



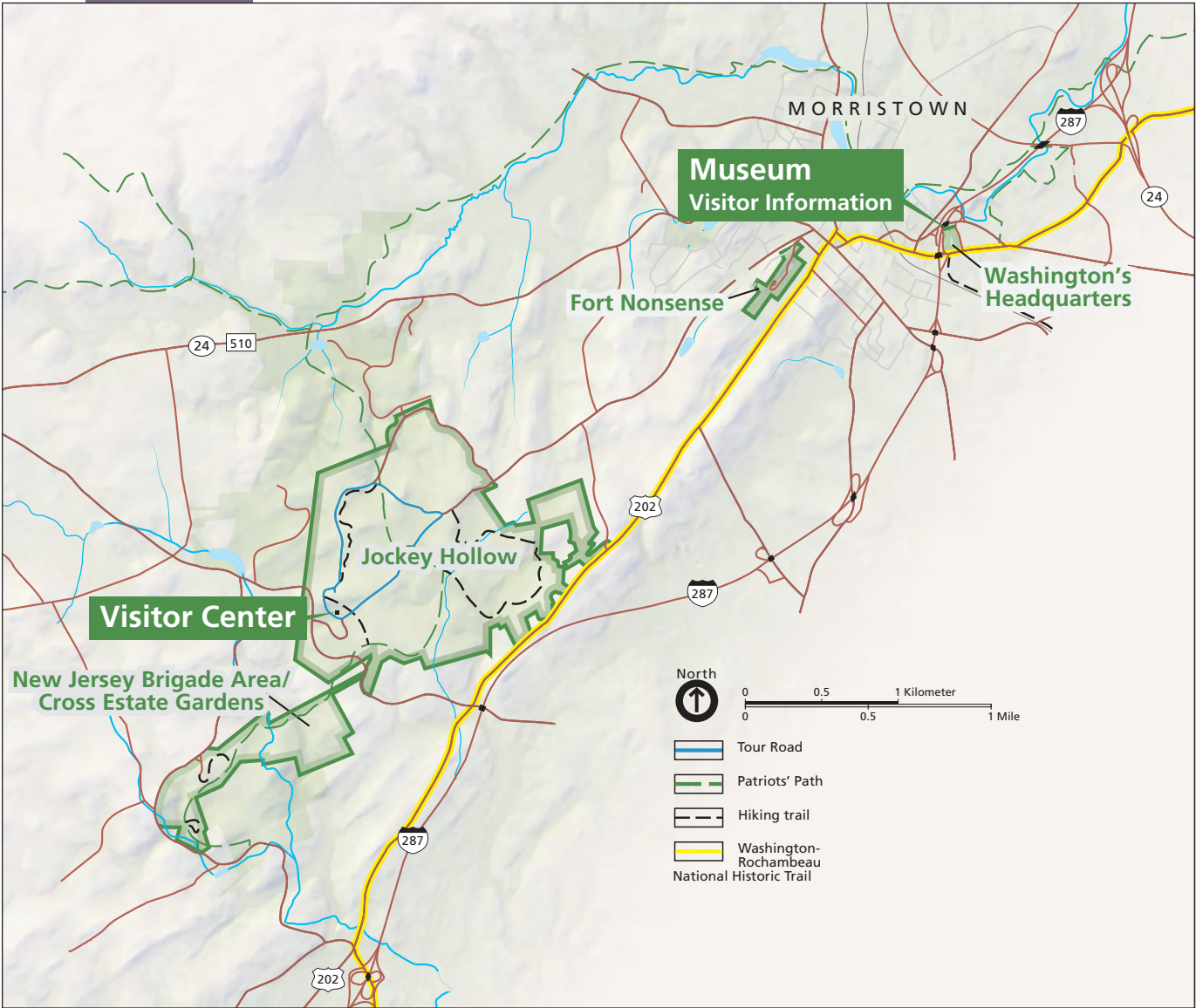
Foundation Document

Morristown National Historical Park

New Jersey

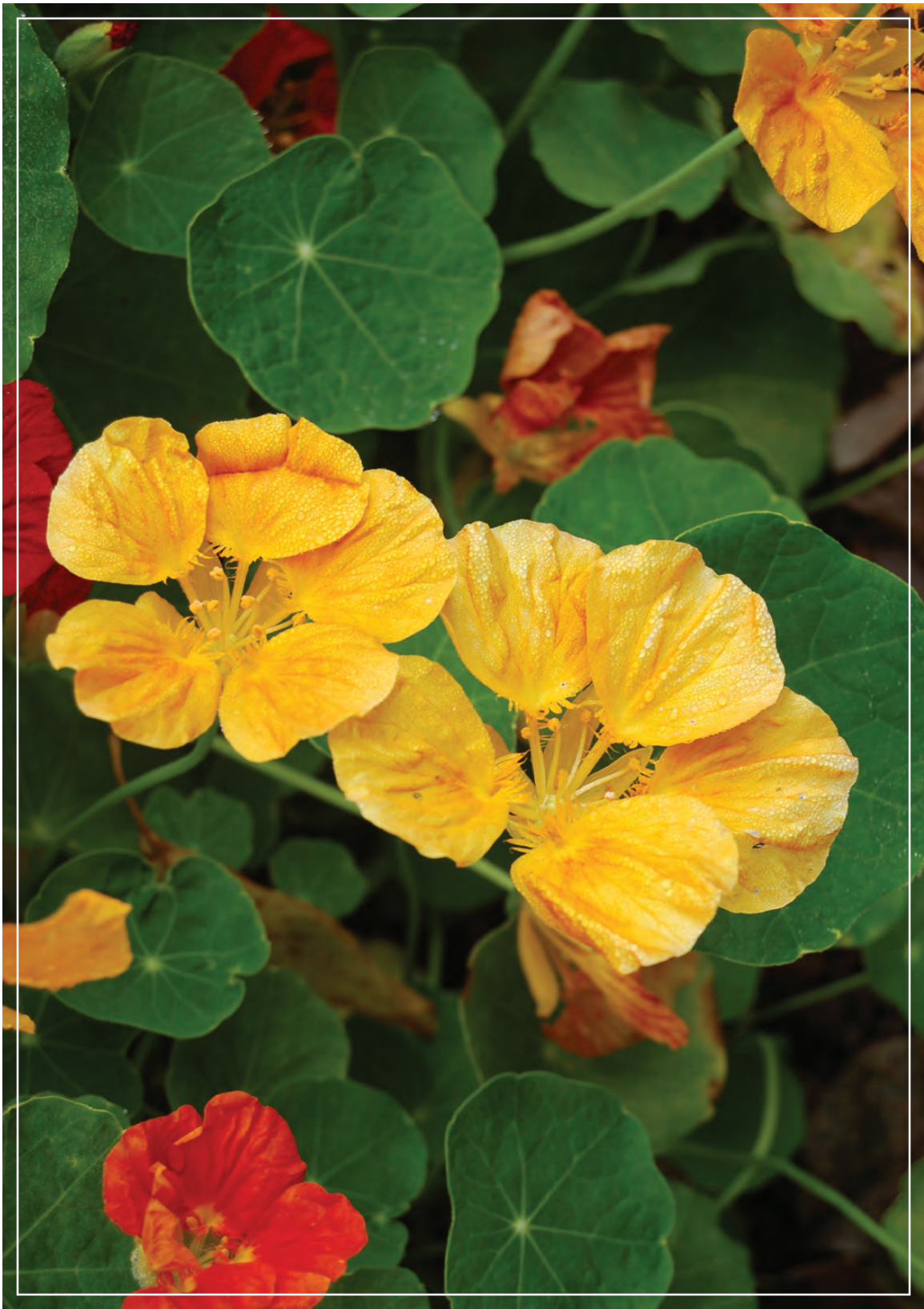
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Contents

Mission of the National Park Service	1
Introduction.	2
Part 1: Core Components	3
Brief Description of the Park.	3
Park Purpose	5
Park Significance	6
Fundamental Resources and Values	7
Other Important Resources and Values	8
Interpretive Themes	9
Part 2: Dynamic Components	10
Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments	10
Special Mandates.	10
Administrative Commitments.	11
Assessment of Planning and Data Needs	11
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values	11
Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values	24
Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs	29
Planning and Data Needs	30
Part 3: Contributors	34
Morristown National Historical Park	34
NPS Northeast Region.	34
Other NPS Staff	34
Partners	34
Appendixes	35
Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Morristown National Historical Park	35
Appendix B: Interpretive Theme Matrix	42
Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments	51
Appendix D: Past Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts	52



Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Morristown National Historical Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Morristown National Historical Park encompasses the 18th-century village of Morristown in northern New Jersey, approximately 30 miles west of New York City. The park lies on the eastern edge of the Highlands physiographic province and west of the Watchung Mountains. To the east, the land gradually slopes to the coastal plain, which leads to the Hudson River and the Atlantic Ocean.

In 1779, the Revolutionary War was going badly for the patriot cause. Earlier that year, the Continental Army had been ingloriously roused from New York City and hounded across New Jersey by British forces. Despite successes at Trenton and Princeton in 1776–1777, General George Washington needed to find a safe and secure winter quarters within striking distance of the main British position in New York City. Morristown was selected because it was home to many who supported the patriot cause, was surrounded by rich farmland, and lay along the only communications route between the New England colonies and patriot capital in Philadelphia and the colonies to the south that was not controlled by the British. Additionally, Morristown's location behind the Watchung Mountains and the Great Swamp protected it from incursions by the British who were based in New York City.

Morristown National Historical Park totals 1,705.69 acres and is composed of four separate areas: Washington's Headquarters, Fort Mifflin, Jockey Hollow, and the New Jersey Brigade Area. These areas are associated with the Continental Army's Revolutionary War encampments of 1777, 1779–1780, 1780–1781, and 1781–1782.





