
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1995



Washington's Headquarters
Morristown National Historical Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

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

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

Scope of the CLI

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

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Washington's Headquarters unit of Morristown NHP is a ten-acre remnant of the 200-acre 18th-century farm that served as General Washington's headquarters during the Continental Army's winter encampment of 1779-80. The site is located in the town of Morristown, New Jersey, in a primarily residential neighborhood. The primary feature of the site is the Ford's 18th-century Georgian mansion. Maintained lawns with scattered, large shade trees and ornamental plantings, a semicircular entrance drive, and a network of pedestrian paths surround the mansion. At the rear of the site is the historical museum, designed by John Russell Pope and constructed in the 1930s. The museum serves as the park's visitor center and headquarters with a large parking area to the north. While most of the property is covered by structures or maintained lawn, a large woodland area buffers the site from the parking area and from Interstate 287 bordering the site on its west.

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 - non-aboriginal historic. 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:

Washington's Headquarters Morristown National Historical Park

The landscape is in good condition as defined by DO-NPS28. Most of the landscape's individual features are stable and require no immediate corrective action at this time.

Analysis and Evaluation Summary:

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.

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, 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.

Site Plan



Washington's Headquarters, Morristown NHP (OCLP, 2002).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Washington's Headquarters
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	650011
Parent Landscape:	650011

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)

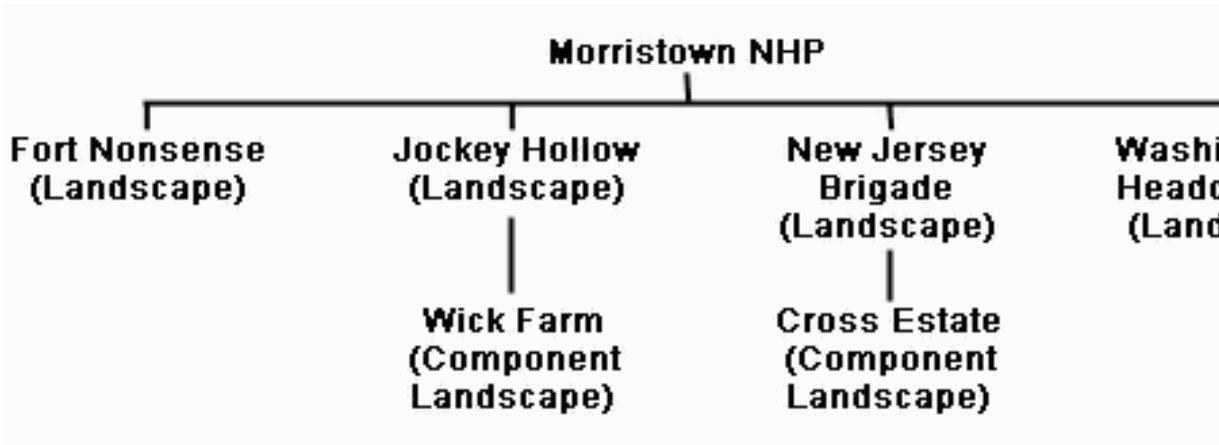
This Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) documents the historical development and existing conditions and evaluates the historical significance of the Washington's Headquarters unit of the park. It is based on a synthesis of existing secondary sources and documentation of the site's existing condition. 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).



Washington's Headquarters
Morristown National Historical Park



Hierarchy relationship of the Washington's Headquarters site to the overall Morristown National Historical Park (Morristown NHP park brochure, 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 Washington's Headquarters 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:

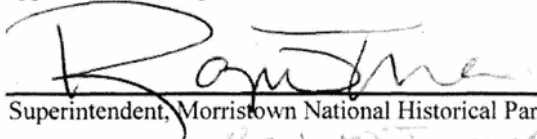
CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair – Fort Nonsense
Fair – Jockey Hollow
Good – Washington's Headquarters
Fair – Wick Farm

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.



Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park
Date 8/18/09
Randy W. T. Neal

Condition reassessment form, August 20, 2009.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Revision Date: 08/18/1998

Revision Narrative:

The draft CLI, Level II, for Washington's Headquarters was completed in 1996 by Jodi Gee and David Uschold, previous to the completion of the actual CLAIMS database. In 1998 the draft CLI, Level II, was revised by Mat Gonshorowski and David Uschold and entered into the CLAIMS database. Patrick Eeley further revised it in 2000.

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 prepared by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. This revision was necessary to incorporate content from the CLR 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. Washington's Headquarters is located within the town of Morristown and is strongly bounded by Interstate 287 to the west, Morris Avenue westbound to the north, Morris Avenue eastbound to the south, and Washington Place to the east. Morris Avenue and Washington Place are residential streets with a variety of housing types while Interstate 287 is a major state highway. A dense vegetation buffer exists along the Interstate 287 boundary, screening views of the highway, but not the sound.

State and County:

State: NJ

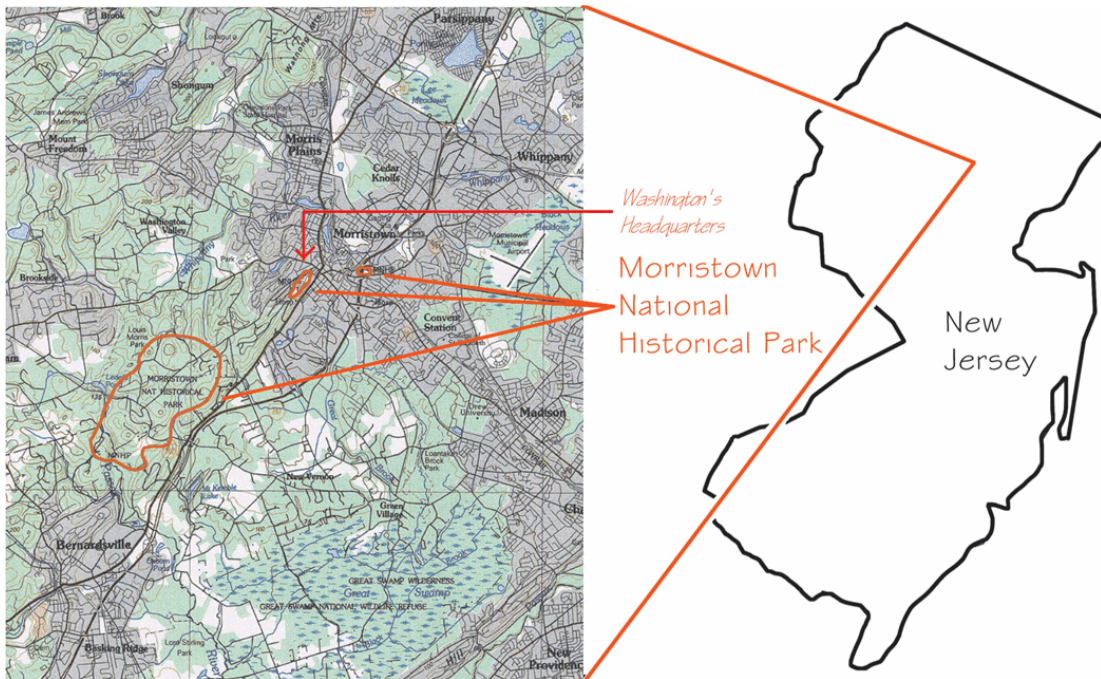
County: Morris County

Size (Acres): 10.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	544,954
UTM Northing:	4,516,337

Location Map:



Location map, Washington's Headquarters, Morristown NHP, Morristown, New Jersey (Digital USGS map; OCLP, MORR CLI File).

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 towers dominate the skyline northeast of the green.

Washington's Headquarters contains the Ford Mansion (1772-74), which served as General Washington's headquarters during the winter of 1779-1780. The house appears much like it did during the encampment and is open to the public. South of the mansion is a museum which houses Revolutionary War artifacts and a research library as well as the park's administrative offices and the main visitor contact station. The two other houses on the site are used as park residences.

