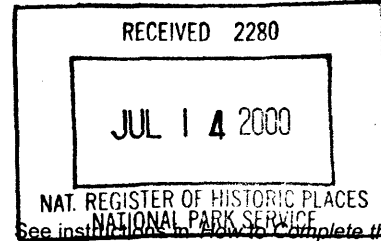


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on back of form. Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instruction. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Tempe Wick Road/ Washington Corners Historic District

other names/site number:

2. Location

street and number: Corey Lane, Cemetery Road, Tempe Wick, Kennaday, Leddell, and Jockey Hollow Roads N/A not for publication

city or town: Harding and Mendham Townships

N/A vicinity

state: New Jersey

county: Morris County

zip code: 07960

027

3. State/Federal/Tribal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*Carroll*

6/27/2000

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Assistant Commissioner, Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

*Patrick Andrews*

8/25/00

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	building(s)			buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	44	14	sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	site	6		structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	structure	10	8	objects
	object	4		
		64	22	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed  
 in the National Register**

N/A

7

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Agriculture/Subsistence
- Domestic
- Education
- Transportation

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Agriculture/Subsistence
- Domestic
- Recreation And Culture
- Transportation

**Historic Subfunctions**

(Enter subcategories from instructions)

- Agricultural Outbuildings
- Road-Related
- School
- Single Dwelling

**Current Subfunctions**

(Enter subcategories from instructions)

- Agricultural Outbuildings
- Museum
- Road-Related
- Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial
- Colonial Revival
- Gothic Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| Foundation | Stone   |
| Walls      | Stone   |
|            | Wood    |
| Roof       | Asphalt |

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Military

### Period of Significance

ca. 1750-1936

### Significant Dates

1779

1780

1781

### Significant Person

(Complete if criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

Vorhees, Campbell

White, Stanford

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

#### Previous documentation on file (NPS:)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

See continuation sheet for additional HABS/HAER documentation.

#### Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: 353.00

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	540360	4511910	3	18	538640	4511170
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	539980	4511330	4	18	538160	4512410

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

name/title: Dennis Bertland and Sally Bishop

organization: Dennis Bertland Associates

date: 8/1/1999

street & number: P.O. Box 11

telephone: (908) 689-6356

city or town: Port Murray

state: New Jersey

zip code: 07865-

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

---

**Property Owner**

---

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name:

street & number:

telephone:

city or town:

state:

zip code:

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.* ).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10. Geographical Data

Page   

Tempe Wick Road/ Washington Corners Historic District  
Morris County, New Jersey

**UTM References (Continued)**

<u>#</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
5	18	536175	4514150
6	18	534980	4514340
7	18	534980	4514100
8	18	535595	4513240
9	18	537405	4512515
10	18	538160	4512410
11	18	538640	4511170
12	18	539980	4511330
13	18	540360	4511910



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners  
Historic District, Morris County, NJ

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### DESCRIPTION

Located within Harding and Mendham Townships, Morris County, New Jersey, the Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners Historic District encompasses the portion of the winding east-west road (also known as County Road 646) extending from Mt. Kemble Avenue (U.S. Route 202) across the two townships to the borough of Mendham. The narrow, linear district is defined by the historic roadway itself, the 18<sup>th</sup> century road from Mendham to Elizabeth, which serves as a gateway to the Jockey Hollow section of Morristown National Historic Park, but also includes short offshoots on the intersecting roads such as Corey Lane and Kennaday Road. Geographically, the district is characterized by the densely wooded ridge that straddles the border between the two townships and contains Jockey Hollow. The ridge divides two valleys drained by the headwaters of the Passaic River and its tributary, Primrose Brook, small streams that were historic sources of water power. With its 19<sup>th</sup> century schoolhouse, the crossroads long known as Washington Corners where Corey Lane bisects Tempe Wick Road provides a modest focal point at the approximate center of the district. To the east, the Leddell house and mill ruins at the Leddell Road intersection, and the Wick farmstead in Jockey Hollow are other local landmarks. The northeast corner of the district comprises the property associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century home of prominent county citizen Peter Kemble, as well as two large 19<sup>th</sup> century country houses, Glen Alpin and Hurstmont. Routes 202 and 287, which adjoin each other, provide the district with a physical boundary at its east end. To the west, a distinct change in development marked by the densely plotted subdivision of the former Franklin Farms estate at the Mendham borough line signals the west end of the district.

The Tempe Wick Road Historic District integrates cultural, and natural features into a complex cultural landscape with a unique sense of place, continuously used and occupied since before the American Revolution. An essential element of the district is the road itself, enhanced by the attendant historic architecture of the 18<sup>th</sup> through the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries within a cultivated rural landscape. Tempe Wick Road's landscape is heavily wooded with some remaining open fields associated with farm and estate properties, most of which have been subdivided, creating areas of large-lot residential development around the district. Though working farms are few, a longtime preference for large lot sizes and dense plantings maintains a

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners  
Historic District, Morris County, NJ

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more rural appearance. Towering deciduous trees line the road, and significant public open spaces exist within and adjacent to the boundaries, including portions of Lewis Morris County Park north of the Leddell Mill and Jockey Hollow. Municipally owned open space includes a wetland area along the Passaic River west of Corey Lane, and fields located opposite the former Franklin Farms estate. Development is scattered, exclusively residential, and has consistently taken place along traditional patterns well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Consistent architectural styles, materials and landscape features blend man-made and natural elements into a unified whole.

From the 18<sup>th</sup> century through the present, Tempe Wick Road was a well-used early travel route across southern Morris County. The roadway was realigned slightly in several places during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the 1970s the road was realigned through Jockey Hollow south of the Wick House, and while pavement was removed from the abandoned road, its road bed was preserved within the National Park approaching the Wick farm. Although it has been realigned and widened in places, Tempe Wick Road is still winding, fairly narrow, and without curbing or shoulders, retaining its historic character. The few existing modern additions such as culverts, bridges and guard rails have been built in keeping with that character, utilizing stone and pre-weathered metal. Extensive use of split-rail fencing along the road further emphasizes the rural nature of the area.

Included in the district are 64 contributing buildings, sites, objects, and structures, with 22 being non-contributing. A resource inventory with complete individual descriptions forms part of this section. The majority of contributing resources are buildings (44), followed by structures (10), sites (6), and objects (4).

Surviving buildings from the 18<sup>th</sup> century are few but significant. At the northernmost edge of the district, the Peter Kemble House, built ca. 1751-1765 at the corner of Route 202 and Tempe Wick Road and moved ca. 1840 to its present location, was the Georgian style home of one of Morris County's most prominent early citizens. (site # 1, photo # 1,2) The Wick House, within the National Park, was home to Henry Wick when it was built in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, and has been restored to reflect its status as a New Jersey yeoman's farmstead. The district's oldest building, the 1 ½ story center chimney house is an excellent example of early traditional architecture, showing the influence of New England building traditions in New Jersey. (site # 15, photo # 28)



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners  
Historic District, Morris County, NJ

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Although other fragments of the 18<sup>th</sup> century survive, most of the remaining architecture dates from the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Houses are 2 or 2 ½ stories with gable (as well as some gambrel) roofs, with simple Italianate, Gothic and Colonial Revival details. Farm accessory buildings include a lime kiln, barns, stables, wagon houses, and springhouses, some with Colonial Revival embellishment. Notable are the ca. 1818-1825 Leddell house, a gambrel-roofed stone side-hall dwelling with Colonial Revival embellishments, (site # 16, photo # 32) and the Cole-Kennaday and Bockoven-Colville-Knupe houses, with their wide cross-gables and Italianate influences.(site #41, photo # 65, site #37, photo # 59 ). Most of these predominantly frame dwellings and farm complexes have a high degree of historic integrity, and are sited facing the road, so that the buildings and road itself are in close relationship.

The district also contains notable architecture from Morris County's estate era, including Glen Alpin, built ca. 1840, an early and important example of the Gothic Revival (site #3, photo # 8), Hurstmont, a free interpretation of the Colonial Revival style designed by preeminent architects McKim, Mead and White at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (site #2, photo # 3-7), and the 1929-31 Dos Passos estate, inspired by French chateaux (site #38, photo # 62-64). During the estate era, which coincided with growing awareness of and interest in America's colonial past, many of the existing modest farmsteads along Tempe Wick Road were modified to become the homes of "gentlemen farmers." Glen Alpin Farm is an example of a well-preserved farm complex remodeled in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in the Colonial Revival style (site #13, photo 23-25). Also exemplary of the transformation of Tempe Wick Road into a Colonial Revival landscape was the reworking of the Washington Corners schoolhouse into a dwelling in the 1920s (site # 28, photo # 49). Further entrenched by the creation of the adjacent National Park in the 1930s, the trend continues today, creating a consistency of style that forms the core of the district's architectural identity.

The district also contains early industrial sites and remains, notably the Leddell grist and saw mill site (site #17, photo # 35,36, 36.1), with much of its hydro system (including the mill dam, pond and tailrace) intact, and the Bockoven saw mill site (site #34), both sites once dependant on water power from the Passaic River, further linking the natural and built environments. Structures include culvert bridges; objects include gateposts and garden features. Non-contributing resources are mostly mid to late 20<sup>th</sup>

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners  
Historic District, Morris County, NJ

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century houses and outbuildings, and are for the most part unobtrusive, screened from the road by trees.

In the following inventory a number that locates it on the accompanying district map identifies each principal structure and site. All entries are categorized as "contributing" or "non-contributing" to the significance of the district. All outbuildings, except for non-historic sheds, are included in the inventory, and identified as contributing or non-contributing with the designation (C) or (NC).

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners  
Historic District, Morris County, NJ

- 1 667 Mt. Kemble Ave. Peter Kemble House. Frame, 5-bay 2 ½ story gable-roofed dwelling with interior chimneys (brick stacks); 2 ½ story addition with bow roof and interior brick chimney extends south of main block (or is it sep. garage)

Style: Georgian with Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: built by Peter Kemble ca. 1765; moved ca. 1840 by H.S. Hoyt to present location. South wing probably late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> c. (HABS No. NJ-678; also listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.)

Originally sited on the corner of Route 202 and Tempe Wick Road and moved ca. 1840, this clapboard-sided house is distinguished by a 2-story Colonial Revival portico with square columns with molded capitals and bases extending along the length of the main façade. Porch railings are later 20<sup>th</sup> c. Colonial Revival additions. Windows are 6/6 sash with louvered shutters; the central entry has a paneled door. Other features include flush eaves and small gable-end attic windows with oval enframing. Colonial Revival addition to south has 12/12 sash windows in a shallow, bracketed bay above inverted broken pediment ornamentation, and a gabled dormer with fixed multi-pane windows.

Site features: Pair of round rubble stone gateposts ca. 1902 flank drive. Another pair of identical gateposts flank drive on lot 3.02. (C)

Contributing

B27/L3

Photo # 1,2

- 2 679 Mt. Kemble Ave. "Hurstmont." Frame and stone, 2 ½ story, gable-roofed dwelling of irregular massing, consisting of a 7-bay main block with 5-bay rear wing and a total of five interior brick chimneys.

