

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES -
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Jersey	
COUNTY: Passaic	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JAN 11 1974

H/3
 E 558300
 E 558310
 E 557380
 E 551380
 N 4555900
 N 4554130
 N 4554120
 N 4555900

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
Long Pond Ironworks

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: **NE of West Milford on n.f. 511**
Greenwood Lake Turnpike at East Shore Road

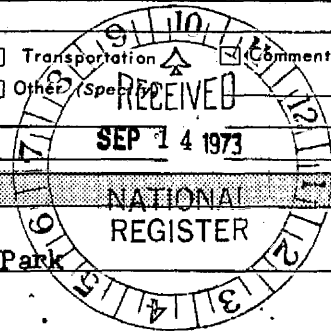
CITY OR TOWN:
West Milford Township (Hewitt)

STATE: **New Jersey** CODE: **34** COUNTY: **Passaic** CODE: **033**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

Comments: _____



4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Dept. of Environmental Protection, Ringwood State Park

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **Ringwood** STATE: **New Jersey** CODE: **34**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Passaic County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **Paterson** STATE: **New Jersey** CODE: **34**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory (2636.1)

DATE OF SURVEY: **1961** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Dept. of Environmental Protection, Historic Sites Section

STREET AND NUMBER:
Post Office Box 1420

CITY OR TOWN: **Trenton** STATE: **New Jersey** CODE: **34**

STATE: **New Jersey**
 COUNTY: **Passaic**
 ENTRY NUMBER: **JAN 11 1974**
 DATE: _____
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7. Description

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This selected 200 acre plus tract is part of the Ringwood State Park Recreation Region. The site has particular beauty, being located in a sylvan glen through which courses the Wanaque River. Formerly the stream was known as the Long Pond River from the early name for Greenwood Lake. The water cascades over rocky bed and down a small waterfall into a very deep pool known as the "Mine Hole". This stream is the one which once powered the Long Pond Furnace, with the help of a canal and sluiceway.

The earliest recorded description lists the structures on the site in 1768 as: one furnace, one forge with four fires and two hammers, one saw mill, two large coal houses, 3 frame houses, 6 log houses, one store house, one horse stable, and one blacksmith shop. Furnace One, built in 1768, was excavated in 1963. The second furnace is partly fallen and the third furnace (1862) is a tower of rubble after being struck by lightning. The Westman Kiln, an innovation in iron manufacturing, is quite intact. The waterwheels are fairly complete except that vandals set fire to them in 1957, causing severe charring. The massive stone foundation for the 50 feet waterwheels, which were never installed after being provided for, is complete.

The frame ironmasters house of the Hewitt era (1853) remains as does another frame house and a stone double house - all habitable. From the early period stone walls of the original store remain, foundations of the "long House", and an inhabited stone house exist. On the Greenwood Lake Turnpike is another stone building which is the headquarters of the Northern Jersey Highlands Historical Society and may be a colonial building.

Along with the existing structure are many foundations of former buildings. Among these are a 19th century saw mill, several workers' cottages, a crumbling ice house, a tool shed, a blacksmith shop, and two school houses. It is highly probable that several other foundation are yet to be found.

The entire site with the foregoing components should be preserved for future generations to study.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



8. Significance

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATES (If Applicable and Known)

1766, 1853, 1862, 1868, 1873

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Industry.

Peter Hasenclever built the Long Pond Iron Works in 1766, constructing a dam 200 feet long and over five feet high across the southern end of the lake to assure a constant supply of water to the furnace. There was one furnace, one forge, two coal houses, four fires, two blacksmith shops, four frame houses, six log houses, one store, six collier houses, one saw mill, and one horse stable. The furnace was not complete until 1768 and its capacity was 20 to 25 tons of pig iron per week. The elevation of the Long Pond furnace, which helped to keep the iron free from "damps", made it superior to the Ringwood and Charlottesburg Furnaces.

Hasenclever, quite an innovative manager, was succeeded by Jeston Humfray and later by Robert Erskine. However, by 1778 the ironworks was nearly inactive and would remain so for nearly twenty years.

The property was bought in 1796 by John Travis and then sold several times, when, in 1807, Martin Ryerson acquired Long Pond along with the Ringwood properties. When Ryerson died in 1840 the Long Pond forge had probably not been operating for some time.