Once a 200-acre farm on the outskirts of the Town of Morristown, the Ford Mansion now occupies a small lot within a completely developed residential area and directly adjacent to the I-287 corridor. Residential properties exist on the east and south sides and the I-287 interstate along the others.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

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 Washington's Headquarters unit of Morristown NHP is east of the town green, directly adjacent to I-287. The unit sits in an area that marks the beginning of the Triassic Lowland region. This region is a broad, level lowland that extends approximately 15 miles east to the Watchung Mountains, parallel to the Hudson River.

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: Washington's Headquarters

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.

Maintenance Location Code: 1830

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Washington's Headquarters 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

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

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Military
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
Area of Significance Category:	Conservation
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

Washington's Headquarters Morristown National Historical Park

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 - non-aboriginal historic. 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

Washington's Headquarters Morristown National Historical Park

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

Washington's Headquarters Morristown National Historical Park

(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

Washington's Headquarters Morristown National Historical Park

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

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Farm (Plantation)

Other Use/Function

Interpretive Landscape
Single Family Dwelling-Other
Fortification-Other

Other Type of Use or Function

Both Current And Historic
Historic
Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Ford Mansion
Washington's Headquarters

Type of Name

Historic
Current
No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Study Conducted:

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1743	Built	Jacob Ford Jr. begins constructing mansion.
	Purchased/Sold	L. Anderson sells 200 acres to Jacob Ford, Sr.
AD 1762	Land Transfer	Jacob Ford Sr. gives Jacob Ford Jr. the mansion as a gift.
AD 1774	Built	Ford mansion completed.
AD 1777	Built	Jacob Ford Jr. dies of pneumonia, property reverts back to Jacob Sr.
	Land Transfer	The Ford Mansion used as the headquarters for Delaware troops during first encampment of the Continental Army in Morristown.
AD 1778	Land Transfer	Jacob Ford Sr. dies and land divided between Jacob Sr.'s four grandchildren.
AD 1779	Altered	General Washington uses Ford mansion as headquarters for 1779-80 encampment.
AD 1780	Moved	Washington ends encampment and leaves Morristown after the British had invaded New Jersey.

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AD 1790	Planted	Horticultural improvements and significant plantings completed at mansion.
AD 1805 - 1849	Planted	Gabriel Ford takes a personal interest in the Ford Mansion's grounds and designs a new planting scheme.
AD 1849	Land Transfer	Henry Ford inherits the entire Ford homestead.
AD 1873	Purchased/Sold	Henry Ford dies and the Washington Association of New Jersey purchases the property at auction.
AD 1882	Purchased/Sold	Washington Association begins purchasing land surrounding site, adding three parcels.
AD 1885	Planted	Hundreds of shade and evergreen trees are planted.
AD 1886	Built	Caretaker's cottage built east of the mansion.
AD 1896	Built	The LaFayette building is constructed to the east of the Ford Mansion and is to be used as meeting rooms for the Washington Associates.
AD 1933	Established	Morristown NHP established, first park in NPS designated as a "National Historical Park."
AD 1934	Restored	Restoration efforts begin on the Ford Mansion.
AD 1936	Demolished	LaFayette Hall demolished.
AD 1938	Built	John Russel Pope-designed museum building constructed.
AD 1938 - 1939	Built	Norman T. Newton supervises CCC installation of landscape design.
AD 1957	Built	NPS-designed library addition to museum building constructed.

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AD 1960	Purchased/Sold	Additional property adjacent to the site is purchased.
AD 1973	Built	New Jersey Department of Transportation builds invasive I-287 along western boundary taking some land.
AD 1975	Altered	NPS designs and constructs a new visitor parking area adjacent to the museum.

Physical History:

1743-1873: Ford Family

Property Establishment

In 1743, L. Anderson sold 200 acres of land near Morristown, New Jersey to Jacob Ford. Ford's son, Jacob Ford Jr. began to build a home for his family on a piece of the acreage. Jacob Ford later gave the entire tract of land to his son as a gift in 1762. The house was completed in 1774, at which time the Ford family moved in. The house was built at the intersection of roads leading to Monroe and Elizabethtown, located on a prominent hill, and commanding a view for "60 chains." There are no early records of the conditions of the grounds during this period of time. Although, because the house was situated on 200 acres of land, it may be assumed that the grounds included outbuildings, pastureland for the grazing of horses and other domestic animals, and perhaps a kitchen garden.

Revolutionary War Years

Jacob Ford Jr. was a landowner, an iron manufacturer, a powder mill owner, and a loyal patriot to the revolutionary cause. He was eventually appointed as Commander of the Eastern Battalion of the New Jersey Militia, and with his appointment all work on the house and grounds abated. During the winter of 1777, the house was used as quarters for the Delaware troops during the first winter encampment of the Continental Army in Morristown. While the troops were quartered in the house, Colonel Jacob Ford died from pneumonia. The house and the land passed once more into the hands of his father, Jacob Ford Sr., who died soon after his son and left the land and the house to be divided between his four grandchildren.

On December 1, 1779, amid "a very severe storm of hail and snow," the Continental Army returned to Morristown, and General Washington established his headquarters at the Ford Mansion. All but two of the rooms in the mansion were used by Washington and his official family. These two rooms were retained by Mrs. Ford for herself and her four children. During this time the mansion housed the Ford family and their servants, the General and Mrs. Washington and their 18 servants, Alexander Hamilton, and visitors from abroad who brought hope of foreign aid, such as the Marquis de Lafayette. Additionally, Washington entertained regularly with sometimes as many as 30 dinner guests per night. Thus, there was constant traffic to and from the Ford home during the hard winter of 1779.

Upon arriving in Morristown, the Continental Army set up camp in Jockey Hollow, 3 miles from the Ford Mansion. The Commander in Chief's Guard was stationed on ground Southeast of the Ford Mansion. Construction of log huts immediately began in order to house the soldiers and supplies. But boards were "much in want" and many of the army's stores remained exposed on the Ford grounds. Because the Ford Mansion was not large enough to accommodate all of Washington's needs he ordered the construction of a log addition on the east side of the house for a kitchen, and two buildings on the west side which served as offices for himself and Alexander Hamilton, his aide. Other work was also done in or around the house, including the finishing of two upstairs bedrooms, the construction of a stable, and improvements to an existing well. Other structures, such as privies and sheds, would certainly have been present during this time but their existence is not documented. In addition, there would have been a clutter of

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horses, carriages, and wagons. General and Mrs. Washington each had a carriage and a baggage wagon. Other diplomatic visitors, dinner guests, and aides would have been expected to have the same. The mansion's grounds, like the mansion itself, were crowded and busy.

In early June of 1780, the British invaded New Jersey. After original heavy fighting, followed by a two week standoff, Washington decided the time had come to leave Morristown. The Continental Army and General Washington departed on June 23 and the second encampment at Morristown was over.

Interim Years (1780-1805)

After the army's departure from Morristown, improvement work began on the grounds of the Ford Mansion. The front courtyard, if not fenced previously, was probably fenced by 1790. The 1790's brought the first horticultural improvements of the grounds with the planting of poplar trees at the front of the house and along Morris Street, and the planting of Fousilet Pears in the back of the house. According to the 1975 Historic Grounds Survey of Washington's Headquarters, no other landscape improvements were recorded until the 19th century, when Gabriel Ford purchased his brothers' and sisters' shares of the estate, and acquired full ownership of the property.

Gabriel Ford (1805-1849)

Gabriel Ford, the second son of Jacob Ford Jr., was a lawyer and a judge. He was interested in gardening and horticulture, and took a personal interest in the design and planting of the Ford Mansion grounds. He planted a collection of native and exotic canopy trees at the perimeter of the courtyard, including Horse Chestnut, Linden, Hawthorn, Beure Pear, and Weeping Willow. The courtyard received varied treatments through the years. From 1813 to 1819, the yard was used to grow potatoes, flax, timothy, and clover, before eventually being planted in turf which was first mowed by sheep, then by scythe.

The courtyard fencing was redesigned in 1818 as a white picket fence with a stone foundation. A gate opened onto a linear walk which led directly from the street to the front door. A stone cistern was constructed near the front kitchen door in 1819 and another in 1823.

