National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2009

Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park
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The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior... (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying...historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A)
\textit{Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories:} The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories…about cultural resources in units of the national park system…Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,… and historic sites…

\textit{Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director’s Order #28.} As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, \textit{“A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement”} charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency’s mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America’s Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

\textbf{Connect People to Parks. } Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.

\textbf{Advance the Education Mission. } Strengthen the National Park Service’s role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.

\textbf{Preserve America’s Special Places. } Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America’s Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, “Park Pulse.” Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to \textit{“Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.”} The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

1) \textit{Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation’s heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;}

2) \textit{Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS}
3) Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America’s diverse national identity;

4) Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and

5) Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape’s overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape’s overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape’s overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System

Inventory Unit 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.
Unregistered.
Wick Farm, Morristown NHP (OCLP, 1995).

### Property Level and CLI Numbers

- **Inventory Unit Name:** Wick Farm
- **Property Level:** Component Landscape
- **CLI Identification Number:** 650010
- **Parent Landscape:** 650077

### Park Information

- **Park Name and Alpha Code:** Morristown National Historical Park -MORR
- **Park Organization Code:** 1830
- **Park Administrative Unit:** Morristown National Historical Park

### CLI 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).
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 Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Concurrence Status:

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

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

Concurrence Graphic Information:
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.

[Signature]
Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park
Date

Condition reassessment form, August 20, 2009.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Revision Date: 11/10/2000
Revision Narrative:
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).

Revision Date: 07/22/2004

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

Revision Date: 08/20/2009

Revision Narrative:
Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:
Morristown NHP is located in north central New Jersey, approximately 30 miles west of New York City, and consists of 1697.55 acres of land encompassed in four separate units. The 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.

State and County:
  State: NJ
  County: Morris County

Size (Acres): 18.00
Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

Boundary Coordinates:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: -74.5422879976
Longitude: 40.7645484900

Location Map:

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

**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 Unit: Jockey Hollow

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained
Management Category Date: 03/02/1933

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:
The preservation of the unit is specifically legislated and related to the park's legislated significance.

NPS Legal Interest:
Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:
Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:
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.
Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:
Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:
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).

Existing NRIS Information:

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

National Register Eligibility

- National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
- Contributing/Individual: Contributing
- National Register Classification: District
- Significance Level: National
### Wick Farm
#### Morristown National Historical Park

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<th>Significance Criteria:</th>
<th>D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history</th>
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<td>Significance Criteria:</td>
<td>C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values</td>
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<tr>
<td>Significance Criteria:</td>
<td>B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past</td>
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<tr>
<td>Significance Criteria:</td>
<td>A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history</td>
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**Period of Significance:**

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<td>Facet:</td>
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<td>Other Facet:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military
Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Conservation
Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Area of Significance Category: Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance:

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

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

CURRENT PARK-WIDE NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:
As a historic area within the National Park System, Morristown National Historical Park was administratively added to the National Register of Historic Places with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act on October 15, 1966. The most recent National Register documentation was completed in February 1980 and describes the park as having four geographically separate units encompassing a total of 1,674 acres. Washington’s Headquarters, Fort Nonsense, the Jockey Hollow
Encampment, and the New Jersey Brigade Encampment are described, as are the Ford Mansion and the Wick House.

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

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

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

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

Summary of Resources:

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

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

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

Wick Farm
(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.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:
### Wick Farm

**Morristown National Historical Park**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Primary Historic Function:</strong></th>
<th>Agriculture/Subsistence-Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Use/Function</strong></td>
<td><strong>Other Type of Use or Function</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretive Landscape</td>
<td>Both Current And Historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Facility (Post)</td>
<td>Historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Dwelling-Other</td>
<td>Historic</td>
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**Current and Historic Names:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th><strong>Type of Name</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Wick Farm</td>
<td>Historic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wick Farm</td>
<td>Current</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ethnographic Study Conducted:**

- No Survey Conducted

**Chronology:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th><strong>Event</strong></th>
<th><strong>Annotation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CE 1685</td>
<td>Explored</td>
<td>Lenape Indians of Algonquin tribe inhabited land that would become New Jersey. First European settlers begin exploring New Jersey area, seeking iron ore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1710</td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>Village of Morristown established (first called West Hanover).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1713 - 1714</td>
<td>Purchased/Sold</td>
<td>Native Americans deed most of northern New Jersey to the West Jersey Proprietors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1715 - 1719</td>
<td>Platted</td>
<td>John Reading and others surveyed West Jersey Proprietors land holdings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1730</td>
<td>Settled</td>
<td>During mid-1700s, influx of settlers move into Morristown area, mostly from Jersey Highlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1748</td>
<td>Purchased/Sold</td>
<td>Henry Wick increases farm to 1400 acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1750</td>
<td>Built</td>
<td>Henry Wick constructs Wick farmhouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1777 - 1782</td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>Continental Army uses Morristown area for encampment purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1779 - 1780</td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>Jockey Hollow established as main winter encampment, including Wick Farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1781 - 1782</td>
<td>Homesteaded</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1782 - 1850</td>
<td>Farmed/Harvested</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1800 - 1900</td>
<td>Purchased/Sold</td>
<td>Wick Farm land subdivided among various heirs of Henry Wick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1873</td>
<td>Memorialized</td>
<td>Washington Association of New Jersey acquires Ford Mansion, beginning first local memorialization efforts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1895</td>
<td>Memorialized</td>
<td>Local memorialization efforts result in documentation of local historic landscape, and a proposal for a 300-acre Washington memorial park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1928 - 1930</td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>Local efforts result in land acquisitions by local, state and private organizatins to preserve Jockey Hollow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1933</td>
<td>Established</td>
<td>Morristown National Historical Park dedicated on 4 July; first NHP within NPS. Jockey Hollow and Wick Farm acquires by NPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1934</td>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>A General Plan for Morristown NHP defines park goals and includes a park development plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1934 - 1935</td>
<td>Restored</td>
<td>Wick House restored (PWA project).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1936</td>
<td>Altered</td>
<td>&quot;Colonial&quot; garden implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Altered</td>
<td>Carriage House, Corn Crib, Cow Shed, and Barn rebuilt (PWA).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altered</td>
<td>Parking area constructed west of house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altered</td>
<td>Smoke House, Privy, and Well Head rebuilt (PWA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1955</td>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1957</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reconstructed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1966</td>
<td>Memorialized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1975</td>
<td>Built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1976</td>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Memorialized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1993</td>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1995</td>
<td>Maintained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1999</td>
<td>Memorialized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Strettell, and others (Strettel 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).