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: 1902-1903

Designed by Stanford White of the architectural firm of McKim, Mead and

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners  
Historic District, Morris County, NJ

White for Adelaide McAlpin Pyle, Hurstmont features eclectic high-style Colonial Revival materials, motifs, fenestration and landscaping.

The main façade features 3 prominent cross-gables with modillions, dentil moldings and overhanging eaves. The house has a stuccoed frame second story above a first story of boulder stone constructed on a raised basement. Windows are predominantly paired multi-pane casements. Palladian windows in the cross-gables have elaborate and classically "correct" moldings with Doric pilasters and keystones. A tripartite window on the second story has a cornice and Ionic pilasters. First story windows have contrasting stone quoins and headers; another tripartite window has leaded casements. Main entry has massive glass-and-panel Dutch door beneath wrought-iron hood. Porte-cochere to the south has grouped Doric columns. Original greenhouse to north of main block has paneled base.

Rear façade features 2-story portico with Ionic columns extending the length of the main block. Full entablature has heavy modillioned cornice. Full-length French windows appear on both first and second stories, with wrought-iron balconies on second floor. Massive boulder stone exterior chimney extends upward through center of rear façade. L-shaped porch with Doric columns wraps around to join porte cochere.

Outbuilding/site features: 1) Garden Features: buttressed coursed boulder stone terrace with stone cap and balustrade and classical stone urns (C); and 2) stone fountain with cherub figure (C); 3) Frame 1 ½ story gable-roofed tenant dwelling with attached carriage house (1902) with center interior chimney (brick stack). Gabled entry porch has paired Tuscan half-columns on frame wall with applied oval Colonial Revival ornament in gable. Windows are 1/1 sash with paired mullioned casements in south end. Carriage house portion has clipped gable roof with louvered cupola and replacement overhead garage doors. (C)

Contributing

B27/L2

Photo # 3-7

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners  
Historic District, Morris County, NJ

- 3 685 Mt. Kemble Ave. Henry S. Hoyt House, "Glen Alpin." Stone, 2 ½ story, gable-roofed dwelling with 3 interior chimneys (brick stacks with paired terra cotta pots). A 2-story east wing has original greenhouse.

Style: Gothic RevivalDate: ca. 1840

Constructed of native puddingstone, the house is an outstanding example of the Gothic Revival with prominent hallmarks of the style, including a steeply pitched tile roof with three cross-gables, overhanging eaves, heavy vine-like bargeboards, and mullioned trefoil window. Other windows are paired mullioned casements, some with pointed arches, most with drip moldings. The central entry has mullioned sidelights and transom and a glass-and-panel door beneath a canopy-like entry porch.

Site feature: 1) Monument to Peter Kemble. Boulder with bronze plaque inscribed as follows: "In Memory of Peter Kemble 1704-1789/President of the Royal/ Council of New Jersey/ He lived, died and was/Buried within these grounds/Erected MCMXI/By the New Jersey Society/ Of the Colonial Dames of/America" (1911) (C). 2) Inscribed, slab gravestone marking the graves of Peter Kemble and members of his family (ca. 1836 or slightly later, the last death date being 1836). Stone is broken into several pieces. (C)

Contributing

B34/L1

Photo # 8,9

- 4 Tempe Wick Rd. Brick, 2-story, 5-bay gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: Colonial RevivalDate: ca. late 20<sup>th</sup> c.

Brick house has 2-story pedimented portico with Tuscan columns.

Non-contributing

B34/L1.0

Photo # (none)

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners  
Historic District, Morris County, NJ

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- 5 Tempe Wick Rd. Frame, 1 ½ story, gable-roofed dwelling with attached basement garage.

Style: none

Date: ca. mid/late 20<sup>th</sup> c.

House has multi-pane stock colonial windows with shed dormer on the southwest side, a slate roof and a deck extending the length of the rear façade.

Site feature: Pond and early 20<sup>th</sup> c. stone and concrete dam. (C)

Non-contributing

B34/L2

Photo # 10, 10.1, 13

- 6 Tempe Wick Rd. Embanked, 1 ½ story, frame dwelling with interior gable-end chimney (stone stack).

Style: none

Date: ca. mid/late 20<sup>th</sup> c.

House has ground story fully above grade level on southwest side, with a deck extending the length of the rear façade on the second level.

Non-contributing

B34/L2

Photo # (none)

- 7 Morris County Bridge # 614. Concrete culvert bridge crossing Primrose Brook.

Style: none

Date: 1996

Bridge incorporates pre-cast concrete culverts and stone-faced wing walls.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners  
Historic District, Morris County, NJ

Non-contributing

Photo # 12

- 8 Tempe Wick Rd. Frame gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 2 ½ story 3-bay main block with exterior east gable-end chimney and a 2-story 3-bay wing.

Style: Federal influences with Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: ca. mid 19<sup>th</sup> c. with 20<sup>th</sup> c. additions

The clapboard-sided house features an irregular fenestration indicating probable evolution from side-hall plan dwelling, with slight difference in floor levels. Windows are mostly 6/6 sash with paneled shutters, along with several multi-pane stock colonial modern picture windows. Central entry has glass-and-panel door with Colonial Revival surround with pilasters and denticulated pediment.

Outbuildings: 1) 4-bay frame and block gable-roofed barn/garage (early 20<sup>th</sup> c.; remodeled ca. 1940) with attached corner silo, multi-pane windows, batten entry doors and 2 overhead garage doors (C); 2) Stuccoed springhouse/ice house (early 20th c.) with hip roof, louvered cupola and batten door (C).

Contributing

B34/L3

Photo # 15-17

- 9 Tempe Wick Rd. Frame gable-roofed dwelling consisting of 2½ story main block with exterior gable-end brick chimney and 1-story flanking wings.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: ca. 1887-1910

Clapboard-sided main block has overhanging eaves and modillioned cornice; symmetrical fenestration includes gabled dormers, 6/6 sash windows and three-part multi-pane casements. Central entry porch has a segmental arch and paired slender Doric columns. Wings have modern multi-pane windows, with a semi-hexagonal bay window on the gable front of the west wing.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners  
Historic District, Morris County, NJ

Contributing

B34/L4

Photo # 18

- 10 Tempe Wick Rd. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling comprised of a 5-bay main block with interior chimney (brick stack) and 1-story flanking wings.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishments

Date: 1853-68

Clapboard-sided house has flush eaves and 6/6 sash windows with decorative shutters. Central entry has pent roof overhang and paneled door with sidelights.

Contributing

B33/L12

Photo # 20

- 11 Morris County Bridge #615. Culvert bridge across Primrose Brook.

Style: none

Date: 1910; subsequently rebuilt

Concrete slab culvert bridge.

Non-contributing

Photo # (none)

- 12 Tempe Wick Rd. Frame 2-story, 3-bay hip-roofed dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack), with 1-story hip-roofed wings to either side of main block.

Style: Colonial Revival



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners  
Historic District, Morris County, NJ

Date: ca.1915-1935

House has clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, and 6/6 sash windows with small cornices and louvered shutters. Main entry is via flat-roofed side porch to the east of the main block; door is glass-and-panel type.

Outbuildings: Frame 1 ½ story clapboard sided garage (recent construction) (NC); Painted board horizontal fencing extends along front property line.

Contributing

B34/L7

Photo # 22

- 13 Tempe Wick Rd. "Glen Alpine Farm." Frame, 2 ½ story, gambrel-roofed dwelling on stone foundation, comprised of a 5-bay main block with 2-story, hip-roofed flanking wings. Paired gable-end interior chimneys have brick stacks and round terra cotta pots.

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: ca. 1887-1910 (possibly earlier and remodeled)

Features include a box cornice, flush eaves, gabled dormers, and predominantly 1/1 sash windows with decorative shutters. The central entry has a pedimented entry porch with slender Tuscan columns on brick foundation. Paneled door has transom and sidelights. Flanking wings appear to have enclosed sleeping porches on the second floor, with pergola-like exposed rafter ends, with rooms below, one a glass-enclosed sun porch.

Outbuildings: 1) Frame, 2-story 3-bay gable-roofed barn/stable (late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> c.; possibly earlier) on stone foundation with 1-story lateral addition; stable portion has band of multi-pane windows and double crossbuck doors (C); 2) 1 ½ story shingled frame barn/stable incorporating living quarters (late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) on stone foundation has 8/8 sash windows, double entry doors with crossbuck single door on lower level (C); 3) Frame gable-roofed farm shop with diagonal

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners  
Historic District, Morris County, NJ

plank siding, exposed brick nogging and chimney (late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) (C); 4) Frame 1-story gable-roofed garage/barn (late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) with plank siding and lower shed-roofed extension covered in board and batten siding (C).

Contributing

B31 L1

Photo # 23-25

- 14 Tempe Wick Rd. Frame, 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of 3-bay main block with gable-end chimneys (brick stacks) with a 2-story lateral addition to the east with interior brick chimney. A 1 ½ story wing extends to the west of the main block

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: ca. 1910-1930

Features include flush eaves, irregularly spaced 8/8 sash windows, a semi-hexagonal multi-pane bay window on the main façade and gabled dormers in the added wings. A screened second-floor porch projects from the east end of the house, with a recessed open porch below. The asymmetrically placed entry has sidelights, transom and a paneled door.

Outbuildings: 1) Frame 1 story, 2-bay clapboard-sided outbuilding (early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) with batten entry door and batten Dutch door (C); 2) Frame and block 1 ½ story wood-shingled tenant dwelling (mid 20<sup>th</sup> c.) with gable roof and casement windows (NC).

Contributing

B34/L9

Photo # 26

- 15 Tempe Wick Rd. Wick House. (HABS No. 6-15; listed on National Register as part of Morristown National Historic Park) Frame 1 ½ story 3-bay gable-roofed dwelling with central chimney (brick stack with corbeled cap).

Style: none

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Date: ca. 1746-48; restored 1934-35

The Wick house is typical of colonial houses on Long Island, N. Y., and New England, referred to as the "one story and attic integral lean-to type," a rectangular structure built around a central chimney. The north, east, and west sides are covered in clapboard, and the south wall has wooden shingles, as it apparently did originally. The steep gable roof is covered in wood shingles. Fenestration on the south side (main façade) consists of a central batten door flanked by multi-pane sash windows with plank shutters; windows and doors on remaining sides are restored according to structural evidence in their original, somewhat irregular locations.

Outbuildings: 1) Frame pig sty, sheep byre and cow shed (one structure) was built in 1957 to replace the conjectural reconstruction of the Wick barn built in 1933 and subsequently destroyed by fire. Building has plank and clapboard siding and gable roof covered in wood shingle (NC); 2) Frame smokehouse is sided in clapboard with a hip roof and batten door (1936) (C); 3) Frame privy has wood-shingled gable roof and clapboard siding (1936) (C); 4) Well head (18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> c.) (C); 5) Stone barn foundation (19<sup>th</sup> c.) (C)

Contributing

B29/L4

Photo # 28, 29

- 16 80 Tempe Wick Rd. Leddell House. Stone 2 ½ story, 3-bay gambrel-roofed dwelling with interior gable-end chimney (brick stack) and 1 story frame wing.