The stable, which had been built during the encampment, was still standing in 1813. At that time a carriage house was added. A shed or lean-to existed on the end of the kitchen wing. An ice house existed on the property, although it's location is unknown. Gabriel Ford's notes also include a diagram locating a pecan crib, pear crib, privy, crib, and smokehouse, however, the relation of the diagram to the house is unknown.

Gabriel's primary interest was the vegetable garden which existed on the property, probably to the side or back of the house. It was a parterre garden divided into quarters which was mostly planted in vegetables but included ornamentals such as Hibiscus, Canadian Dogwood, Broom, Clethra, and Magnolia. In 1835 he established a nursery behind the woodhouse, location unknown, in order to continue his gardening activities. He used an artificially heated planting flat, known as a hotbed, and a root cellar in his vegetable gardening pursuits, also of unknown location. How he used his plants or where he transplanted them is mostly undocumented.

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However, he did plant a lilac border in 1823, jasmine at the front and back doors in the same year, sweet scented shrubs and flowering almonds at the front of the house in 1825, and multiflora roses under the dining and drawing room windows in 1826.

Henry A. Ford (1849-1873)

Upon his father's death in 1849, Henry Ford inherited the entire Ford homestead. He appears to have maintained the grounds as left by his father rather than continuing to further enhance the landscape. Upon his death, the residence was to be auctioned off to the highest bidder. The receipts were to be divided among his children. In April of 1873, following Henry's death, the property, including the "homestead, barns, etc." was offered at a private sale after being mapped and laid out into streets, avenues and building lots. The property was listed as 253 feet by 544 feet deep. In June of 1873 the house was sold at an auction to a group of men who were to call themselves the Washington Association.

1873-1933: Washington Association

The Washington Association was formed by a group of four prominent New Jersey men as a public, non-profit organization with a mission to preserve the Ford Mansion and its history. With the acquisition of the mansion in 1873, the founding directors intended to restore the house and grounds to their appearance at the time period of Washington's occupancy. During their ownership, the house was maintained and kept open to the public as a museum. A large and unusual assortment of items came into the museum's possession as gifts, bequests, and by other means. Because the Washington Association lacked experts in determining the historic quality and appropriateness of items within the museum collection, the Ford Mansion came to be affectionately known as "Morristown's Attic." The collection included everything from maps, paintings, spurs, and canteens, to "Sand forced from the earth at the time of the earthquake, August 31st, 1886." The first act by the Association in dealing with the landscape surrounding the museum was to place canons in front of the house facing Morris Street.

In 1882, the directors, realizing it would be critical to protect the historic grounds from surrounding development, began to purchase neighboring properties. They bought up three lots on the west side of the property, an additional parcel of unknown location or title, and a piece of land belonging to a Mr. Frances G. Seymour. After each purchase, the new property was graded and landscaped to match the immediate grounds of the mansion.

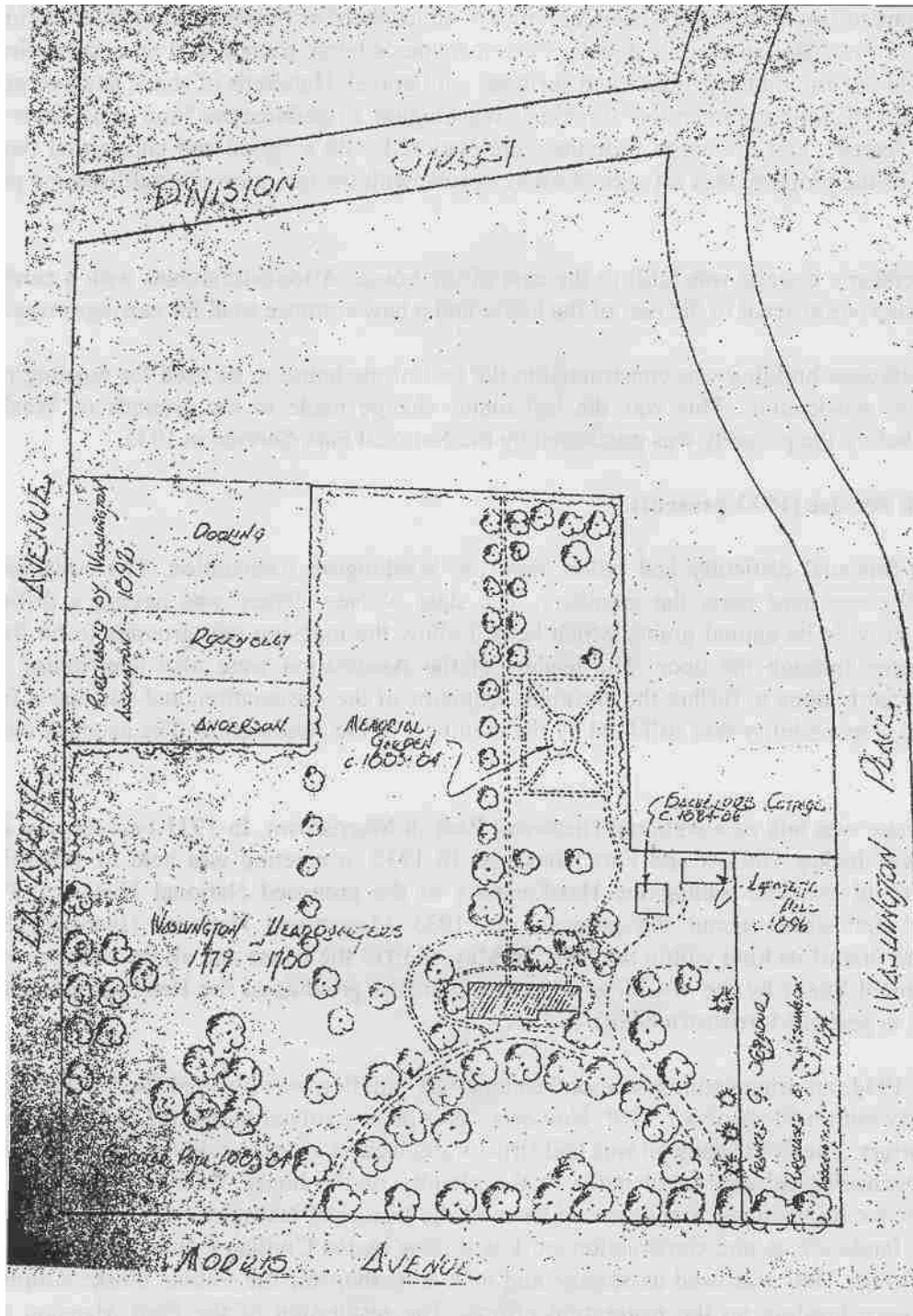
Major emphasis was given to the construction, guttering, and cobbling of the approach drive and the layout of new walks around the house. In the rear of the mansion, the ground was leveled and a late 18th century type garden was installed. In keeping with the atmosphere of a museum, the garden included such things as an old Presbyterian church steeple, Parson Johnes's horse trough, and an old fire engine. Walks were laid out around the grounds and surfaced with gravel. Hundreds of shade and evergreen trees were planted in 1885 with the intention of making Washington's Headquarters "one of the most beautiful spots in New Jersey", and the entire grounds were enclosed with a "good and substantial fence." The boundary line of the property was set with Norway Spruce with the intention of establishing a permanent hedge in 1875. In 1886 a caretaker's cottage was built to the east of the house. A tool/storehouse with a carriage shed attached was also constructed to the rear of the house and

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a new entrance road for carriages was laid out.

In 1896 the Lafayette building was constructed to the east of the house to be used for meeting rooms for the Washington Association. This was the last major change made to the grounds of Washington's Headquarters before the property was transferred to the NPS in 1933.

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Washington's Headquarters during Washington Association ownership, c.1900
(Morristown NHP archives).

1933-Present: National Park Service

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By the 1920s financial difficulty had fallen upon the Washington Association. The collapse of Wall Street in 1929 came hard upon the members. The state of New Jersey was having a difficult time continuing to provide its annual grants which helped allow the mansion and grounds to be free to any visitor who came through the door. The leaders of the Association were also questioning what the trustees had recently done to further the aims and programs of the Association, and whether a firm sense of purpose and responsibility was still held by the members of the Association. The need for change was evident.

