

PH 0356921

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAR 29 1977

DATE ENTERED

SEP 13 1977

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

**

Waterloo

AND/OR COMMON

Waterloo Village Restoration

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

1 mi. S of Andover at
Musconetcong River and County Route 604

CITY, TOWN

Byram Township

---NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

--- VICINITY OF

STATE

New Jersey

CODE

34

COUNTY

Sussex

CODE

035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

(a) State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection,
(b) Waterloo Village Restoration Bureau of Parks

STREET & NUMBER

(a) P.O. Box 1420
(b) R.D. Stanhope

CITY, TOWN

(a) Trenton
(b) Stanhope

STATE

New Jersey

--- VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Hall of Records
County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Newton

STATE

New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory (#3239.1)

DATE

1968

---FEDERAL STATE ---COUNTY ---LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Historic Sites Section, Department of Environmental
Protection, P.O. Box 1420

CITY, TOWN

Trenton

STATE

New Jersey

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Although the history of Waterloo Village extends back before the American Revolution the village today exhibits mostly early or mid-19th century characteristics.

Of the 23 structures in the village four portend to have 18th Century origins, but the overall appearance of these four dwellings is mid-19th Century. Their 18th Century origins should not be totally discounted, however - only tempered.

The remaining structures date from the second quarter of the 19th Century (3), the 3rd quarter of the 19th Century (12), modern intrusions (2), or reproductions (2).

A newspaper account published at the turn of the century quite aptly, if somewhat romantically, describes the Waterloo of today (1976):

"Along the Musconetcong River, in the narrow valley between the Allamuchy and Schooley's Mountain Ranges, lies the little village of Waterloo, and for natural beauty of scenery it would be hard to find a more picturesque spot in all Sussex, the most picturesque (county) in all the state. The mountains close by on either side, the river playing tag, as it were, with the Morris Canal, the canal basin at the foot of the incline plane, the raceways feeding the old mill, various brooks dashing foam over stony beds, the lake with its indented shores and island - all these, thrown together in an irregular, picturesque confusion, form a scene, which, from whatever point of view observed, is the delight of artists and camera fiends alike, or those who love the beauties of nature" (Newark Sunday Call. 12/23/1906)

The earliest descriptive account of Waterloo Village, (nee Andover Forge) is from the Pennsylvania Gazette in 1770:

"To be Lett for a Term of Years: Andover Furnace, situate in the County of Sussex, in West New Jersey ... together with an elegant Stone Dwellinghouse, Stables, Smith's Shop, Springhouse, and a number of Outhouses for Workmen; a large coalhouse in which there is at least seven weeks stock of coal for the next blast; also 5,000 acres well-timbered land to accomodate ... For the terms apply to Mr. Alexander Stewart, who lives at the said furnace or the Messieurs Allen and Turner, in Philadelphia". (Pa. Gazette 10/4/1770).

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Another advertisement refers to a grist mill and saw mill on the property with six slaves, adept at forging, who were available for hire or sale at the site.

The village, still known as Andover Forge in 1834, had a store, a saw mill, and some six or eight dwellings (Gazetteer of New Jersey p. 95).

A decade later, however, the present name had been adopted - "Waterloo, formerly called Andover Forge, is on the line of the Morris Canal and contains a forge, a store, a grist and saw mill, and about 15 dwellings." (Historical Collections p. 464).

The present buildings are as follows:

1. Methodist Episcopal Church. 1859. Small rectangular church building with a two tier tower and spire. The roof is gable with a return. The foundation is stone while the body of the church is frame covered with clapboard. The front facade has three bays - a double door entranceway and flanking Gothic arched windows. The bell in the tower is original, costing \$100.00 when installed. The interior of the church is of a simple pew and altar arrangement, but, interestingly, has stencilled walls. The church is terraced. The cost of the Methodist Church when built was \$2,300.00.