Style: Federal influences with Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: built by William Ledell ca. 1818-25 on site of earlier dwelling. ( Isabel Bartenstein, "The Leddell House," n.d., unpublished)

Constructed of coursed rubble stone, the side-hall plan house has a box cornice with returns, front and rear shed dormers sided in fishscale shingle and a mixture of window types, including 9/6 sash and 19<sup>th</sup> c. multi-pane casement windows, all with shallow relieving arches. The 3-bay front porch is partially enclosed,

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and has a modillioned cornice, square columns with molded caps and bases and square spindle railings.

Contributing

B142/L64

Photo # 32

- 17 Leddell grist mill/sawmill site. Substantial coursed rubble stone mill foundation incorporating squared corner quoins, several window/door openings and wheel pit. (HABS No. NJ-48)

Style: none

Date: 19<sup>th</sup> c., possibly incorporating foundation of earlier mill ca. late 18<sup>th</sup> c.

Site features: 1) Hydro system consists of stone and concrete mill dam, mill pond, and tailrace with stone retaining walls extending from south side of mill to some 100 feet south of the road (C); 2) Stone barrel-vaulted bridge carrying Tempe Wick Road over the tailrace, whose ring arches are outlined with cut stone voussoirs with prominent keystones (C).

Contributing

B142 L63,64  
B149/L3

Photo # 33-36, 36.1

- 18 Morris County Bridge #616. Pre-stressed concrete culvert.

Style: none

Date: 1940; reworked 1995

Reinforced concrete parapet with stone facing. Original steel stringer with concrete deck slab replaced in 1995 with pre-stressed concrete. A concrete cap was placed on original abutment during superstructure replacement in 1995.

Non-contributing

Photo # 37

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- 19 Lime kiln. Rubble stone remains of one-bay lime kiln.
- Style: none Date: 19<sup>th</sup> c.
- Contributing B142 L63 Photo # 39
- 20 Building foundation. Rubble stone foundation of building, presumably forming part of mill complex, function unknown.
- Style: none Date: late 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> c.
- Contributing B149/L3 Photo # 40
- 21 9 Leddell Rd. Frame and stone 1 ½ story gambrel-roofed dwelling with attached garage.
- Style: Colonial Revival embellishment
- House has stone 1<sup>st</sup> story with clapboard-sided frame above, shed dormers and windows with 6/6 sash, some with paneled shutters.
- Date: 19<sup>th</sup> c., enlarged and remodeled early 20<sup>th</sup> c.
- Contributing B147 L18 Photo # 38
- 22 Foundation. Stone foundation, probably of house, identified as belonging to Denton family on 19<sup>th</sup> c. maps.
- Style: none Date: 19<sup>th</sup> c.

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Contributing

Photo # (none)

- 23 Morris County Bridge # 617. Concrete box culvert incorporating the remains of an earlier stone culvert

Style: none

Date: 19<sup>th</sup> and mid/late 20<sup>th</sup> c.

Non-contributing

Photo # 41.1

- 24 63 Tempe Wick Rd. Frame, 2-story 6-bay gable-roofed dwelling (formerly bank barn) with interior chimney (brick stack).

Style: Colonial Revival embellishment

Date: mid 19<sup>th</sup> c., converted to dwelling 20<sup>th</sup> c.

Converted barn has coursed rubble stone foundation visible on the rear with recessed porch where stable recess and stall doors were located. Windows are a combination of 8/8 and 6/6 sash with decorative shutters. Main side entry has Colonial Revival porch with square posts and built-in benches flanking the paneled door. Another paneled door is located just off-center on the main façade. Plank loft door is still extant in the northeast gable end

Contributing

B147 L14

Photo # 41

- 25 28 Corey Ln. Frame 2-story, 5-bay double-pile gable-roofed dwelling with rear appendage and glassed-in porch, with exterior west gable-end chimney.

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: ca. mid 20<sup>th</sup> c.

Site features: In-ground swimming pool.(NC)

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- |  |                  |          |                |
|--|------------------|----------|----------------|
|  | Non-contributing | B142/L65 | Photo # (none) |
|--|------------------|----------|----------------|
- 26 Morris County Bridge # 665, Corey Lane. Culvert bridge consisting of a single-cell, pre-cast reinforced concrete box culvert with concrete parapets, stone piers and capping.
- Style: none Date: 1996
- |  |                  |  |            |
|--|------------------|--|------------|
|  | Non-contributing |  | Photo # 47 |
|--|------------------|--|------------|
- 27 25 Corey Ln. Frame, 2 ½ story 6-bay gable-roofed dwelling with 2 interior chimneys (stuccoed brick stacks), with 1-story shed roofed additions at either gable end.
- Style: Federal influence with Colonial Revival embellishments
- Date: ca. early 19<sup>th</sup> c.; subsequently enlarged
- Clapboard-sided house appears to have begun as a 3-bay, side hall plan dwelling, expanded over time by mostly lateral extensions to its present configuration. Features include box cornice with crown and bed moldings, overhanging return eaves and 6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters, with full-length French windows on the first floor, rear façade. Colonial Revival entry portico has molded pedimented gable and Tuscan columns with an elliptical fanlight over the door.
- Outbuildings: 1) Frame bank barn with stone foundation and vertical siding (mid 19<sup>th</sup> c.) (C); 2) Frame 2-story, 2-bay barn converted to tenant dwelling with gable-end exterior chimney, seamed metal roof and 1-story addition. Windows are 6/6 sash; siding is wood shingle (mid 19<sup>th</sup> c.) (C); 3) Frame 1-story gable-roofed outbuilding with 6/6 sash windows and paneled gable-end door (late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) (C); 4) Frame 4-bay garage with glass-and-panel hinged doors (ca.

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1920s). (C)

Contributing

B144 L/29.01

Photo # 42-45

- 28 Washington Corners School (District School #63). Frame 1-story, 4-bay gable-roofed schoolhouse on stone foundation, converted to dwelling, with small gable addition to the north.

Style: Italianate influences with Colonial Revival embellishments

Date: 1876; Used for educational purposes from the time it was built in 1876 until 1913, the clapboard-sided schoolhouse was converted to a dwelling by 1925. (Morris County Cultural Resources survey, Morristown, 1987)

Features include original large 9/9 sash windows with raked molding caps and louvered shutters, and Colonial Revival gabled entry portico with return eaves and square columns with molded caps and bases. (Historic photos show that entry was originally in west gable end.) A round-arched attic window is located in the east gable end. Shallow, lower 1-story addition extends to the west of the main block.

Contributing

B146 L16

Photo # 49

- 29 60 Tempe Wick Rd. Frame, 2-story, 5-bay gable-roofed dwelling with attached garage and exterior brick chimney.

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: ca. 1980s

Non-contributing

B155 L 30

Photo # 50



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- 30 58 Tempe Wick Rd. Frame, 2 ½ story, 3-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with gable-end front and interior chimney (brick stack).

Style: Queen AnneDate: ca. 1887-1900

Clapboard-sided house has slate roof, steep front-facing gable clad in wooden shingles, and scroll-bracketed cornice with overhanging eaves. Semi-hexagonal 2-story bay windows project from the south and east facades. Windows are 1/1 sash, some with louvered shutters, with a prominent gabled dormer on the east side. Gabled entry porch has been enclosed; west side porch has simple square posts and railings and shed roof.

Outbuildings: 1) Frame 2-story gable-roofed English barn on stone foundation (late 19<sup>th</sup> c.) with vertical siding, overhanging eaves and sliding batten door; three batten entry doors have strap hinges, two with multi-pane windows(C); 2) Frame 1 ½ story, 2-bay wagon house (late 19<sup>th</sup> c.) with overhanging eaves, 2/2 sash windows and batten loft door; overhead garage door is modern replacement (C); 3) Coursed rubble stone hip-roofed pump house with batten door (late 19<sup>th</sup> c.) (C); 4) Frame hip-roofed well curb (late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) (C).

Contributing

B144/L31

Photo #51-54

- 31 56 Tempe Wick Rd. Brick 1 ½ story 3-bay gable-roofed dwelling.

Style: Cape CodDate: ca. 1960

Outbuildings: 1) Frame 1 story modern stable/barn (NC); 2) Frame shed

Non-contributing

B144/L32

Photo # 55

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- 32 57 Tempe Wick Rd. "Wyaroc Farm." Frame gable-roofed dwelling consisting of a 2-bay side-hall plan central block with interior gable-end chimney (brick stack), with a 2-bay 1 ½ story addition to the south with interior gable-end chimney (brick stack), and a 3-bay, lower 2-story addition to the north.

Style: Colonial Revival embellishments

Date: ca. 1887-1910

Clapboard-sided house has wood-shingled roof. Windows are a combination of 2/2 and 6/6 sash with louvered shutters, with multi-pane casements and paired 2-light eyebrow windows in the south wing. Shallow projecting multi-pane picture windows in the main block and north wing have shingled pent overhangs. Main entry has paneled door with transom and molded surround with bull's eye corner blocks. Open 2-story porch projecting from end of south wing has square posts with foliate motif sawnwork brackets and deep cornice, with sawnwork balustrade above.

Outbuilding: Frame 1 ½ story clapboard-sided outbuilding with eyebrow windows and garage doors (mid 20<sup>th</sup> c.) (NC).

Note: 1853 and 1868 maps show wheelwright and blacksmith shops on road edge between this property and the schoolhouse (site #28) of which no remains are evident.

Contributing

B146/L14

Photo # 56

- 33 54 Tempe Wick Rd. Frame 2-story gable-roofed dwelling with two brick chimneys (one gable-end, the other interior) and 1 ½ story west wing.

Style: none

Date: ca. 1980s

Outbuilding: Modern barn/stable (NC)

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- |  |                  |          |                |
|--|------------------|----------|----------------|
|  | Non-contributing | B144 L33 | Photo # (none) |
|--|------------------|----------|----------------|
- 34 Bockoven Sawmill site. Remnants of stone sawmill foundation.
- Style: none Date: mid 19<sup>th</sup> c.
- Site features: Hydro system remnants include mill pond and dam across road on B146/L11; raceway incorporates tunnel under road. (C).
- |  |              |             |                |
|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|
|  | Contributing | B144/L29.07 | Photo # (none) |
|--|--------------|-------------|----------------|
- 35 47 Tempe Wick Rd. Sawmill House. Frame, 2 ½ story, 3-bay gable-roofed dwelling on stone foundation with west gable-end interior chimney and 1 ½ story 2-bay wing to south.
- Style: none Date: ca. 1800-1840
- Banked house sided in wooden shingles has 6/6 sash windows with plank shutters and 3-light eyebrow windows at cornice level, hallmark of the East Jersey cottage house type. Shed-roofed porch on first level has simple square posts. Entry door is batten type; wing has modern garage with overhead door below.
- |  |              |          |            |
|--|--------------|----------|------------|
|  | Contributing | B146/L12 | Photo # 57 |
|--|--------------|----------|------------|
- 36 Morris County Bridge # 618. Concrete slab deck bridge with stone facing and flagstone-capped stone parapet walls.
- Style: none Date: replaced 1998

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Non-contributing

Photo # (none)

- 37 44 Tempe Wick Rd. Bockoven-Colville-Knupe House. Frame, 2 ½ story, 5-bay gable-roofed dwelling with interior chimney (brick stack), with lateral 2- and 1 ½ story additions to the west.