At this time there was talk of a National Historical Park in Morristown. In 1931 two specific areas had been mentioned: Jockey Hollow and Fort Nonsense. In 1932 a meeting was held to determine if the Association would consider adding the Headquarters to the proposed National Historical Park. The trustees were enthusiastic about the proposal. In 1933 Morristown National Historical Park was established, the first of its kind within the NPS. In May of 1933 the house and all its contents was turned over to the United States by the Washington Association (the grounds of the Headquarters had already been included as part of Morristown NHP).

Originally, in 1934, an ornate administration/headquarters building was planned for the area around the Guerin property within Morristown NHP. However, later plans evolved to use the Ford Mansion as the Park Headquarters. The Ford Mansion was laid structurally bare in order to study and recreate its original appearance. Archeological digs were made in the vicinity of the house. In the process, old cisterns, building and fence foundations, and other evidence of the historical landscape were found. Much of the archeological, landscaping, and construction work was done by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). During this time, Lafayette Hall was used as storage and as a workshop for the Public Works Administration experts who were heading up the restoration efforts. The restoration of the Ford Mansion marked a turning point in National Park Service procedure. Each restoration plan had to carry a full set of historical and structural justifications for each decision.

Lafayette Hall was demolished in 1936. Meanwhile, plans were drawn up by John Russel Pope for a new museum-administration building which was to be located north of the mansion. Norman T. Newton, a landscape architect with the NPS, supervised the landscape plans. It was completed in 1938. Herringbone brick walks were laid out around it and the Ford Mansion. At the same time the circular drive at the front of the mansion was changed from gravel to brick. These walks were dictated by a previous plan for Washington's Headquarters area, which included an ornate, beaux-arts style complex including a museum administration building, a library and a museum. These three buildings enclosed a rectangular parterre garden with brick walks. The primary walk extended from the south entrance of the museum directly to the rear entrance of the Ford Mansion. The library and museum wings were not built because the required land could not be obtained.

During this time the land was graded to slope gently towards the museum building. The rear entrance to the mansion was the exception. There the land sloped steeply away from the house, requiring a set of stairs to maneuver the slope before it began the gentle descent to the museum building. Ornamental vegetation was also installed at this time, particularly around the mansion.

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Rows of canopy trees lined both sides of the brick walk between the museum and mansion.

The concept of a three-building museum complex was still being considered in the 1941 master plan for the Headquarter's area. At this time, a number of properties adjacent to the Headquarter's site were still in private ownership. Here the Washington Association came to the assistance of the park. Several years after the establishment of Morristown NHP, the Washington Association bought an added piece of land located on Division Street, north of the historical museum, and donated it to the Park. In the 1960's one of the properties on Washington Place became available and was purchased for the Park by the Association.

In 1957, a library addition was constructed on the administration building to house a celebrated collection of Washington memorabilia that was donated to the park by Lloyd W. Smith. The library was constructed adjacent to the museum and thus eliminated the need for a separate library building.

The three-building complex appears to have been completely dropped from plans by 1973, when a development concept plan (DCP) was completed for the park. It included a proposal for a visitor parking lot to be constructed north of the museum building. The parcel of land that was needed for the lot was to be deeded to the park by the State of New Jersey following the completion of I-287, west of the site. The parcel included Division Street, which had once connected Washington Place and Lafayette Avenue. At the time of the DCP, only two parcels of land adjacent to the museum and mansion remained in private ownership along Washington Place.

At the time the DCP was written, the herringbone walks from the 1930s remained on the site. However, it was recommended that the walk between the mansion and the museum be obliterated and new serpentine paved paths be installed. The rows of trees along the main walk also remained on the site. The DCP stated that with one exception, all trees and shrubs that existed on the site in 1973 resulted from the plantings installed at the turn of the century and during the 1930s.

In 1975, plans were drawn for the new visitor parking lot at the north end of the site, adjacent to Morris Avenue. A significant amount of new vegetation was installed around the parking lot, and foot trails were developed leading from the museum to the parking lot. Sometime after 1975, the axial brick walkway and the quadrangle of brick paths was removed from the south of the museum. The two remaining private properties were also bought up by the park.

Currently, visitors enter Washington's Headquarters from the lower north parking lot and travel to the north entrance of the museum by way of paved footpaths. The museum and mansion are connected through post-1975 paved, serpentine paths. A portion of the brick path which once directly connected the two buildings remains. New vegetation has been planted randomly throughout the site, obscuring the view between the museum and the mansion. Most of the central area is covered by canopy trees of various size and age. Shrubs are located around both of the buildings, and grass is mowed to maintain a somewhat manicured appearance. The museum houses administrative offices, an auditorium, exhibits, meeting rooms, and the library.

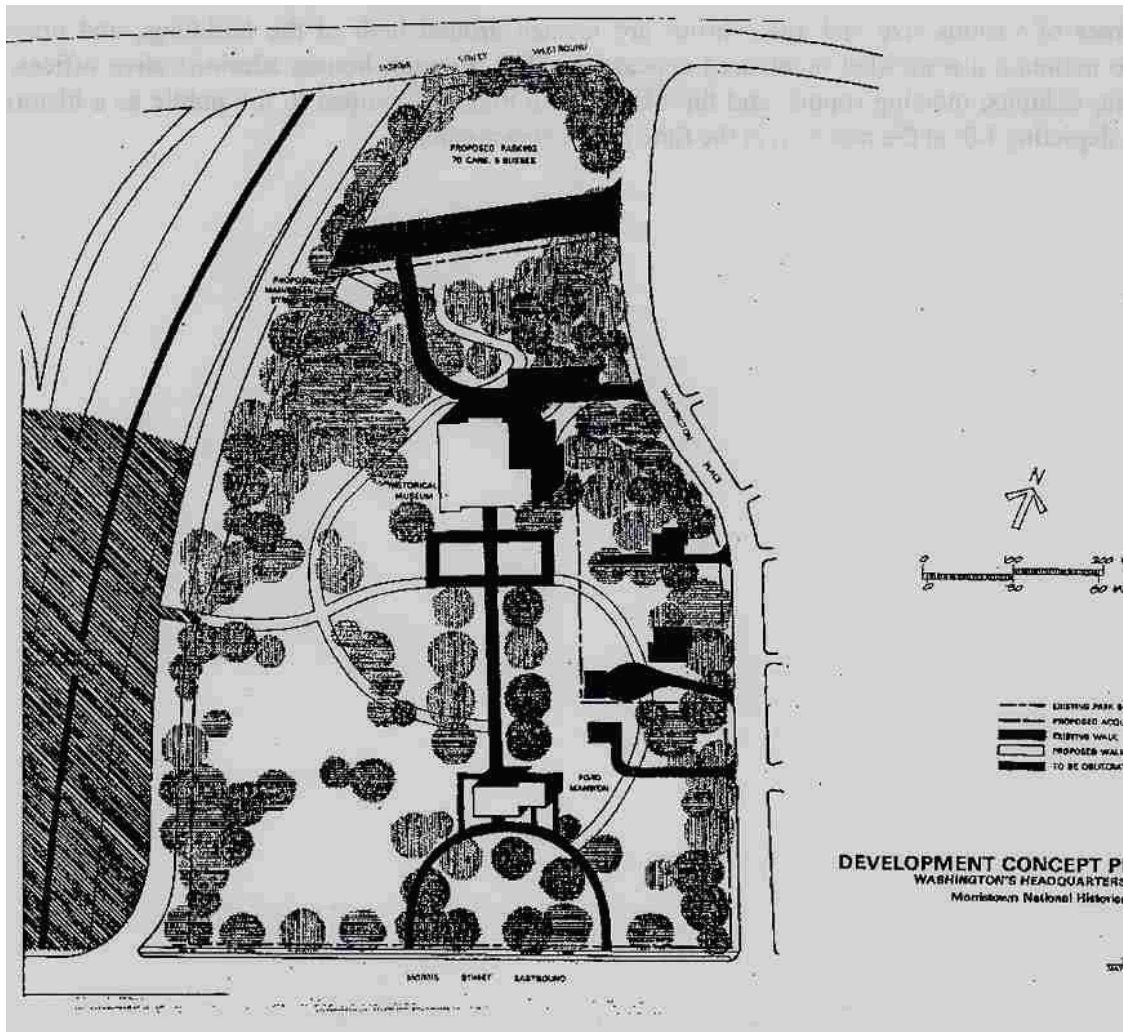
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The mansion is open to the public as a historical museum, depicting life in the mansion at the time of the encampment.



