

NJ
10
4673
1987e

PUBLIC HEARING

before

ASSEMBLY ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
and
SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS OF THE
ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

"300 Years of New Jersey History - Preservation or Destruction"

April 27, 1987
Room 403
State House Annex
Trenton, New Jersey

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES PRESENT:

ASSEMBLY ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE:

Assemblywoman Maureen B. Ogden, Chairwoman
Assemblyman Robert J. Martin, Vice Chairman

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS OF THE
ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE:

Assemblyman Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Chairman
Assemblywoman Joann H. Smith
Assemblyman Gary W. Stuhltrager
Assemblyman Willie B. Brown
Assemblyman John S. Watson

ALSO PRESENT:

Raymond E. Cantor
Office of Legislative Services
Aide, Assembly Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Michael J. Basarab
Office of Legislative Services
Aide, Subcommittee on Government Operations
Assembly Appropriations Committee

New Jersey State Library

Hearing Recorded and Transcribed by
Office of Legislative Services
Public Information Office
Hearing Unit
State House Annex
CN 068
Trenton, New Jersey 08625



CHARLES J. CATRILLO
PAUL DIGAETANO
ROBERT D. FRANKS
C. RICHARD KAMIN
JOANN H. SMITH
GARY W. STUHLTRAGER
BYRON M. BAER
WILLIE B. BROWN
FRANCIS J. GORMAN
ROBERT G. SMITH
JOHN WATSON
JIMMY ZANGARI

New Jersey State Legislature
ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
STATE HOUSE ANNEX, CN-068
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625
TELEPHONE (609) 984-6799

ANTHONY M. VILLANE, JR.
Chairman
JOSEPH W. CHINNICI
Vice-Chairman
RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN
Sub Committee Chairman
Government Operations
WALTER J. KAVANAUGH
Sub Committee Chairman
Taxation
JOHN K. RAFFERTY
Sub Committee Chairman
State Aid

Wayne R. Bryant

April 6, 1987

NOTICE OF JOINT PUBLIC HEARING

**"300 YEARS OF N.J. HISTORY-
PRESERVATION or DESTRUCTION "**

The Sub-Committee on Government Operations of the Assembly Appropriations Committee and the Assembly Energy and Natural Resources Committee will hold a joint public hearing on Monday, April 27, 1987 at 10:30 a.m. in Room 403, State House Annex, Trenton.

The purpose of this hearing is to gather information and testimony focusing on repair, restoration, purchase or relocation of historic properties in the State of New Jersey.

Anyone wishing to testify should contact Michael J. Basarab, Aide to the Assembly Appropriations Sub-Committee on Government Operations, at (609) 984-6799 or Raymond Cantor, Aide to the Assembly Energy and Natural Resources Committee, at (609) 292-7676.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
John T. Cunningham Historian	5
Constance M. Greiff, President Preservation New Jersey	9
Dr. Barry H. Rosen, Executive Director New Jersey Historical Society	13
Donald T. Graham Assistant Commissioner for Regulatory and Government Affairs New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection	16
Alvin S. Felzenberg Assistant Secretary of State	19
Margaret Welsh National Trust for Historic Preservation	23
Ann Klemme, Chairperson New Jersey Historic Trust	27
Mayor Herman T. Costello Burlington, New Jersey	31
Robert L. Thompson Burlington, New Jersey	35
William H. Short Architect	37
Bernard Bush, Executive Director New Jersey Historical Commission New Jersey Department of State	41
William W. Leap, President Heritage Assets Study of New Jersey	44
Nancy B. Gay Chairman, Museums Council of New Jersey and Chairman, Coalition for New Jersey History	48
Professor Richard P. McCormick of Piscataway and Rutgers University	53
Anna M. Aschkenes, President Association of County Cultural and Historical Agencies	57

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Pauline S. Miller New Jersey Historic Sites Council	61
Katharine E. Shuler, Executive Director Preservation New Jersey	65
Linda McTeague Preservation Planner Union County Office of Cultural and Heritage Affairs	67
Martha Logan, Chairperson Advisory Commission on Brearley Track	69
Steven DeRochi Advisory Commission on Brearley Track	70
Cynthia Koch, Director Old Barracks Museum	71
Muriel F. Berson, Chairlady Parsippany-Troy Hills Advisory Landmark Committee	75
Marion O. Harris, Chairman Morristown Committee for Historic Preservation	78
B. Michael Zuckerman, Director Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts Cape May, New Jersey	83
Jeanne H. Watson, Executive Director Morris County Historical Society	86
Robert N. Ferrell, Director Monmouth County Heritage Committee	88
Sarah E. Haskins, Director Historic Speedwell	90
Denise Buzz, Director Walt Whitman Association	94
Florence Leon Friends of the Hermitage, Inc.	96
Schuyler Warmflash Bergen County Cultural and Heritage Commission	98

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
John E. Doyle Historic Preservation Officer Camden, New Jersey	102
Beth Sullebarger Sullebarger Associates	104
Reverend Scott Kallstrom Grace Van Vorst Episcopal Church Jersey City, New Jersey	107
Peter Primavera Cultural Resource Consultant Highland Park, New Jersey	109
APPENDIX:	
Statement submitted from the City of Burlington	1x
Department of State New Jersey Historical Commission Five Year Plan - FYs 1987-1991	4x
Statement submitted by Katharine E. Shuler	50x
Statement submitted by Linda B. McTeague	53x
The Brearley House	55x
Newspaper articles submitted by Muriel E. Berson	62x
Statement submitted by Jeanne H. Watson	65x
Newspaper articles, position paper, and attachments submitted by Denise Buzz	68x
Copy of a letter to Commissioner Leonard S. Coleman New Jersey Department of Community Affairs from Schuyler Warmflash	80x
Articles on the City of Camden submitted by John E. Doyle	82x

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
APPENDIX: (continued)	
Statement submitted by Commissioner Richard T. Dewling New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection	96x
Statement submitted by Caesar Iacovone, Director Division of Archives and Records Management New Jersey Department of State	101x
Letter and attachment submitted by Timothy A. Brill, Director Department of Planning Historic District Officer Bridgeton, New Jersey	110x
Letter submitted by John Bruce Dodd, Architect	113x
Letter and related attachment submitted on behalf of Benjamin B. Kirkland, Chairman Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission	115x
Statement submitted by John Penn Division of Travel and Tourism New Jersey Department of Commerce and Economic Development	118x
Letter submitted by Lorraine Bender, President Musconetcong Foundrymen Historical Society	122x
"Uproar Follows Leveling of Home"	123x
Letter submitted by Samuel J. Addeo City Manager Asbury Park, New Jersey	124x
Statement submitted by Christ Church in New Brunswick	126x
Letter submitted by Bob Williams, President Walpack Historical Society	128x

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
APPENDIX (continued)	
Letter submitted by Nancy R. Clark, Director Historical Society of Princeton, New Jersey	129x
Letter submitted by Brian H. Morrell	130x
Letter submitted by Clement Alexander Price Associate Professor of History Rutgers University, Newark Campus	131x
"Preservation Perspective NJ"	132x

* * * * *

mjz: 1-113

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MAUREEN B. OGDEN (Chairwoman, Assembly Energy and Natural Resources Committee): Good morning. We would like to thank everyone for coming to this joint hearing this morning. I am Assemblywoman Maureen Ogden. I am Chairman of the Assembly Energy and Natural Resources Committee. I am cochairing this hearing this morning with Assemblyman Rod Frelinghuysen, who is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Operations of the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

We are not going to take too much time, because what we really want to do, both Rod and I, is to hear what all of you have to say about the state of historic preservation in the State of New Jersey. However, both of us would like to just make brief comments at the opening.

I actually have a written statement here, but I am not going to read it. I will just sort of paraphrase it, to give you an idea of why I feel this hearing this morning is important, and why both Rod and I are concerned about historic preservation in the State.

We all know we have a marvelous slogan -- "New Jersey and You, Perfect Together." It is a slogan that there has been a tremendous amount of rallying around, a sense of pride in our State, and great optimism has been spurred by that. However, there is one area in which it has been suggested we have a different slogan; that is, "New Jersey and Its Heritage, Imperfect Together."

The Division of Travel and Tourism has enthusiastically promoted the State's unique heritage. All of us who are concerned about our State's history feel the same way. On the other hand, what is the state of our heritage now? Probably everyone who is in the audience has read the article in "The New Jersey Monthly," in which it was stated by Tom Dunkel, the staff writer, that lack of funding, neglect, and demolition have resulted in something he called "historic suicide." As a matter of fact, the title of that article was, "A State of Ruins."

Now, what we want to hear this morning is whether he is telling it like it is. If the answer is yes, where do you think the funding should come from? Should it be the State? Obviously, the State is the entity with the greatest number of dollars, but should it be directly from the State, through counties and municipalities? Should we encourage more corporations, foundations, individuals? If that is what we should be doing in terms of funding -- and I think that, yes, this is certainly one of the answers -- do we have a master plan as to how we should do it, to establish priorities in terms of funding and preservation?