2. Parsonage. 1859. Rectangular 1 1/2 story clapboard dwelling which later became the Methodist Church parsonage.

3. Canal House. 18th Century. Mid-19th century. Built into a steep grade this 2 1/2 story fieldstone dwelling house has the first floor at grade. The building is rectangular and divided into two separate units providing a residence for two families. The front facade has four bays and a double entrance. The attic floor has knee-wall windows. Built on a terrace.

4. Seymour Smith House (Wellington House) 1859. This house, built by a man of means, is an elegant 2 1/2 story L-form residence with a side tower which has a high steep roof. The property is terraced at the roadway. Private ownership.

5. Shed. 3rd quarter 19th century. Private ownership.

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6. Carriage barn for Seymour Smith House (#4). This large carriage barn is a T-from 2 1/2 story frame structure. The roof has a jerkin-head gambrel. There is a square cupola perched atop the barn at the intersepts. Private ownership.

7. Carriage Barn for Smith Homestead (#8). 3rd quarter 19th century. This is a small rectangular 1 1/2 story barn with a gamble roof topped by a square cupola. Private ownership.

8. Smith Homestead. Mid-19th century. This is a 2 1/2 story rectangular dwelling constructed of stone. The house has 4 bays - the two corners having projecting bay windows. The roof is gable. Terraced. Private ownership.

9. General Store. 1825-30. This stone general store abuts the Morris Canal and is 2 1/2 stories at the canal grade. From the street, however, the structure is 1 1/2 stories. Each floor of the gable end facade from the canal has 3 bays - two windows with 6/6 sash divided by wide commercial door. A block and tackle apparatus is at the top of the gable roof. The long facade has four bays. The building has a stucco coating. The interior of the general store has been restored on the main floor as a store, rehabilitated on the ground floor as a tavern, and virtually untouched on the top floor. The top floor has a large wooden wheel on the interior fixed for hauling merchandise from the canal barges. State ownership.

10. Blacksmith Shop. 1825-30. Small one story stone structure. An earlier photograph shows this building with a missing roof, which was replaced. Recent stonework was also conducted on the building. State ownership.

11. Grist Mill. 1820-30. This grist mill is a 6 bay long 1 1/2 story stone building. The roof has been replaced and in so doing 2 dormers were removed which are shown on an early 20th century photograph. The windows in the mill are 6/6 sash and the fenestration has stone lintels with keystones. The raceway to the grist mill is intact and passes under a roadway supported by a stone arch bridge. State ownership.

12. Plaster or Saw Mill Foundation. Adjacent to the Grist Mill this stone foundation produced plaster for fertilizing soil in the mid and late 19th century. It may have

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been, however, an earlier 19th century saw mill. As with the Grist Mill the raceway tunneling to the plaster mill is in evidence. State ownership.

13. Stagecoach Inn/Hotel. Possibly 18th century, mid-19th century. This structure is a 2 1/2 story stone building which apparently served as a hotel in the 19th century for weary merchants. Little, if anything, remains, however, of its possible 18th century origins. The main unit is a rectangular three bay building with a center door. The windows are 9/6 indicating a possible earlier construction date. A two story flat-roofed wing is appended to the main unit. Sometime around 1940 a full portico with columns was tacked onto the entire front facade. At this time a one story 19th century porch with stone foundation was removed. Private ownership.

14. House. 18th century, mid-19th century. This 2 1/2 story stucco covered stone dwelling has two front entrances, indicating a double house. The roof is gable. A wing has been attached to such gable end of the dwelling. Private ownership.

15. Peter D. Smith House. 3rd quarter 19th century. This is an elegant two story frame mansard roof residence. This Victorian house is a traditional rectangular form with five bays and a center entrance. The one story full length front porch is probably original. The roof is almost flat and is centered by a square, flat-roofed cupola.

16. Samuel Smith Homestead. Possibly 18th century, mid-19th century, late-19th century. This building was probably constructed in three sections; the earliest being a 2 1/2 story three bay stone unit with a gable roof. This unit is presently stucco covered and camouflaged by a one story front porch and rear wings. The second unit is a gable-roofed rectangular mid-19th century 2 1/2 story stone building attached to the gable end of the 18th century unit. Possibly this unit and the first section were built at the same time in the 19th century, but this was not carefully investigated. The third unit is a late 19th century 2 1/2 story clapboard addition with butted corners and a slate gable roof. The overall form of the homestead is L-shaped. Presently a private residence.