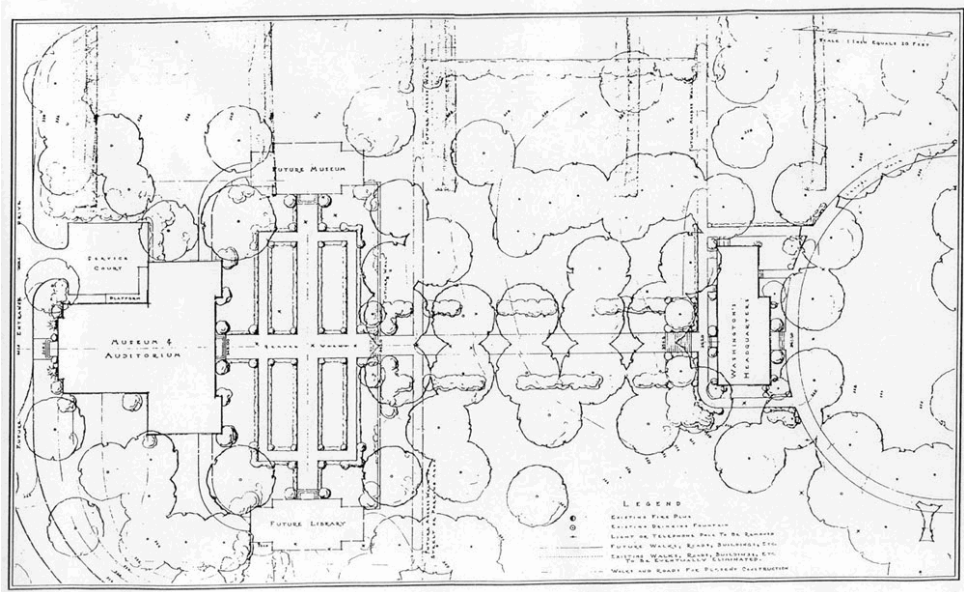
Circa 1950 view of the allee and walkway to museum building leading north from the Ford Mansion (Morristown NHP Archives)

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*Washington's Headquarters proposed NPS Development Concept Plan, 1973
(Morristown NHP Archives).*

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*Washington's Headquarters proposed museum development plan, 1937 (DSC-TIC).
Museum designed by John Russell Pope and landscape designed by Norman T. Newton.*

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 Washington's Headquarters 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 established period of significance for Washington's Headquarters is 1779-80, the time of the second winter encampment at Morristown when General Washington used the Ford Mansion as his headquarters. It is listed under National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D for its association with George Washington, for the architectural design of the mansion, and for the archeological information the grounds are likely to yield. The nationally significant Ford Mansion is listed on the National Register and recalls civilian contributions to the winning of independence. While here during the severe winter, Washington demonstrated his leadership holding the army together as an effective fighting force. Other notable figures such as Alexander Hamilton shared the headquarters with Washington, and dignitaries such as the Marquis de Lafayette made visits. The Ford Mansion is a fine example of the late Georgian style of architecture.

Integrity:

The landscape of Washington's Headquarters only retains integrity of location and association to the Encampment Period, 1779-1780. The association of the landscape with the American Revolution and with George Washington is embodied in the mansion, and it remains in its original location, with its historic view south of Morris Avenue.

Much suburban and urban development has occurred at and around the Washington's Headquarters Unit, development has continued to grow and evolve since 1942, and the area is now urban. The most noticeable urban detractor is Interstate 287 that runs along the landscape's western boundary. These changes to the landscape especially undermine the landscape's integrity to the Encampment Period by altering the landscape's setting and feeling.

Commemorative Layer, 1873-1942

Historical Significance:

The Headquarters is culturally important and may also be significant for the period 1873-1942 under National Register Criterion A for its association with the national preservation movement to commemorate the Revolutionary War, and under Criterion C for possession of distinctive architectural, landscape architectural, and archeological resources associated with this period. At Washington's Headquarters, these commemorative efforts began in 1873 when the Washington Association of New

Washington's Headquarters Morristown National Historical Park

Jersey purchased the property. The association was created as a public, not-for-profit organization whose mission was to preserve the Ford Mansion and its history, a role they have continued since the property was transferred to the NPS in 1933. The mansion was restored in 1934-35, John Russell Pope designed the museum building constructed in 1935-36, and Norman T. Newton designed the landscape installed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the late 1930s and early 1940s (See Cultural Landscape Report for Washington's Headquarters, 2004 for information on national significance of John Russell Pope and Norman T. Newton). The unit has significance for the additional areas of Conservation and Landscape Architecture.

A List of Classified Structures (LCS) survey in 1996 identified structures and features to be managed as cultural resources. For Washington's Headquarters Unit, the LCS program determined that the museum is culturally important for its design and for its association with the national preservation movement, and the NJSHPO has determined that it is eligible for listing in the National Register. The LCS also lists the caretaker's residence, the only other substantial building on the grounds, to be managed as a cultural resource.

Integrity:

The Washington's Headquarters landscape retains substantial integrity of location, design, workmanship, and association to the Commemorative Layer, 1873-1942. The museum and caretaker's cottage remain in their original locations, and the majority of trees and shrubs were planted by the Washington Association of New Jersey before 1933, or by the NPS and CCC between 1933 and 1942. Much of the herringbone brick walkway system built by the CCC remains as designed by Norman T. Newton, and the topography of the land, graded by the CCC to Newton's specifications, still clearly reflects this designed landscape. The axial relationship between the mansion and the museum also remains although obscured with changes in circulation and vegetation.

Landscape Characteristic:

Spatial Organization

The Ford estate was organized around the house which, at the top of a small hill, was located at a central point on the Ford property. The house was built at the intersection of two roads leading to Monroe and Elizabethtown and "commanded a view of 60 chains" (3960 feet) over the Ford land across the road.

During the Encampment Period of significance, the Ford estate consisted of 200 acres on either side of the road which fronted the mansion. Early land use and spatial organization of the Ford property is not clearly documented. Farming was the mainstay of the Morristown community during this period. However, because Jacob Ford Jr. was a manufacturer, it may be assumed that his lands were used for other purposes than agricultural fields, such as pastureland for the grazing of horses and possibly other domestic animals. This is supported by an 1804 map of the Ford estate which labeled the land south of the house as "meadow" and the land north of the house as "woodland". During the winter encampment of 1779-1780, Washington's guard was quartered in small log huts in the meadows southeast of the Ford home.

The organization of the grounds surrounding the house during the encampment period is not

well documented. A stable was constructed, and a well was improved during the army's occupation but the location of these structures is not known. The grounds probably contained a privy and sheds as well, but their existence and location also cannot be confirmed.

With the Washington Association's purchase of the property, the acreage of the estate had shrunk considerably in size and Washington's Headquarters was gradually surrounded by growth and development. During the Association's ownership, a cottage and meeting hall (Lafayette Hall) were built to the east of the mansion, and gardens were installed to the north. The meeting hall and the gardens were removed by the NPS during the 1930s. The gardens were replaced with a historical museum which was built on axis with the back door of the mansion. A brick path connected the two buildings from door to door.

Currently, the mansion and museum are still on axis with one another. However, no path directly connects the two buildings. The caretaker's cottage can still be found to the east of the mansion. The Dick House which is owned by the NPS and serves as park housing, is located to the east of the museum. It is screened from the main grounds by a line of trees and shrubs. The surrounding woodland, meadowland, and fields have been replaced by busy streets and residential neighborhoods.