Style: Italianate with Colonial Revival embellishments

Date: early/mid 19<sup>th</sup> c.

Clapboard-sided house has overhanging eaves, box cornice with crown and bed moldings, returns, and 6/6 and 8/8 sash windows with paneled shutters. Main façade distinguished by wide central cross gable with paired round-arched multi-pane windows. Central entry has elliptical fanlight and sidelights around a paneled door. Two semi-hexagonal bay windows (mid 20<sup>th</sup> c.) project from north end on first floor.

Outbuildings: 1) Frame 2-story bank barn (19<sup>th</sup> c.; remodeled 20<sup>th</sup> c.) with gable roof and clapboard siding, sliding batten door and modern overhead garage door on ground level. (C); 2) Frame 1 ½ story gable-roofed wagon house (19<sup>th</sup> c.) with horizontal plank siding, batten gable-end door and loft opening (C); 3) Frame gable-roofed springhouse (19<sup>th</sup> c.) with vertical plank siding (C)

Contributing

B144/L37

Photo # 59-61

- 38 45 Tempe Wick Rd. Dos Passos Estate. Brick, 2 ½ story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of 5-bay main block with paired gable-end interior chimneys (brick stacks with terra cotta pots) and 2 story, 2 bay east wing, and 1 ½ story 3-bay L-shaped west wing.

Style: French Chateau Revival

Date: 1929-31

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Designed by architect Campbell Voorhees and inspired by French country architecture, the Dos Passos house has many hallmarks of the Chateau style: steeply pitched slate roofs, irregular massing with extensive wings intended to create an appearance of having evolved over time, semi-circular central stair tower with conical roof, and paired multi-pane casement windows, some with paneled shutters. The rear façade has shed dormers and four sets of full-length French windows opening onto a concrete open porch with wrought-iron railings. A shed-roofed brick porch extends from the west wing, with a brick arcade at one end.

Site features: Brick garden wall has circular corner mock "guardhouse" with conical tower, contemporary with house.(C)

Contributing: B146/L10 Photo # 62-64

- 39 41 Tempe Wick Rd. Morris-Morrow-Lowree House. Frame, 2 ½ story, gable roofed dwelling consisting of 5-bay center-hall main block with gable-end interior chimneys (brick stacks), with 2-bay east extension.

Style: none

Date: early/mid 19<sup>th</sup> c.; appears on 1853 map of Morris County

The clapboard-sided house has a distinctive galvanized patterned metal roof on the main block, overhanging eaves and a combination of 2/2, 4/4 and 6/6 sash windows with a stock colonial paneled door.

Contributing B146/L6 Photo # 66

- 40 20 Kennaday Rd. Frame and stone, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of 3 sections: 2-story frame wing dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> c. with 2 ½ story stone veneer frame addition dating from the 1940s with exterior north stone

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chimney. Attached barn/garage wing dates from the late 20<sup>th</sup> c.

Style: Colonial Revival

Date: originally built late 18<sup>th</sup> - early 19<sup>th</sup> c. with 20<sup>th</sup> c. additions.

Frame portion of the house has clapboard siding; 1940s wing has irregularly coursed rubble stone veneer. Attached garage wing has gable roof and louvered cupola with board and batten siding and overhanging eaves with returns. Windows are a combination of 6/6 sash and fixed multi-pane windows. Main entry is asymmetrically placed in garage/barn addition beneath a shed-roofed porch with square posts and lattice trim.

Non-contributing

B144/L39

Photo # (none)

- 41 18 Kennaday Rd. Cole-Kennaday house. Frame 2 ½ story gable-roofed 5-bay dwelling with interior gable-end chimneys (brick stacks) 1 ½ story wings, also with interior gable-end chimney (brick stack).

Style: Greek Revival/Italianate influences with Colonial Revival embellishments

Date: mid-19<sup>th</sup> c.

Clapboard-sided house has overhanging eaves with a bracketed cornice and corner pilasters, and features a prominent wide central cross-gable with a 20<sup>th</sup> c. oval multi-pane attic window. Other windows are predominantly 6/6 sash with small cornices, with 3/3 eyebrow windows in the east wing. Central entry has 5-light transom and sidelights surrounding a paneled door.

Outbuilding: 1) 1 ½ story stone and stuccoed frame barn (late 19<sup>th</sup> /early 20<sup>th</sup> c.) with terra cotta tile silo at southwest corner. Possibly reworked to incorporate earlier foundation. (C).

Contributing

B144/L40

Photo # 65

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- 42 Tempe Wick Rd. Franklin Farms Gateposts. Pair of square stone gateposts with stone plaque reading "Franklin Farms."

Style: none

Date: 1910

Gateposts of former back entrance to prominent Franklin

Farms estate built in the Colonial Revival style 1910-1914 for former New Jersey Governor Franklin Murphy and designed by H. Van Beuren Macgonigle, Gate lodge adjoining gateway indicated on 1910 map demolished.

Outbuilding: 1) Small masonry utility building. (NC)

Contributing

B145.02/L26

Photo # 68

- 43 19 Tempe Wick Rd. Frame, 2 ½ story, gable-roofed dwelling consisting of 3-bay, double-pile, main block with interior chimney (brick stack), and recessed 2-bay single-pile wing with gable-end exterior chimney (brick stack).

Style: Colonial Revival embellishments

Date: mid 19<sup>th</sup> c. with 20<sup>th</sup> c. wing; moved back from road.

House has steeply pitched wood-shingled gable roof with overhanging eaves and a central cross-gable. Windows are predominantly 2/2 sash with louvered shutters; wing has gabled dormers with replacement multi-pane round-arched windows. Central entry has flat-roofed porch with box cornice, plain square posts, and square-spindle railing. Paneled door has paneled surround as well.

Contributing

B146/L3

Photo # 69

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- 44 Tempe Wick Road alignment. Road follows 18<sup>th</sup> c. alignment, for the most part. Paving removed from realigned section through Jockey Hollow, thus reestablishing an early character in that area.

Style: none

Date: 18<sup>th</sup> c. with subsequent small sections of realignment in 19<sup>th</sup> c.

**Contributing**



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## SIGNIFICANCE

The Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners Historic District possesses significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of military history and architecture. Significance in the area of military history results from the encampments of American troops around Jockey Hollow during the Revolutionary War. Troops camped on the farm of Henry Wick and surrounding properties, and Major General Arthur St. Clair used the Wick house as his headquarters. Tempe Wick Road, so named in this century after Wick's daughter Temperance or Tempe, provided southern access to the camps, and during the mutiny of the Pennsylvania brigade on January 1, 1781 the rebellious soldiers marched south to demand redress from the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, undoubtedly beginning their march by that route.<sup>1</sup> The district has architectural significance as an assemblage of mostly 19th-century dwellings and farm buildings whose construction, form, detailing, and spatial organization are representative of the rural region's vernacular architecture in that era and whose subsequent Colonial Revival remodeling exemplifies the transformation of such properties throughout Morris County into country residences by people of means during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A number of houses of individual distinction also contribute to the district's architectural significance. They include two local landmark dwellings of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century date, a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century country villa, and several properties from Morris County's estate building era of ca. 1880-1930. Archaeological resources relating to the area's 18th- and 19th-century material culture also may be present in the environs of district buildings and sites, such as the Leddell Mill property and the original site of the Kemble House.

Although maps dating to the time of the Revolutionary War provide the earliest documentation of the existence of Tempe Wick Road, that it was in use for some years before then can be inferred by the settlement which occurred along its route at least as early as the 1750s. Called the "Road from Mendham to Elizabeth Town" on the ca. 1776-1781 Montresor map of the Morristown neighborhood, Tempe Wick Road was a well established route by the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, utilized not only for local travel but as a short cut bypassing Morristown across southern Morris County. The development pattern of dispersed farmsteads punctuated by a scattering of service and industrial sites that characterized the neighborhood until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century also was in place by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The waterpower of the Passaic River at Leddell Mill was harnessed before the Revolutionary War, and there was a schoolhouse at the crossroads of Tempe Wick Road and Corey Lane as early as 1797.<sup>2</sup> While local agriculture declined markedly in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century period and the Passaic River mills were abandoned, the well-to-do newcomers supplanting local farmers

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preserved and enhanced the district's historic landscape in their creation of "gentlemen's farms" and larger estates, most often in the Colonial Revival style. Creation of the Morristown National Historical Park in the 1930s was the culmination of local efforts stemming back more than half a century to preserve surviving Revolutionary War sites in the Morristown area, and public acquisition of land by the federal and county governments around Jockey Hollow and Leddell's Mill has safeguarded the rural character of that portion of Tempe Wick Road. In more recent years conservation easements and municipal open space acquisitions have protected the lowlands along the Passaic River west of Corey Lane. While most of the farm and estate properties along the road have been subdivided since the middle of this century, development until recently has been limited to large lots occupied by single family dwellings often invisible from the road. Even at the west end of the district adjoining Mendham Borough the recent high density residential development of the Franklin Farms property is well buffered from the road, and the road realignment constructed south of the Wick House in the 1970s allowed the removal of vehicular traffic and road pavement from the old right-of-way there. As a result, the district retains to a remarkable degree the essentially rural character that it had in the 1930s.

The district's resources—mostly 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century dwellings with attendant outbuildings, but including a few buildings or portions of buildings with 18<sup>th</sup> century provenance, two 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century mill sites, and an 1876 schoolhouse—are in general well preserved and exhibit relatively few modern alterations. Although its alignment has been shifted slightly in places over the years, Tempe Wick Road presumably remains the district's oldest cultural feature and gives the linear district physical structure. The distinctive historical character of the district results from the survival of these resources, their dispersed distribution along the tree- and fence-lined road, and their landscape setting of forests, fields, hedgerows, ponds, and streams. These elements combine to produce a cultural landscape that well expresses the historical evolution of a particular place from its colonial beginnings to its Colonial Revival reinvention.

