts they constructed nearby on the Wick, Kemble, and Guerin Farms. A smaller portion of the army returned in 1781-82 and reused the huts.

The Wick farmstead was a typical 18th-century farm with a slight New England influence demonstrated in the construction of the farm house. The farm was rather prosperous when compared with others of the surrounding area. It had an atypical house, more comfortable than most local farmhouses, with several outbuildings behind. This cluster of the farm's activity was surrounded by a combination of orchards, agricultural fields, and forest stands. During the encampment, much of the surrounding forest was cleared to build huts and provide firewood.

Integrity:

The Wick Farm retains integrity to the Encampment Period. The Wick Farm has high integrity of location and association, as it was the location of the winter encampment and retains many of its major components. The Wick Farm has high integrity of setting because the physical elements of the surrounding environment are relatively the same. The landscape retains its historic appearance as a farm and the surrounding forest stands remain. The proportion of fields and orchards to the forest stands may be different, but the overall rural setting remains. Wick Farm has moderate integrity of feeling. Implications of the park's transition to a public space are evident within the existing landscape that has the appearance of a well-manicured park. In addition, features, such as parking and walkways, have been added to the landscape in a manner incompatible with the historic feeling. However, the landscape has avoided development and the surrounding fields, orchard, and forest stands add to the feeling. The landscape has high integrity of workmanship. Several features have been lost, but two important features, the house and orchard, remain to indicate the workmanship of the 1779-80 and 1781-82 periods. The farm has low integrity of design and materials. The overall organization of the farm remains intact, having the house surrounded by the orchard, fields, and forest. However, the loss of buildings and structures, vegetation, and circulation elements and the addition of later vegetation and circulation have altered the design and layout of the area immediately surrounding the house. The loss of agricultural fields also decreases the sense of the historic vernacular design.

Commemoration Layer, 1873-1942

Historical Significance:

The Wick Farm contributes to the park's potential Commemorative Period of significance for the years 1933 to 1936 under National Register Criteria A, C, and potentially D (should be evaluated by a professional archeologist). As part of a national trend to commemorate Revolutionary War military sites, Morristown NHP underwent PWA (and CCC) efforts in 1933-1942 to commemorate the park's national significance as the Continental Army's 1779-80 winter encampment site. The projects included historical research, archeological investigation, the restoration and rehabilitation of structures, and the addition of parking and walkways. After the National Park Service acquired the Wick Farm in 1933, a series of projects were initiated focusing on commemorating it as an important military site associated with the Revolutionary War. Projects included restoration of the Wick House (to its presumed 18th-century appearance) and reconstruction or rehabilitation of

the farm's outbuildings. The CCC was used to conduct substantial archeological investigations of the Wick lot. A period herb garden was also created beside the house. The efforts at the Wick Farm resulted in a Colonial Revival farm "house lot" with varying degrees of historical accuracy but with a distinct period interpretation.

Integrity:

The Wick Farm retains integrity for the Commemorative Layer. As the site of the memorialization of the winter encampment, the Wick Farm retains high integrity of both location and association. The Wick Farm also retains high integrity of setting and feeling with the surrounding rural character of fields, orchard, and forest. The farm itself, although it has undergone changes, retains its park-like feel and continues to commemorate its association with the War.

The Wick Farm has moderate integrity of design. Many elements constructed or altered as a result of the memorialization efforts remain, such as the Wick House, Cow Shed, and orchard, and the overall layout of the 1933-36 design also is extant. The cultural landscape retains the organization which is characterized by the manicured house lot, adjacent parking area, and rustic orchard. Within the house lot, the design is also retained, characterized by the lawn around the house, the garden, the barnyard and structures, and pedestrian paths connecting the areas. The parking area has been moved closer to the house, three farm buildings have been lost, and an overlay of features has been added on top of the commemorative landscape, such as the paved parking area, walkways, and numerous plants. While the combination of lost and added features detracts from the 1933-36 projects, the overall design of the farm is retained.

The Wick Farm retains several features representing the materials of the 1933-36 period, illustrating high integrity of materials. It also has moderate integrity of workmanship to the memorialization period. Although most of the features related to the memorialization have been altered, the Wick House remains an excellent example of the PWA restoration work of 1934. The house has undergone restoration since 1934, but retains its integrity from that time. In addition, the cow shed, although reconstructed, is a recreation of the 1936 cow shed. The privy, smokehouse, and well head behind the house also contribute to the integrity of workmanship.