In addition to funding problems, I know there are some legal impediments blocking historic preservation. I was one of the authors in the Assembly of the amendment to the Municipal Land Use Law that set up the Historic Preservation Commissions. I know from reading Jerry Rose's (phonetic spelling) article that there are lots of problems with it. We knew when we passed it that there were problems with it, but it was the most we could get out of a compromise. I had a much stronger bill that was to stand by itself; however, the League of Municipalities' Land Use Committee wanted an amendment to the Land Use Law, instead of what we were proposing. Therefore, we took the best we could get.

Are there other general laws that work against historic preservation, such as the fire code, the BOCA code, handicapped access? Now, I am not suggesting we should do away with those laws in terms of historic preservation, but are there times -- and I am particularly thinking of the -- What is the house in Perth Amboy?

ASSEMBLYMAN RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN (Chairman, Subcommittee on Government Operations of the Assembly Appropriations Committee): Proprietary House.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN OGDEN: Proprietary House.
(continuing) --when historic preservation should be given equal consideration to other laws we have in the State?

If there has been neglect -- and I think everyone is going to agree to that -- has the failure been ours? Have we failed to aggressively promote historic preservation? Does the general public know that it will increase property values? We have certainly seen, throughout the country, and in some of our own cities, that the only areas in which downtown values have increased -- property values -- have been those that have been saved through historic preservation.

That also leads, however, to another issue, which is the whole issue of gentrification, and what about the people who are being moved out? Somehow I feel we have to have a program similar to what the National Trust has with inner city ventures, in which we attempt to make it possible for a certain part of the population that is being moved as a result of the gentrification and your new luxury condominiums which so often come from that -- make it possible for them to stay.

In closing, I will say that I haven't dealt at all with subjects I know are important, such as documents, maps, books, and things of that sort -- all sorts of publications -- because I feel that with an unprecedented construction boom, with economic development going at the pace that it is here in the State of New Jersey, our most crucial problem in terms of historic preservation is the question of land use.

Rod, I will turn it over to you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you, Maureen. I would like to also recognize Assemblywoman Joann Smith, who serves with me on the Appropriations Committee. We have a fairly busy schedule for that Committee a little later in the day.

It is no small coincidence that we are having a joint public hearing of both the Assembly Energy and Natural Resources Committee and one of the subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee. It takes these two Committees -- both the Energy and Natural Resources side of the ledger and

the Appropriations side of the ledger -- to get things done in this State. I would certainly like to thank Maureen and the staff of OLS, and I would like to thank all of you who have come here to testify today. What initially started out with perhaps a dozen individuals who signed up to testify-- We now have 40 people who have signed up to testify.

I think the key to success in getting through this public hearing is to be as concise and as brief and as to the point as possible, not to take away from any of the testimony you may have prepared. I think it is important that we try to get through the day. I have promised my colleagues that I would stay here through thick and thin. We will keep this public hearing going until every last person has testified, and it will be transcribed. It will be made a matter of public record, and something which will be a document we can use as legislators.

What I am about to say relative to historic preservation will be brief, and perhaps painfully obvious. The purpose of this public hearing is to focus attention on New Jersey's history. It is also to give greater visibility and recognition to public and private sector initiatives that are already under way, or should be under way. I don't mind saying that I believe our effort here today will be a major step in galvanizing public opinion on the subject.

Fourthly and lastly, I hope that this process will serve to prick the conscience of both the Executive Branch and the Legislative Branch, so that greater emphasis will be given to the State's responsibilities -- and all of our responsibilities -- for meeting the needs of historic preservation by providing the fiscal revenues to do the job.

With Maureen's permission, we would like to call our first witness, and we do it knowing that this man has contributed so much to the pride of our State through being an author and a historian. We would like to welcome as our first

witness, Mr. John Cunningham. John, would you please come forward?

Just for the record, when you talk, put your hand on that white button. That will generate the sound. Thank you, John.

J O H N T. C U N N I N G H A M: It is a distinct privilege and challenge to have been chosen to be the lead-off man for today's hearing. This can be a momentous day for New Jersey history and for historical preservation, comparable to the bicentennial session in 1970 and the tercentennial planning meeting in 1963.

Those of us who care about New Jersey and who care about history must grasp this hearing as the beginning of a new legislative attitude toward New Jersey history. Although the hearing announcement made no mention of money, I have heard the sum of \$2 million discussed. For those of us who have labored long in the thin vineyards of New Jersey history, that is a heady sum. I do not want any remarks of mine to indicate less than gratitude, yet, in candor, I see that money as a floor, not a ceiling.

The cause of historic preservation can be summed up in a single word -- woeful. The word applies equally to State-owned sites, privately owned buildings, and countless other sites not protected by anyone or by any law. Scarcely a week passes that I do not receive a letter from someone asking what can be done to save a structure or a locally important historic site. Sadly, the answer in nearly all cases is, "You can do nothing, except possibly march in anger on city hall."

Our State-owned historic sites include treasures from the centuries when iron was king, from the days when the American Revolution was formulating, from the years when Civil War tore at the nation, from the decades when railroads rode high, and a house in Princeton had the signer of the Declaration of Independence and five governors. Obviously,

some historic buildings are in good hands, but I cannot think of a single State-owned site that I would consider to be adequately cared for. This is in no way a condemnation of the State agency administering the sites at this time. It is, rather, merely the year 1987, in a long run of woeful, money-short years that have persisted as long as I have visited State-owned historic sites.

We have two sites in Princeton that are, or should be, an embarrassment to the State of New Jersey. It seems beyond all decency that Morven and Drumthwacket should be in a state of limbo. Equally, the refurbishing of the State House gathers dust, rather than achievement. Only in New Jersey would an elevator be permitted in the room that was occupied by the last royal governor, William Franklin.

The situation is little better at other State-owned sites. Even those well-maintained cannot afford more than rudimentary forms of interpretation. I cannot think of a single State-owned historic site that I would recommend to an out-of-state visitor as an absolute must-see. It would be easy to seek, and perhaps find, villains, yet that would be pointless. The villains exist mainly because of a longstanding New Jersey tradition of treating historic sites as "out of sight, out of mind."

A proposal to dedicate \$2 million to historic sites can be nothing more than a stopgap measure to slow, temporarily, a decades long concept of neglect.

My wife and I have just returned from five weeks in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Missouri. Any of those states puts New Jersey to shame, as far as recognition of historic values is concerned. It is even more shameful when it is considered that their histories are so much shorter and far less varied than ours. The western exaltation of the past cannot be put down to greater fiscal resources. Only Connecticut -- in the latest figures released last week -- tops New Jersey in per capita income.

We who are vitally interested in our own State's history are most to blame. Too often, we have bogged down in inter-municipal or intersectional jealousies. Too often, we have used whatever official money is available as a means for scrapping, rather than cooperating. It is not that historical agencies should speak always in agreement, but in failing to reach agreement among ourselves on what is vital, we have often let ourselves be absorbed with what is trivial.

We who believe in New Jersey's historic sites -- public and private -- and New Jersey's history in general, could be a powerful voice, one impossible to ignore. I estimate that the historical holdings in New Jersey are worth a minimum of \$75 million in buildings and possessions. It may be as much as \$200 million. We who care for history would be a mighty voice if we could sing in harmony. Our tourism ads on television dwell on New Jersey history as one reason for visiting this State. If those are sincere sentiments, it should follow that our history should be of foremost concern for those who hold this State temporarily in their hands.

If properly administered, the cause of history could prove to be an economic boom to New Jersey, greater than the return from the arts. Obviously, I do not demean the arts, but surely it can sensibly be argued that students and writers of history are as worthy of support as painters and poets. Yet, this year the New Jersey Historical Commission can dispense \$250,000 in grants. The State Arts Council has granting power of more than \$10 million. The Newark Museum is handsomely treated in the State budget; her sister institution in Newark -- the New Jersey Historical Society -- can't even get funds for a valid student history program.

I stress that I applaud the growing successes of the Arts Council and Newark Museum. I argue only that those of us interested in history ought to seek as leaders those with the eloquence and the persuasiveness of the backers of the arts and the Newark Museum.

I hope the legislation to allocate \$2 million to historic preservation races through both houses of the Legislature and quickly becomes law. The money is desperately needed, but it is only a fine start. More important than the sum is that this time history is being considered. The time has come for the proponents of New Jersey history to seek adequate funds for the cause, for a thorough-going, intensive study of the attitudes of other states toward historical agencies, and for our State's historical agencies -- public and private -- to set aside jealousies and move toward a common goal of proper State support. If we can, we will be a powerful political force.