Collectively the district's buildings possess architectural significance. Their form, construction, detailing, and siting provide a representative illustration of the rural region's mostly vernacular architecture in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Dwellings such as #s 8, 9, 16, 35 and 39 exemplify the house types, construction practices, simple decorative embellishment and stylistic influences found in the region (photo #s 15, 18, 32, 57 and 66). Houses such as #s 10, 27, 37 and 41 illustrate the transformation of the farmhouses into Colonial Revival country residences (photo #s 20, 42, 59 and 65). New

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residences built in the Colonial Revival style during the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup>-century, #s 12, 13 and 14 for example, evoke the simple architecture of the neighborhood's earlier dwellings (photo #s 22, 23 and 26). Of similar interest are the district's surviving early agricultural outbuildings, including barns, wagon houses and springhouses, like those at #s 8, 27, 30 and 37 (photo #s 17, 43-45, 52-54, 60 and 61). Perhaps the best example of the Colonial Revival reworking of an early farmstead is Glen Alpine Farm, #13, with its large gambrel-roofed house and barn ranges flanking a court-like driveway (photo #s 23-25). Even the 19<sup>th</sup>-century schoolhouse at Washington Corners (site #28, photo #49) received Colonial Revival embellishment during its 1920s residential conversion.

Several district buildings are of individual architectural note. The mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Wick House (site #15, photo #28) is the district's oldest extant building. Distinguished by its central-chimney plan, the frame, 1 and ½ story dwelling is a notable example of the region's early domestic architecture, revealing the influence of New England building traditions. Georgian stylistic influences are evident in the nearby home of Peter Kemble, one of early Morris County's most prominent citizens. When erected ca. 1751-65, the frame, 2-story house with symmetrical 5-bay façade and center-hall plan must have been the neighborhood's most impressive residence (site # 1, photo #s 1 & 2). In Glen Alpin, the country villa erected ca. 1840 by Henry S. Hoyt, the district possesses "one of New Jersey's great Gothic Revival houses."<sup>3</sup> With its terra cotta chimney pots, steeply pitched gables, and foliated bargeboards, the stone dwelling (site #3, photo #8) exemplify the gothic cottage designs popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing and A. J. Davis during the mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century period. Its architect unfortunately remains unknown. Erected in 1902-1903, Hurstmont is the district's largest and most architecturally ambitious Colonial Revival dwelling. Credited to the firm of McKim, Mead and White, the asymmetrically massed, eclectically detailed dwelling (site #2, photo #s 3-7) represents a non-academic interpretation of Colonial Revival design. The 1929-1931 Dos Passos house reveals the influence of early French country house or "chateaux" architecture (site #38, photo #s 62-64). The work of architect Campbell Voorhees, the asymmetrically massed brick dwelling exhibits such hallmarks of the mode as steeply pitched roofs, French doors, casement windows and a conical-roofed entrance tower. Both Hurstmont and the Dos Passos estate retain notable landscape features including terraces, garden walls, and garden ornaments.<sup>4</sup>

European settlement of Morris County began early in the 1700s, initiated primarily by pioneer agriculturists of English and Dutch stock. New Englanders emigrating from their earlier settlements in eastern New Jersey or directly from eastern Long Island or southern New England predominated in what became Mendham and

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Morris Townships. While settlers were few in number before 1730, over the next two decades the population of the area increased enough to support churches and mills.<sup>5</sup> Henry Wick (1707-1780), who came from Suffolk County, Long Island, was one of the early settlers along the headwaters of the Passaic River. In 1746, he and his father-in-law Nathaniel Cooper purchased 1,114-acres of land along the river at Jockey Hollow. Two years later Cooper released his interest in the property to Wick who, then living in Morristown, presumably settled the property shortly thereafter and is thought to have constructed his house there ca. 1750 (site #15). One of the wealthiest farmers in early Morris Township (which then included Harding Township) Henry Wick was assessed for 1,000 acres of land, 23 horses, 30 sheep and a herd of cattle on the 1768 Morris Township tax ratables lists.<sup>6</sup> Early settlers to the west around what later became known as Washington Corners included members of the Beddel, Vance and Riggs families. The Zebulon Riggs who owned and occupied land there by the 1770s presumably was the same Zebulon Riggs whose grandfather had moved from Massachusetts to Connecticut and then to Newark.<sup>7</sup> A tract of 100.5 acres between the Riggs and Wick properties was acquired by physicians Ebenezer Blachley and William Leddell in 1773. Thought to have been the illegitimate son of a French navy surgeon who settled in Philadelphia around 1750, William Leddell (1747-1827) came to Mendham in 1767 to study medicine with Dr. Blachley and in 1770 married Phoebe Wick, daughter of Henry Wick and sister of Dr. Blachley's wife Mary. Leddell settled on the banks of the Passaic River between Wick and Riggs and is credited with establishing a mill, as well as an "air furnace" and, some distance downstream, an iron forge. According to family tradition, a store was kept in a basement room of his house during the Revolutionary War. Dr. Leddell also created a noted botanical garden from which he obtained much of his medicine, and the terraces which he constructed for his "botanical and vegetable gardens" are said to have survived until the early 1900s.<sup>8</sup> The 1,250-acre Strettell property located east of the Wick farm at the Morristown/Basking Ridge road corner was acquired by Peter Kemble in 1751. Of more exotic origins than Leddell, Peter Kemble (1704-1789) was born in Smyrna, Turkey of English and Greek parentage. Kemble came to America in 1730, after being educated in England, and located near New Brunswick, New Jersey. Prosperous and politically active (serving both on the New Jersey governor's council and as speaker of the Assembly), he moved to Morris County sometime before 1765 and settled on the Strettell tract where he built an imposing Georgian house (which was subsequently moved, site #1) overlooking the crossroads near the foot of what became known as Mount Kemble. One of Morris County's wealthiest early citizens, Kemble was taxed for 680 acres of land, 78 sheep and 46 horses, as well as a herd of cattle, on the 1768 Morris Township ratables list. His ownership of 14 slaves, a coach and large library further attest to his economic and social prominence, as does the marriage of his daughter Margaret to British

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army officer Thomas Gage who at the outbreak of the American Revolution commanded British forces in North America.<sup>9</sup>

By the time of the Revolutionary War a well-established agricultural district surrounded Morristown, a factor contributing to its selection as winter headquarters for the American forces in 1777 and again in 1779-80. In December 1779 eleven brigades of the Continental Army set up camp around Jockey Hollow and Mount Kemble on the farms of Henry Wick, Peter Kemble and Joshua Guerin where they remained throughout the spring of the following year. During this period Major General Arthur St. Clair made the Wick House his headquarters, and General Smallwood found quarters at Mount Kemble. An initial shortage of supplies resulted in hungry soldiers plundering neighboring farmers of poultry and other provisions. In mid January the American army attempted a raid of British supplies on Staten Island. For this 3-day operation (which ultimately failed in its objective) 500 farm sleds were impressed to accompany 2,000 troops and bring back seized supplies; the farmers with their sleds gathered at the Morristown Green and at Peter Kemble's, no doubt at the crossroads below his house, before starting off towards Staten Island. Two Pennsylvania brigades under the command General Anthony Wayne returned to Jockey Hollow for the winter of 1780-81. Unrest among the troops due to intolerable hardships and misunderstanding about their terms of enlistment led to a mutiny on New Year's Day, 1781. Most, if not all, of the soldiers revolted and after killing one of their officers, marched off south towards Philadelphia to demand redress from the Continental Congress.<sup>10</sup> General Wayne, accompanied by a few officers, made a last attempt to dissuade the mutinous troops at the crossroads by the Kemble house, fearing that the troops might march east towards Elizabethtown and perhaps be persuaded to defect to the British. General Wayne described the incident in a letter to General Washington dated Mount Kemble, January 2<sup>nd</sup> at 4:30 AM:

During this horrid scene a few officers with myself were carried by the tide to the forks of the road at Mount Kemble, but placing ourselves on that leading to Elizabethtown, produced a conviction in the soldiery that they could not advance on that route but over our dead bodies. They fortunately turned towards Princeton.<sup>11</sup>

Lieutenant Enos Reeves of the Pennsylvania line left another account of these events, which he presumably witnessed, also dated from Mount Kemble on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of January:

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General Wayne met them [the mutinous troops] as they were marching off and endeavored to persuade them to go back, but to no purpose; he then inquired which way they were going, and they replied either to Trenton or Philadelphia. He begged them not to attempt to go to the enemy. They declared it was not their intention, and they would hang any man who would attempt it, and for that, if the enemy should come out in consequence of this revolt, they would turn back and fight them. "If that is your sentiments," said the General, "I'll not leave you, and if you won't allow me to march in your front, I'll follow in your rear."<sup>12</sup>

Lieutenant Reeves' next journal entry written some days later at "Dr. Liddel's Mendem" described the aftermath of the mutiny and its effect on local residents:

On the afternoon of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Inst. I procured wagons and moved all the officers' baggage out of camp to Mr. Daniel Drake's on the S---- road, in Mendem, about three miles from the huts, to which place most of the officers and their boys returned.

The revolted party marched from Vealtown to Middlebrook, and on the 3<sup>rd</sup> went on to Princetown. In the evening an Express arrived from Gen. Wayne, ordering all officers of the Division [a quartermaster and subaltern from each regiment excepted], to press horses and make all possible speed to Pennington, [Ensign Brooke was left behind and I as Quartermaster, of course.] The greater part of the Officers left the night of the 3<sup>rd</sup>, and the others followed on the fourth. Since this affair Mrs. Wicks and Dr. Liddel's very agreeable families have been kept in a continual alarm.

On the 5<sup>th</sup> inst. as I was obliged to be in camp every day, I concluded it would be best to move in and stay there, and in consequence of that resolution moved my baggage, and when it had come as far as Dr. Liddel's he very kindly offered me the use of his house and to live with his family. I accepted the generous offer with pleasure.<sup>13</sup>

On January 17<sup>th</sup> Reeves, still evidently at Dr. Leddell's, wrote:

The teams for twelve miles around this place have been so harassed since our arrival in quarters, with assisting in drawing the timber for building,

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drawing forage, provisions, and timber for the redoubts, with what the mutineers impressed and what we have employed to move our stores, that a person might almost as well attempt to make a wagon and horses as to procure them otherwise.<sup>14</sup>

The legend of Tempe Wick and her horse probably originated in events of this time. According to tradition, Tempe Wick escaped from soldiers trying to seize her horse while she was out riding and hid the animal in a bedroom of her father's house.<sup>15</sup>