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Extensive archeological investigation took place in 1934 around the Wick House. The site(s) of the historic farm structures (carriage house, corn crib) and existing barn foundation should be considered potential archeological sites.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Wick Carriage House Site (1779-80 & 1933-36)	98672	Contributing					No
Wick Corn Crib Site (1779-80 & 1933-36)	92157	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



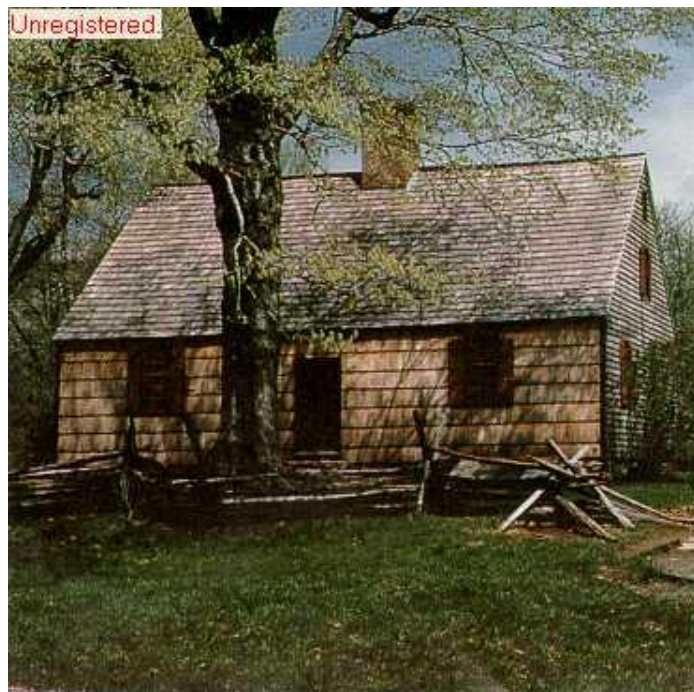
Barn foundation (OCLP, 1998).



Facing east to the adjacent vegetable and herb garden (OCLP, 1999).



Restored Wick Farm apple orchard (OCLP, 2003).



Wick House (OCLP, 1998).



Cowshed (OCLP, 1998).



Farmhouse and worm fence (OCLP, 1998).



Smokehouse (OCLP,1998).



Well (OCLP, 1998).



View southeast of historic portion of Tempe Wick Road (OCLP, 1999).



View northwest of historic portion Tempe Wick Road (OCLP, 1999).



View northwest along historic portion of Tempe Wick Road showing orchard and house (OCLP, 1999).



View east on path from parking lot to house (OCLP, 1999).



View of the North Field, adjacent to Wick Farm property (OCLP, 1999).

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historically, the buildings and structures on the Wick Farm consisted of the farm house (ca. 1750) and several support structures typical of an eighteenth-century farm. The house is the only structure documented to have existed during the encampment period. As part of the Commemorative efforts at Morristown NHP, the house was restored in 1934 to its encampment period appearance. The privy, smoke house, and well-head were reconstructed (1936). The privy, smoke house, and well-head are documented to have existed as early as 1855. The farm buildings (cow shed, corn crib, carriage house, and barn) were rehabilitated or reconstructed in the early twentieth century (1936), as part of the memorialization efforts. While it is believed that some form of all of the above structures existed during the encampment period, only the house can be positively documented.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Wick House	93281	Contributing	001045		Location	62856	Yes
Wick Cow Shed Reconstruction/Sheep Byre/Pig Sty	92029	Noncontributing			Location	81796	Yes
Wick Barn Foundation	92158	Undetermined					No
Wick Privy	93283	Undetermined					No
Wick Smoke House	93284	Undetermined					No
Wick Well Head	93285	Undetermined					No
Wick Pit Privy	93282	Noncontributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Circulation for the Wick Farm has undergone several changes throughout its history. At the time the farm was established, the house was constructed at the intersection of New Vernon Road (now called Tempe Wick Road) and Cemetery Road. New Vernon Road extended along the front of the house and Cemetery Road was perpendicular on the northwest side of the house. Cemetery Road extended behind the house and between the house and the farm buildings. While traces of the historic circulation exist, the existing circulation on the site is very different.

The 1930s memorialization efforts had great effects on the circulation patterns of the Wick Farm. The use of the site as a park, and the addition of the parking area west of the house, created a greater amount of traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian. In addition to constructing a new parking area, pedestrian walkways were added to the site.