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17. Teachers Residence. (Canal Society of New Jersey) Mid-19th century. This is a 2 1/2 story frame dwelling with late-19th century novelty siding. The house which at one time functioned as the residence for the school teacher, has three bays and a center entrance. The windows are 2/2 sash. A small porch covers the doorway. There is a chimney on each end of the gable roof. Presently a museum for the Canal Society of New Jersey. State ownership.

18. Newcomb House and Barn. Late 19th-early 20th century. State ownership.

19. Carriage Barn. 3rd quarter 19th century. This is a large 2 1/2 story barn for the Samuel Smith Homestead (#16). This carriage barn is frame with novelty siding and in a T-form. The roof is gambrel with butt ends. A square cupola is perched atop the barn at the intercept. Presently under rehabilitation. State ownership.

20. House and garage. 20th century. Private ownership.

21. Carriage Barn. 3rd quarter 19th century, 2 1/2 story rectangular form clapboard barn with an intersecting center gable. A square cupola is perched atop the barn at the intercept. State ownership.

The site of the 18th century forge is thought to be across the street from the Smith Homestead (#16) in the raceway leading from the mill.

A map of the district is attached delineating the boundaries and historic properties.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

COMMERCE

Since the General Store abutted the canal in order to easily conduct business with the barges as the Morris Canal prospered so did the store. Probably the oldest extant general store (ca. 1830) on the Canal, some of the original hoisting equipment is still on the top floor. The main floor, which has open support beams, was a gathering center for canalers. It is alleged that this store conducted a \$75,000 yearly business at its peak.

Even when the canal had fallen into disuse, however, the general store continued to operate, but in a diminished manner.

INDUSTRY

The opening of the Morris Canal in the early 1830's essentially created Waterloo Village and while the canal functioned profitably and unchallenged, Waterloo flourished. Once the canals importance was superseded by the railroad, however, Waterloo, which did not have a station (One terminal, named Waterloo Station, was not actually in the village proper.) gradually declined in stature and economic viability.

Because of its isolated location Waterloo was subsequently virtually untouched by major development after the third quarter of the 19th Century and stands today as it had during its maturation in the 19th Century.

The village, of itself an historic industrial area representing numerous small industrial pursuits and surrounding housing in evidence throughout the state in the mid-19th Century, is all the more significant in that it is the last intact village of its type on the Morris Canal and reflects the social and economic influence of the short-lived Canal Era in America.

Waterloo is, then, the final remaining commercial village still depicting life along the Morris Canal, an important

(cont.)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

A Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey - Thomas F. Gordon, Trenton, New Jersey, 1834, (pp. 113-114)

Atlas of Morris County, New Jersey - F. W. Beers, New York, 1868 (p. 16)

Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey - John W. Barber and Henry Howe, New York, 1844 (p. 464) (cont.)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 70

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 | 520760 | 4529630

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 18 | 521060 | 4529320

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 18 | 520330 | 4528790

D 18 | 520000 | 4529080

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of the start of the grade of Interstate Route 80 and the Musconetcong River proceed East along the river about 2900 feet to the intersection of Waterloo Road and Homestead Drive. Thence, proceed westerly along Waterloo Road to Route I-80. Thence, proceed southeast to the point of beginning.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Terry Karschner, Historian-Curator

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Section, Dept. Environ. Prot.

DATE

3/10/76

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 1420

TELEPHONE

(609) 292-2023/24

CITY OR TOWN

Trenton

STATE

New Jersey

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

David J. Bardin

TITLE

David J. Bardin

DATE

Commissioner, Department of Environ. Prot.

Feb., 3, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

Charles A. ...

DATE

9/12/77

DATE

9-2-77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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American canal which traverses the breadth of the state from Phillipsburg to Jersey City (National Register inclusion 10/1/1974).