Summary of Findings:

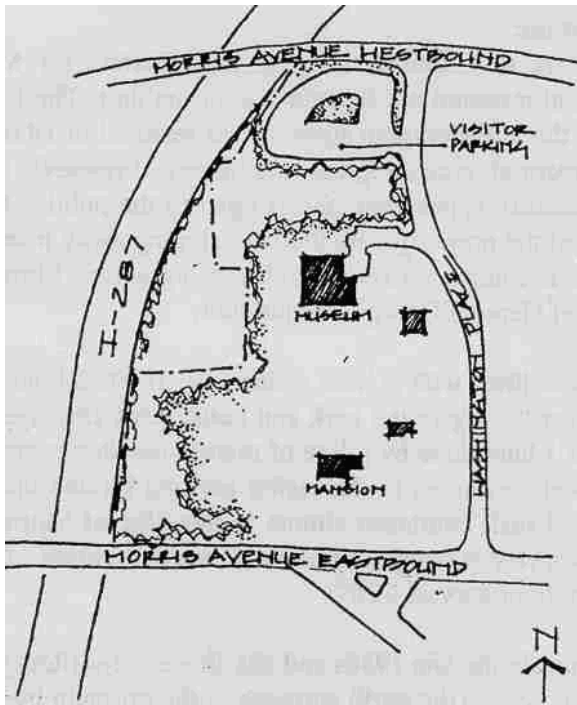
Due to lack of documentation it is difficult to determine the spatial organization within the Ford estate during the Encampment Period of significance. The only spatial characteristics remaining from the period of significance are the location of the Ford Mansion at the highest point on the grounds and the relationship of the mansion to the road. The axial relationship of the mansion and the museum in regard to one another is a character defining feature of the commemorative period.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Relationship to Morris Avenue
- Feature Identification Number: 95036
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Axial Organization
- Feature Identification Number: 95035
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Spatial Organization, Washington's Headquarters, (OCLP, 1996).

Buildings And Structures

Other than the Ford Mansion, it is unclear what structures existed on the Ford property during the encampment period. During his stay, General Washington had two log structures built west of the house to serve as offices and a log addition attached to the east side of the house to serve as a kitchen. A stable was also built at this time. It may be assumed that other structures existed on the grounds as well. At least one privy must have existed, sheds, and additional storage and stables probably existed to serve the needs of the army if not the Ford family. However, where these structures may have been located is undocumented.

Gabriel and Henry Ford both appear to have built and used a number of outbuildings on the grounds of the Ford estate, including a smokehouse, woodhouse, icehouse, cribs, and sheds. In 1886, the Washington Association built a caretaker's cottage on the east side of the mansion. A tool shed/stable/carriage house was also constructed behind the house at this time. Lafayette Hall was built to the east of the caretaker's cottage in 1896 for Association meetings.

The National Park Service demolished Lafayette Hall in 1936 and built a new historical museum north of the mansion in 1938. A maintenance shed was also built west of the new parking area in the 1970s. An additional house on the east side of the property, the Dick House, is now owned by the NPS and used for park housing. The caretaker's cottage is used for park housing as well.

The Summary of Findings:

The Ford Mansion is the only contributing structure extant on the site from the encampment period. Both the Mansion and the Historical Museum contribute to the potential Commemorative Period. The Dick House was constructed during this period on what was then privately held property and thus does not contribute.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Caretaker's Cottage
Feature Identification Number:	93300
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined
Feature:	Ford Mansion
Feature Identification Number:	93303
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	01031
LCS Structure Name:	FORD MANSION
LCS Structure Number:	02
Feature:	Museum Building
Feature Identification Number:	93305
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	40734
LCS Structure Name:	MUSEUM
LCS Structure Number:	01
Feature:	Dick House
Feature Identification Number:	93302
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-Contributing
Feature:	Maintenance Shed
Feature Identification Number:	93304
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-Contributing
Feature:	Caretaker's Garage
Feature Identification Number:	93301
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non-Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Washington's Headquarters
Morristown National Historical Park



Ford Mansion, Washington's Headquarters, (OCLP, 1996).



Museum building, Washington's Headquarters, (OCLP, 1996).



Caretaker's Cottage, Washington's Headquarters, (OCLP, 1996).

Topography

The Ford Mansion was built on a hill with commanding views of the meadows, fields, and woodland which surrounded it. The ground slopes away from the house on all sides in a gently rolling grade.

During the period of ownership by the Washington Association, adjacent parcels of land were added to the Washington's Headquarters site. As these parcels were added to the property, they were graded to meet evenly with the existing site. To the rear of the house the land was

leveled in order to install an 18th-century style garden.

After the National Park Service acquired the Washington's Headquarters unit in 1933, extensive archeological excavation was conducted on the ground immediately surrounding the mansion. The garden was removed and replaced with a new historical museum. Grading occurred around the museum, as well as in the area between the museum and mansion. Grading at the rear of the mansion appears to have been relatively extensive. A new parking lot was built in the 1970s which required grading at the north end of the site. The west boundary of the site was extensively graded with the construction of Interstate 287.

Currently the Mansion is situated upon a small hill with grass lawn sloping down from the house on all sides. At the western property line, grades of 15 percent or greater slope down to Interstate 287. These slopes and their vegetative cover provide some sight and sound insulation from the busy traffic of the interstate.

Summary of the Findings:

In spite of relatively minor grading of the land during the Commemorative Period, the topography immediately surrounding the mansion does not appear to have changed significantly since the Encampment Period of significance. The Ford Mansion is still situated at the crest of the property. The museum is located on axis downhill from the mansion.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Mansion Hill
- Feature Identification Number: 95038
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Museum sited downhill
- Feature Identification Number: 95039
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Formal grading
- Feature Identification Number: 95037
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Circulation

Little is documented regarding circulation during the encampment period. The Ford Mansion was built at the intersection of two well used roads. A stable was built during the encampment, but it is not known how this and any other storage areas or sheds were accessed by the Ford family or the army. An 1804 site map shows a stable located along the road east of the house, indicating the stable was accessed from the road itself. It is not known if access was available to the mansion and its immediate grounds through the woodland located at the north of the property.

Due to the large number of horses, carriages, and wagons which must have been located on the Ford property at one time or another during the encampment, it's likely that some type of circulation pattern was present on the grounds immediately surrounding the Ford Mansion. However, whether it was an organized pattern is undocumented.

During the Gabriel Ford and Washington Association ownerships, the grounds went through many changes. Gravel paths were developed through gardens and to various outbuildings. Various driveways were constructed, relocated, and removed. Roads were also built at the perimeter of the property on all sides.

When the Park Service took over the site in 1933 more changes were made in order to compensate for the increase in park visitors. The gravel front circular drive was re-laid with brick by the CCC to serve as a pedestrian walkway from Morris Avenue. An axial brick path was laid out between the Ford Mansion and the new museum building in 1935-1936. Brick paths were also laid out immediately surrounding the mansion (the 1930s brick circulation elements are listed in the LCS as unevaluated features, 1994). Later, in the 1970s, a large portion of the axial path was removed and new winding asphalt paved paths were constructed.

A large parking lot was built at the north end of the property with paved footpaths constructed to bring visitors to the back door of the museum. Due to changes in the larger circulation patterns of the site's surroundings, including the construction of I-287 in 1973, vehicular access to the park was rerouted to enter from the new Morris Avenue Westbound. This new approach brought park visitors to the central grounds of Washington's Headquarters from the north end of the property instead of from the south.

Currently, the circular brick drive remains as a walkway in front of the mansion. Paved paths wind across the site with no particular overall organization. Only half the length of the 1930s brick path between the museum and mansion remains, originating at the south entrance to the museum. The ghost of the lost portion of the path is still evident in the age and growth patterns of the adjacent groundcovers and trees. No existing path leads directly between the two buildings. Paved paths wind through the woodland strip between the museum and the parking lot, and a sidewalk passes along the very front and east side the property, allowing pedestrian visitors to enter the site off of Morris Avenue Eastbound.