With the departure of the troops from Jockey Hollow after the war, life in the agricultural neighborhood returned to normal, the deprivations of the war years apparently having little long-term effect, other than the almost total denuding of the encampment properties of their timber for which the owners may not have been compensated. That the Wick, Kemble, Leddell, and Riggs farms remained in the hands of their pre-Revolutionary owners and were passed on to the next generation is suggestive of stable social and economic conditions. Henry Wick died shortly before the New Year's Day mutiny, and after the death of his wife in 1787, the property was divided among their children, Tempe receiving the homestead, Mary Blachley land to the north, and Phebe Leddell a tract to the west which evidently included the Leddell mill. A January 13, 1781 survey of the property of the "Deceased Mr. Henry Wick" depicts a "saw mill" and pond at that location (site #17) just within the western boundary of the 1,345-acre tract.<sup>16</sup> Perhaps Dr. Leddell had operated the mill for his father-in-law or rented the mill seat from him. His "air furnace," most probably an iron furnace, may have been a relatively short-lived operation, perhaps not established until the 1780s and evidently abandoned by 1812 since a road survey of that year begins "in the old road a little above where Dr. Leddell's air furnace formerly stood."<sup>17</sup> The furnace alternately may have been related to an attempt to produce copper pennies, the doctor having applied unsuccessfully to the state for a mint license in May, 1786. An evidently late 18<sup>th</sup>-century map of the subdivided Wick property depicts what may be a small mill building at the east end of the Leddell mill pond dam and "Doc<sup>f</sup> Leddell's Dwelling house" just to the east along the road with a garden enclosure adjoining its east end. According to family history recorded early in the present century, his house was destroyed by fire before 1818, and the stone house which replaced it (site #16) was erected in 1825, probably by Dr. John W. Leddell who in that year purchased the property from his father, then living in Bernardsville.<sup>18</sup> Although Peter Kemble was a Tory and ordered to appear in court in 1776, one of his sons who had taken the oath of allegiance to the new government offered to be responsible for his aged father's good conduct and thus preserved the family property from confiscation. The elder Kemble's

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children inherited Mount Kemble upon his death in 1789. While the almost 1,400-acre tract was surveyed as several lots in 1812, and presumably subdivided into farms at that time, if not earlier, most of the property remained in family hands until the 1830s. Peter Kemble, his wife, and four of his children, the last of whom died in 1836, were buried "on the grounds between the Basking Ridge road and the McAlpin house," a broken inscribed stone slab marking the location.<sup>19</sup> The farm of Zebulon Riggs located west of the Leddells passed to his son Preserve Riggs who retained ownership until his death in 1825.<sup>20</sup>

The neighborhood acquired its one institutional use before the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A 1797 road survey for Corey Lane documents the existence of a schoolhouse at the Tempe Wick Road intersection, the survey description beginning in the middle of the road "by a schoolhouse near Preserve Riggs." The school and crossroads subsequently acquired the name of Washington Corners, and the adoption of this place name, in use when Mendham Township was first divided into school districts in 1838, if not before, represents the earliest known commemoration of the neighborhood's Revolutionary War associations.<sup>21</sup>

In the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Washington Corners emerged as a neighborhood center providing limited services. The 1853 Morris County map depicts the wheelwright and blacksmith shops of "A. Vance" just west of the schoolhouse (site #28) opposite the house of "H. Vance" (site #30) and the saw mill of "D. Bockoven" (site # 34) less than half a mile to the west where Tempe Wick Road crosses the Passaic, as well as Leddell's saw mill to the east, operated but not owned by Dr. John Leddell's son William at that time. The Vances, no doubt, were descendants of Samuel Vance who had owned land west of Corey Lane in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. When the Bockoven mill was established is unknown. David Bockoven acquired the first of his eventually extensive landholdings along the Passaic in the 1820s and made his homestead west of the mill (site #37). While neither mill is included in the 1850 industrial census of Mendham Township, there is a listing for Elias Vance, a "carriage maker" who employed four hands and relied on horsepower.<sup>22</sup>

Except for these few services, however, the neighborhood remained a dispersed agricultural community. Property owners identified on the 1853 map in the west end of the district include J. Miller, R<sup>t</sup> Morris, J. Cole and H. Babbit (site #s 25, 39, 41 and 43, respectively), all substantial farmers. At the east end of the district, although the Wick homestead remained in the hands of Tempe Wick Tuttle's Blachley descendants, Mount Kemble had passed from the Kemble family. Two Kemble farms on Tempe Wick Road



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(site #s 8 and 13) had been acquired, respectively, by farmers Hugh Baxter and Nathaniel Carey. The Kemble homestead was owned by Henry S. Hoyt, a Columbia College graduate and son of a wealthy New York merchant, who purchased the property from Richard F. Kemble in 1840. In the vanguard of the wealthy urbanites colonizing Morris County for country residences, Hoyt replaced the old Kemble house, which was moved several hundred yards north to its present location (site #1), with a large country villa in the fashionable Gothic Revival style (site #3), work possibly financed by an inheritance received from his father who died in the early 1840s. He may also have created the pond appearing on the 1853 map located west of his new house on Primrose Brook (site #5), probably for ice and water supply or possibly as a landscape feature, since there is no evidence that the waterpower ever was harnessed for industrial purposes. Hoyt apparently became a gentleman farmer; the 1850 census gives his occupation as farmer and values his real estate as \$20,000, four to five times more than that of most of his neighbors.<sup>23</sup>

The 1868 and 1887 Morris County atlases reveal the neighborhood to have changed little since mid-century except for the realignment of a portion of Tempe Wick road and the addition of a grist mill to the Leddell property before 1868 and the abandonment of the Washington Corners blacksmithy by 1868 and wheelwright shop by 1887. In 1865 a section of Tempe Wick Road between Jockey Hollow Road and the Hoyt pond was shifted south to its present alignment. The 1868 atlas depicts a "G[r]ist & Saw M[ill]" on the Leddell property. The grist mill probably was established in the 1850s; the 1860 industrial census lists both John and William Leddell as proprietors of separate grist mills. The remains of the present mill may date to that time, or perhaps sometime after William Leddell inherited the property in trust from his father in 1865. The Bockoven saw mill may have been discontinued for a time since it is identified in the 1887 atlas but not in the 1868 atlas. It was operating in 1894 but appears to have been abandoned shortly thereafter leaving only the Leddell Mill. While the community's industry diminished, the Washington Corners school continued in active use and was replaced with the present building in 1876.<sup>24</sup>

In the period between 1887 and 1910 the neighborhood changed considerably. The Leddell Mill, the last of its industries, discontinued operations in the early 1900s. Although the "G. & S. Mill" and its hydrosystem are clearly depicted in the 1910 Morris County Atlas, the abandoned complex soon become a picturesque ruin. While an unidentified outbuilding remained on or near the Bockoven saw mill site, the two artisan shops near the schoolhouse had disappeared (the schoolhouse itself closed in the 1920s and was converted into a dwelling). The 1910 atlas also attests to the social

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transformation then occurring throughout southern Morris County and the adjoining Somerset hills as well-to-do newcomers acquired property and established country residences. By that time, the McAlpin family was well ensconced at Mount Kemble with three large houses surrounded by expansive landscaped grounds, as well as substantial farm buildings and other outbuildings. David H. McAlpin, a prosperous tobacco manufacturer who had first come to Morris County in 1866, purchased the Hoyt property in 1885 and made it his country residence. Renamed "Glen Alpine" (or Glen Alpin, as it is alternately known) the property was greatly expanded and improved by McAlpin and his brother Charles who succeeded him there. The McAlpins were interested in agriculture and acquired property along Tempe Wick Road once belonging to the Kemble estate including the former Baxter and Carey farms. Identified as "Glen Alpine Farm" (site #13) in the 1910 atlas, the latter property, in particular, received major improvements. Charles W. McAlpin (1866/67-1942), a Princeton University graduate, railroad director, and philanthropist, occupied the old Hoyt house (site #3) and built a large Colonial Revival mansion, Hurstmont, (site #2) just to its north as a wedding present for his daughter Adelaide McAlpin Pyle in 1902-03. The old Kemble house was named Glyntwood but lacked the elaborate gardens adjoining the other two houses.<sup>25</sup> West of the McAlpin domain, the Wick and Liddell properties were acquired around 1900 by Luther Kountze, a wealthy New York banker who had come to Morris County some years earlier, as part of his expansion of Delbarton, the monumental house he had erected on the Morristown/Mendham road, into a estate of several thousand acres. Miss Mary Leddell, however, evidently remained as tenant of the stone house at Leddell's Mill until her death in 1925. In 1909 Franklin Murphy (1846-1920), Newark manufacturer and former New Jersey governor, purchased a farm near the west end of Tempe Wick Road for a country retreat which he named Franklin Farms. An imposing Greek Revival house was demolished for the construction of his stone Colonial Revival mansion in 1910-1911 (which survives although engulfed by a recent housing development, leaving only the rear gates posts, site #42, on Tempe Wick Road). Many of the farms around Washington Corners also changed hands in the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century era as the old farm families sold to new comers who typical converted them into more modest country residences than Murphy or the McAlpins were creating. The executors of Abraham Bockoven, for example, sold his homestead and the saw mill property in 1905 to James H. Colville who may have been responsible for the Colonial Revival remodeling of the old house (site #37) which he named Colvilla (the saw mill property to the east, site #s 34 & 35, similarly acquired the name Alphabonavon Farm). More modest Colonial Revival houses were built during the period like Conrad Kessler's Wyaroc Farm (site #32) which encompassed only 23 acres. Thereafter such dwellings predominated in the neighborhood's new construction with the notable exception of the

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large brick house built for Dr. Dos Passos in the French country style in 1929-1931 (site #38).<sup>26</sup>

Efforts to preserve the region's Revolutionary War heritage, which began with the acquisition of the Ford Mansion in Morristown (General Washington's headquarters in 1779-1780) by the Washington Association in 1874, increased markedly in the early 20th century. Interest in and appreciation of local history and historical sites at the time is evidenced by books such as Andrew M. Sherman's 1905 history of Morristown and newspaper articles such as the 1923 piece in the *Newark Evening News* (for which Miss Mary Leddell was interviewed) about the Leddell family, their mill and events associated with the army encampment at Jockey Hollow during the Revolutionary War. In 1929 Mayor Clyde Potts of Morristown appointed a commission to investigate the feasibility of acquiring Jockey Hollow for preservation as a park, the town already owning a 300-acre property there formerly belonging to the Morris Aqueduct Company, as well as the 46-acre Fort Nonsense tract closer to town. While the commission was conducting its work, one of its members Lloyd W. Smith, president of the Washington Association, quietly purchased 1,000 acres encompassing the Wick farm and Leddell property which had been added to the Kountze estate, spending \$250,000 of his own money. He, in turn, gave 750 acres including Jockey Hollow and the Wick House to the federal government, a gift which made the Morristown National Historical Park possible since the government had agreed to create the park only if it was given all three properties: Washington's Headquarters, Fort Nonsense and Jockey Hollow. These gifts were supplemented by a 125-acre parcel, the encampment site of two Connecticut brigades, deeded by Charles McAlpin. The park was dedicated at a ceremony held on July 4, 1933 at the Ford Mansion in Morristown. Restoration of the Wick House, including reconstruction of lost outbuildings, occurred during 1934-1936, and park development continued throughout the 1930s. The name Tempe Wick Road may postdate the creation of Morristown National Historical Park; it first appears on a 1943 Harding Township map of designated road names but not on the map included in the 1940 park information pamphlet on which it is called the Mendham-New Vernon Road.<sup>27</sup>