Others, during this day, will set forth priorities and estimated budgets. I can only hope that none of the proposals is meager, and that all of the budget requests will be imaginative. There is no better time to move. Our Governor is a historian. He was a faithful member of the New Jersey Historical Commission when I was its Chairman. Now, more legislators than ever before give active support, rather than lip service, to the cause of history. Legislative support, such as that shown in proposed legislation for historic preservation, can spark enthusiasm among private donors for historical societies and associations. We can, and we must, capitalize on the fact that New Jersey is a very wealthy State. I have never heard the cause of historical preservation expressed more eloquently than in a passage from John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath." He depicted a group of desperately poor Okies about to leave for California. Steinbeck had the women sorting through their possessions, and this is what Steinbeck wrote: "The women sat among the doomed things, turning them over, looking past them and back. 'This book, my father had it. He liked books. He used to read it. It's got his name in it. And his pipe, it still smells rank. This picture, an angel. I looked at that before the fust three

come. It didn't seem to do much good. Think we can get this China dog in? Aunt Sadie brought it from the St. Louis Fair. See, wrote right on it. No, I guess not. Here's a letter my brother wrote the day before he died. Here's an old-time hat. Those feathers, never got to use them. No, there isn't room.'" How can we live without our lives? How will we know it's us without our past? Leave it; burn it. It boils down to that.

How can we afford not to care about New Jersey history and historic preservation? How, indeed, can we tell it's us without our past?

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you very much, John Cunningham, for those eloquent words.

The Chairs would like to recognize Assemblyman Gary Stuhltrager, who has just arrived. Gary is on the Subcommittee on Government Operations of the Assembly Appropriations Committee. Also, Minority Budget Officer, Assemblyman John Watson. I would like to thank you for coming.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN OGDEN: We would like to call next, one of the spokesmen -- the President -- of Preservation New Jersey, Connie Greiff.

C O N S T A N C E M. G R E I F F: It has been really rewarding to observe and participate in the growing interest in historic preservation in New Jersey. This hearing is something that I think gives all of us who have cared about New Jersey's past for so long that we are becoming part of New Jersey's past-- I think this is something that gives us fresh hope.

I would like, first of all, to define what Preservation New Jersey as a statewide organization means by preservation. Of course, we mean preservation of what are usually known as "historic sites," the place where George Washington, or somebody else, slept; the place where great events took place; the place where the past can be shown for the education and enjoyment of the public. But we also mean something a lot broader. We are concerned about all aspects of

New Jersey -- about its rural landscape and its cities, its individual buildings, and the neighborhoods where people have lived, played, and worked. We believe preservation is an environmental issue and a quality of life issue, as well as a historic issue.

We have inherited a heritage of beauty, utility, and meaning from past generations, and it is our duty to pass that on to future generations. If we are going to do that, everybody really needs to work together, not least of all State government. Added funding for State-owned properties has been proposed. We also need a program of direct or matching grants to local governments and nonprofit institutions which are preserving important sites.

But, that is only going to affect a relatively small number of buildings, and what you are going to have is not history, but some object taken out of its context. If we are going to preserve a much larger part of our heritage as something we can live with, we need a continual source of flexible funding. Other states have done this through the establishment of revolving funds, which may make grants, which may also make low-cost loans, and may themselves participate in buying and selling real estate. North Carolina has one such fund. Its seed money came from the state legislature. Then, its capital is renewed through matching grants from the private sector, from return on its loans, and from profits from the purchase and sale of real estate.

We have a mechanism in New Jersey that could work for such a revolving fund, and that is the New Jersey Historic Trust. But, if it is going to work, it needs some amendment probably, so it is more privatized, because to be successful, a revolving fund is out there in the real estate market and it has to work fast. It can't be held to the kinds of restrictions that may affect a governmental body or a quasi-governmental body.

Margaret Welsh from the National Trust is here today, and she will speak further about revolving funds. Both the National Trust and Preservation New Jersey are certainly prepared to provide the Legislature with information on the operation of such funds in other states.

But we don't just want money. We also look to the State to create a climate in which preservation can flourish. We are delighted that, thanks largely to testimony by Katharine Shuler, Preservation New Jersey's Director, and other preservationists, the New Jersey Planning Commission has now incorporated preservation as one of the goals for statewide planning.

As Assemblywoman Ogden pointed out, we have one problem that ought to be part of the solution. The Municipal Land Use Law amendment allowing local communities to incorporate preservation into their planning and zoning processes is so confusing, that even communities that were doing this successfully in the past are now having difficulty. That law needs to be amended again, so that it comes into conformity with preservation practices in other states.

Another serious problem -- another threat right now -- is the proposed fire code. The conditions it will require will impose economic burdens that have not been addressed. Many older buildings simply will not be able to comply at all. Their owners are apt to abandon them or destroy them because of that. There are several actions by the Legislature that could mitigate this threat. One would be to extend the time allowed for older buildings to be retrofitted, so that the expenditure could be spread out over a greater amount of time. Another would be to classify historic house museums as a separate category, not as places of assembly, which have one of the highest requirements. A third would be to establish an appeals board, manned and womanned by people who understand historic buildings.

These are current issues. Over the longer range, there are other areas in which legislative action could have a major impact. We know Main Street has been effective elsewhere. It has been talked about a lot in New Jersey. A number of bills have been introduced, but there hasn't been much action. We need a program that is more than lip service to the concept. We need a program that is more than drawing a pretty picture. We need-- I guess this does get back to funding. We need assistance with infrastructure, informed technical advice, and Main Street Program Managers out on the street -- on Main Street. You'll hear more about that later today, too, I believe.

But there are other existing funding mechanisms that could work for preservation, either through legislation or administrative action. A certain percentage of HFC and EDA funds were targeted for preservation projects, rather than to new construction in already overburdened growth areas. I still don't understand why a consortium of doctors got EDA money to put up a building in the Princeton area.

Another piece of legislation that has been discussed for some time is transfer of development rights. Of course, its major application is farmland, but TDRs could also be used in suburban and urban areas for historic buildings that don't fill their zoning envelopes. There could be other new legislative initiatives -- enabling legislation -- to permit municipalities to offer tax abatement for a period of time to developers who properly rehabilitated historic properties. The Municipal Land Use Law could be amended to allow adaptive use of historic properties as a conforming use, in a manner that would not constitute spot zoning.

There are many encouraging signs that the State is beginning to recognize, that in this period of rapid development, it must take action to save the best of yesterday and today for tomorrow. This hearing is one. The Planning

Commission's incorporation of historic preservation is another. Those of us who consider ourselves working preservationists hope we may look to the State for growing leadership in reaching a common goal.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you very much for your testimony. I would next like to call Dr. Barry Rosen, Executive Director of the New Jersey Historical Society. He will be followed by Assistant Commissioner Donald Graham, from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. Dr. Rosen, good morning.

D R. B A R R Y H. R O S E N: Good morning. Thank you for having me here.

William Bennett, Secretary of the Department of Education, in a recent lecture, defined history as a way of locating ourselves in time and space; acquiring the values and ideals by which to live our lives; and of returning to the well-springs of our being as a people and a nation.

The New Jersey Historical Society has in this vein over the last 142 years endeavored to preserve and conserve and provide the people, not only of New Jersey, but of the country and the world, a sense of time and space; of locating themselves; of bringing to all the memory which is the glue which holds our political community together. History is organized memory for the living. I think sometimes we forget that.

It is one of the most valuable assets the State has, and we must preserve it. As the title of this particular hearing states, the possibility exists of 300 years or more of New Jersey history being destroyed, some of it as we sit here today. That, I think, would have a devastating effect not only on New Jersey, but on the rest of the country. Some of the materials and buildings we have here are irreplaceable. They are the backbone of what we are, what we have become, and what our potential is for the future.

The collection of the New Jersey Historical Society alone consists of well over a million objects, artifacts, and documents. Major collections of over 100,000 photographs are included here, as well as manuscripts and books, and material culture, which includes costumes and textiles, furniture, paintings, prints, etc. This collection is not as well-known as it might be. It has been a private institution for most of its existence. It is not very well located today in the North Ward of Newark, yet it is still a repository unequal of New Jerseyana. What can we do to enhance organizations like this throughout the State? We must begin to think of a plan, a public and private partnership, in which funds become available as they are in other areas to enhance culture within the State of New Jersey, in order that these things will be passed on to other generations. To learn history is to know who we are; it is to learn why, and for what we are responsible. Without these original source materials and buildings, it would be exceedingly difficult for us to do this.

History is something that enhances the quality of our lives. It makes us better people; it allows the mainstream -- the wellspring of our civilization to continue. It also has an economic factor both here and around the country. People come to historic sites, museums, and historic agencies in vast numbers and spend hundreds of dollars per day on these sojourns.

Over 55% of all people who go to a museum or cultural entity of any sort wind up in history-related facilities nationwide. Over 500,000 people a year go to Washington Crossing State Park. I have seen higher figures. They travel to other sites throughout the State of New Jersey. History is also educational. One finds through history, again, what we are, what we can be, and what we have been.