Summary of Findings:

The lack of documentation of circulation patterns that were present on the site during the Encampment Period of significance makes evaluation difficult, but Morris Avenue and Washington Avenue follow routes that existed then. The current brick semicircular path dates to the Commemorative Period, as do the brick pathways surrounding the mansion and museum. The arrival of visitors to Washington's Headquarters has been completely re-routed from the 1930s approach. Visitors now arrive from the opposite (north) side through the parking lot.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Semicircular, herringbone brick walk fronting mansion

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Feature Identification Number: 93309
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Circulation pattern

Feature Identification Number: 93307

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Asphalt curvilinear paths

Feature Identification Number: 93306

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Parking lot

Feature Identification Number: 93308

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Sidewalks- bluestone slabs

Feature Identification Number: 93310

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Brick walk between the museum and the Ford Mansion, trace of lost portion is visible at rear of mansion, Washington's Headquarters, (OCLP, 1996).



Circular brick entry drive, Washington's Headquarters, (OCLP, 1996).



Winding paved footpath east of the Ford Mansion, Washington's Headquarters, (OCLP, 1996).

Vegetation

Little is known about the vegetation of the Ford Mansion during the period of significance. According to an 1804 map of the property, the house looked out onto meadow to the south, and woodland to the west. After the house was completed in 1774, there was little time to improve landscaping of the site before Jacob Ford Jr. was appointed as a militia commander and the Continental Army arrived. No record has been found of any vegetation planted by the Ford family during this period. Following Washington's 1780 departure, the first recorded horticultural improvements to the grounds were made in 1790. Poplar trees were planted in front of the mansion and Fousilet Pears were planted in back.

During the Gabriel Ford ownership, much landscaping occurred on the grounds. A parterre garden was installed in back of the house and contained vegetables, trees, shrubs, and ornamental plant material. Gabriel Ford planted a number of canopy trees around the front of the house, particularly bordering the front courtyard where various groundcovers existed until turf was planted in 1819. Various sweet smelling and flowering shrubs and ornamentals were planted around the house. A lilac border was also installed. Due to Gabriel Ford's interest in horticulture, other plantings may have existed on the grounds but were not documented.

Upon purchase of the Ford Mansion, the Washington Association made several horticultural changes to the grounds. An 18th century-type garden was installed north of the house. Shade and evergreen trees were planted throughout the grounds. Grass lawn was planted and maintained throughout the site. Norway Spruce were planted around the perimeter of the property with the intention of one day forming a permanent hedge. Shrubs, particularly boxwood, were planted around the house.

When the National Park Service acquired the Ford Mansion in 1933, the basic planting

combination of scattered canopy trees and turf remained. The 18th century-stlye garden was removed to make way for the new historical museum and a rectangular parterre garden. New trees were planted by the CCC following the construction of the historical museum and the archeological investigations of the grounds. A double allee of white oaks was planted along the brick walk installed between the mansion and museum. Trees and shrubs were planted around the mansion.

Currently, the grounds immediately surrounding the museum and mansion are maintained as mowed lawn. Deciduous and evergreen trees are scattered about the grounds. Miscellaneous shrubs, groundcovers, and understory trees are located around the building. New small trees have been planted between the museum and mansion, blurring the allee. Norway spruce and shrubs line the edge of the main grounds on the east side of the property. Woodland covers the steep slopes on the west side of the property, and also to the north between the museum and parking lot. Various deciduous and evergreen shade trees also dot the parking area landscape.

Summary of Findings:

Little is known about the appearance of vegetation at the Ford estate during the Encampment Period of significance. Horticultural improvements are first documented ten years after the Continental Army's departure from Morristown. However, it is likely that the majority of the site's vegetation dates from the Commemorative Period. Much of the oak allee still line the axis between the mansion and museum. The planting pattern largely reflects the early efforts of the Washington Association and the NPS.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Open front lawn with shade trees
- Feature Identification Number: 95043
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Tree-lined walkways
- Feature Identification Number: 95047
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Sugar maple trees
- Feature Identification Number: 95046
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

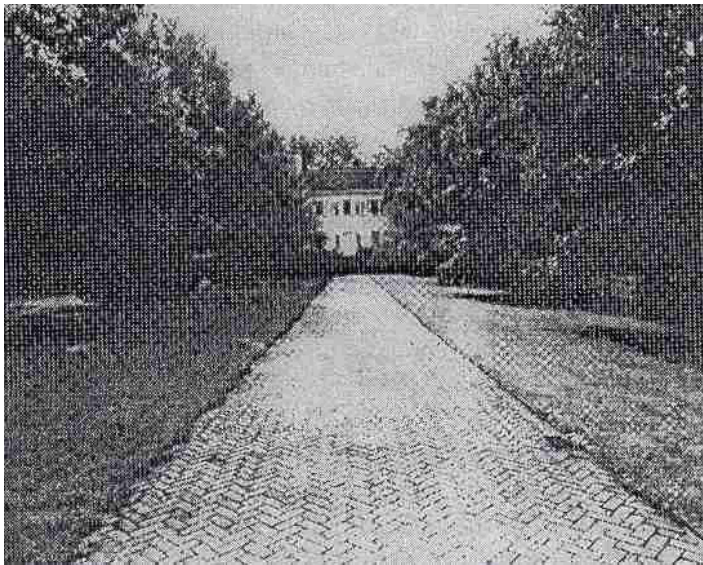
- Feature: White oak trees/allee
- Feature Identification Number: 95048
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Privet hedges

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Feature Identification Number: 95044
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Mansion hedge rows
Feature Identification Number: 95041
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: American beech tree
Feature Identification Number: 95040
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Norway spruce row
Feature Identification Number: 95042
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Feature: Sugar maple row
Feature Identification Number: 95045
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Double oak allee lining the walk between the Ford Mansion and the museum, Washington's Headquarters, (MORR park library, 1950).



The remaining trees of the double oak allee between the Ford Mansion and the museum blurred by 1970's planting of small trees, Washington's Headquarters, (OCLP, 1996).

Views And Vistas

When the Ford Mansion was built it was said to command a view of "sixty chains." During the late 18th century this view would probably have extended across meadows, agricultural fields, and scattered farmsteads interrupted by occasional stands of woodland. During the encampment, the view south from the mansion would have also included the orderly log cabins of General Washington's guard.

During the 1930s, the axial arrangement of the mansion and museum was enhanced by an uninterrupted view between the two buildings along a central brick path reinforced by rows of oaks lining the path.

Summary of Findings:

Today, the views to and from the Ford Mansion likely bear no resemblance to those of the encampment period. But, the existing views are similar to those existing in the 1930s during the Encampment Period. Currently the views west and south of the main grounds of Washington's Headquarters are obstructed by immediate stands of woodland. These wooded areas screen the view of I-287 to the west and busy Morris Avenue Westbound to the north. The view to the south is obstructed by an apartment complex, busy Morris Avenue Eastbound, and a traffic island bearing a statue of General Washington on horseback. To the east, Washington Place is lined by residential homes and parked cars. This view is somewhat broken up by a thin strip of shrubs and evergreen and deciduous shade trees, as well as two staff housing structures. The view from the rear of the mansion still focuses on the south door of the historical museum. However, the view is cluttered by small trees and the serpentine paths which cross the site, different from the axial, formal appearance of the 1930s.

Although ample vegetation is present on the grounds to screen out unsightly views, it is unlikely this type of screening was present during the encampment period. The once sweeping view to and from the Ford Mansion has been replaced by a condensed view crowded by trees and adjacent structures of Morristown Avenue Eastbound. The axial relationship between the museum and mansion created in the 1930s remains. However, the views are cluttered and interrupted, and no longer retain as much of the formal design intent.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: View to Washington equestrian statue
- Feature Identification Number: 95051
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: View to and from Morris Avenue
- Feature Identification Number: 95050
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Axial View from Mansion to Museum
- Feature Identification Number: 95049
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View from back of Ford Mansion to museum along axis, Washington's Headquarters, (OCLP, 1996).

Small Scale Features

While many small-scale features are sure to have existed on the property during the

encampment period, no documentation has been found to support any specific details. However, there are numerous contemporary small-scale features.