- The Washington's Headquarters area totals approximately 10 acres and is just outside the center of Morristown. During the 1779–1780 winter encampment, General Washington, along with his “military family” and wife Martha, were housed in the Ford mansion, which stood on a low terrace overlooking the Whippany River.
- The Fort Nonsense area totals approximately 35 acres and is on Kinney's Hill, the tallest hill overlooking the Morristown village green and the critical transportation route. During the 1777 winter encampment, a fortified position was constructed on the crest of Kinney's Hill because it commanded the strategic position above the town and provided panoramic views to the east that included a line of hilltops between Morristown and the Hudson River where warning fires were lit signaling when British troops moved away from their base in New York City. Fort Nonsense was maintained by the army from 1777 until the end of the war.
- The Jockey Hollow area totals approximately 1,339 acres and is about 3 miles southwest of Fort Nonsense. During the 1779–1780 winter encampment, a “log hut city” that housed more than 12,000 soldiers and camp followers was constructed in the small Y-shaped valley along Primrose Creek between Sugar Loaf, Tea Hill, and Mount Kemble. This was the heart of the winter encampment and housed most of the patriot brigades and provided an area for mustering troops called the Grand Parade. Portions of this log hut city were renovated for a second, smaller Continental Army encampment from 1780 to 1781.
- The New Jersey Brigade area totals approximately 321 acres and is about a mile southwest of Jockey Hollow. This was one of the brigade encampments farthest from the Grand Parade. During the 1779–1780 winter encampment, more than 1,000 soldiers of the New Jersey Brigade camped along the lower slopes of two hills on either side of this upper stretch of the Passaic River. A smaller number of soldiers from the New Jersey Brigade camped there for the winter of 1781–1782.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Morristown National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on March 2, 1933 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK is to preserve, protect, and interpret the landscapes, structures, and other property of the military encampments of Revolutionary War interest in Morristown, New Jersey, and the vicinity and to maintain a museum and library containing manuscripts, books, paintings, and other objects pertaining to George Washington, the Revolutionary War, and the periods both preceding and following the war.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Morristown National Historical Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Morristown National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. The encampments, historic houses, and fortifications in and around Morristown, New Jersey, sheltered General George Washington and the Continental Army during the winters of 1777–1778 and 1779–1780. Strategically located to protect the colonies from British incursion from occupied New York City, Morristown's abundant forests, fields, waters, transportation systems, and supportive populace sustained the army.
2. At Morristown during the encampment of 1779–1780, General George Washington demonstrated his leadership by holding the Continental Army intact despite seemingly overwhelming difficulties including expiring enlistments, disease, food shortages, and the worst winter of the century.
3. Morristown National Historical Park is built on the shoulders of private historic preservation efforts of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The establishment of Morristown as a "national historical park" is part of an early 20th-century movement to commemorate, preserve, and memorialize the history of our nation.
4. In addition to documenting General George Washington and the encampments of the Continental Army, Morristown National Historical Park's museum collection includes a nationally significant assemblage of documents presenting a broad-brush collection that reflects the entire course of America's history, from the period of European contact to the early 20th century.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Morristown National Historical Park:

- **Ford Mansion.** From December 1779 to June 1780, this was Washington's quarters and base of operations.
- **Encampment and Brigade Sites.** These are the encampment sites of the Continental Army in Jockey Hollow and the New Jersey Brigade Area used during the encampment of 1779–1780, parts of which were re-used by portions of the army in the winters of 1780–1781 and 1781–1782.
- **“Fort Nonsense,” also known as Kinney’s Hill / Upper Redoubt.** In May 1777, Washington's troops fortified this strategic crest with earthworks and trenches.
- **Wick House and Orchard.** Henry Wick and his family lived in this New England-style house on a 1,400-acre farm. During the 1779–1780 encampment, General Arthur St. Clair made his headquarters here.
- **Historic Roads and Road Traces.** These remnants of the roads linking the encampment with the transportation network that made Morristown a critical military juncture include the Mendham-Elizabeth Town Road, Jockey Hollow (Park Tour) Road, and Camp Road.
- **Museum Collections Associated with the Revolutionary War.** These artifact and archival collections are related to the encampments of the Continental Army at Morristown and to General George Washington.
- **Park Monuments.** These predate the establishment of the park and reflect the broad-based early efforts of private preservation groups to memorialize and preserve the role of Morristown in the American Revolution.



Other Important Resources and Values

Morristown National Historical Park contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Morristown National Historical Park:

- **Washington’s Headquarters Museum and Landscape.** Built in 1935–1937 by the Civilian Conservation Corps, this was the first museum constructed by the National Park Service and it now houses visitor contact facilities, exhibits, and the park’s artifact and archival collection. Its landscape retains integrity from the period of its construction.
- **Guerin House.** Parts of this house date to about 1750; however, its structure has been significantly altered through later additions and extensive restoration.
- **The Lloyd W. Smith Rare Book and Manuscript Collection.** Acquired through donation in 1955, the artifacts and archival components of this collection span pre- and post-Revolutionary War eras and greatly expand the park’s core collections to allow a greater understanding of the issues, events, and people of colonial and post-Revolutionary America.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Morristown National Historical Park:

- **The Encampments (1777 and 1779–1780).** Endurance characterized the Continental Army's winter encampments in Morristown—especially during the harsh winter and deprivations of the fifth year of the war (1779–1780) when veteran soldiers and American war strategy were entrenched in a strategy of perseverance.
- **A Military Capital and Community in War.** Not only did war affect Morristown with a sudden influx of thousands of American soldiers creating a bustling military city, but the civil war aspect of the American Revolution was deeply felt throughout New Jersey by a population with divided loyalties who experienced war on the front lines of some of the most fiercely contested ground in the conflict.
- **George Washington's Leadership.** More than any other factor, it was George Washington's character—his leadership skills, political savvy, and personal integrity—that was the basis for the cohesion of the army and ultimate victory of the American cause in the Revolution and the War for Independence.
- **Preservation and Memorialization.** The landscapes and natural and cultural resources of Morristown National Historical Park have been valued differently over time by generations of Americans in response to changing societal values, social movements, and evolving ethics of memorialization and resource stewardship.

For a more detailed description of the interpretive themes, subthemes, concepts, and topics and stories for Morristown National Historical Park, please see appendix B.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Morristown National Historical Park.

Special Mandates

- The 1933 act establishing Morristown National Historical Park also established a board of advisors on the maintenance of the park consisting of the Washington Association of New Jersey (WANJ) board of trustees and the executive committee, its (then) curator, and the (then) mayor of Morristown. This board of advisors no longer exists and the Washington Association of New Jersey now serves as a friends group for the park (see administrative commitments).
- In the 2006 enabling legislation (Public Law 109-338, section 297) for the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area, it states that one of the purposes of the national heritage area is to “strengthen the value of Morristown National Historical Park as an asset to the State of New Jersey by (A) establishing a network of related historic resources, protected landscapes, educational opportunities, and events depicting the landscape of the State of New Jersey during the American Revolution; and (B) establishing partnerships between Morristown National Historical Park and other public and privately owned resources in the Heritage Area that represent the strategic fulcrum of the American Revolution . . .” Therefore, Morristown National Historical Park is committed to working with the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area to fulfill this purpose.
- Additionally, the legislation (Sec. 297F(a)(3)) states that “Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park may, on request, provide to public and private organizations in the heritage area, including the local coordinating entity, any operational assistance that is appropriate for the purpose of supporting the implementation of the management plan.” The implementation plan, completed in 2011, identifies the need for coordinating interpretive planning (including exhibits at the museum and at Jockey Hollow) and providing technical assistance to regional and local interpretive sites in collaboration with other gateway sites as a mentoring, hospitality, and quality-control program of the heritage area.
- The enabling legislation concludes that “The authority of the Secretary (of the Interior) to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.” (Fifteen years after 2006 is 2021.)

Administrative Commitments

- The Washington Association of New Jersey now serves as a park friends group under a friends group agreement signed in March 2014 that extends for five years until March 2019. The agreement encompasses any "...mutually beneficial and agreed upon project," including fundraising of as much as \$1 million per year by the Washington Association of New Jersey on behalf of the park. The association has played an important role in the protection of the resources associated with the winter encampments at Morristown, both before and since establishment of the national park, and the Washington Association of New Jersey will continue to be an important partner in the future.
- The Washington-Rochambeau National Historic Trail commemorates the 1781 march of General Rochambeau's French Army joining forces with General Washington's Continental Army to fight the British Army in Yorktown, Virginia. The allied armies moved hundreds of miles to become the largest troop movement of the American Revolution. This effort and cooperation between the French and the Continental Army led to victory at Yorktown and secured American independence. A section of the original French Army route passes by what is now Morristown National Historical Park. The park is committed to working with both NPS officials and the local nonprofit entity, the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route in New Jersey Association, to raise public awareness of this historic trail.
- The park maintains general agreements with the New Jersey Historical Garden Foundation, the New York–New Jersey Trail Conference, and the Morris County Tourism Bureau.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Morristown National Historical Park, please see appendix C.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ford Mansion
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The encampments, historic houses, and fortifications in and around Morristown, New Jersey, sheltered General George Washington and the Continental Army during the winters of 1777–1778 and 1779–1780. Strategically located to protect the colonies from British incursion from occupied New York City, Morristown’s abundant forests, fields, waters, transportation systems, and supportive populace sustained the army. 2. At Morristown during the encampment of 1779–1780, General George Washington demonstrated his leadership by holding the Continental Army intact despite seemingly overwhelming difficulties including expiring enlistments, disease, food shortages, and the worst winter of the century. 3. Morristown National Historical Park is built on the shoulders of private historic preservation efforts of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The establishment of Morristown as a “national historical park” is part of an early 20th-century movement to commemorate, preserve, and memorialize the history of our nation.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ford Mansion is structurally sound and in good condition. • Much of the historic fabric has been replaced over the past 200 years; however, its current presentation is based on evidence and is the best estimate of the 1779–1780 conditions. • Much of the restoration done by the Washington Association of New Jersey from 1873 and from that association and the National Park Service until 1942 represents the historic preservation philosophy of the commemorative era. • Many of the rooms contain historic furnishings, but collectively do not convey a unified interpretive objective or effectively transmit the park’s themes and goals. • The modern landscape of the mansion does not remotely resemble its historic condition but, instead, is the product of the commemorative efforts from 1873 to 1942. • The tour of the Ford Mansion is provided as part of the entrance fee into the Washington Headquarters Museum, and most visitors to the headquarters area tour the mansion as part of their entrance fee into the museum. • The Ford Mansion is not universally accessible. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ford Mansion has been cut off from its historic land holdings and the village of Morristown by interstate highways and major regional roads. • These highways produce constant traffic noise that is audible everywhere in the park headquarters area. • Because the surrounding neighborhood is almost completely built out, the mansion’s existing setting is stable and not likely to experience more substantial change in the future. Minimal development threats to the Ford Mansion or its immediate landscape are anticipated. • Hazard trees at the end of their lifespan are close to the Ford Mansion. • Observed increasing frequency of high-intensity weather events is accelerating wear and tear to historic structures and landscape features.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Ford Mansion
Threats and Opportunities	Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ford Mansion could orient visitors to related Revolutionary War events and resources (including the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area) and promote preservation and interpretation by local and regional organizations and public agencies. • Implementing the recommendations of the Davies Landscape Rehabilitation Plan for the Ford Mansion grounds would allow for persons with disabilities to physically access the first floor and adjacent landscape. • Wayside panels at the Ford Mansion and grounds would add interpretive value to the visitor experience.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of natural and cultural resource landscape data layers on GIS.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ford Mansion historic structure report (update). • Ford Mansion cultural landscape report (update). • Ford Mansion historic furnishings plan. • Washington's Headquarters cultural landscape report – vol. 2 (treatment). • Wayside plan. • Accessibility plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Park partner action strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Encampment and Brigade Sites
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The encampments, historic houses, and fortifications in and around Morristown, New Jersey, sheltered General George Washington and the Continental Army during the winters of 1777–1778 and 1779–1780. Strategically located to protect the colonies from British incursion from occupied New York City, Morristown’s abundant forests, fields, waters, transportation systems, and supportive populace sustained the army. 2. At Morristown during the encampment of 1779–1780, General George Washington demonstrated his leadership by holding the Continental Army intact despite seemingly overwhelming difficulties including expiring enlistments, disease, food shortages, and the worst winter of the century.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlike during the encampment, the brigade areas are generally under forest cover. The underlying topography and streams used by the army have not been substantially altered since the encampment. • Open fields have been documented as important components of land use at the time of the Continental encampments. The exact location and extent of these open areas during the period 1777–1781 is undetermined and may be impossible to document. Information and maps indicate that the fields currently maintained as open grasslands have a strong historical basis as being open during the encampments. • Visitors often confuse those landscapes associated with the historic event and those created later during efforts to memorialize the historic event. • The encampment areas are bordered by public and private conservation lands and protected from development. • Limited archeological investigation indicates a high potential for the preservation of archeological resources in the brigade areas. • Condition of the natural resource components of the encampment and brigade areas are monitored through the NPS Northeast Temperate Network Inventory and Monitoring program. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deer populations remain above recommended levels; intensive browsing of native plants prevents revegetation of the hardwood forest. • Nonnative species continue to grow in scale and variety and are encroaching on encampment sites.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonnative species are thriving and are encroaching on the encampment and brigade sites (although all vegetation, whether native or nonnative, assists with soil stabilization that provides cover for in-ground archeological resources). Most nonnative species encroaching on the encampment sites are in the understory layer. • Toppling mature, large trees may impact intact archeological resources directly or through increased erosion. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayfinding and wayside panels provide an opportunity to interpret the encampment sites from a natural history and archeological perspective. • Implementing recommendations of the vegetation and deer management plan will reduce the impacts of nonnative species on the landscape.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate natural and cultural resource landscape data layers on GIS. • Identify historic roads outside park boundaries.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Encampment and Brigade Sites
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation and deer management plan (parkwide). • Cultural landscape treatment plan (parkwide).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: NPS Museum Collections Management • Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management • Director's Order 28A: Archeology • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation • NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77



Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Nonsense (Kinney's Hill / Upper Redoubt)
Related Significance Statements	<p>1. The encampments, historic houses, and fortifications in and around Morristown, New Jersey, sheltered General George Washington and the Continental Army during the winters of 1777–1778 and 1779–1780. Strategically located to protect the colonies from British incursion from occupied New York City, Morristown's abundant forests, fields, waters, transportation systems, and supportive populace sustained the army.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlike during the encampment, the Fort Nonsense area is now primarily under forest cover. • The core of the Fort Nonsense area has been extensively disturbed by construction of a public park prior to its acquisition by the National Park Service, by reconstruction of the fort based on limited archeological excavations by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s, and by subsequent neglect and its final removal. • No surface remains exist at Fort Nonsense; however, recent archeological studies have identified parts of the historic upper redoubt below the disturbed soil. • The only historical extant object at the site is the Fort Nonsense Memorial stone erected by the Washington Association of New Jersey in 1884. • The site of the lower redoubt is unknown, but it is suspected to be within the mostly undisturbed downslope periphery of this park area. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in surrounding neighborhoods has become increasingly dense with more institutional and commercial uses. • General recreational use has increased with both this change in use and population growth.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment and informal trails from the surrounding neighborhoods are increasing as the surrounding neighborhoods become more dense and institutional and commercial uses increase. • Use of the site for general recreation is increasing maintenance needs and the incidence of inappropriate use. • Growth of large trees increases risk of blowdowns and other storm-related damage; however, the roots of large trees stabilize hillsides and absorb and slow down water runoff prior to reaching residential developments at the bottom of Fort Nonsense. • Invasive species are an increasing issue on the eastern slope of the hill, contributing to slope stability but decreasing the health of the forest community. • Fort Nonsense was an integral part of the early warning system that would alert the army of British movements. Vegetation growth and degraded air quality could hinder interpretation of the signal system. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-establishment of the view toward New York City would allow for improved interpretation of the signal system. • Increasing development in the center of Morristown makes Fort Nonsense more unique and increases the value of its undeveloped nature to surrounding landowners and the neighborhood. • The Washington Association of New Jersey manages the Woodruff Fort Nonsense Endowment account, the use of which is restricted to the maintenance, development, and enhancement of Fort Nonsense. • Upgrading waysides and the introduction of a tactile wayside of Kinney's Hill and the fort could add significantly to the interpretation of the site and its strategic importance to the historic encampments. • Enhanced accessibility of paths and walkways on the site would encourage visitation by persons of all abilities. • The park could work cooperatively with other public entities to encourage maintaining air quality and sight lines of the signal system.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Nonsense (Kinney's Hill / Upper Redoubt)
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological identification study: Lower Redoubt. • Map signal towers between Morristown and New York City. • Visual resource inventory. • Adjacent lands study. • Boundary study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Park partner action strategy. • Visual resource management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Clean Air Act of 1977 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Wick House and Orchard
Related Significance Statements	<p>1. The encampments, historic houses, and fortifications in and around Morristown, New Jersey, sheltered General George Washington and the Continental Army during the winters of 1777–1778 and 1779–1780. Strategically located to protect the colonies from British incursion from occupied New York City, Morristown’s abundant forests, fields, waters, transportation systems, and supportive populace sustained the army.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wick House is structurally sound and in good condition. • Many of the rooms contain historic furnishings, but collectively do not convey a unified interpretive objective or effectively transmit the park’s interpretive themes and goals. • The orchard has integrity of setting to the commemorative period due to its planting pattern and the preservation of historic apple varieties. • Although the Wick Farm retains integrity of location, association, and setting to the encampment period, it has low integrity of design and workmanship to that period due to the loss of some buildings and additions in the 1930s of others, such as a reconstructed wellhead, a nonhistoric barn built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, circulation paths, and vegetation. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in the surrounding neighborhood is low and stable; however, increased density could impact its setting. • Limited funding may threaten necessary maintenance of the Wick Orchard. • Observed increasing frequency of high-intensity weather events is accelerating wear and tear to historic structures and landscape features. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing interest in developing connections between historic sites could lead to preservation and interpretation opportunities by local and regional organizations and public agencies. • Improving wayfinding and waysides at the Wick House and Orchard would enhance the interpretive value of resources. • The Wick barn and stable could be used to board horses.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of natural and cultural resource landscape data layers on GIS.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape treatment plan (parkwide). • Wick House historic structure report. • Wick House historic furnishings plan. • Wick Farm cultural landscape treatment plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Wayside plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Wick House and Orchard
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual</i> 77



Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic Roads and Road Traces
Related Significance Statements	<p>1. The encampments, historic houses, and fortifications in and around Morristown, New Jersey, sheltered General George Washington and the Continental Army during the winters of 1777–1778 and 1779–1780. Strategically located to protect the colonies from British incursion from occupied New York City, Morristown’s abundant forests, fields, waters, transportation systems, and supportive populace sustained the army.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic alignments of the roads in Jockey Hollow have been located within the park. Some have been covered by modern roads. • Most road traces are in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although none of the historic roads or road traces appear as they did during the historic period, their existing paths are unlikely to have changed. • Continuing encroachment by modern vegetation obscures the historic period alignment.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased precipitation and frequency of heavy downpours may threaten the integrity of historic roads and road traces. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could work cooperatively with other public entities to encourage maintaining the integrity and character of the road traces outside the park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of natural and cultural resource landscape data layers on GIS. • Identify historic roads outside park boundaries.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape treatment plan (parkwide). • Wayside plan. • Long-range interpretive plan. • Park partner action strategy. • Vegetation and deer management plan (parkwide).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4.1) “General Principles for Managing Biological Resources” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections Associated with the Revolutionary War
Related Significance Statements	<p>3. Morristown National Historical Park is built on the shoulders of private historic preservation efforts of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The establishment of Morristown as a “national historical park” is part of an early 20th-century movement to commemorate, preserve, and memorialize the history of our nation.</p> <p>4. In addition to documenting General George Washington and the encampments of the Continental Army, Morristown National Historical Park’s museum collection includes a nationally significant assemblage of documents presenting a broad-brush collection that reflects the entire course of America’s history, from the period of European contact to the early 20th century.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collections include original documents, correspondence, journals, and other original materials mandated by the enabling legislation including many unique and extremely rare documents that are significant to understanding the rise and outcome of the American Revolutionary War, the role the Morristown encampments played in these events, and the leadership displayed by George Washington and other military, political, and civic leaders of the time. • Limited information is available about the collections due to inconsistent past cataloging standards and current staffing to update the records. • Because the collections are directly related to the purpose and mandate of the park, they historically have received the greatest share of any funds for the protection and management of the overall park collections. • The park’s investment in the library has historically been limited to cataloging. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited awareness of the existence of the collections or their contents in the academic community, the general public, and the National Park Service. • Information about the items in the collection will continue to be limited until NPS cataloging standards are updated and staffing for doing so is at appropriate levels.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collections storage suffers from space constraints, HVAC performance and water penetration issues, which although currently managed, threaten the collection long term. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researcher/scholar use is expected to increase when the collection is included in standard research databases and there is Wi-Fi Internet access in the research room. • Individuals at research institutions in this country and abroad have demonstrated increased interest in the topics included within this collection. • Application of new technologies could transform access to documents and increase the potential for collaboration.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify partner libraries for collections. • Identify researchers and institutions to use collections. • Museum building HVAC system study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remedial cataloging strategy. • Museum completion strategy.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections Associated with the Revolutionary War
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.)• Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979• Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990• Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended• Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment"• "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79)• "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management"• Director's Order 24: NPS Museum Collections Management• Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management• Director's Order 28A: Archeology• NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III



Fundamental Resource or Value	Park Monuments
Related Significance Statements	3. Morristown National Historical Park is built on the shoulders of private historic preservation efforts of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The establishment of Morristown as a “national historical park” is part of an early 20th-century movement to commemorate, preserve, and memorialize the history of our nation.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three monuments are fundamental to the park; two in Jockey Hollow (Stark’s Brigade and Cemetery Monuments, 1850 and 1932, respectively) and one at Fort Nonsense (1888). A fourth, the Bettin Monument in Jockey Hollow, is an approximately 1950s replacement of an earlier monument. • The monuments evidence the link between private and public efforts to preserve the sites and encampments at Morristown. • All four monuments are in good condition, but each has a unique combination of materials and requires specialized periodic maintenance. • The Cemetery Monument, Fort Betten Monument, and Fort Nonsense Monument contain historical inaccuracies. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop interpretive wayside panels that expand the stories told through these memorials and clarify any historical inaccuracies contained on the monuments.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape treatment plan (parkwide).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i>

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Washington's Headquarters Museum and Landscape
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The museum retains integrity from the commemorative era of the 1930s, including its axial relationship with the Ford Mansion. • The landscape is in fair condition; however, there are problems with poor drainage and lack of accessibility. • Substandard environmental controls negatively impact the visitor experience due to an inconsistent comfort level. • Substandard environmental controls and space limitations hamper the park's ability to provide appropriate collections storage. These include a lack of ventilation and lack of control of sunlight and humidity. • The landscape suffers from steep slopes and drainage issues. • Most sidewalks and surfaces on the grounds do not meet the standards of the Architectural Barriers Act. The route from the upper primary parking lot to the museum building does meet accessibility requirements. • Although the museum auditorium was rehabilitated in 2008–2009 as part of the major line-item construction project on the building, it remains underutilized. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheduled opening of the "Discovery History Center," a hands-on interactive exhibit in the Washington's Headquarters Museum, in late 2017 will resolve issues with exhibit completion and visitor experience.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collections storage suffers from space constraints, HVAC performance and water penetration issues, which although currently managed, threaten the collection long term. • Poor drainage threatens integrity of the commemorative landscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest in the sites continues to be high within the neighborhood and local community. • Rotate exhibits in the museum more frequently to generate interest, increase visitation, and share unique items from the collection. • Maintain current exhibits and change out historic items in current exhibit cases approximately every five to six years in accord with their original design. • Rent out the auditorium and museum grounds for special events to augment funds. • Implement the 2011 Davies Associates landscape, accessibility, and drainage plan for the area between the Ford Mansion and Washington's Headquarters Museum.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued monitoring of environmental conditions in Washington's Headquarters Museum and collection storage areas. • Museum building HVAC system study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape treatment plan (parkwide). • Long-range interpretive plan. • Wayside plan.