The answer to the problems that exist in history today, where most of the organizations represented here are underfunded, I believe is to promote what we are doing and what

we have been doing in a positive light, to show that whatever funding that comes, whether it be from governmental sources, corporations, foundations, or individuals, that this investment of preservation of the past is one of investing in our future. It has an educational and economic return already without considerable funding, and with that funding it will return back to the State a great deal more.

More people, as I have said, go to historical sites than go to all of the performing and visual arts combined nationwide. That statistic probably is equitable in New Jersey, because, as Mr. Cunningham has said, New Jersey is the mirror of the nation. In the future, I would hope to see larger grant funding for the current agency which seems to override most of the historical area -- the Historical Commission; more funding in preservation for the Department of Environmental Protection; and more funding in the private sector from corporations, from foundations, and from individuals, because we're marketing our product well and because that product is important to the State.

Finally, in this year of the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States -- in the preparation and final realization of which New Jersey played a significant role -- I think it is important for all of us to look at New Jersey history and decide whether or not we are going to do something about it. One thing is for sure: If we don't act now, these objects, these buildings, this history that is so important to who and what we are, won't be here for the generations to come.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Dr. Rosen, thank you for your testimony. I would like to recognize -- before calling on Assistant Commissioner Graham -- Assemblyman Walter Kavanaugh and Assemblyman Robert Martin, who have joined us for the public hearing. Assistant Commissioner Graham, good morning. Mr. Graham will be followed by Al Felzenberg, from the Secretary of State's office -- Assistant Secretary of State.

A S S T. C O M M. D O N A L D T. G R A H A M: Thank you very much. I appreciate the invitation to come here today. On behalf of Commissioner Dewling, I want to thank you. Commissioner Dewling was unable to be here today because of a private, personal matter, but I do want to offer his views in his role as a New Jersey Historical Sites Preservation Officer. In that capacity, he is responsible for coordinating and implementing the State's efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect New Jersey's precious nonrenewable historic resources.

Our responsibilities fall into two main areas. First, the Office of New Jersey Heritage administers all of New Jersey's State and Federal historic preservation programs. Second, our Division of Parks and Forestry is responsible for managing and interpreting New Jersey's 24 State-owned historic sites; 1.25 million people annually visit these significant historic sites.

Through these various programs, we have the opportunity to learn about the preservation needs facing our State. The greatest need, both for publicly and privately owned historic structures, is for capital funds. Since 1980, there has been no capital funding available at the Federal level. Consequently, the burden for maintaining historic structures has fallen upon the State and the private sector. An urgent and critical need exists for capital funding. This need is so critical that we must take decisive steps to significantly increase the funding.

There is currently, as I said, no Federal funding for buying or rehabilitating historic structures. In addition, there has been a steady decline in the amount of Federal Historic Sites Survey and Planning Funds. In 1979, the states received a total of \$60 million. Of that, \$850,000 came to New Jersey. But in 1987, it is only \$20 million, with us receiving only \$414,000.

DEP is working with New Jersey's congressional delegation and the National Conference of the States Historic Sites Preservation Officers on a Fiscal Year 1988 proposal to increase the State's appropriation to \$60 million, 27 of which will be for acquisition and development of historic structures.

At the State level, the mechanism, as you have heard from previous speakers, is the New Jersey Historic Trust. The Trust's legislative purpose is to promote historic preservation in New Jersey by encouraging participation of the private sector. It provides matching grants and low-interest loans to nonprofit historical societies and preservation organizations, for the repair, purchase, moving, or other protection of threatened historic structures, and accepts and manages gifts, easements, and appropriations. But the sum for this, in the last three years -- and only the last three years, because since it was instituted in 1967, it has never been adequately funded-- The sum for the last three years has been pitifully small, at \$20,000.

We are committed to the efforts of the New Jersey Historic Trust. We support them, and Assemblyman Frelinghuysen's bill -- A-3467 -- which provides \$2 million to the Trust for 50/50 matching grants for historic rehabilitation projects. If the numerous private and public agencies working to preserve our State's heritage are going to be successful in these efforts, this type of capital funding assistance is vital.

Similar to the privately owned historic structures, New Jersey's 24 State-owned historic sites are in need of a stable funding source. The projected capital needs for these sites for the next three years is \$9 million. This money must come from the following existing or proposed funding sources -- our annual budget -- which has never been adequate. The Green Acres Trust-- The 1978 Green Acres Bond Fund has benefited historic sites through \$4-plus million for acquisition and \$7-plus million for development. However, the needs of the

New Jersey State Library

State-owned historic sites are now much greater than the amount of funding currently available.

The Natural Resources Restoration Bill, A-2195, sponsored by Assemblyman Villane and Senator Gormley, we feel is the way to go, not only in this program, but with other programs. If we, as the State, want to preserve our publicly held historic resources, we need to be committed to allocating the resources necessary to properly restore and maintain them throughout future generations.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection is energetically working to ensure that there is a stable funding source for both private and public sector historic preservation projects. As the agency responsible for the protection of New Jersey's natural and built environment, DEP seeks legislative support for the needs of historic preservation in New Jersey.

That is the end of my statement, Assemblyman, but I do have Nancy Zerbe with me today. She will be here throughout the day. She is the Administrator of the Office of New Jersey Heritage, and she will answer any questions you may have. We, too, would like to hear from the constituency present here today, so we can work together to get on with this all-important task.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN OGDEN: Just one question, Commissioner. Do you know what portion of the DEP budget is currently spent on historic preservation?

ASST. COMMISSIONER GRAHAM: I don't know totally, but Nancy can get that for you. The Office of New Jersey Heritage is full of vacancies, and the funding level is not anywhere near what we would like it to be. I can get the exact figure for you.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you. Mr. Felzenberg, Assistant Secretary of State? There is a method to the madness of the testimony today. We wanted to make sure that some of those of you who work so actively in the private sector had an opportunity to testify before some of those responsible on the State level, so they could hear your testimony. I think it is a good sign that Commissioner Graham has left a representative here to hear the rest of the testimony, because I think we may have a long day. Mr. Felzenberg?

A L V I N S. F E L Z E N B E R G: Thank you, Assemblyman. Much of what I have to say has been covered by previous speakers, so out of respect for the Committee, I am going to try to abbreviate what I have to say even further.

I would like to start by saying I would like to go on record as publicly supporting every one of the measures that Preservation New Jersey has put to you through Ms. Connie Greiff. I often felt that what we really need through the various departments and various bills and programs is a systematic plan to address the issue of historic preservation. I mean of public buildings, privately owned buildings, buildings owned by municipalities, and buildings owned by individuals. I think that is the most far-reaching plan I have heard.

Secondly, I wasn't going to mention a structure at my Department today; I was going to speak to the issue. But since historic Morven has been mentioned, I want to assure Mr. Cunningham that Morven is anything but a disgrace. We have started a plan, since the Department of State took over Morven last summer, to operate the building through the New Jersey State Museum. It is going to be a treasure we hope to model, around which some other preservation efforts can begin. We hope to do some archaeological work and restoration of the gardens. We hope to start a foundation, at a reception we are

having on Thursday, that will bring the private sector behind the project. So I very much hope that John will monitor our progress and will find it up to his meticulous standards.

New Jersey is a great State, with a rich and vibrant history. It is deserving of a comprehensive and far-reaching public program to preserve and protect its historic places. Our buildings are, in many ways, no different from any other aspect of our cultural heritage. Diane Ravitch, who writes very much in the field of education, has noted: "A society without a sense of history is like a person without a memory." Both of those are dangerous. Our historic public buildings, monuments, and even our precious documents are our sense of history. They are the tableaux of our successes and struggles as a society, and reflections of ourselves as members of a community, a state, a country.

"We will probably be judged not by the monuments we build, but by those we have destroyed." This quote from a 1963 New York Times editorial is as pertinent today as it was then. And indeed, in New Jersey, we will be judged by succeeding generations for what we simply neglected to do. Our failure to plan ahead and make preservation a major priority has resulted in the loss of more than half the historic buildings listed in the Historic American Buildings Survey of 1933.

Now is the time for us to address the urgency of this problem. Many of our State's most important architectural and historic treasures are in need of immediate help. Our intervention could be no less critical than it is at this moment. New Jersey's historic legacy must be protected.

Now, I have looked at some of the buildings that many causes and institutions and well-committed individuals have rallied around, and I would probably be the last one to say that the State of New Jersey will ever have enough money to do all that needs to be done, when you look at every site that is on the National Register, when you look at every building, or

monument, or artifact in the public domain that is in need of help and in need of conservation. I would estimate that the need is much, much higher than the figures I have heard today. That is why I think what we need is a systematic plan, probably more than a grass program, which we need, too, and I have something to say about that.