Gabriel Ford added a fence to the front lawn and gardens with features and fences behind the mansion, and Henry Ford later maintained these features, while making slight changes or additions. The Washington Association replaced the front fence and added a balustraded piazza immediately along the front of the mansion. The Washington Association of New Jersey also placed cannons in front and to the side of the mansion, a carriage stepping-stone to the east, a weathervane to the west, and a ship's mast flagpole to the south (later replaced with a standard pole). The Washington Association of New Jersey collected many historic relics including a local steeple and a firetruck and placed them in their parterre garden north of the mansion. A Murdock brand, cast iron water fountain was installed along Morris Avenue at Washington sometime early in the twentieth century. The National Park Service removed most of these features soon after acquiring the site.

The Murdock brand, cast iron water fountain remains along the Morris Avenue curb, but is non-operational. The parking lot area includes four wood trash cans with lids and nine brown, ten-foot high steel light poles. The path from the parking lot to the museum is illuminated by twelve black, one-foot high light fixtures, and it is bordered by two sections of post and rail fencing and three wood information boards offering general park announcements, a park-wide map, and a brief synopsis of Washington's Headquarters. The vicinity of the service lot includes a picnic table on the east side of the museum building and two flood lights mounted on a telephone pole. Two concrete urns used for planting annuals flank the limestone stairs at the museum's north entrance. The lawn area between the museum and the mansion contains three wood/ metal benches and one metal interpretive sign. The south side of the mansion includes two unscreened, silver ground-level spot lights directed toward the front of the mansion and a flagpole in the southwest lawn area.

Perimeter areas of the property include a four-foot high cyclone fence next to the interstate, numerous unscreened green at-grade and above-ground utility boxes, several water spigots, and a mailbox at the Caretaker's Cottage. In addition to the standard, brown NPS directional signs, there are five Morristown NHP custom signs, two within the park and three within the surrounding neighborhood.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Wood trash cans with lids
- Feature Identification Number: 95034
- Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

- Feature: Steel light poles
- Feature Identification Number: 95030
- Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

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Feature: Parking lot path lights
Feature Identification Number: 95025
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Parking lot post and rail fencing
Feature Identification Number: 95026
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Parking lot wood informational boards
Feature Identification Number: 95027
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Picnic table
Feature Identification Number: 95029
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Floodlights
Feature Identification Number: 93315
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Concrete urns
Feature Identification Number: 93313
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Wood and metal benches
Feature Identification Number: 95033
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Cast-metal wayside interpretive sign
Feature Identification Number: 93312
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Ground-level spot lights
Feature Identification Number: 93316
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature: Perimeter cyclone fence

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Feature Identification Number: 95028
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing
Feature: Utility box clusters
Feature Identification Number: 95031
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing
Feature: Water spigots
Feature Identification Number: 95032
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing
Feature: Caretaker's Cottage mailbox
Feature Identification Number: 93311
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing
Feature: NPS directional signs
Feature Identification Number: 95024
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing
Feature: Morristown NHP custom signs
Feature Identification Number: 95022
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing
Feature: Murdock brand, cast iron water fountain
Feature Identification Number: 95023
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined
Feature: Flagpole
Feature Identification Number: 93314
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Archeological Sites

Following the acquisition of Washington's Headquarters by the NPS in 1933, fairly extensive archeological excavation took place from 1936 to 1939. Trenches or excavations made over most of the site during the archeological excavation. A series of stones was found extending from the southwest corner of the house and running in a southwesterly direction to Morris Street and appear to be the remains of the old stone fence constructed by Gabriel Ford in the early 19th century. North and east of the house, two cisterns were uncovered, one constructed

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of pebble, and one of wood. These may be the cisterns that were also built by Gabriel Ford. To the rear of the house a 22-foot stone foundation was unearthed. Another stone foundation was uncovered at the northeast corner of the kitchen wing and may be a "shed or lean-to" mentioned by both Gabriel and Henry Ford.

Although archeological investigation did uncover landscape features at Washington's Headquarters, they did not appear to date from the period of significance. Few records were kept of the investigation and the work was not completed by professional archeologists. It is possible that further investigation, completed by professional archeologists would uncover additional information or detail.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment:	Fair
Assessment Date:	09/30/1998
Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	07/30/2003
Condition Assessment:	Good
Assessment Date:	08/20/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Superintendent, in consultation with Jude Pfister, Chief of Cultural Resources, agreed with this assessment. A "good" assessment 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.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost:	95,000.00
Cost Date:	02/02/2004
Level of Estimate:	B - Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR
Cost Estimator:	Park/FMSS

Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:

Continued attention must be given to the existence of hazardous trees. The landscape stabilization costs total unfunded projects listed in PMIS as of July 2004 (PMIS 82699-Stabilize Hazardous Trees) PMIS 97702 (Maintain Historic Trees at Washington's Headquarters Unit), and (PMIS 80023 Reset and Repoint limestone Pavers in Front of Museum at Washington's Headquarters).

Treatment

Treatment

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

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 130,000.00
Cost Date: 06/09/2003
Level of Estimate: B - Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR
Cost Estimator: Regional Office

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

The cost listed above include projects specific to Washington's Headquarters (unless otherwise stated): Improve crosswalks and sidewalks at Washington's Headquarters and Jockey Hollow, \$80,000; Remove the Dick House and rehabilitate the site, \$50,000.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

- Citation Title:** A Report on the Historical Data Collected on the Washington Headquarters to May 15, 1934
- Year of Publication:** 0
- Source Name:** CRBIB
- Citation Number:** 000647
- Citation Title:** Development Concept Plan, Jockey Hollow, Port Nonsense and New Jersey Brigade Units
- Year of Publication:** 0
- Source Name:** CRBIB
- Citation Number:** 010456
- Citation Type:** Both Graphic And Narrative
- Citation Location:** DOI, NPS
- Citation Title:** Documentary Justification for the Restoration of Washington's Headquarters, Morristown National Historical Park
- Year of Publication:** 0
- Source Name:** CRBIB
- Citation Number:** 000650
- Citation Title:** Final Master Plan, Morristown NHP
- Year of Publication:** 0
- Source Name:** CRBIB
- Citation Number:** 401619
- Citation Type:** Both Graphic And Narrative
- Citation Location:** Cultural Resources Management Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, MA
- Citation Title:** Historic Structures Report, Part I, Ford Mansion, Morristown National Historical Park
- Year of Publication:** 0
- Source Name:** CRBIB
- Citation Number:** 000643
- Citation Type:** Both Graphic And Narrative
- Citation Location:** MORR Park Files.

Citation Title: Historic Structures Report, Part II, Ford Mansion

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 000644

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: MORR Park Files.

Citation Title: Historic Structures Report, Part III, Ford Mansion, Morristown
National Historical Park

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 010459

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: MORR Park Files.

Citation Title: Historic Structures Report, Part I, Ford Mansion, Morristown
National Historical Park

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 000641

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: MORR Park Files.

Citation Title: Historical Base Map, Morristown National Historical Park

Year of Publication: 0

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 000620

Citation Type: Graphic

Citation Location: MORR Park Files.

Citation Title: Historical Grounds Survey of Washington's Headquarters
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 001638
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: MORR Park Files.

Citation Title: Inventory of Structures, Morristown National Historical Park
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 013561

Citation Title: Restoration of the Ford Mansion in Photographs
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 017081
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: MORR Park Files.

Citation Title: Morristown and Morris Township, A Guide to Historic Sites
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: Other

Citation Title: Ford Mansion, Morristown NHP
National Register of Historic Places Inventory
Nomination Form
Year of Publication: 0
Source Name: Other

Citation Author: Chris Stevens
Citation Title: Cultural Landscape Report for Washington's Headquarters
Morristown National Historical Park
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Citation Author: Park Planning and Special Studies, Boston Support Office, NPS
Citation Title: Morristown National Historical Park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement
Year of Publication: 2003
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation

Supplemental Information

Title: 1804 Survey

Description: Survey showing Ford mansion and surrounding land.

Title: 1937 Map

Description: 1937 map of Ford Mansion and museum, showing the development associated with the museum implementation.

Title: 1973 Development Concept Plan: Washington's Headquarters

Title: c1840 sketch

Title: c1900 Map