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
Morristown National Historical Park

Wick Farm

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, Temperence (Tempe Wick). New homesteads were built on the other parcels, and tenant farmers worked the remaining cultivated lands. Toward the end of the 19th century, some of the Wick land was purchased by two wealthy businessmen 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.
Morristown National Historical Park

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 to 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.
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).
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 “houselot” 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.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Wick Carriage House Site (1779-80 & 1933-36)
Feature Identification Number: 98672
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wick Corn Crib Site (1779-80 & 1933-36)
Feature Identification Number: 92157
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Barn foundation (OCLP, 1998).

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.

**Character-defining Features:**

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Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

Feature Identification Number: 93282
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**

![Wick House (OCLP, 1998).](image)

*Wick House (OCLP, 1998).*
Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

Cowshed (OCLP, 1998).

Farmhouse and worm fence (OCLP, 1998).
Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

Smokehouse (OCLP, 1998).

Well (OCLP, 1998).
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.

Character-defining Features:

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Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

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).
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.

Character-defining Features:

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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.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Wick Farm Enclosed by Forest (1779-80)
Feature Identification Number: 93291
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wick Farm Manicured House Lot & Rural Orchard
Feature Identification Number: 93292
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

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.

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.

**Character-defining Features:**

- **Feature:** Wick Farm Herb Garden  
  **Feature Identification Number:** 93294  
  **Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

- **Feature:** Wick Farm Orchard  
  **Feature Identification Number:** 93296  
  **Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

- **Feature:** Wick Farm Lawn  
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- **Feature:** Wick Farm Sugar Maples  
  **Feature Identification Number:** 93297  
  **Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

- **Feature:** Wick Farm Field/Forest Configuration  
  **Feature Identification Number:** 93293  
  **Type of Feature Contribution:** Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**
Facing east to the adjacent vegetable and herb garden (OCLP, 1999).

Restored Wick Farm apple orchard (OCLP, 2003).


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.

Character-defining Features:

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Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

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

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 09/30/1998
Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 07/24/2003
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.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance
Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 65,000.00
Cost Date: 02/04/2003
Level of Estimate: B - Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR
Cost Estimator: Park/FMSS

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:
Repair/Rehab Deteriorated Walks and Steps at Wick Farm, $29,568 (PMIS 13655); and Stabilize Historic Orchard, $35,000 (PMIS 97502).

Treatment


Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

Treatment

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

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 0.00
Cost Date: 06/09/2003

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:
There are no specific treatment costs associated with Wick Farm listed in the GMP.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information
### Bibliography

<table>
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<th>De Caro, David Robert</th>
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| **Source Name:**      | CRBIB |
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| **Year of Publication:** | 0 |
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| **Citation Type:**    | Both Graphic And Narrative |
| **Citation Location:**| Morristown National Historical Park |
Wick Farm
Morristown National Historical Park

Citation Title: Historical Base Map, Morristown National Historical Park
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 000620
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Citation Title: Inventory of Structures, Morristown National Historical Park
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 013561
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Citation Title: List of Classified Structures, (binder, CRC).
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Cultural Resources Center, Lowell MA

Citation Title: Report on Historical Investigations and Archeological Research at Wick House/Guerin House
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 000657
Citation Title: Morristown and Morris Township, A Guide to Historic Sites
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: Other
Citation Title: Jockey Hollow Area, Morristown NHP National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: Other
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National Register of Historic Places Inventory  
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| Year of Publication: | 0 |
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| Citation Type: | Both Graphic And Narrative |
| Citation Location: | National Park Service, Boston Support Office, Boston MA |

| Citation Title: | Research and Survey, Sites and Buildings, Wick Farm |
| Year of Publication: | 0 |
| Source Name: | Other |
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| Citation Location: | Morristown National Historical Park. |

<p>| Citation Author: | Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation |
| Citation Title: | Cultural Landscape Report for Morristown National Historical Park, Park-wide Site History, Existing Conditions and Analysis, Review Draft, February 2004 |
| Year of Publication: | 2004 |
| Source Name: | Other |</p>
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