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

In 1714 New Jersey Proprietor William Penn sold the land surrounding what would become known as Old Andover and later Waterloo to William Allen and Joseph Turner, both of Philadelphia.

Nearly fifty years later Allen and Turner erected a blast furnace and forge in order to exploit the rich ore veins in the vicinity. The operation was named Andover, after Turner's ancestral home in England.

Allen and Turner continued their allegiance to the British crown during the American Revolution and after attempting to sell pig iron to the British the forge was seized in 1778 by the Continental Army.

An exhausted supply of wood forced the forge and furnace to be abandoned shortly after it was confiscated.

In 1790 John Smith, a former boss collier at the Andover Iron Works, and his brother purchased 2,000 acres of land which encompassed Waterloo and began farming the land and manufacturing flax in an old mill building. This mill was destroyed by fire in less than a decade and, consequently, the Smith's deserted the small village.

Around 1820 John Smith returned to the Andover Forge area and, being of English descent, soon after named Old Andover Waterloo in celebration of Napoleon's defeat by the British at Waterloo.

When the Morris Canal, built 1824-1834, reached Waterloo Smith and his sons erected a store, a grist mill and a saw mill.

The store was one of the busiest along the canal route reputedly doing a \$75,000 business during a peak year. For the next fifty years Waterloo was a center of industrial, commercial and social activity for Northeast Warren County and Southern Sussex County.

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Waterloo was noted in an 1872 directory of Sussex County as an extensive freighting depot through which merchandize was brought in to the village from New York by canal and then distributed by cart and wagon throughout Sussex and Warren.

As early as the 1850's a railroad passed by Waterloo, south of the Musconetcong River signaling the gradual demise of a once optimistic prospering community that by 1880, has become "but a rural hamlet," (History of Sussex and Warren p. 460) indicating a decline in status.