The post World War II decades have witnessed both continued government acquisition of land along Tempe Wick Road for preservation purposes and subdivision of the farm and estate properties for residential development, growth stimulated by the construction of Interstate 287 parallel to Route 202 in the 1960s. Fortunately, development along Tempe Wick Road until recently has been limited to large lots occupied by single family dwellings often invisible from the road. While Franklin Farms

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at the west end of the district was recently lost to high density residential development, the new houses there are well buffered from the road. Bridge replacement and other road improvements undertaken by Morris County have generally been sympathetic to the neighborhood's historic rural character, and the realignment of Tempe Wick Road south of the Wick House in the 1970s allowed the removal of vehicular traffic and road pavement from the old alignment there. Nevertheless, continuing development pressures still pose a threat to the roadway and the historic resources along it. Local officials and residents alike recognize both these threats and the special qualities that establish the historical character and significance of the district and make it a worthy candidate for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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### Footnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Carl Van Doren, *Mutiny In January*, pp. 47-49; Marge Dahle, Chairman, *Neighbors to the Winter Camp*, pp.67-68.
- <sup>2</sup> John Montresor, *A Plan of the Town Spot of Morris town in Morris County for about three miles From the Court House, made out from a view of the same*. 1775-78; "Hills No More Give Echo To Hum Of Leddell Mill," *New Evening News*, September 29, 1923; Morris County Road Returns, Book B, page 17.
- <sup>3</sup> *Morris County Historic Sites Survey*, Inventory #s 1413-001, 1413-003 and 1413-005; Thomas T. Waterman, "Report on the Wick House, Morristown, New Jersey," HABS NJ-15, page 1; Robert P. Guter, *Historic Preservation Evaluation Proposed Improvements to Tempe Wick Road*, page 5.
- <sup>4</sup> *Morris County Historic Sites Survey*, Inventory #s 1413-003, 1413-004 and 1419-078.
- <sup>5</sup> Theodore Thayer, *Colonial and Revolutionary Morris County*, pp. 16-29.
- <sup>6</sup> Ricardo Torres-Reyes, *The Wick House Historic Structures Report*, pp. 3-4; Thayer, page 69.
- <sup>7</sup> W. W. Munsell (ed.), *A History of Morris County, New Jersey*, pp. 241-242
- <sup>8</sup> Morris County Deeds, book B, page 192; "Hills No More Give Echo To Hum Of Leddell Mill," *New Evening News*, September 29, 1923; Isabel Bartenstein, "The Leddell House," page 1; Andrew M. Sherman, *Historic Morristown, New Jersey: the Story of Its First Century*, page 384; Martha G. Hopler, et al. *The Mendhams*, page 111.
- <sup>9</sup> Thayer, pp. 69, 72, 73, 80, 110 & 195; Carl B. Scherzer, Township engineer, "Map Showing the Names of the Roads of the Township of Harding, N. J." May 11, 1943; Sherman, pp. 230 & 351; Frederick B. Cobbett and Carl B. and Robert Scherzer, "Detailed Deed plottings of and adjacent to the Jockey Hollow Area of the Morristown National Historic Park," 1938; Frances D. Pingeon, "Margaret Kemble," *The County Circular*, Morris County Heritage Commission, Vol. 20, No. 2, Spring 1998, pp. 1 & 5..

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<sup>10</sup> *Morris National Historic Park*, pp.4-6; Van Doren, pp. 47-48; Dahle, pp. 51, 55-57 & 69-71.

<sup>11</sup> Dahle, page 67.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. pp. 70-71.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid. pp. 71-72.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. page 72.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.; *Morris National Historic Park*, pp.12-13; Sherman, pp. 351-353 & 379-381.

<sup>16</sup> Cobbett, "Detailed Deed plottings ....." Sherman, page 384; Samuel Stelle Smith, *Winter At Morristown 1779-1780 the Darkest Hour*, pp. 59-60; Torres-Reyes, page 3.

<sup>17</sup> Morris County Road Returns, Book B, page 227; Survey Map of the lands of Dr. Blachley, Dr. Wm. Leddel, and Miss Wick. (ca. 1796).

<sup>18</sup> Sherman, pp. 383-385; "Hills No More Give Echo To Hum Of Leddell Mill," *New Evening News*, September 29, 1923; Isabel Bartenstein, page 8; Morris County Deeds, Book R2, page 374.

<sup>19</sup> Thayer, pp. 195-196; Price, Charles G. "Draft of the Mount Kemble tract of Sand Survey<sup>d</sup> by John Reading in the Year 1716 as Recorded in the surveyor Gen<sup>f</sup> office at Burlington Lib A page 166 the conveyance from John Owen to Richard Strettle Book EE page 263 Robert Strettle to James Strettle book HH page 385 & 386 Drawn by Charles G. Price under the Inspection of Gen<sup>l</sup> Solomon Doughty." September 16, 1812; Cobbett, "Detailed Deed plottings....." Sherman, page 236; "A Rainy Pilgrimage," *Newark Evening News*, April 15, 1964, page 64.

<sup>20</sup> Morris County Deeds, Book S2, page 85.

<sup>21</sup> Morris County Road Returns, Book B, page 17; Joseph F. Tuttle, *Centennial Collections of Morris County, 1776-1876*, page 26.

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<sup>22</sup> J. Lightfoot and Sam. Geil, *Map of Morris County, New Jersey*; Morris County Road Returns, Book B, page 17; United States Census, Products of Industry, Morris County, Mendham Township, 1850; Morris County Deeds, Book Y17, page 232.

<sup>23</sup> Lightfoot, *Map of Morris County, New Jersey*; Torres-Reyes, page 3; United States Census, Morris County, Mendham Township, 1850; Morris County Deeds, Book W3, page 239; David W. Hoyt, *A Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Haight, and Hight Families*, pp. 223 and 506.

<sup>24</sup> F. W. Beers, *Atlas of Morris, Co. New Jersey*, page 7; E. Robinson, *Atlas of Morris County, New Jersey*, plates 31; Cobbett, "Detailed Deed plottings....;" Morris County Wills, Book I, page 25; Cornelius Clarkson Vermule, *Report of Water Supply, Water Power, the Flow of Streams and Attendant Phenomena*, Vol. III, Appendix 1, page 20; Hopler, page 104.

<sup>25</sup> "Dairy Firm Buys Estate of McAlpin," June 26, 193? (Newspaper clipping in McAlpin file, Morristown Public Library.); Morris County Deeds, book M11, page 34; "Chas. McAlpin Died; Donor Of Part Of Park," February 7, 1942 (Newspaper clipping in McAlpin file, Morristown Public Library.); *Morris County Historic Sites Survey*, Inventory #s 1413-004.

<sup>26</sup> Pierson, Arthur S. "Delbarton on the Morristown-Mendham Rd. Morris Co. New Jersey;" *Delbarton Between Mendham and Morristown, New Jersey*. (no date); "Hills No More Give Echo To Hum Of Leddell Mill," *New Evening News*, September 29, 1923; Janet W. Foster, *Brief History of the Ogden-Murphy House*, page 3; J. M. Lathrop, and Thomas Flynn, *Atlas of Parts of Morris County, N. J.* plate 24; Morris County Deeds, book R14, page 40, book D16, page 165, and book Y17, page 232; *Morris County Historic Sites Survey*, Inventory #s 1419-078.

<sup>27</sup> "Hills No More Give Echo To Hum Of Leddell Mill," *New Evening News*, September 29, 1923; *Dedication of The Morristown National Historical Park*. July 4, 1933; "Girl Scouts Gives Badge of Thanks to L. W. Smith," *Morristown Daily Record*, June 2, 1950.

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### BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners Historic District are delineated on the attached map entitled "Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners Historic District Site Location and Boundary Map," and is verbally described and justified in the following paragraphs. The site and boundary map was assembled from current municipal tax maps of Mendham and Harding Townships.

The boundary of the district begins at the intersection of the municipal boundary between Mendham Borough and Mendham Township with the south side of Tempe Wick Road, from which point it crosses Tempe Wick Road (on the township side of the boundary) in a straight line to the northeast corner of that road and Cold Hill Road. From there it proceeds north along the east side of Cold Hill Road to a point where a straight continuation of the boundary line between block 145.02, lots 4 and 5 would intersect the east side of Cold Hill Road. It then follows that continuation line across block 145.02 lot 26 to the southwest corner of block 145.02, lot 5 (also the northwest corner of block 145.02, lot 5) on the north side of block 145.02, lot 26. It next runs east along the north side of lot 26 to the southeast corner of block 145.02, lot 25. From there it cuts east across lot 26 along the southern boundary line of the detention basin area easement located on lot 26 to that easement boundary's intersection with the east side of Walsingham Road. It then runs south along the west side of Walsingham Road to a point where at straight continuation of the line between block 145.04, lots 1 and 42 would intersect the west side of Walsingham Road. From there the boundary cuts across Walsingham Road to the northwest corner of block 145.04, lot 42 and continues east along the north side of lot 42 to the intersection with north boundary of the detention basin area easement located on lot 42. It follow the easement boundary across block 145.04, lot 42 to the easement boundary's junction with the east side of lot 42, also the west side of block 145, lot 10. It continues east across block 145, lot 10 to the east corner of that lot, also the southwest corner of block 145, lot 14, on the west side of Kennaday Road.

The district boundary proceeds north along the west side of Kennaday Road to a point where at straight line continuation of the north side of block 144, lot 40 would intersect the west side of Kennaday Road. From there the boundary cuts across Kennaday Road to the northwest corner of block 144, lot 40 and continues east along the north side of lot 40, and then south and west along the east and south sides of lot 40 to that lot's southwest corner, which point is also the north corner of the intersection of Kennaday Road and Golf Lane. The district boundary next runs south along the east side

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of Golf Lane to a point where a line beginning at the northwest corner of block 144, lot 38 and running across Golf Lane along a line perpendicular to the northeast side of block 144, lot 39 would intersect with the east side of Golf Lane. It follows that line across Golf Lane to the northwest corner of block 144, lot 38, which point is along on the northeast side of block 144, lot 39, and proceeds east and south along the north and east sides of lot 39, also the west sides of block 144, lot 38 to a point which on a perpendicular line is 65 feet north of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. From there it cuts east across block 144, lot 38 along a line which is 65 feet north of the Tempe Wick Road to the east side of lot 38 and the west side of block 144, lot 37. It then proceeds north, east and south along the west, north and east sides of block 144, lot 37 to a corner on the east side of lot 37 which is 140 feet north of Tempe Wick Road. From there the boundary cuts across block 144, lots 34, 29.07 and 29.06 to the northwest corner of block 144, lot 33. It continues east along the north side of block 144, lot 33 to the southwest corner of block 144, lot 29.01. It then turn north and again east along the west and north sides of block 144, lot 29.01 to the northeast corner of that lot and the west side of Cory Lane. It cuts across Corey Lane, continuing the north line of block 144, lot 29.01, to the east side of Corey Lane.