Other Important Resource or Value	Washington's Headquarters Museum and Landscape
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual</i> 77

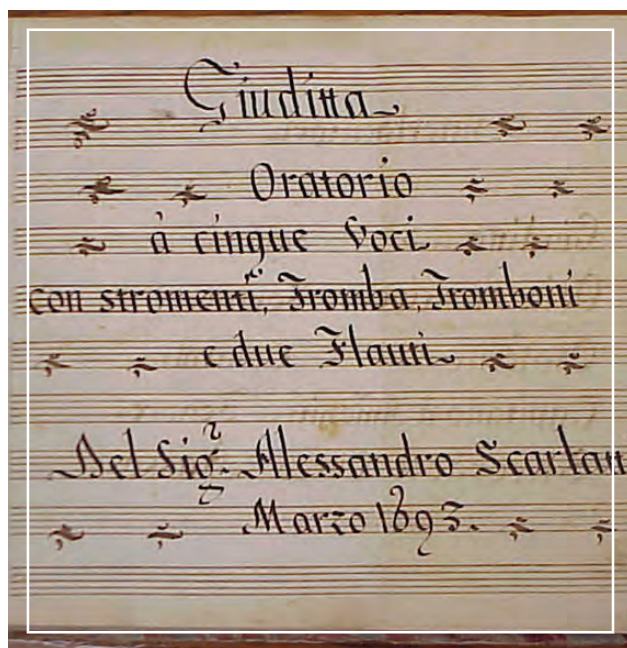


Other Important Resource or Value	Guerin House
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The building retains integrity of location, association, and setting of the encampment period. • The building lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship from the encampment period due to extensive additions during the 19th century and a major renovation in the 1930s for use as park housing. • The interior is not open to the public; visitors can only view the building from the road. • Guerin House and its outbuildings are structurally sound and in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observed increasing frequency of high-intensity weather events is accelerating wear and tear to historic structures and landscape features.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The surrounding neighborhood is currently stable but could substantially change in the future as the area is built out. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop connections between historic sites increase preservation and interpretation opportunities by local and regional organizations and public agencies. • Use interpretive wayside panels to distinguish and identify the noncontributing features of the property such as the fence, barn, brick walkways, and well.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guerin House historic structure report. • Cultural landscape treatment plan (parkwide).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>



Other Important Resource or Value	Lloyd W. Smith Rare Book and Manuscript Collection
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This collection includes original documents, correspondence, journals, and other original materials significant to understanding the development and growth of America. • The collection has only been “lot cataloged” and contains only limited information that does not meet accepted museum and archival standards. • Existing environmental controls and undersized storage space for the collection are inadequate and need upgrading to meet NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i> standards. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collection is heavily referenced by a limited number of researchers. Greater awareness of the collection by the National Park Service, the academic community, and the general public would probably increase its use.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collection is not directly related to the purpose of the park and is challenged to compete for funding to make improvements to its condition and accessibility. Information on the collection will continue to be limited until it is fully cataloged. • The collections storage suffers from space constraints, HVAC performance and water penetration issues, which although currently managed, threaten the collection long term. • Information about the items within the collection will continue to be limited until NPS cataloging standards are updated. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater awareness of the collection by the National Park Service, the academic community, and the general public would probably increase its use. • As museum staff members continue to “spread the word,” individuals at research institutions in this country and abroad demonstrate increased interest in the topics included in this collection. • Technology is transforming access to documents and the potential for collaboration. • The breadth of the collection allows potential partnerships with a wide variety and large number of academic and cultural institutions.

Other Important Resource or Value	Lloyd W. Smith Rare Book and Manuscript Collection
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify partner libraries for collections. • Identify researchers and institutions interested in using collections. • Digitize Lloyd W. Smith Rare Book and Manuscript Collection.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park partner action strategy. • Remedial cataloging strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but that still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Morristown National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- Park lands are divided into four management areas dispersed over 6 miles and do not provide a unified visitor experience. These areas need to be integrated into a unified experience that enhances links to important related regional resources not owned by the National Park Service. A visitor use management plan would develop long-term strategies to both protect these resources and develop a complete visitor experience. A complementary sign plan would provide wayfinding to aid visitors in following the new park layout.
- The park's interpretive media are outdated and located in areas that conflict with current circulation patterns. A wayside plan would provide guidance for the design and placement of wayside exhibits consistent with current themes and circulation patterns.
- The park is embedded in an urban/suburban environment. Its success depends on coordination and cooperation with its legislated, municipal, and private partners for resource protection and to provide a quality visitor experience. A park partner action strategy would develop a plan for effective and collaborative partnership.
- A significant amount of park infrastructure and visitor facilities was constructed or significantly rehabilitated before the Bicentennial (1976). Now more than 40 years old, much of it is at the end of its useful life, in need of significant rehabilitation, and/or does not meet the standards of the Architectural Barriers Act or the Rehabilitation Act. Much work needs to be done over the next few years in securing funding for planning, design, and rehabilitation. An accessibility plan would assess the park's programs, services, and resources and provide recommendations for removing barriers to accessibility.





- The desired resource condition for forests in all forested park units is to develop a naturally regenerating, mixed hardwood forest that reflects historic character, biodiversity, and natural processes. The forested park units currently are mature stands that lack the understory diversity and structure of older stands due to excessive deer browse and, in some areas, invasive species cover. Completion and near-term implementation of the parkwide vegetation and deer management plan is essential to define next steps. An inventory and monitoring program would provide ongoing monitoring of air quality, precipitation and temperature trends, species changes, and phenology and is crucial for evaluating the effectiveness of the vegetation and deer management plan and to indicate the need for adaptive management.

- The Lloyd W. Smith Rare Book and Manuscript Collection is a nationally significant resource, but, because it is not directly associated with the purpose of the park, it has been challenged in receiving limited funding for its cataloging and conservation over the years and has therefore not been fully utilized by scholars and researchers. The park wants to increase its use and leverage partner assistance to bring the collection to modern library standards. A remedial cataloging strategy, combined with a park partner action strategy, would identify the efforts needed to bring the collection into alignment with modern standards and identify those partners that could be of assistance.
- The park's acreage ceiling has recently been raised by an additional 100 acres. The park has been approached by adjacent landowners interested in donating/selling their property to the park. In order to determine the best opportunities to conserve additional land consistent with the purpose of the park, an adjacent lands study is needed. An adjacent lands study would collect data on adjacent parcels for their potential contribution to improving park interpretation, preservation, maintenance, and operations in direct support of the park purpose.
- The park's current education program is focused on the Jockey Hollow area and does not meet today's standards. The education strategy component of a long-range interpretive plan would integrate the interpretive objectives of the park (including the Ford Mansion and the Washington's Headquarters Museum "Discover History Center") to meet today's curriculum standards (including climate change) and desired outcomes of teachers and schools.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Rationale/Notes
FRV	Ford Mansion historic structure report (update)	H	Update historic structure report to guide long-term management and treatment (replacing 1983 historic structure report).
FRV	Ford Mansion cultural landscape report (update)	H	Update obsolete existing cultural landscape report, including GIS mapping.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan	H	The existing (2007) plan is 10 years old. The new plan would include the vitally important areas of media and technology, education, partnerships and collaboration, diversity, youth programming, and community involvement. These areas were either not mentioned (in some cases because they did not exist) or not adequately covered in the existing plan.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Wayside plan	H	The park has some of the oldest waysides in the national park system. They do not meet modern graphics standards or standards for current scholarship or interpretation. There are “layers” of them—several generations of waysides with different design and hardware placed side by side—which sends confusing messages and is an imposition on the historic scene. The placement of many waysides is poor and does not match or improve circulation patterns. Some are along roadsides and are safety hazards.
FRV	Ford Mansion historic furnishings plan	H	The plan would align furnishings and exhibits with park interpretive objectives to more effectively transmit park themes and goals.
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Remedial cataloging strategy	H	The plan would identify actions, costs, and potential partners needed to upgrade the Lloyd W. Smith Rare Book and Manuscript Collection to meet accepted museum and archival standards and to promote its use by outside institutions and researchers.
FRV, Key Issue	Vegetation and deer management plan (parkwide)	H	The plan would develop reasonable alternatives to mitigate the effect of deer browse on park vegetation and develop a naturally regenerating mixed hardwood forest reflecting historic character, biodiversity, and natural processes.
FRV, OIRV	Cultural landscape treatment plan (parkwide)	H	The park currently has no cultural landscape treatment plans. A preservation strategy is needed for the long-term management of all the park’s cultural landscapes including archeological sites. A parkwide cultural landscape report (vol. 1 site history, existing conditions and analysis, and evaluation) was drafted to assist with development of the park’s general management plan but never finalized due to lack of funding. The plan would identify specific strategies and actions to preserve, protect, and enhance the integrity of the significant landscapes.
FRV, Key Issue	Accessibility plan	H	The plan would provide physical and programmatic accessibility.
FRV	Wick House historic structure report (update)	H	This report would inform long-term management and treatment of Wick House (replacing 1970 historic structure report).