I think we need a short-term plan for the State. We need to decide which treasures out there are of critical importance to the State of New Jersey, whether they are in private hands or public hands. We also need an attempt to prioritize them -- the ones which need attention first; the ones that can wait a few years; and the ones we may not get to. But we need to decide where we can go.

I must say I commend the Legislature for addressing this in the past. It has been done, I suspect, in a haphazard manner -- \$50,000 for this building, \$100,000 for that. This is a well-meaning attempt, at best, but patchwork is what it has been. I think you see the same people coming back year after year. I would like to see a proposal that would prioritize some of those plans.

New Jersey is fortunate to have the ongoing commitment and dedication of many prominent individuals and organizations -- our State's historical organizations which are here today, representatives of county cultural and heritage commissions, and the Department of Environmental Protection -- which has several of its people here. I must say that the people in charge of this area -- Assistant Commissioner Fenske, Greg Marshall, and Nancy Zerbe -- have been doing an excellent job with the limited resources they have. The issue is, more resources. They need more of them, and they need them soon.

We need substantial grant programs, programs for State-owned, as well as privately administered properties. Now I am coming to you today in support of two pieces of legislation which would address that problem. One is

Assemblyman Frelinghuysen's bill, which we have heard something about. It would allocate \$2 million to the New Jersey Historic Trust Fund to provide a 50/50 matching program. I also support a bond issue that has been introduced by Assemblywoman Ogden and Senator Lynch, which would allocate \$90 million for historic sites, as well as historic art centers.

Now, my colleague, Mr. Cunningham, made some references to some art groups. Many of those artists are performing in historic buildings that are falling down. As the Department that oversees cultural activity, I am extremely grateful to the Legislature for the help you have given us. But, I really must ask-- If we start looking at the next 40 or 50 years down the road, I must ask you -- again, it is a matter of patchwork -- what sense it makes to continue to provide the kind of operating money, when we know that halls are in desperate need of help?

We hope the Ogden bond issue is moved this year. If not, we will be back next year with other kinds of remedies. Many of these sites are on the Historic Register, and we hope that some of the concert halls can receive some remedy.

Finally, I have a couple of words of advice as to how the Legislature might begin to set in place a plan to deal with priorities. I would like to begin with the matching requirement. I am basically talking about buildings that are not necessarily owned by the State. I would like to see, in whatever you come up with, the kind of match that Mr. Frelinghuysen has proposed. I think any match is going to generate two or three times the amount of money that the State puts into it. I would like to see recipients of grants -- grants coming out through the Trust, grants coming out through other enterprises -- have the responsibility to set in place a five-year, if not a 10-year plan, to see what that structure will look like if this money is granted. This will force local organizations to strengthen their boards, and it will, again,

bring in the kind of private sector concern we care about. Above all, it will see that the money we allocate is going to projects that have been well-thought-out and well-conceived.

I think I will stop now, because most of what I had to say was covered by previous speakers. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you very much for your testimony. I would like to thank all of those who have testified so far for keeping their remarks brief and to the point. I think they set the pace for those to follow.

The Chair would like to recognize next, Ms. Margaret Welsh, National Trust for Historic Preservation. Thank you for your patience.

MARGARET WELSH: Hello: I have been asked by New Jersey preservationists to address the activities that other states are engaged in to promote historic preservation, in particular state-supported revolving funds and grants for the acquisition and development of historic properties.

Chartered by Congress in 1949, the National Trust is the only national nonprofit preservation organization that promotes and educates the public about preservation issues. The Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, which is located in Philadelphia, is especially familiar with New Jersey and its wealth of historic resources. According to National Trust statistics, between Fiscal Year 1982 and Fiscal Year 1985, 363 rehabilitation projects were undertaken using the tax credits for historic structures in New Jersey. The amount of money spent on the projects totaled over \$303.9 million. Millions more have been spent in the last year and a half, many more buildings saved, and many more jobs created.

But just as many historic structures exist in this State that are not rehabilitated, and some of those structures are even more significant. That is because the type of building or owner does not qualify for the tax credits, or the

tax credits alone are not enough to save the property. Many of the threatened historic structures in this State are lost to demolition or development, because there remains no timely mechanism in New Jersey to save such buildings. Even the National Trust funding programs are usually targeted toward specific issues. The Inner City Ventures Fund was mentioned before. That is targeted for residential neighborhoods, to stem displacement of the residents.

The National Trust does have a loan fund, but that has to serve the entire country. We like to target that program to where it does the most good. In other words, we usually tie it to a state revolving loan fund program. In fact, the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office has had to deny many worthwhile New Jersey projects funding since October of this year along -- October of last year -- because of increasing national demand on our programs.

Numerous states have combated this across the country by establishing funding programs that are an effective means of preserving their own historic resources. Some of the states on the East Coast that have created funding programs are: Connecticut, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Florida. I will just mention a couple of these. In 1982, the Connecticut Legislature passed a bill providing \$500,000 to save endangered properties. This was seed money. The bill stipulated that an equal amount be raised over a five-year period by the private sector, and that that \$1 million be administered by the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, a statewide, nonprofit preservation organization. The fund works in two ways: First, the Connecticut Trust can make loans to organizations to acquire and rehabilitate endangered properties; and second, the Connecticut Trust alone can acquire properties for the purpose of saving them, rehabilitating them, and protecting them through their resale with restricted covenants. In October, the organization had two loans

outstanding. One of these is in cooperation with the National Trust Loan Fund, and the organization has just purchased another property.

The private, nonprofit preservation organization in North Carolina administers a revolving fund chartered by their legislature in 1975. Since that date, the organization has received \$765,000 from the North Carolina legislature. The money is used only for the purpose of saving endangered properties. As of April, 1987, the organization has \$458,000 invested in 11 properties, and it is committed in promissory notes of \$439,000 to five additional properties. A little money can go a long way.

Pennsylvania's statewide revolving fund originated in 1982, when Governor Thornburgh established the program. He requested an initial \$100,000 as part of his annual budget, to create the fund. Since then, the Pennsylvania Preservation Fund, which is the organization charter to administer the program, has increased the size of the fund through private grants.

An even different approach has been taken in Florida. In 1985, the Florida Department of State awarded a grant to the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation, to study the procedure of operating a revolving fund. Upon the completion of that study, the organization applied for and received \$25,000 from a private foundation. They matched it with \$50,000, and they are applying at this time for several thousand dollars from their state legislature. This is a very creative use of public and private moneys to establish a revolving fund, and it is still in its infancy in that state.

Because of the existence in this State of the New Jersey Historic Trust, there is already a mechanism, as Connie Greiff mentioned, in place to permit the administration of a revolving fund here.

I will just mention one other method -- state method -- and that is that of acquisition and development grant money. Many states use this around the country. One of the closest ones is Maryland. The state's Historic Preservation Office there administers what they call "a State Capital Grant Fund." This fund was established by the legislature in 1976 as part of the Maryland Historical Trust enabling legislation. Over the past four years, they received, each year, everything from \$200,000 to \$600,000 annually, to acquire and develop historic properties of all types, including all categories of property owners.

The Florida State Historic Preservation Office oversees a state grant program that is now five years old. This office received \$800,000 this year from the legislature. The funds are used for the acquisition and development of historic structures, and they must be matched 50/50, and the properties must be owned by a nonprofit organization.

New Jersey is fortunate in having the Office of New Jersey Heritage, Preservation New Jersey, and the New Jersey Historic Trust already established. Each of these organizations has the potential to become even more involved in actively saving the State's most valuable historic resources, if they receive the full support of the legislature. Any one of the programs outlined in this testimony could be explored further as to its applicability for New Jersey.

The National Trust urges you and the State of New Jersey to explore the development of a grant program and a revolving fund as one means -- or two means -- of ensuring the tangible examples of New Jersey's 300 years of history for future generations to enjoy.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN OGDEN: Thank you very much. Since it has been referred to a number of times -- the New Jersey Historic Trust -- we would like to call at this time the Chairman of it, Ann Klemme.

A N N K L E M M E: I am pleased to be here this morning, and grateful for the opportunity to discuss the Trust and its role in historic preservation in the State of New Jersey.

The New Jersey Historic Trust was established by the Legislature in 1967 to preserve and protect New Jersey's historic sites. The Trust is a nonprofit body in DEP. It receives administrative support from the Office of New Jersey Heritage of the Division of Parks and Forestry. It has no staff of its own.

The Trust has the power to accept and manage gifts of real and personal property, appropriations, and historic preservation easements. The statute also enables the Trust to provide matching grants and low interest loans to organizations for the preservation of threatened sites that are listed in the State Register.

However, as farsighted as the Legislature was in 1967 in conceiving the Trust, the Trust was never allowed to fulfill its promise. As Tom Dunkel pointed out in the October "New Jersey Monthly" magazine, in a searching article on the state of historic preservation in New Jersey, "After creating the Trust, the Legislature never seriously got around to funding it."