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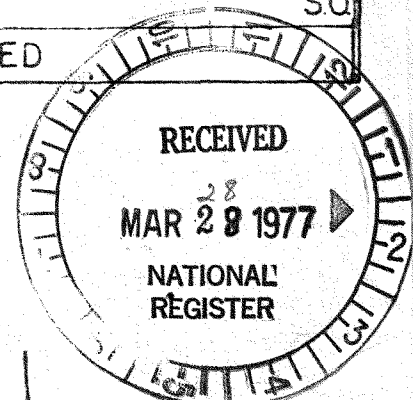
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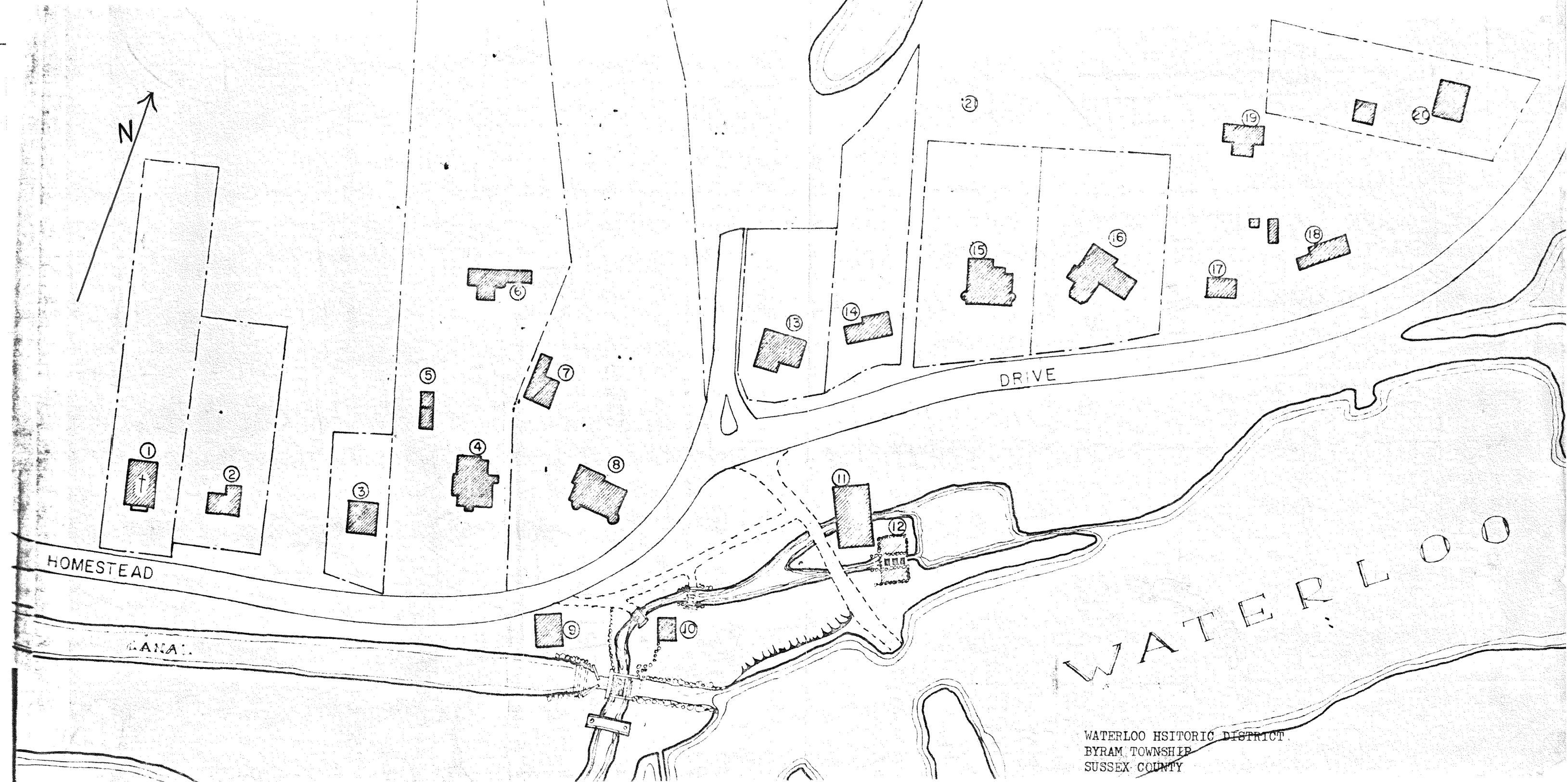
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Sussex Mine Railroad - 1850, Map in the New Jersey Archives.
The Historical Directory of Sussex County, New Jersey - Edward
A. Webb. 1872 (pp. 20-24, 78-81, 139).
Ninth United States Census - Sussex County. Byram Township,
Schedules #1 and 4, 1870.
History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey - James P.
Snell. Philadelphia, 1881 (pp. 460, 464-470).
A History of Waterloo - Doris Lee DiPoce. Research paper. No
date.
Newark Sunday Call - 12/23/1906.
Pennsylvania Gazette - 10/4/1770.
"Waterloo Village Restoration" - Flyer for Waterloo Village.
No date.

LEGEND		
NO.	NAME	
1	CHURCH	
2	PARSONAGE	
3	CANAL HOUSE	
4	WELLINGTON HOUSE	
5	CRAFTSHOP	
6	HERB & CABINET SHOP	
7	BARN	
8	RESIDENCE	
9	COUNTRY STORE	S.O.
10	BLACKSMITH SHOP	S.O.
11	GRISTMILL	S.O.
12	SAWMILL	
13	STAGECOACH INN	S.O.
14	SCUMAN RESIDENCE	
15	RESIDENCE & BARN	S.O.
16	RESIDENCE	
17	SMITH HOUSE	S.O.
18	NEWCOMB HOUSE	S.O.
19	BARN	S.O.
20	NEWCOMB HOUSE & BARN	
21	BARN	S.O.
S.O. — STATE OWNED		



SEP 13 1977



WATERLOO HISTORIC DISTRICT
BYRAM TOWNSHIP
SUSSEX COUNTY