The district boundary proceeds south along the east side of Corey Lane, including the abutments of County Bridge 665 to the northwest corner of block 142, lot 65. It then runs east along the north side of lot 65 to the northeast corner of that lot, also the southeast corner of block 142, lot 66, from which point it runs north along the east side of lot 66 to the southwest corner of block 142, lot 67. It turns east along the south side of the latter lot and then north along the east side of that lot for a distance of 370 feet. From that point the boundary cuts southeast across block 142, lot 63 on a straight line to the north corner of block 142, lot 64. It continues southeast along the northeast side of the latter lot to a point which on a perpendicular line is 65 feet north of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. From there it cuts east across block 142, lot 63 along a line which is 65 feet north of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way to the municipal boundary between Mendham and Harding Townships. It follows the boundary north to a point which on a perpendicular line is 100 feet north of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way, and turning east into Harding Township follows that line 100 feet north of Tempe Wick Road across block 29, lot 4 to the intersection of Tempe Wick Road with old Tempe Wick Road. From that intersection it proceeds east along a line 100 feet north of the old Tempe Wick Road right-of-way to a point on the west side of Cemetery (Sugar Loaf) Road, which on a perpendicular line is 100 feet north of old Tempe Wick Road and continues that line across Cemetery Road to its east side. The boundary next runs north along the east side of Cemetery Road to the southern corner of the intersection of the latter road with the

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northernmost entrance driveway to the parking lot adjoining the Wick House barns, which intersection is approximately 700 feet north of the intersection of Cemetery and old Tempe Wick Roads. From that point it runs east in a straight line across block 29, lot 4 to a point on the west side of Jockey Hollow Road to a point which is 1,000 feet north of the intersection of that road with old Tempe Wick Road, and continues that line across Jockey Hollow Road to its east side.

The district boundary proceeds south along the east side of Jockey Hollow Road to a point which is 100 feet north of the old Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. From there it cuts east across block 28, lot 4 along a line which is 100 feet north of the old Tempe Wick Road right-of-way to the intersection of old Tempe Wick Road with Tempe Wick Road. From that intersection it proceeds east along a line 100 feet north of the old Tempe Wick Road right-of-way to the west side of block 34, lot 9. It turns north and then south along the west and east sides of the latter lot to a point which on a perpendicular line is 100 feet north of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. From there it cuts east across block 34, lot 8 along a line which is 65 feet north of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way to the west side of block 34, lot 7. It turns north and then south along the west and east sides of lot 7 to a point that is 225 feet from the southeast corner of that lot, also the southwest corner of block 34, lot 6. It next follows a line 225 feet north of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way across block 34, lots 6 and 5 to a point on the east side of lot 5, also the west side of block 34, lot 4, 225 feet north of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. The boundary then runs north, east and south along the west, north and east sides of the latter lot to the northwest corner of block 34, lot 3. From that point it proceeds east along the north sides of block 34, lots 3 and 2 to the northeast corner of the latter lot, also the northwest corner of block 27, lot 2. From there it continues east along the north side of the latter lot and then runs south along the east side of that lot to a point which would intersect a straight continuation of the north line of block 27, lot 3 across block 27, lot 3.01. It follows that line across the latter lot to the northwest corner of block 27, lot 3, proceeds east along the north side of lot 3 to its northeast corner, and cuts across block 16, lot 3.02 on a straight line to the northeast corner of the latter lot on the west side of Route 202.

From that point the district boundary cuts across Route 202 along a course perpendicular to the west side of the road to the east side of the road. It then runs south along the east side of the road to the northwest corner of block 26.03, lot 1 and turn east and south again along the north and east sides of lot 1 (also the west side of the Route 287 right-of-way) to the southeast corner of lot 1 and Glen Alpin Road. It crosses Glen Alpin Road along a straight line to the northeast corner of block 35.01, lot 19, from

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which point it continues south along the east side of the latter lot to a point 100 feet south of the Glen Alpin Road right-of-way. It then turns west and follows a line 100 feet south of the Glen Alpin Road right-of-way across block 35.01, lot 19 to Route 202. Crossing Route 202 to the east side of block 33, lot 9, it continues on a course 100 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way across block 33, lots 9, 8, 10, 11.04 and 12.02 to the west side of the latter lot, also the east side of block 34, lot 12. It proceeds south, west and north along the east, south and west sides of block 33, lot 12 to a point which on a perpendicular line is 100 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way and then cuts west across block 33, lots 14 and 13, and block 31, lot 1.03 on a line 100 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way to the south side of block 31, lot 1. It next runs west, north and east along the south, west and north sides of the latter lot to a point which on a perpendicular line is 100 feet west of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. It then turns north and follows a line 100 feet west of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way across block 31, lots 1.02, 1.01 and 2 to a point on the north side latter lot, also the south side of block 30, lot 1, which on a perpendicular line is 100 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. From there it runs east along the south side of the latter lot to Tempe Wick Road and continues that line across Tempe Wick Road and block 28, lot 4 to a point 100 feet south of the old Tempe Wick Road right-of-way.

The district boundary proceeds west from that point along a line 100 feet south of the old Tempe Wick Road right-of-way across block 28, lot 4 to Jockey Hollow Road, and crossing Jockey Hollow Road continues west along that line across block 29, lot 4 to Cemetery (Sugar Loaf) Road, and crossing Cemetery Road still continues west along that line across Tempe Wick Road and to the municipal boundary between Harding and Mendham Township. It then turns north along the municipal boundary to a point which on a perpendicular line is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way and follows a line 65 feet south of the road across block 49 lot 7 to a point of the west side of the latter lot which is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. The boundary continues west along a line 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way across block 149, lot 6 to a point on the west side of that lot, also the east side of block 149, lot 3, that on a perpendicular line is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. The boundary next runs south along the west side of block 149, lot 6 to a point which would intersect a straight line continuation of the south side of block 147, lot 18 across Leddell Road and block 149, lot 3. The boundary follows that line across the latter lot and Leddell Road to the west side of that road and the southeast corner of block 147, lot 18. It continues west and north along the south and west sides of the latter lot and then west and north again along the south and west sides of block 147, lot 17 to a point that on a perpendicular line is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. From



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there it proceeds west along a line 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way across block 147, lots 16 and 15 to a point on the west side of that lot, also the east side of block 149, lot 14 which on a perpendicular line is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. It proceeds south and northwest along the east and southwest sides of lot 14, also the northeast side of block 147, lot 13 to a point that on a perpendicular line is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. The boundary continued that line 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way across block 147, lot 13 to Corey Lane and crosses Corey Lane on a straight line to the south corner of block 146, lot 16.

From there the district boundary proceeds north on the west side of block 146, lot 16 to a point which on a perpendicular line is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. It next runs west along that line 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way across block 146, lot 15 to a point on the west side of that lot, also the east side of block 146, lot 14, which on a perpendicular line is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. It then turns south along the east side of block 146, lot 14 and then west along the south sides of the latter lot and block 146, lot 11 to the northwest corner of block 146, lot 22. From that point it cuts across block 146, lot 11 along a straight line to the south corner of block 146, lot 10. It then runs northwest and northeast along the southwest and northwest sides of the latter lot to a point which on a perpendicular line is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. It next runs west along that line 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way across block 146, lot 9 to a point on the north west side of that lot, also the southeast side of block 146, lot 6, which on a perpendicular line is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. It then runs southwest, northwest and northeast along the southeast, southwest and northwest sides of the latter lot to a point which on a perpendicular line is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. It next runs northwest along that line 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way across the private street between block 146, lots 4 and 5 and across lot 4 to a point on the west side of lot 4, also the east side of block 146, lot 3, which on a perpendicular line is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. From there the boundary runs south, west and north along the east, south and west sides of block 146, lot 3 to a point which on a perpendicular line is 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way. It next runs west along that line 65 feet south of the Tempe Wick Road right-of-way across block 146, lots 2 and 1 to the west side of the latter lot, also the municipal boundary between Mendham Township and Mendham Borough, and follows the lot line and municipal boundary north to the place of beginning.

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### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Tempe Wick Road/Washington Corners Historic District were delineated to include to the greatest extent possible the architectural and historical resources which establish the district's character, with not only the fewest non-contributing elements but also to protect the district's historic rural setting. .

At Jockey Hollow the section of Tempe Wick Road constructed in the 1970s to by-pass the Wick Farmstead was excluded, and the district was delineated to include the abandoned 18<sup>th</sup>-century road right-of-way. At the east end of the district U. S. Route 202 and Interstate 287 interrupt the rural character of the district and provide an appropriate physical boundary for its east end. Modern residential development similarly constrains the west end of the district, and the district boundary was delineated there and elsewhere to exclude modern suburban development, following either property lines or the setback lines from road eight-of-ways required by the zoning regulations of both Mendham and Harding Townships (65 feet for Mendham and 100 feet for Harding) On the north side of Tempe Wick Road between Cold Hill and Kennaday Roads, for example, strips of dedicated open space buffer the residential subdivision constructed on the former Murphy estate from Tempe Wick Road, and the boundary there was drawn to include the open space. The boundary follows the municipal setback line on several large publicly owned properties bordering the road (Morristown National Historic Park at Jockey Hollow, Lewis Morris County Park straddling the Mendham/Harding border and the Mendham Township open space lands on the south side of Tempe Wick Road west of Corey Lane), as well as along the frontage of non-contributing properties whose buildings are well set back from the road (most notably on the south side of Tempe Wick Road at its east end). Where the large open space properties contained contributing resources, however, such as the Wick farmstead and the two mill sites, the boundary was delineated to include all associated resources such as the Wick barn and orchard and the mill hydrosystems.

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### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographers: Mary Smith, Dennis Bertland  
Photographs taken in spring and summer 1999. Negatives are property of Mendham  
Township Historic Preservation Commission.

Photo #	Site #	View
1	1	SW
2	1	SW
3	2	W
4	2	NW
5	2	NW
6	2	NW
6.1	road view	NE
7	2	SE
8	3	NW
9	3	NW
9.1	road view	NW
10	5	N
10.1	5	N
11	road view	W
12	7	N
13	5	NW
14	road view	W
15	8	NW
16	8	NW
17	8	NE
18	9	N
19	road view	SW
20	10	SE
21	road view	NW
22	12	NE
23	13	NW
24	13	NW
25	13	SE

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Photo #	Site #	View
26	14	NW
27	road view	E
28	15	NE
29	15	NE
30	15	W
31	road view	N
32	16	NW
33	17	NW
34	17	NW
35	17	NW
36	17	SW
36.1	17	SE
37	18	N
38	21	NW
39	19	NW
40	22	NW
41	24	NW
41.1	23	SW
42	27	NE
43	27	NW
44	27	NW
45	27	NW
46 DELETED		
47	road view	N
48	road view	SW
49	28	SW
50	29	NE
51	30	SW
52	30	NE
53	30	NE
54	30	NW
55	33	NW
56	32	SW
57	35	SE
58	road view	NW

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Photo#	Site #	View
59	37	NW
60	37	SE
61	37	NE
62	38	SE
63	38	SW
64	38	SE
65	41	N
66	39	SE
67	road view	W
68	42	NW
69	43	SE