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Rationale/Notes
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Park partner action strategy	M	The plan would identify and prioritize partnership activities including fundraising for high-priority park projects. It would identify best matches between partner and park needs and identify courses of action that would meet the goals of both the park and partners.
FRV	Washington's Headquarters cultural landscape report – vol. 2 (treatment)	M	The plan would use existing data from the cultural landscape report – phase I to develop recommendations for landscape restoration and preservation at the principal park interpretive locus.
FRV	Museum completion strategy	M	This would be a strategy to complete museum construction and address existing environmental controls in the HVAC system.
Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	M	This plan would examine current and potential visitor opportunities and develop long-term strategies for protecting resources while providing access to connect visitors with key visitor experiences and managing use. It would incorporate best practices for managing visitor use to achieve and maintain desired conditions while meeting legal requirements. The plan would identify the best means for linking the four park areas into a complete visitor experience.
FRV	Wick House historic furnishings plan	M	Several decades of research and scholarship have occurred since the last review. The Wick House is the only furnished interior at Jockey Hollow and the only farm house interior in the park. Wick House furnishings, while sparse, are important in conveying an interior environment worthy of the 1779–1780 period.
FRV	Visual resource management plan	M	The plan would manage visual resources of Kinney's Hill / Fort Nonsense.
Key Issue	Sign plan	M	The plan would provide an integrated system of wayfinding, directional signs, and identification signs.
FRV	Wick Farm cultural landscape treatment plan	L	This treatment plan would determine species composition and density to complement Wick Orchard.
OIRV	Guerin House historic structure report	L	This historic structure report would document post-encampment alterations and additions.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV, OIRV	Identify partner libraries for collections	H	This project would identify partner libraries to promote use of the Revolutionary War-era collection and the Lloyd W. Smith Rare Book and Manuscript Collection, which are underused by the scholarly community.
FRV, OIRV	Identify researchers and institutions to use collections	H	This project would identify partner institutions to promote use of the Revolutionary War-era collection and the Lloyd W. Smith Rare Book and Manuscript Collection, which are underused by the scholarly community.
FRV, OIRV	Museum building HVAC system study	H	This study is needed to finish construction and address inadequate environmental control issues.
OIRV	Continued monitoring of environmental conditions in Washington's Headquarters Museum and collection storage areas	H	This monitoring would help identify inadequate environmental control issues.
FRV	Integration of natural and cultural resource landscape data layers on GIS	M	Integrated data for both natural and cultural resources on a GIS platform would result in more efficient and integrated management. This project would consolidate existing information and identify gaps and strategies for improving coverage.
FRV	Visual resource inventory	M	This inventory would use GIS to conduct a visual resource inventory and analyze critical interpretive areas throughout the park to enhance visitor understanding and to identify areas sensitive to visual impacts from outside development.
FRV, Key Issue	Boundary study	M	Park boundaries should be surveyed to prevent encroachment by landholders adjacent to park.
FRV	Identify historic roads outside park boundaries	M	Key transportation routes essential to interpreting the encampments are outside the park boundary. Identification of these roads would improve the park's ability to comment on changes or detrimental development.
FRV, Key Issue	Adjacent lands study	M	This study would identify key criteria for identifying adjacent lands essential to continued preservation, maintenance, and operation of the park. These criteria would be applied to evaluate the offers of potential donors.
FRV	Archeological identification study: Lower Redoubt	L	Lower Redoubt has not been archeologically identified. Geophysical prospecting and limited test excavations would allow expanded interpretive opportunity with limited impact to the resource.
OIRV	Digitize Lloyd W. Smith Rare Book and Manuscript Collection	L	This collection should be digitized to make it accessible.
FRV	Map signal towers between Morristown and New York City	L	This project would identify and map locations of the signal tower system established during the encampment to warn of any British advance out of New York. It would use documentary evidence and aerial photography for nonpublic lands and coordinate with existing management entities for locations on public lands.

Part 3: Contributors

Morristown National Historical Park

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Eileen Cameron, President, Washington Association of New Jersey

Denise Lanza, Assistant Deputy Director/Development, Morris County Park Commission

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Morristown National Historical Park

AN ACT

To provide for the creation of the Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes.

March 2, 1933.

[S. 5469.]

[Public, No 409.]

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

Morristown National Historical Park, N. J. Establishment, when lands therefor vest in the United States.

Provided, Lands to be secured by donation only.

Areas, etc., to be included.

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

Acceptance of titles to lands, etc.

Provided, Acquisitions for extensions.

Maintenance of museum, etc.

SEC. 3. After the acquisition of the museum and other personal effects of the said Washington Association by the United States, including such other manuscripts, books, paintings, and other relics of historical value pertaining to George Washington and the Revolutionary War as may be donated to the United States, such museum and library shall forever be maintained as a part of said Morristown National Historical Park.

Board of advisers.
Duties, meetings, etc.

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

Washington Association, employees.
Services, in park administration, etc.

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

Supervision by National Park Service.

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

Vol. 39, p. 535.
U. S. C., p. 389.

Proviso.
Limitation on Federal funds.

Jurisdiction of State not impaired.

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

Approved, March 2, 1933.

Public Law 55

CHAPTER 106

AN ACT

Providing for the reconveyance to the town of Morristown of certain land included within the Morristown National Historical Park, in the State of New Jersey.

June 6, 1953
[S. 1292]

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

Morristown, N. J.
Conveyance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approved June 6, 1953.

Public Law 88-601

AN ACT

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

September 18, 1964
[H. R. 3396]

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

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

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

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

Appropriation.

Approved September 18, 1964.

National Park Service
MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, N.J.

Extension of Boundaries

Whereas the Act of March 2, 1933 (47 Stat. 1421; 16 U.S.C. 409), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept on behalf of the U.S. lands, easements and buildings of Revolutionary War interest in Morris and adjacent counties in New Jersey, as may be donated for the extension of the Morristown National Historical Park; and

Whereas the New Jersey Brigade played a significant role in the American Revolution and its encampment was an important part of the Continental Army's position in the Morristown area during the winter of 1779-80; and

Whereas historical and archeological investigations have confirmed beyond doubt that certain lands located in Somerset County, which adjoins Morris County, were the site of this encampment; and

Whereas the incorporation of the New Jersey Brigade encampment site into the park would significantly enhance its historical value and interpretive potential; and

Whereas the preservation of historic places associated with the American Revolution is a major objective of the forthcoming commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial; and

Whereas, in addition to the historic values, the lands comprising the encampment site possess important natural and open space values that merit preservation; and

Whereas the owners of the New Jersey Brigade encampment site have offered to donate it to the United States, and the site so offered is desirable for inclusion in the Morristown National Historical Park:

Now, therefore, I, Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior by virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of March 2, 1933 (47 Stat. 1421; 16 U.S.C. 409), do hereby extend the boundaries of the Morristown National Historical Park to include the following described lands:

SOMERSET COUNTY, N.J.

Beginning at a monument on the north-easterly side line of Hardscrabble Road, said monument being the termination of the ninth course of a 61.089 acre tract of land conveyed to Audubon Society of New Jersey by Harry and Bernardine K. Scherman, thence the following three courses running along the northeasterly side line of said road (1) S. 57°30'30", E. 118.77 ft. to a point, thence (2) S. 48°15'30", E. 695.09 ft. to a point, thence (3) S. 79°15'30", E. 247.43 ft. to a point, thence the following four courses along the easterly side line of Hardscrabble Road (4) S. 19°30'30", E. 179.99 ft. to a point, thence (5) S. 39°20'30", E. 90.80 ft. to a point, thence (6) S. 61°13'30", E. 172.89 ft. to a point, thence (7) S. 68°00'30", E. 85.25 ft. to a corner of lands of Harry and Bernardine K. Scherman, thence the following three courses along lands of Harry and Bernardine K. Scherman (8) N. 18°14'30", E. 160.24 ft. to a point, thence (9) N. 7°31'30", W. 334.40 ft. to a point, thence (10) N. 7°37'40", W. 192.49 ft. to a point, said point being the northwesterly corner of lands of Harry and Bernardine K. Scherman, thence (11) still along lands of Harry and Bernardine K. Scherman N. 72°20'50", E. 70.00 ft. to a point and corner of lands to be retained by Audubon Society of New Jersey, thence (12) along land to be retained by Audubon Society of New Jersey N. 11°07', W. 1044.55 ft. to a corner of lands of now or formerly W. R. Cross, thence the following four courses along lands of now or formerly W. R. Cross (13) S. 50°45'30", W. 300.00 ft. to a point, thence (14) S. 47°07'30", W. 140.00 ft. to a point, thence (15) S. 68°17'30", W. 339.05 ft. to a point, thence (16) S. 81°20'30", W. 100.00 ft. to a monument, thence (17) along lands of now or formerly Frank B. Leonard S. 39°54'30", W. 479.11 ft. to the point and place of beginning.

Containing 25.445 acres of land more or less.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, this 17th day of January 1969.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

[F.R. Doc. 69-943; Filed, Jan. 23, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

An Act

Oct. 21, 1976
[H.R. 13713] To provide for increases in appropriation ceilings and boundary changes in certain units of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 315. The Act of September 18, 1964 (78 Stat. 957), entitled “An Act to authorize the addition of lands to Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes”, as amended by the Act of October 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1447), is amended by changing “465 acres” in both places in which it appears in the first section to “600 acres”. 16 USC 409g.

105 STAT. 586

PUBLIC LAW 102-118—OCT. 4, 1991

Public Law 102-118
102d Congress

An Act

Oct. 4, 1991
[S. 363] To authorize the addition of 15 acres to Morristown National Historical Park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ADDITION TO PARK.

The Act entitled “An Act to authorize the addition of lands to Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes”, approved September 18, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 409g), is amended by striking “600” each place it appears and inserting “615”.

Approved October 4, 1991.

112 STAT. 3264	PUBLIC LAW 105-355—NOV. 6, 1998
	SEC. 507. REAUTHORIZATION OF DELAWARE WATER GAP NATIONAL RECREATION AREA CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMISSION.
	Section 5 of Public Law 101-573 (16 U.S.C. 460o note) is amended by striking "10" and inserting "20".
New Jersey.	SEC. 508. ACQUISITION OF WARREN PROPERTY FOR MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.
	The Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes", approved March 2, 1933 (chapter 182; 16 U.S.C. 409 et seq.), is amended by adding at the end the following new section:
16 USC 409i.	"SEC. 8. (a) In addition to any other lands or interest authorized to be acquired for inclusion in Morristown National Historical Park, and notwithstanding the first proviso of the first section of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire by purchase, donation, purchase with appropriated funds, or otherwise, not to exceed 15 acres of land and interests therein comprising the property known as the Warren Property or Mount Kimble. The Secretary may expend such sums as may be necessary for such acquisition.
	"(b) Any lands or interests acquired under this section shall be included in and administered as part of the Morristown National Historical Park."

To reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced, to establish certain National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes.

Oct. 12, 2006
[S. 203]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “National Heritage Areas Act of 2006”.

National
Heritage Areas
Act of 2006.
16 USC 461 note.

TITLE II—ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Subtitle J—Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area

Crossroads of the
American
Revolution
National
Heritage Area
Act of 2006.
New Jersey.
16 USC 461 note.

SEC. 297. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area Act of 2006”.

SEC. 297A. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(2) General George Washington spent almost half of the period of the American Revolution personally commanding troops of the Continental Army in the State of New Jersey, including 2 severe winters spent in encampments in the area that is now Morristown National Historical Park, a unit of the National Park System;

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this subtitle are—

(4) to strengthen the value of Morristown National Historical Park as an asset to the State by—

(A) establishing a network of related historic resources, protected landscapes, educational opportunities, and events depicting the landscape of the State of New Jersey during the American Revolution; and

(B) establishing partnerships between Morristown National Historical Park and other public and privately owned resources in the Heritage Area that represent the strategic fulcrum of the American Revolution; and

(5) to authorize Federal financial and technical assistance for the purposes described in paragraphs (1) through (4).