In recent years, in an attempt to preserve the historic character of the farm, Tempe Wick Road and Cemetery Road were realigned away from the house. The original route of Tempe Wick Road, while unused and grown over with grass, is extant. The original route of Cemetery Road is only partially extant. Additional pedestrian paths have also been added to the house lot. A flagstone terrace and walk connect the house with the garden and extend to the road trace in front of the house. Gravel paths connect the terrace to the farm buildings and also the front of the house to the Jockey Hollow Visitor Center.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Tempe Wick Road Trace (1779-80 & 1933-36)	93287	Contributing					No
Cemetery Road Trace (1779-80 & 1933-36)	93286	Contributing					No
Wick Farm Stone Walkways	93288	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

The existence of small scale features on the property during the period of significance is undocumented. While several features typical of 18th-century farms were likely to have existed, they could not be documented. There is no evidence of any small scale features undergoing preservation efforts during the memorialization.

The most notable feature is the series of fences that traverse the property. They include split rail fences, both straight and worm style. They surround the garden, cow shed, orchard, and extend along some of the adjacent fields and forest stands.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Wick Farm Split Rail Fence (1933-36)	93289	Undetermined					No
Wick Farm Worm Fence (1933-36)	93290	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historically, the spatial organization of the Wick Farm was characterized by the combination of the house lot, open agricultural fields, orchards, and forest growth. The house lot was divided by Cemetery Road, which separated the house from the farm buildings. The house lot consisted of the farm house and several support and farm structures. All of these buildings were concentrated in a small area directly behind the house, which faced New Vernon Road (now Tempe Wick Road). This arrangement, featuring a cluster of support buildings located behind the main house, was typical of 18th-century farms.

The 1930s preservation and reconstruction efforts reinforced the physical sense of the cluster arrangement within the house lot by preserving the existing structures and replacing those lost. At the same time, through the transformation of the site into a park, the working aspects of the arrangement were taken away. The sense of the traditional farm cluster is somewhat diminished today by the loss of all but one of the farm structures, the cow shed. The house and three of its outbuildings remain intact. The arrangement would seem stronger if all of the historic structures were extant, allowing a sense of the activity that may have taken place between them.

The 1930s Commemoration efforts did bring a distinct change to the overall spatial organization of the site. The acquisition by the National Park Service, and preservation efforts that followed, created a change in the property's use from a private farm to a public park with interpretation centering on the house lot. The change resulted in the cultivation of a manicured appearance for the area around the house, including the house, yard, garden, and farm structures, while the orchard remained rural in character. This caused a separation of the two areas by their different character.

The existing site has changed in many ways, including the loss of several structures, the addition of plant material, and the construction of a parking area directly adjacent to the yard behind the house. Today the Wick Farm is characterized by two distinct open areas jointly enclosed by the surrounding forest stands. The house lot and the orchard, while adjacent to each other, are separated by fences and vegetation, each having a different character. The house lot continues to be an open area of manicured lawn surrounding several features, including the house, cow shed, barn yard, garden, and parking area. It contains several buildings, structures, fences, and many individual trees and shrubs. The orchard is an open field of apple trees planted in a symmetrical grid pattern. The manicured appearance of the house lot gives it a much different feeling than the rustic appearance of the orchard. The two areas are enclosed on three sides by roads (or road traces) with forest stands surrounding the entire area.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Wick Farm Enclosed by Forest (1779-80)	93291	Contributing					No
Wick Farm Manicured House Lot & Rural Orchard	93292	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

The topography of the Wick Farm ranges from gentle to steep slopes, with the land generally sloping toward the south. The area where the house and orchard are located is relatively flat, presumably the reason it was chosen as a house site. The surrounding areas of the farm have some steeper slopes.

Other than grading for the parking lot, the topography does not appear to have changed since the 18th century.

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historically, the vegetation was vernacular in nature. As a working farm, a functional yard, garden, and orchard surrounded the house. Although the exact dimensions of the original garden and orchard are unknown, they occupy their historic locations. Surrounding this were agricultural fields and forest stands. Documented vegetation existing during the 18th century, but now lost, includes a large black locust at the front entry, a large red cedar at the corner of the garden, and several large black cherry trees around the house.

As part of the Commemoration efforts, a planting plan was completed for the area surrounding the house. At this time, the garden and orchard were reestablished in their original locations. However, this plan was not fully implemented and plantings over the following years were sporadic and unrelated. The vegetation did undergo a change in maintenance following NPS acquisition. It became much more manicured, as opposed to its earlier informal appearance.