The record is all too plain. Between 1978 and 1984, the Trust made 11 loans for a total of \$29,700. These were made with funds generously given by a private foundation. Between 1980 and 1986, the Trust made five matching grants for a total of \$8300. Ladies and gentlemen, as far as we can determine, that represents the total of funds disbursed for historic preservation by the Trust over the first 18 years of its existence, not a very good record for the only statewide bricks and mortar assistance program. The Office of New Jersey Heritage continually receives requests for preservation moneys that should be available from the Trust. The Office must turn them away. The people of New Jersey are losing out.

The Trust was reconstituted last summer with the appointment by Governor Kean of six new citizen members. The 1967 statute places the governance of the Trust in a board of three ex officio and eight citizen members, two of whom remain to be appointed. The present nine members are enthusiastic about their charge. They have worked closely together to develop a detailed plan of action to fulfill the purposes for which the Trust was created -- to help preserve the richness of the State as manifested in its historic sites. We need serious funding to implement it.

As you have heard, the Trust, since Fiscal Year 1985, has received an annual appropriation of \$20,000 from DEP. As generous as that may seem in relation to the first 18 years, it hardly represents a significant commitment to historic preservation. We believe it is time for a commitment, and that the people will support it. In recent testimony before Congress, there was reference to a May, 1986 Gallup Poll, in which Americans expressed strong support for preservation. Historic preservation was supported by our neighbors in New York State, when they approved, last year, the Environmental Quality Bond Act, which has historic preservation moneys in it. We believe New Jerseyans are no less interested in this issue.

The Legislature has the opportunity to give substance to the vision it had 20 years ago. One such way is to enact Assembly Bill 3467, sponsored by Assemblyman Rodney Frelinghuysen, which you have heard of today. The bill would provide moneys for 50/50 matching grants on a discretionary basis by the New Jersey Historic Trust.

Much needs to be done, and quickly, if reminders of our rich heritage are to survive into the twenty-first century. Assembly Bill 3467 will go a long way toward that result. I urge your support of this bill.

I shall be pleased to try to answer any questions you may have.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN OGDEN: I have a question, Ms. Klemme. Trust is situated in the Department of Environmental Protection. Has it, over the years, asked for funding from the Department?

MS. KLEMME: Yes. Through the Office of New Jersey Heritage, there is an attempt, always, to increase that appropriation. We have written directly, as well.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you very much for your testimony.

ASSEMBLYMAN MARTIN: Rodney, may I ask a question?

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN MARTIN: Just out of curiosity, my understanding is that over the last few years you have only had \$20,000 in discretionary funds to distribute. Is that correct?

MS. KLEMME: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN MARTIN: If this Assembly bill which Assemblyman Frelinghuysen has proposed -- which I support-- If that is enacted, you are then going to have \$2 million which you are going to be able to deal with on -- not on an annual basis, but at least depending on where the Legislature is going in the future. Do you have the wherewithal now to go from -- and I don't mean this facetiously -- dealing with rather a low ball amount of money -- \$20,000 -- to \$2 million, without additional staff or support services, as far as making decisions to distribute the money?

MS. KLEMME: I would say, sir, certainly not, without some staff of our own. As I pointed out, we have no staff of our own, and the Office of Heritage is very attenuated. They are very understaffed, although they are doing everything they can to help us.

ASSEMBLYMAN MARTIN: Assuming that the money was made available tomorrow, how would you see the grant process, or the matching funds being handled?

MS. KLEMME: The Commissioner of DEP, I assume, would have to ask the Legislature for moneys for at least one staff person for such.

ASSEMBLYMAN MARTIN: To be assigned to the Trust to review the applications and make the hard choices?

MS. KLEMME: Absolutely, yes, sir. As I say, we have a strategic plan on which we are in the process of completing the details. I think we are ready, but there is no way it could be done without some staff.

ASSEMBLYMAN MARTIN: Can you tell me how many dollar-wise applications you have now pending?

MS. KLEMME: They have been turned away over the last several years. We had one request which had been holding for a while before the Trust was reconstituted. We granted \$2500 to Howell Township in October. Since then, we have not dared to hang out our shingle.

ASSEMBLYMAN MARTIN: I would think the message has clearly gotten out that if you are not a profitable, or at least a good-risk venture and you are looking for funds right now-- The Trust has probably gotten that reputation, and it is not worth going in that direction, I would think.

MS. KLEMME: Well, I think as the State's only bricks and mortar assistance program already in place with criteria, with guidelines, with even forms all ready to go, that we are very much in a position--

ASSEMBLYMAN MARTIN: My point is, applications, I would think, would increase once the word got out that there was actually money to distribute.

MS. KLEMME: Yes. Preservation New Jersey receives calls. Part of our plan is to reach out to cultural and heritage commissions in all the various counties, to do heavy-duty public relations, and to make ourselves known across the State. We are poised to do this.

ASSEMBLYMAN MARTIN: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you very much, Assemblyman. Thank you, Ann, for your testimony. Is Mayor Herman Costello, of the City of Burlington, here? (affirmative response) Mayor, would it be all right if we called one of your mayorial colleagues from the City of Bridgeton to join you? Is he here -- Mayor Donald Rainear?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: He is not here. He will be sending in testimony. He wasn't able to attend.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: All right. Mayor Costello, good morning. We thought we might use the tag team approach, but since that didn't occur, we are very pleased to welcome you here this morning. Thank you for your patience.

MAYOR HERMAN T. COSTELLO: Thank you. I am delighted for the opportunity to come before you. After having heard the State and other witnesses express their concern about programs, how they should be implemented, and what have you, I thought maybe I could just relate to you very briefly what has happened in the City of Burlington in the past few years. I have no prepared notes. There is a prepared text that is going to be issued -- released -- by someone else, Mr. Thompson, who is the Coordinator from Burlington.

Burlington is 310 years old. Like any community 310 years old, I guess you are going to have your problems, primarily with housing stock, and so on and so on. It stands to reason that we would have what has been pointed out to us, and what we have observed -- maybe by some too late -- more than our share of housing stock, buildings, and what have you, that should be preserved.

We are three square miles, anywhere between 11,000 and 12,000 people depending on who you ask. We have all the characteristics-- We possess all of the characteristics that most communities would rather not associate themselves with. We always said we were a microcosm of -- is Willie Brown here? If so, he will have to forgive me -- Newark, and what have

you. At that time, we could fit in a corner of Newark, and blend right in with them.

That was 20-some years ago. Having recognized that Burlington had no place to go but up, we made up our minds that we were willing to embrace just about any program that was funded, State approved, Federally approved, that would help us to pull ourselves up by our bootstraps. We started out with a program of urban renewal. Not too many communities like to term themselves a blighted community -- or blighted area -- and become involved in urban renewal. That, along with the Neighborhood Preservation Program of the State, permitted us to salvage a vast majority of our homes not in the historic area, so to speak.

Then, we were convinced by various State and Federal agencies that Burlington had something to offer in historic preservation, and we should make an effort along those lines. With that thought in mind, we searched around for programs. I have heard the term "revolving fund" used here by those who preceded me. We looked around the communities -- not states, communities -- that might have a revolving fund. It took us three years to find one. We didn't have staff. We were searching, and making inquiries. We found Charleston, South Carolina. Would you believe it was then being run by a young man from Carteret, New Jersey? That provided us with the information we needed, and we established our own revolving fund. We were able to buy homes that were vacated.

Let me say this before I go any further. Burlington was extremely fortunate that we did have some revenue to work with. My purpose in coming here today is not to plead Burlington's case, but hopefully to convince you that programs that will permit the private sector -- encourage the private sector -- to become involved, and permit communities to participate, should be given some sort of a priority. I know my experience has been that this is not a priority item or

area. Forgive me for saying that, but I can tell you now that having discussed some of the problems with State officials in the past, historic preservation and restoration is not a priority item.

But I can tell you what it has done for us, and I don't want to be too long. Since we started acquiring homes and making them available on the market for something much less than we purchased them for, to encourage what we felt was sorely needed in the City of Burlington -- young people -- it has worked. I would say that 25% of the City of Burlington has been designated a historic site; some of it by the State; some of it by the Federal government. But we declared 25% of the town as a historic area. It has managed, over the past five to ten years, to bring back the youth -- the young couples. We have presently a couple that is commuting -- around the corner from me -- from Red Bank, New Jersey. They are renting in Burlington. They are looking for a place to buy, but they work in Red Bank.

It has given a new incentive to the commercial area. We hope to bring in industrial development, and we have been fortunate enough to be able to do that in the past year, year and a half. We have generated an awful lot of enthusiasm in the private sector.

I might say, in closing -- unless you have some questions afterward, and I would be delighted to answer them -- that we have become, essentially, a showplace. When we started out with government, we knew what we thought. When I saw Commissioner Green -- who is now a Congressman, I believe; he was head of HUD -- he was running around the City of Burlington with a little Brownie camera taking pictures. I said, "My God, we're doing something wrong." I approached him, asked him what the trouble was, and he said, "You're not doing something wrong; you're doing something right." I guess we have been extremely fortunate that we have had a group of citizens, who,

after having gotten over the shock of urban renewal, are anxious now to participate and encourage programs that have been designed, once again, to establish Burlington as a prominent community in Burlington County.