SEC. 297C. CROSSROADS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the State the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area.

(b) BOUNDARIES.—The Heritage Area shall consist of the land and water within the boundaries of the Heritage Area, as depicted on the map.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(d) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Crossroads of the American Revolution Association, Inc., a nonprofit corporation in the State, shall be the local coordinating entity for the Heritage Area.

SEC. 297E. AUTHORITIES, DUTIES, AND PROHIBITIONS APPLICABLE TO THE LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.

(6) maintain headquarters for the local coordinating entity at Morristown National Historical Park and in Mercer County.

SEC. 297F. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE; OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

(3) OPERATIONAL ASSISTANCE.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park may, on request, provide to public and private organizations in the Heritage Area, including the local coordinating entity, any operational assistance that is appropriate for the purpose of supporting the implementation of the management plan.

Appendix B: Interpretive Theme Matrix

About the Interpretive Theme Matrix: An interpretive theme matrix is a chart that shows detail and the scope of potential stories that can be told in a park within the framework of the park interpretive themes. The matrix is a format offers an easy way for people to see the concepts and stories that are represented by the park interpretive themes. It is especially useful as a guide for park staff and others who develop interpretive programming and media.

Note: The concepts, ideas, and topics listed here are a representative, partial list. They represent *some* examples representing *types* of stories that *could* illustrate the concepts. They are not all-inclusive (in fact they could never be) nor are they intended to exclude any topic. A park interpretive theme is successful only if other topics and stories could be included in it.



Theme #1 - The Encampments (1777 and 1779–1780)

Endurance characterized the Continental Army's winter encampments in Morristown, especially during the harsh winter and deprivations of the fifth year of the war (1779–1780) when veteran soldiers and American war strategy were entrenched in a strategy of perseverance.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place the Morristown encampments (1777, 1779–1780) into the context of the American Revolution and their role in the war effort. Place the war in its context as a global conflict for trade, power, and European control of North America. Describe the strategic value of Morristown as a winter encampment site. Illustrate the geographical advantages of being close enough to monitor the main British forces based in New York City (a two-day march away) as well as a place that sustained communications with the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Describe the advantages of the landscape of the Watchung Mountains and the Great Swamp between New York and Morristown acting as a natural defensive work that prevented surprise attack. Describe how the intersections of roads through Morristown allowed the army to move in any direction to counter the movements of the British. Explain that because of these roads and safe location, Morristown served as a military supply depot for much of the war. Describe the advantages of Jockey Hollow and Morristown to train and maintain troops in a protected area with natural resources to provide for the needs of 10,000 to 13,000 soldiers. Describe how the location was useful to obtain food, clothing, and equipment; how local homes could provide quarters for generals and staff officers; and how local natural resources such as water and trees for fuel and construction were available to the army. Place the Morristown encampments (1777, 1779–1780) into the context of other encampments. Compare and contrast the Continental Army's winter encampments: Cambridge, MA; Longfellow House; Valley Forge, PA; Camp Middlebrook, NJ; Camp Reading, MA; New Windsor and Newburgh, NY. Describe differences and lessons learned by the army at encampments. Describe that by the winter of 1779–1780, most of the soldiers were veterans and had grown accustomed to military life. Provide examples of experience such as how to set up a winter camp and the value of inoculation against smallpox. Describe how these factors contributed to the army's survival even though they had to suffer through a harsh winter and lacked proper food and clothing. Describe the army's experiences at early encampments that informed how they handled sanitation and illness. Describe New Jersey's place and significance in the American Revolution. Describe the roles that the state and its citizens played in the Revolution. Provide the broad context of the American Revolution including the precipitating events, geography, chronology, and the varied motivations of participants. Introduce Joseph Plumb Martin and his story. Describe Martin's experiences in the Continental Army and throughout the war described in his narrative <i>Private Yankee Doodle</i> (published 1830). Explain how in the 1950s, a first edition copy of the narrative was found and donated to Morristown National Historical Park. Provide a sense of size and scope of encampment. Describe what the encampment looked like. Describe why the landscape looks different now. Explain how the bucolic woodsy setting of Jockey Hollow today belies the complexities, contradictions, and uncertainties of the Revolutionary War period. Describe the unique and influential role of the Continental Army as the only national organization besides the Continental Congress during the American Revolution. Explore the army's role in assembling, for the first time and in large numbers, average Americans and its role in unifying people from all over the nation. Describe the role of the Continental Army in influencing emerging political philosophies of the time. Connect the Continental Army's role in shaping the nation and providing opportunities for the promise of a better life for its soldiers with the role (over time) of the U.S. Army as an institution that affects widespread social and transformational change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winter encampments and winter headquarters during the Revolutionary War Continental Army encampments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambridge, MA Longfellow House Valley Forge, PA Camp Middlebrook, NJ Camp Reading, MA New Windsor and Newburgh, NY British encampments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dykman Farm, NY Camden, SC (Cornwallis 1780–1781 encampment) Joseph Plumb Martin Washington Officers Enlisted men Camp followers Civilians Women Children Landscape Harsh winter weather Jockey Hollow Fort Nonsense Washington's HQ / Ford Mansion Jockey Hollow, Fort Nonsense, Washington's Headquarters One-year enlistments Differences between the states Endurance, position, limited engagement What happened to the huts after the encampment

Theme #1 - The Encampments (1777 and 1779–1780)

Endurance characterized the Continental Army's winter encampments in Morristown, especially during the harsh winter and deprivations of the fifth year of the war (1779–1780) when veteran soldiers and American war strategy were entrenched in a strategy of perseverance.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the strategic, practical, and geographic reasons Morristown was selected as a site for a winter encampment for the Continental Army in 1777 and during the bitter winter of 1779–1780. Describe the role of Fort Nonsense in the defense of the encampment. Describe communications systems including the use of beacons as signals. Describe the daily military routine for enlisted men and officers at the Morristown winter encampments and at Washington's headquarters. Compare and contrast officers' and soldiers' experiences. Explore the wide range of personal, familial, political, ethical, social, economic, and other motivations for joining and staying in the Continental Army. Account for differences among soldiers from different states. Enumerate the great costs, personal hardships, and organizational obstacles associated with building and sustaining the Continental Army and keeping it together at Morristown and other winter encampments. Describe the effect on the army—individually and collectively—of factors such as lack of effective support from the Continental Congress, extremely harsh weather, near-starvation conditions, and dangerous front-line duty that tested the fortitude and courage of officers and soldiers. Describe how the winter encampments illustrate endurance—a key aspect of the overall strategy of the war. Describe how the effect of the expiring one-year enlistments and the desperate need for long-term, professional soldiers created a crisis for Americans by January 1777. Then, contrast that with the December 1779 Continental Army that arrived in Jockey Hollow as a well-developed force that was essential to success of the war strategies of endurance, position, and limited engagement. Discontinuous units today connect the areas of Jockey Hollow, Fort Nonsense, the New Jersey Brigade, and Washington's Headquarters at the Ford Mansion and their functions as components of the overall winter encampment. Answer how did these units function together? Discuss the weather. Describe how the extreme and bitterly cold and snowy winter of 1779–80 affected the Continental Army causing food and supplies shortages that led to desertion and theft by cold and hungry soldiers. Compare and contrast the documented historical realities and actual winter conditions at Morristown with the popular culture view and myths of Valley Forge. Explain how and why Valley Forge came to represent an "American resurrection" story with implications and connections to "civil religion" and patriotism. Explore how and why myths of Valley Forge—rather than Morristown—came to symbolize redemption through suffering, commemorated the sacrifice and hardship of the early encampment period, then later evolved into a symbol of American ideals and identity. Trace the circumstances, reasons, and means by which the Valley Forge encampment came to be "shorthand" to symbolize other Continental Army winter encampments. Describe how camp and army life changed seasonally. Describe the role of camp followers. Explore the lives and circumstances of some of the women, children, and families encamped together at Morristown; how they came to be with the army, and their roles in the military system. Describe how the Morristown encampment had a variety of people and personalities and the conflicts, complexities, and contradictions that characterized early America, the American Revolution, and the War for Independence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Jersey Brigade at Jockey Hollow winter of 1781–1782 Continental Congress One year enlistments Professional Army Effect of experience and "veteran" soldiers at Morristown Morristown location Morristown resources Morristown strategic value Declaration of Independence Balancing the Individual vs. common good American character Fort Nonsense Beacons/signals