Summary of Findings:

The existing plants around the farm are not historically accurate to the 18th century in either species or location. None of the vegetation around the house can be documented to have existed during the Encampment Period of significance. The majority of the vegetation was clearly added, during the Commemorative Period. The most notable vegetation today includes several large sugar maples along the front of the house and a small orchard planted behind the house. The maples in front of the house date from the 19th century, between the significant periods. An existing conditions map was prepared for this inventory noting location and species of all plants within the area maintained as the Wick Farm.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Wick Farm Herb Garden	93294	Contributing					No
Wick Farm Orchard	93296	Contributing					No
Wick Farm Lawn	93295	Contributing					No
Wick Farm Sugar Maples	93297	Contributing					No
Wick Farm Field/Forest Configuration	93293	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historically, the Wick Farm would have had views extending across orchards and agricultural fields. They would have been interrupted by forest stands on the property but also would have extended across areas cleared for timber. Some clearing took place with the commemorative work, both in forested areas and in reestablishing the orchard. Today the only substantial view on the farm extends across the orchard. Forest stands block any other views.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Views Across Wick Farm Fields/Contained by Forest (1779-80 & 1933-36)	93299	Contributing					No
View across Wick Farm Orchard (1779-80 & 1933-36)	93298	Contributing					No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 9

Next Assessment Due Date: 06/09/2034

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 06/09/2025

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall landscape is well-maintained and in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/17/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. The condition reassessment for this CLI has been delayed due to Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages. In the meantime, the most recent condition assessment will remain in place until it is reassessed as part of a comprehensive update of the entire CLI. Planning and scheduling this update will occur in FY 2022.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/20/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Superintendent, in consultation with Jude Pfister, Chief of Cultural Resources, agreed with this assessment. Overgrown vegetation and hazardous trees continue to be ongoing issues at the site. 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.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/05/2004

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: None

Impact Narrative:

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases

Other Impact:

External or Internal: None

Impact Narrative:

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: General Management Plan

Document Date: 2003-06-09

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

Approved Treatment Costs

Approved Treatment Cost: \$0.00

Cost Narrative:

There are no specific treatment costs associated with Wick Farm listed in the GMP.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
	Final Master Plan, Morristown NHP	0		Both Graphic And Narrative	Cultural Resources Management Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, MA	
	Historic Structures Report, Part I, Wick House	0		Both Graphic And Narrative	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service	000688
	Historic Structures Report, Part III, Wick House	0		Both Graphic And Narrative	Morristown National Historical Park	000689
	Historical Base Map, Morristown National Historical Park	0		Graphic	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service	000620
	Inventory of Structures, Morristown National Historical Park	0		Both Graphic And Narrative	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service	013561
	List of Classified Structures, (binder, CRC).	0		Both Graphic And Narrative	Cultural Resources Center, Lowell MA	
De Caro, David Robert	Morristown National Historical Park, Orchard Management Plan for Wick Orchard	1989		Both Graphic And Narrative		013215
	Report on Historical Investigations and Archeological Research at Wick House/Guerin House	0		Both Graphic And Narrative		000657

	Morristown and Morris Township, A Guide to Historic Sites	0		Both Graphic And Narrative		
	Jockey Hollow Area, Morristown NHP National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form	0		Both Graphic And Narrative		
	New Jersey Brigade Encampment Site (1779-1780), Morristown, NJ National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form	0		Both Graphic And Narrative		
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation	Cultural Landscape Report for Morristown National Historical Park, Park-wide Site History, Existing Conditions and Analysis, Review Draft, February 2004	2004		Both Graphic And Narrative		
Northeast Region Planning Office	General Management Plan for Morristown NHP	2003	National Park Service	Both Graphic And Narrative		
	The History of the Vegetation and the Land of Morristown NHP.	0		Both Graphic And Narrative	Morristown National Historical Park	
	Preservation Comes of Age, Volumes I and II (University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1981), 536-47, 618, 1017-18.	0		Both Graphic And Narrative	National Park Service, Boston Support Office, Boston MA	

Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

	Research and Survey, Sites and Buildings, Wick Farm	0		Both Graphic And Narrative	Morristown National Historical Park.	
--	---	---	--	----------------------------	--------------------------------------	--

Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
MORR_Cross-Nonsense-Jockey-WashHQ-Wick_CLI Updates Notes_2025.pdf		

Source