A new period of activity began when the Ryerson heirs sold it, with Ringwood, to Abram S. Hewitt in 1853. Hewitt and his partner, Peter Cooper, intended to develop Long Pond into a major iron production center.

By late 1862, with the aid of the Civil War, Long Pond had a new furnace and was making "very superior iron".

Initially, business turned sharply downward after the war, but by 1868 the market had revived. Production averaged about 54 tons of iron per week.

Even with production up, costs were terribly high. Transportation costs, equipment repairs, wages, accidents, etc. kept profits at a minimum. Furthermore, in 1868 Hewitt installed a Westman Kiln, costing \$10,000, that would remove all the sulphur from the iron.

Despite the initial success of the kiln business remained poor and by 1871 the blast had been taken out.

(cont.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Vanishing Ironworks of the Ramapos. James Ransom.
Early Forges and Furnaces in New Jersey. Charles S. Boyer.
Iron Mines and Mining in New Jersey. 1910 Geological Survey of NJ.
Pioneer America: "Long Pond Ironworks". July, 1970, T.W. Kury
The Forgotten General. Albert H. Huesser.
The Remarkable Case of Peter Hasenclever, Merchant 1773.
Story of Ringwood Manor. Alden T. Cottrell.
Abram S. Hewitt. Allen Nevins.
Concise History of Iron Manufacture of the American Colonies.
 Pearse.

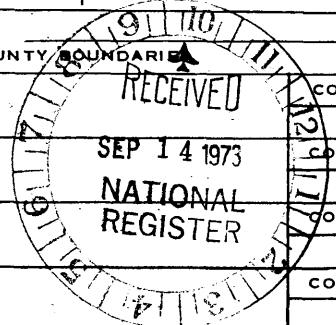
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	41°	09'	16"	74°	18'	58"			
NE	41°	09'	16"	74°	18'	19"			
SE	41°	08'	18"	74°	18'	19"			
SW	41°	08'	18"	74°	18'	58"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 145

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Claire K. Tholl, Historian for Ringwood Manor Advisory Committee

ORGANIZATION: Ringwood Manor Advisory Committee DATE: 12/30/72

STREET AND NUMBER:
Box 1304, Ringwood Manor

CITY OR TOWN: Ringwood STATE: New Jersey CODE: 34

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Richard J. Sullivan
 Richard J. Sullivan

Title: Commissioner, Dept. of Environmental Protection

Date: September 4, 1973

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Richard M. Anderson
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 1/11/74

ATTEST:
Charles A. Harrington
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: 1-7-74

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE New Jersey	
COUNTY Passaic	
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JAN 11 1974

(Number all entries)

Long Pond Ironworks
West Milford Township
Passaic County, Code: 033
New Jersey, Code: 34

10. Geographical Data (cont.)

Verbal Description of Boundary

Beginning at the point of intersect of Greenwood Lake Turnpike and Wanaque River proceed northwest following the road to the intersect of East Shore Road (formerly the Montclair Railroad) and Greenwood Lake Turnpike. Thence, continue north along East Shore Road until the Wanaque River, the 500 foot contour, and the road nearly intersect. At this point proceed southeast along the 500 foot contour to the southernmost point of that contour. Thence, proceed South to the Wanaque River. Thence, continue southeast along the river to the point of beginning.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

Senator Clifford P. Case
Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr.
Representative Robert A. Roe, (8th District)



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West Milford Township
Passaic County, Code: 033
New Jersey, Code: 34

8. Significance (cont.)

Hewitt decided that to survive he needed to increase efficiency by reconversions and by 1872 work was proceeding in that line. The financial panic of 1873 was to frustrate Hewitt's plans for Long Pond and the ironworks was never seriously operated again.

In relation to the iron industry Long Pond was used over a span of a great many years -- from Colonial days to post-Civil War. It is unique in that it was a smelter for high grade magnetite and hematite ores (Both Allaire and Batsto, also in New Jersey, used bog iron).

The educational and archeological potential of this area is virtually unlimited as it has gone nearly untouched by any sort of development since the late 19th century when the furnace was last in operation.

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