I can tell you by seeing the audience, those who participated. I remember Mr. Cunningham coming to Burlington when we first started out and we were celebrating our 300th anniversary. We only had one snowstorm that year, and it was the worst one in 10 years. He was there, and we rolled out in our monkey suits. He participated in the program, and we were delighted with that. We hired architects to assist us, and I notice they are in the audience. I suspect they might be testifying. You can't do it without professional input.

I don't know what you have to do to encourage municipalities to participate. It shocked me when I went into communities that I felt, and truly believed, had a lot more to offer than the City of Burlington, in terms of housing stock and old historic sites. They were nowhere near experiencing the deterioration we had, but they were reluctant to participate. I don't know how you go about selling them, but I do know this: We have been there, and we have accomplished something, and a lot of them have now observed that, and have gone back to their communities and said, "Let's give it a try." For those of you who are familiar with Haddonfield-- You know, there was a time that when you mentioned Haddonfield, you dare not mention Burlington. You can't imagine how elated I am, as Mayor of that town, to have them mention Haddonfield and Burlington in the same breath.

The programs work. Find the moneys. Try to get the communities involved. Do anything you can to encourage them.

If I may, there is one problem we have experienced with the programs. I would hope you would permit me to ask Bob Thompson to express that problem. I promise you he will be brief. Thank you very much.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN OGDEN: Mayor Costello, thank you for coming and telling the Burlington story, which is a wonderful one. I just have one question: In terms of the revolving fund that you set up yourselves, did you receive that from public moneys, or was it a combination of public and private?

MAYOR COSTELLO: It was public moneys. We funded the programs. Unfortunately, it didn't function as a revolving fund. When we sold the buildings, the money went back into the general fund. We recaptured roughly 50% of our original outlay.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN OGDEN: This was Federal funding, or something that your--

MAYOR COSTELLO: No, municipality. We went out on a bond issue.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN OGDEN: Your municipality set up a bond issue, I see.

MAYOR COSTELLO: Yes, ma'am. We did everything humanly possible to generate the interest, and I'll tell you this: One of the first groups to respond was New Jersey Tourism. They went from a \$1 million budget to an \$8 million budget, we we benefited from that. That was \$8 million well spent. So, you can go from two to four to six to eight. What do you say, Assemblyman?

Seriously, congratulations on your-- I want to congratulate you even on the \$2 million. I think it is a step in the right direction.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN OGDEN: Did you want Mr. Thompson to speak for just one moment?

MAYOR COSTELLO: Yes, to help to relate one of the problems we have encountered with the State program.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Good morning, Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson will be followed by Mr. Short, New Jersey Society of Architects.

R O B E R T L. T H O M P S O N: Okay. I brought some slides with me this morning. I will defer on showing them, but

I would like to point out to you what I had hoped they would point out.

The slides illustrate two things: One, a facade grant program that was funded by the Department of Community Affairs. Burlington has the unique distinction of being New Jersey's first Main Street city. Main Street is a business revitalization methodology developed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. We implemented this program in Burlington in 1982 in our downtown. Naturally, there is a heavy emphasis on historic preservation.

We worked on the restoration of over 30 buildings in our downtown since 1982. The money came from two sources: One, again, was a DCA grant, and we were able to spend \$18,000 in public money -- that's DCA money -- and that generated in the private sector \$44,000. I think that is quite a return.

That doesn't take into account what the owners continue to spend on their buildings. I think it is something like inertia. Once they get spending on a building, you find out they go inside and they continue to make repairs and upgrade the building. Eleven property owners were able to work on the restoration of 12 buildings. What happened to this program -- and this is the sad story, I'm afraid -- is that there was in-fighting between DCA and DEP as to who actually ran the Main Street Program in the State of New Jersey. DCA took their bricks and mortar money and left, and we were without a funding source for facade restorations. So, this program regrettably was terminated in January, 1984, after some fairly spectacular results.

Another program that has meant a lot to the City of Burlington is the Federal tax credit system. I think you know that this program is the subject of a huge debate at the Federal level. There has been talk over the last few years of terminating this program, as well. But let's look at what it has meant to the City of Burlington for just one moment. It

generated over \$2 million in private investment in the City of Burlington, and it has gone toward the restoration of 12 rather large and dilapidated commercial buildings. These buildings have been turned around. They now provide housing, as well as commercial space on their first floors. I can't begin to express to you how important it is to turn some of these buildings into useful buildings. When you go to look at the buildings and they are termite infested, and have problems associated with slums and overcrowding-- What that does to a building-- To go into these buildings now, you would never know that. Again, the savior was the tax act program. What the future is, I hesitate to speculate on that.

I think what I am saying is, something must fill the void. I think there is some demonstrated success in the City of Burlington. I would invite all to come and see for themselves. Hopefully, the State of New Jersey can step in and fill that void, and provide a funding source whereby we can continue restoration and preservation efforts in the City of Burlington. Again, a little public money, I think we have demonstrated, will go a long, long way.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you for your testimony. Mr. William Short, New Jersey Society of Architects?
W I L L I A M H. S H O R T: I would like to start off with a small comment about Burlington, which is where we have been doing some consultation. I think one of the major points is, in spite of all the public funds they have gotten, they probably generated a lot more private funds in investment in the city, which has really brought it back. We have been working with them, I think, for about five years, and there has been a noticeable -- a really remarkable change and improvement in that city and in their interest.

I am William Short, an architect practicing in Princeton. Our work includes a number of preservation and

restoration projects. I am also one of two advisors in New Jersey to the National Trust for Historic Preservation and for the American Institute of Architects and the New Jersey Society of Architects. I am the State Preservation Coordinator. I will speak as an individual architect with a particular concern for the preservation of older and historic buildings and districts in communities. I will especially address the code problem, and I will do it very briefly.

The members of these Committees -- you people -- are probably aware of the proposed Retrofit Fire Code which is being prepared by the Department of Community Affairs, and which has been partially adopted. These construction code regulations will retroactively apply modern code standards to all existing buildings, except one- and two-family residences. A number of people are greatly concerned about the impact this will have on historic buildings. A committee composed of representatives of the Office of New Jersey Heritage and the major private preservation groups in the State has been submitting comments to the Department and receiving responses. Some modifications have been made to the proposed code, but there are still significant concerns. Attached to this written report -- which I will submit -- will be a letter to Commissioner Leonard S. Coleman, Jr., from Mr. Schuyler Warmflash -- who is also here today, by the way -- representing the Retrofit Fire Code Committee, describing these concerns in more detail. The major ones are:

- 1) Historic house museums are included as places of assembly in a general museum classification, and thus are subject to requirements which could injure the architectural integrity which is the point of preserving and showing those structures. Our request is for a separate classification for such structures. The Trent House, for instance, is a different building from the New Jersey State Museum, and should not be subject to the same requirements.

2) Wood doors: In a number of categories, these may be required to be removed for contemporary replacement units with a serious loss of original fabric.

3) A similar loss could occur with interior wood wall paneling by required removal or refinishing to an extent where the original character is destroyed.

4) Vertical openings related to interior stairways: A requirement for fire separation of stairways from the floors served, could destroy the architectural effect of certain historic interiors. Other mitigation is possible in place of such mandatory requirements.

5) Historic preservation guidelines for alternatives of interpretations of the code: We support such guidelines which may be prepared. We are not sure that they are going to be. In view of the fact that exceptions from the code may be permitted by local building inspectors and fire marshalls, a set of guidelines is especially needed to have consistent and informed application throughout the State.

6) Advisory Board, and even an Appeals Board: The Department is urged to set up a special Advisory Board to be of assistance to architects, engineers, property owners, and local code officials in advising and helping to work out solutions to maintain the quality and integrity of historic buildings in the application of the code. We are not certain they are willing to go this far. They have a general Appeals Board, which contains members of various building capabilities, but we are not sure that the general Appeals Board has enough background to really study the problems with historic buildings.

A small point: Architects often have difficulty interpreting the various applicable State and national building and fire codes during the preliminary phases of design. They sometimes try to obtain plan review during that phase, and quite often they are turned down because local officials, or the Department of Community Affairs, are so busy, they just have a policy now of not having a preliminary review.

Architects then make assumptions which may or may not be what an official's interpretation is, and thus a lot of design and drawing time -- and the architect's or the owner's money -- is wasted in preparing revisions. An early review process, especially for difficult projects, would be fruitful.

On another issue, some of my attention as a National Trust Advisor has been focused on Craftsman Farms, which has been, or will be, mentioned by others. I just want to say that it is a nationally important site in New Jersey and should be guaranteed permanent protection. State assistance in the form of Green Acres funds and other support could help obtain it.