Theme #2 - A Military Capital and Community in War

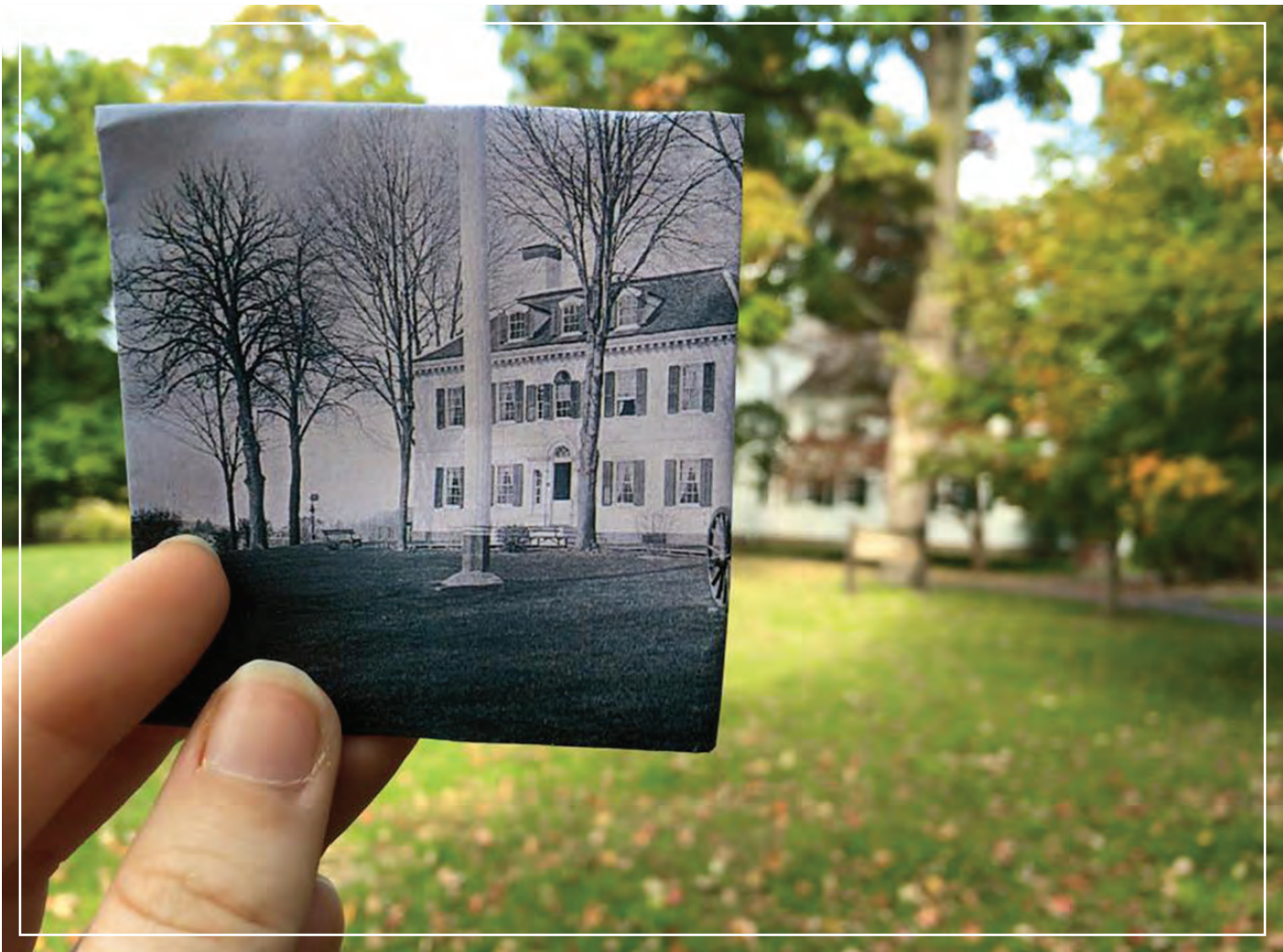
Not only did war affect Morristown with a sudden influx of thousands of American soldiers, creating a bustling military city, but the civil war aspect of the American Revolution was deeply felt throughout New Jersey as a population with divided loyalties experienced war on the front lines of some of the most fiercely contested ground in the conflict.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe Morristown as a military capital from 1777 until virtually the end of the war. Describe the impact that the sudden influx of thousands of soldiers, support personnel, and equipment creating a military city had during Morristown's two winter encampments including crime, disease, and economic upheaval. Describe that while Morris County was strongly patriot, its loyalists either fled to the safety of British-occupied New York or were jailed and tried for treason in Morristown. Tell the backgrounds and stories of people who were locally tried for treason. Describe the personal toll that war took on the 250 or so residents of Morristown and how war affected its institutions and infrastructure (businesses, churches, courts, etc.). Illustrate the impact of sheer numbers of soldiers compared to the civilian population of Morristown. Trace how Americans' individual motivations and decisions about involvement in the American Revolution and the War for Independence ranged from the ideals of the Enlightenment, loyalty, and religious conviction to practical issues such as daily survival, the promise of freedom, and a secure economic future. Explore how while the American Revolution often is considered an internal struggle of the British Empire, it triggered conflict on a global scale. Describe the civil war aspect of the American Revolution and how it triggered conflict and as power and influence shifted (locally and in the region), new alliances were created and opportunities seized to even old scores. Describe stories of behavior of people in wartime (especially the less than noble behavior). Describe the treatment of patriots, traitors, and neutral parties. Describe how stories of military and civilian participants of the New York Campaign and the Morristown encampment reflect a spectrum of motivations and actions for their participation in the struggle for independence. Explore how differences of opinion about the revolution were based on region, interests, class, gender, religion, age, and a mix of other factors. Describe principles of the Enlightenment and principles of natural law and how they affected and influenced the thinking of ordinary Americans. Explore the paradox and evolution of the concept of freedom and limited enfranchisement. Explain how divided loyalties caused deep (and often lasting) divisions in families and communities. Describe what life was like for civilians during the encampment period. Describe how the Ford family showed their patriotism and what sacrifices they made for the American cause. Explain how Mrs. Ford persevered after the death of her husband in 1777. Describe how the Wick family showed their patriotism and what sacrifices they made for the American cause. Explain typical 18th-century home life through the historic resources available at the site today (house, garden, orchard, outbuildings). Explain the legend of Tempe Wick and her horse and its significance to local culture despite being untrue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officers, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lafayette St. Clair Wayne Stewart Huntington Stark Tilghman McHenry Laurens Hamilton Steuben Enlisted soldiers Camp followers, families and children Civilians Militia Spies Foraging parties Quakers (?) African Americans Officers' wives Religious denominations Mobs Neutral parties British officers and soldiers King George III French and other officers and foreign volunteers (?) Military and political actions Taxes Committees of Safety Declaration of Independence Ford family Theodosia Ford Ford children Servants—of the Ford family and Washington's military family

Theme #2 - A Military Capital and Community in War

Not only did war affect Morristown with a sudden influx of thousands of American soldiers, creating a bustling military city, but the civil war aspect of the American Revolution was deeply felt throughout New Jersey as a population with divided loyalties experienced war on the front lines of some of the most fiercely contested ground in the conflict.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the juxtaposition of free and enslaved blacks living in one geographic area.• Describe the role of religion during the American Revolution. Include references on the juxtaposition of Quakers and other religious groups (i.e., Quakers were pacifists and did not support the war).• Examine questions of sovereignty, proxies, land bounties their influence on expansion in the west. Explain early colonial attempts at confederation of the colonies (1750 Albany Conference, "Join or Die" cartoon).• Describe ways in which the Revolution forged an American identity that united both individuals and states around the ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence, despite the paradox and tension inherent in subordinating individual liberties and state interests to common goals and the common good.• Describe how the historical record reveals a complex and nuanced story of people who were divided by geography, culture, and class and were torn by internal strife and uncertainty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wick family• General Arthur St. Clair• Servants• Enslaved• Freedom for the enslaved• Concepts of duty and noblesse oblige (class influence and responsibility)• Global economics including slave trade• Behavior of people in wartime



Theme #3 - General George Washington's Leadership

More than any other factor, it was George Washington's character—his leadership skills, political savvy and personal integrity—that was the basis for the cohesion of the army and ultimate victory of the American cause in the Revolution and the War for Independence.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the crucial role Washington played in the survival of the Continental Army and how General George Washington's leadership and personal integrity inspired his officers and helped to retain the loyalty of American troops even when faced with shortages, deprivation, and hardship. • Explore how, at the Morristown encampments, General George Washington faced challenges to his leadership and organization, yet assumed and retained the responsibility to hold the army together. • Explore how the principle that the military was subordinate to civilian authority guided the actions of George Washington and others. Describe the effects of this principle and in particular how Washington acted to respect it. Provide examples of ways that Washington demonstrated political savvy in relationships and in dealing with Congress and how he established precedents for military relationships with civilian authorities. • Describe Washington's relationships with the Continental Congress and the states and his reasons for maintaining those relationships and strict protocols even though he had the personal power, loyalty, and capital to act independently of them. • Describe the fierce loyalty people had to George Washington among people he knew and the general public. • Describe Washington's reputation among his military and political rivals (including King George III, British military leaders, people who admired him, and the people who didn't). • Describe Washington's relationships (successful and strained) with people such as Lafayette, St. Clair, Wayne, Stewart, Huntington, Stark, Tilghman, McHenry, Laurens, Hamilton, etc. • Describe how Washington was able to overcome the reluctance and prejudices of the states and their people to unify the army and the country; sometimes seemingly single-handedly. • Trace and explore Washington's career as a professional soldier. • Describe Washington's experiences in the French and Indian War and how they influenced his later decisions. • Describe Washington's relationships with his military aides and their careers. • Describe Washington's relationships (personal and professional) with his generals, the Continental Congress, and others. • Describe how Washington was challenged by and acted to balance regional interests. • Describe Washington's reputation abroad. • Discuss Washington's instruction on treatment of civilians. • Explore Washington's understanding and actions toward slavery and free African Americans. Trace how his attitudes changed over the course of the war from initially being opposed to allowing African Americans in the army to later allowing it. Describe how he dealt with slavery and the enslaved people that he owned. (For example, he began to stop selling enslaved people and wished to be freed from owning slaves; eventually, in his will, freeing the people he owned.) Describe choices Washington faced and the line he walked through the war to his presidency regarding issues of slavery. • Discuss Washington and military discipline. • Trace how attempts to enumerate George Washington's accomplishments and commemorate his legacy have occupied the attention of generations of historians and regular Americans and spawned numerous efforts to preserve sites related to him, including Morristown National Historical Park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General George Washington • Ford Mansion / Washington's Headquarters • Careers of leaders Leadership General Washington during and after the war • Integrity • Washington's orders, actions, and correspondence • Duty • People under Washington's command in Headquarters • Washington keeping Congress informed (how and why) • Martha Washington • Pensions • "Mentoring" by Washington • Balance of regional interests • Concept of revolution as a civil war • Soldier/diarists such as JP Martin etc. • Life Guards • Slavery

Theme #4 - Preservation and Memorialization

The landscapes and natural and cultural resources of Morristown National Historical Park have been valued differently over time by generations of Americans in response to changing societal values, social movements, and the evolving ethics of memorialization and resource stewardship.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>Preservation, Memorialization, and the Commemorative Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trace the value of individual and collective action through the examples offered by both the encampment and subsequent stewardship of cultural and natural resources of the park. Describe how patriotism (and other social movements) motivated people to work to preserve American Revolution encampment sites in New Jersey and other places. Connect the actions of these people of the past to our own attitudes and actions. Connect, then compare and contrast federal, state, and local efforts to preserve Morristown with other American Revolution encampment preservation efforts such as at: <i>Cambridge, MA (NPS-Longfellow House); Valley Forge, PA (state, then NPS); Middlebrook, NJ (state); Camp Reading, MA (Israel Putnam Memorial Park-state); New Windsor and Newburgh, NY (state); Dykman Farm NY (British encampment, local); Camden, SC (Cornwallis 1780–1781 encampment, local); etc.</i> Trace how citizens have worked to preserve Washington's Headquarters and Jockey Hollow since 1873 and how each generation assumed responsibility to protect the place and how they redefined and reimagined commemoration treatments for the site. Describe the role of the Washington Association of New Jersey in historic preservation, creation of Morristown National Historical Park, and the continuing contributions to commemorate the American Revolution in Morristown. Place the park and its role in preservation history and NPS interpretation of historic and cultural resource sites. While Morristown was not the first history-related site in the national park system, it was the first with the new designation "national historical park" (without having first been designated something else, such as "national monument"). Place this NPS designation into the context of NPS history and its own times. For example, on the heels of the Washington Bicentennial (1932), Morristown (1933) became the first national park system unit with the "national historical park" designation. Describe the purpose and impacts of Civilian Conservation Corps work on the development of the park. Show what can be seen of Civilian Conservation Corps work in the park today. <p>Collections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show how the objects in the collection are not only museum pieces valued for their age, provenance, and historic value, but how artifacts construct a narrative of the past and can humanize or "personify" the stories that are told. Show how objects of the past are relevant as direct sources of insight about both past and present lives. Show how artifacts can illustrate how those lives were led. Use the collection to explore questions such as whose history is represented? What is here? What is missing? What does the collection tell us about ourselves? The collectors? The aspirations of the people in the time period the items were collected? Explore the question: <i>Is it ever possible to separate a collection from the collector or the time the item was collected? Weigh/debate whether museum objects tell us more about ourselves or the people during the historic period of time.</i> Help put museum collections into perspective. Illustrate how the content of the stories told at a museum change over time and often so does the nature of what that institution collects. For example, show how over the last several decades the concept of which people in the past are important to study has been transformed to include not only military and political leaders but people who were previously not considered as important (lay people, African Americans, women, etc.) and how that transformation has changed approaches to history in museums and other institutions. Describe how the approaches have shifted over time at Morristown. 	<p>Preservation, Memorialization, and the Commemorative Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and manipulation of meaning Decisions about what to preserve Patriotism Social movements Civic leaders Past and present People who helped to establish the park Role of Civil War veterans (in shaping the stories) Memorialization Preservation Washington Association of New Jersey (and its role in historic preservation) Historic Sites Act (1935) Historic Preservation Act (1966) History of NPS designations (national historical park) Reconstructed huts as interpretive device Civilian Conservation Corps <p>Collections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lloyd E. Smith Washington Association of New Jersey Founders Park superintendent Francis Ronalds

Theme #4 - Preservation and Memorialization

The landscapes and natural and cultural resources of Morristown National Historical Park have been valued differently over time by generations of Americans in response to changing societal values, social movements, and the evolving ethics of memorialization and resource stewardship.

Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>Collections (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the values and intent, for their own time and for posterity, of people such as Lloyd W. Smith, the WANJ founders, Park Superintendent Francis Ronalds, and others in collecting and curating pieces of history. Explore the motivations for collecting items and evaluate the relative success (or failures) of collection efforts at Morristown (and other places) to influence contemporary audiences. Explore how the influence of the collection may have affected people over time. Show, through the exhibits and in the collection, the role of curation in shaping how modern people view the past. Trace how the museum collection currently at Morristown was collected, used, valued, and displayed since the 1930s and over time. Compare and contrast 21st century methods and purposes for the collection with methods and purposes of the past. Discuss the role that the original WANJ collections (museum, library, and archives) played in the park becoming a national park and how those collections expanded through later bequests. Present objects from that early era along with the early discussion about what made the objects important, then invite discussion about whether we have the same view of these objects today. Invite discussion about what we value about the past (individually and as a society) and how we use or reinvent that value in defining the present. <p>“Interface” Between Natural and Cultural Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show how Morristown National Historical Park today is a landscape layered with elements of both cultural and natural resources that survive from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries; that they represent various historical periods and have changed over time. Illustrate how landscape elements reflect changing societal attitudes about history, patriotism, historic preservation, memorialization, and more recently, open space and management of nature. Describe how war, industry, agriculture, and preservation have all affected the landscape and land use over time. Explain the “interface” between park natural and cultural resources and the effect each has had on the other over time. Describe how changing landscapes bring together the continuum of natural succession and ongoing research and planning to guide future preservation and interpretation. Provide examples that illustrate that cultural and natural history are dynamic and that each generation reinterprets and commemorates the meanings of history in its own way. Show how to read the landscape and interpret the various commemorative layers and see how the landscape has changed over time. Show how Jockey Hollow’s existing forest is a different landscape than the one experienced by the Continental Army and now obscures the impact that the temporary residence of the army (10,000-plus people) had on the landscape. Explain that while the Continental Army harvested approximately 600 acres of trees for log huts and firewood, the forest regenerated over time and it now lacks the structure and diversity that likely characterized the pre-encampment forest. Compare and contrast 18th and 21st century landscapes. 	

Theme #4 - Preservation and Memorialization	
The landscapes and natural and cultural resources of Morristown National Historical Park have been valued differently over time by generations of Americans in response to changing societal values, social movements, and the evolving ethics of memorialization and resource stewardship.	
Concepts	Topics and Stories
<p>Natural Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe trends in resource condition and diversity over time related to both historic and contemporary human activities and changing resource values and stewardship strategies.• Explain how habitat and open space outside the park is reduced. Morristown land has become increasingly valuable as a regional bio-refuge and destination for renewal and recreation which has led to new challenges for resource protection and management.• Show and invite audiences to consider how the park protects a variety of habitat types, each of which supports an impressive diversity of native wildlife. Describe the local, regional, and national significance of key natural resources such as natural springs that feed water into the Passaic River and the Great Swamp; and the significance of wildlife such as deer, fox, coyote, raccoon, squirrel, chipmunk, opossum, rabbit, birds, reptiles, and fish. Describe contemporary natural resources and processes and the relationship between abiotic and biotic components of park ecosystems. Promote understanding of ecosystem diversity, resiliency, and health.• Promote understanding of the relationship between the condition of natural resources within the park and human activities and the environment outside the park. Invite audiences to consider how understanding of past land use change contributes to management of contemporary natural resources and landscapes. Invite audiences to consider how their actions outside the park boundary may influence resources within the park. Invite audiences to consider how urbanization of the environment outside the park has influenced how people value the natural resources of Morristown.	<p>Natural Resource Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forest regeneration cycles• Value of green space and recreation opportunities in an urban area• Role of open space in healthy living• Wetland habitats• Upland habitats• Conservation principles• Biodiversity• Ecosystem management• Ecology• Native vs. Nonnative, invasive species• Threats to natural resources from within and outside park• Scope of Collections



Appendix C: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Washington Association of New Jersey	Friends group agreement	March 31, 2014 – March 31, 2019	Washington Association of New Jersey and the National Park Service	Work on mutually beneficial and agreed upon projects and permits. Washington Association of New Jersey to raise up to \$1 million per year on behalf of the park.
New Jersey Historical Garden Foundation	General agreement	August 13, 2014 – August 13, 2019	New Jersey Historical Garden Foundation and the National Park Service	Work in partnership to maintain and enhance the Cross Estate Gardens and hardscapes in a manner that will support the area's national register eligibility while benefitting the public and its use of this location in the park.
New York – New Jersey Trail Conference	General agreement	March 3, 2015 – March 3, 2020	New York – New Jersey Trail Conference and the National Park Service	Coordinate the planning, development, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Morristown National Historical Park trail system.
Morris County Tourism Bureau	General agreement	June 11, 2015 – August 31, 2020	Morris County Tourism Bureau and the National Park Service	Work on various programs and projects to achieve the shared goal of promoting Morristown National Historical Park and Morris County, New Jersey as visitor destinations.

Appendix D: Past Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

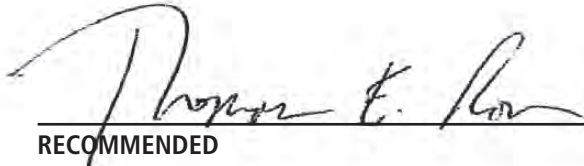
Document Name	Type	Date
Morristown National Historical Park Natural Resource Condition Assessment	Data Report	2014
Morristown National Historical Park: Geologic Resources Inventory Report	Data Report	2014
Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cross Estate	Data Report	2011
Morristown National Historical Park Scope of Collection Statement	Data Report	2011
Morristown National Historical Park – Washington’s Headquarters Unit – Traffic Noise Level Modeling Preliminary Report	Data Report	2011
Cultural Landscape Inventory, Fort Nonsense	Data Report	2010
Cultural Landscape Inventory, Jockey Hollow	Data Report	2010
Cultural Landscape Inventory, Washington’s Headquarters	Data Report	2010
Cultural Landscape Inventory, Wick Farm	Data Report	2010
Morristown National Historical Park Jockey Hollow/ New Jersey Brigade – Final Sign Plan Package	Planning Document	2010
Land Cover Change in Northeast Temperate Network Parks 1973–2002	Data Report	2009
An Inventory of Terrestrial Mammals at National Parks in the North-east Temperate Network and Sagamore Hill National Historic Site	Data Report	2008
Morristown National Historical Park Motorist Guidance Signs and Pedestrian Wayfinding (for headquarters and surrounding area)	Planning Document	2008
Vegetation Classification and Mapping of Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey	Data Report	2008
Morristown National Historical Park Long-Range Interpretive Plan	Planning Document	2007
Object Conservation Survey, Morristown National Historical Park	Data Report	2006
Cultural Landscape Report for Washington’s Headquarters, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, NJ	Data Report	2005
Morristown National Historical Park Amphibian and Reptile Inventory: March–September 2000	Data Report	2005
Morristown Alternative Transportation Study, Phase II	Planning Document	2005
Historic Furnishings Assessment: Ford Mansion and Wick House, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, New Jersey	Data Report	2003
Freshwater Fish Inventory: Northeast Temperate Network, 1999–2001	Data Report	2003

Document Name	Type	Date
Morristown National Historical Park General Management Plan	Planning Document	2003
Integrated Cultural Resources Report Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, New Jersey	Data Report	2002
Historic Structure Report: Museum Building Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, New Jersey (draft)	Data Report	2002
Changes in the Forests of the Jockey Hollow Unit of Morristown National Historical Park Over the Last 5–15 years	Data Report	2002
Morristown National Historical Park Alternative Transportation System Planning Study	Planning Document	2001
Morristown National Historical Park, Collection Management Plan	Data Report	2001
Integrated Cultural Resource Report, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, New Jersey	Data Report	2001
Cultural Landscape Report for Morristown National Historic Park	Data Report	2001
Reconstructed Soldier Huts: Report of Conditions Examined in October and December of 1994, Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, New Jersey	Data Report	1995
Paintings Condition Survey Draft Report, Morristown National Historical Park (draft)	Data Report	1994
Examination of Historic and Reconstructed Chinking for Soldier Huts at Morristown National Historical Park	Data Report	1994
Cultural and Natural Landscapes Management Study, Test Area: Inside Inner Tour Loop Road, Outline of Results, Morristown National Historical Park	Data Report	1993
Morristown National Historical Park Water Resources Scoping Report	Data Report	1993
Collection Condition Survey, Morristown National Historical Park	Data Report	1991
White-tailed Deer Management Study	Data Report	1989
Morristown National Historical Park Watershed Study: Phase II – Aquatic Resources	Data Report	1988
Historical Data Investigation, The Jacob Ford, Jr. Mansion, Washington's Headquarters: Prepared for the Morristown National Historical Park, Morristown, New Jersey	Data Report	1983
Final Report: A Water Resources Assessment and Inventory of Benthic Invertebrates, Fish, and Amphibians of Morristown National Historical Park	Data Report	1983
The History of the Vegetation and the Land of Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey, Since 1700	Data Report	1982
Morristown National Historical Park National Register Documentation	Data Report	1980
Orchard Management Plan, Morristown National Historical Park, Wick Farm Orchard	Planning Document	Unknown



Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Morristown National Historical Park
May 2018

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Northeast Regional Director.



RECOMMENDED

Thomas Ross, Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park

5/8/18

Date



APPROVED

Gay Vietzke, Regional Director, Northeast Region

6/12/2018

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

MORR 337/146539
June 2018

Foundation Document • Morristown National Historical Park