I also happen to have a poster published by the New Jersey Tourism Office last summer, which shows the Chalfonte Hotel in Cape May -- where I usually spend a week each summer -- and it indicates that New Jersey's historic buildings are a major attraction for tourism. In my opinion, the proposed Fire Retrofit Code, if applied strictly to that building, might require such a large expense and loss of architectural integrity that the owners may be forced to close it.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you very much for your testimony. I said to myself today that I wouldn't be provincial. I would like to point out that Assemblyman Ralph Loveys is in the other room. Assemblyman Bob Martin and I had a visit up at Craftsman Farms the other day, and I know some people in the audience besides yourself, Mr. Short, are keenly interested in preserving that important site. We are going to do our level best to see that there is some measure of appropriations. Again, of course, this is rather a parochial way of doing things. One of the things we would like to do here today is not take the parochial approach. But thank you for at least raising that important site.

Mr. Bernard Bush, from the New Jersey Historical Commission? Thank you for your patience.

B E R N A R D B U S H: Thank you. I am Bernard Bush. For 18 years, I have been the Executive Director of the New Jersey Historical Commission in the Department of State.

I am here to present the testimony of Dr. Douglas Greenberg, Chairman of the Historical Commission. The testimony of Dr. Greenberg is in the red packets on your table.

"I am Douglas Greenberg, Vice President of the American Council of Learned Societies and a lecturer in the History Department of Princeton University. I am testifying today as Chairman of the New Jersey Historical Commission.

"The Historical Commission was established by law in 1966 for the purpose of advancing public knowledge and preservation of the history of New Jersey. Its policies and programs are determined by the 13 members of the Commission -- six public members, four legislators, and three ex officio members -- and are carried out by a staff of 12 professionals and four clerical workers. The Commission operates within the framework of the Department of State and in collaboration with other agencies of the Department, as well as with State agencies in other departments. Our network of cooperative action extends to such public and private agencies as county cultural and heritage offices, official municipal and county historians, local historical societies, libraries, museums, colleges and universities, schools and historic preservation groups, as well as individual historians, educators, and others who are interested in the history of the State.

"The constituency I have just described has, over the years, worked diligently to teach the people of New Jersey about the State's history and to gather and preserve the records of that history, whether they be historic buildings, archival, library, and museum collections, oral history interviews or folkways. The New Jersey Historical Commission is proud of its 20 years of achievement as a part of this community of historians and historical agencies.

"Working with a relatively small budget -- which is about \$850,000 in Fiscal Years 1987 and 1988 -- we have published over 50 books and pamphlets and a monthly newsletter. We have provided curriculum materials and services to the schools. We have carried out an annual Grants-in-Aid Program -- now funded at \$250,000 -- which has helped hundreds of organizations, institutions, and scholars to carry out such activities as research and writing, publication, teaching, exhibitions, public conferences and lectures, and film making. The Commission conducts special programs for Afro-American History, Ethnic History, and Oral History. We have sponsored scholarly conferences, teachers' workshops, technical training seminars, and commemorative observances. And we have given various forms of assistance, besides money, to a great many agencies and individuals throughout the State.

"It would serve no useful purpose at this hearing for me to describe in any detail the various projects of the Historical Commission. The members of the Legislature are, I believe, familiar with many of those activities. I would, of course, be glad to answer any questions you might wish to ask about them. Nor do I want to present you with a wish list based on our budget requests or a description of the problems that result from our financial situation. Instead, I want to focus on two matters that I believe particularly merit your attention today.

"First, our Commission has decided that one of our foremost aims in the next few years is to produce more popular programs that will reach a far larger and more diverse audience with the story of New Jersey's past. Above all, this means television, and it means programs that are entertaining and enjoyable, as well as educational. We have agreed with New Jersey Network on joint production of a series of television films about the history of the State, from its colonial origins through the Revolution and the establishment of the nation, the

development of agriculture, commerce, and industry, and the changes in State and local government, to the modern world of cities and suburbs, social services, and high technology.

"In this project, we will be seeking expertise, source materials, filming locations, and other forms of cooperation from a great many institutions and individuals. We will also be seeking money from legislative appropriations, and from corporations, foundations, and Federal sources.

"We believe that this is a particularly appropriate time to undertake a popular television film series about the State's history, since the Legislature recently enacted a law that requires high schools to include New Jersey material in their United States history courses.

"Secondly, I want to call your attention to the need for improvement in our Grants-in-Aid Program. The educational, cultural, and economic advantages which New Jersey derives from its public and private historical institutions and activities is enormous -- without doubt in the tens of millions of dollars in monetary terms alone. This is far more than the State government can ever realistically be expected to provide in assistance to these institutions. But surely there ought to be a somewhat better balance between what the State receives and what it gives. That applies both to the preservation of historic structures -- which is the province of other State agencies represented here -- and to the broad range of activities that the Historical Commission has assisted.

"The superb beginning that we have made under the present Administration, with a grants program that is now funded at \$250,000, provides a foundation for us to build upon. But it is only a beginning. Our experience of the grants program and our knowledge of the needs of our constituents lead us to believe that more substantial grants funding should have four components: additional funds for the existing program of competitive grants; a system of annual

grants to county agencies, so as to ensure that each county gets a certain amount of money for distribution to local historical organizations; an annual grant to the preeminent private organization in our field, the New Jersey Historical Society; and a small proportion of the total funds to be used to administer the whole program.

"Finally, I would like to say that, like all of the agencies represented here, the New Jersey Historical Commission has an ambitious agenda for action, which we would be glad to discuss with you when time permits. I believe I speak for all of us who are here today when I say that preservation and knowledge of New Jersey's history are among the most valuable things a state government can do. And, given the necessary resources, we are all prepared to do that job effectively in the years ahead.

"Thank you."

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you, Mr. Bush. The Chairs would also like to recognize Assemblyman Ralph Loveys, from District 26. Thank you for joining us.

Next on the list to testify will be William William W. Leap, President, Heritage Assets Study of New Jersey.

W I L L I A M W. L E A P: I would like to thank all of you for giving us this opportunity to be here today, and in particular for your interest in our problems.

I am President of the Heritage Assets Study of New Jersey. It is a statewide organization, but I would like to focus my remarks on my home county of Camden, the area which I am most familiar with. However, I can assure you that similar problems to ours are shared by all the heritage communities throughout the State.

In Camden County, we have 11 historic house museums, nine of which are on the State and National Register of Historic Places. Two of the 11 buildings -- the Indian King Tavern and the Walt Whitman House -- are owned and operated by

the State. All of the houses are open to the public in varying degrees, from 20 hours a week to "call for an appointment." None of the 11 houses are properly funded and, with the possible exception of the Walt Whitman House in Camden, none are properly furnished or interpreted. Only a few have been restored to the period they are represented to be.

For example, I turn to the Camden County Historical Society, founded in 1899, where I served as President and board member for over 20 years. This society, in terms of funding, staffing facilities, and programing, I believe it is safe to say, is one of the most affluent south of Trenton. Our facilities include Pamona Hall, an eighteenth century Quaker mansion, a two-story museum, a custodian's house, and Ware Hall, which houses our offices, research library, and auditorium. Pamona Hall and the ground we occupy belong to the City of Camden, leased to us in 1914 for the proverbial dollar.

In 1955, we received a generous endowment and collections from the estate of Charles Boyer, one of our past Presidents. In 1966, using the accumulated interest from the endowment, we built the museum and Boyer Hall. Then, when completed, we were faced with a need for more staff and increased heat, electricity, insurance, and security costs.

In 1973, we undertook the complete restoration of Pamona Hall, a seven-year, \$400,000 project, funded mainly through grants. Again, staff and expenses increased. In the past 18 years, our staff has grown from one part-time employee to 10 full- and part-time employees. We provide tours and classroom programs to 7500 school students annually. In our library, we collect and maintain restoration, preservation, research, and genealogical resources. We offer a monthly lecture series, special exhibits, and programs in our auditorium. We provide speakers and research assistants to the community, and publish a quarterly newsletter, an annual bulletin, and books when we can and when texts are available.

Our total budget for this year, which includes the maintenance and expenses of four buildings, salaries of 10 employees, and the four mentioned services, is only \$106,000. You might ask how this is accomplished. The answer is a fantastic corps of volunteers, and our ability to attract grant money for special projects and capital improvements. Volunteers, we have found, are attracted by active and growing organizations. To attract grants, we must have a good track record and proven financial stability.

In 1983, we were able to prove to our Board of Freeholders that we were able to match each dollar they funded us tenfold in services to the county, through our own resources, donations, grants, and volunteers. That year, they increased our funding from \$15,000 to \$30,000. Everything was going great, but what we found out was, we lacked a stable funding base. Problems then began to surface. In the next three years, the county reduced our funding from \$30,000 to \$22,000 to \$17,000, and this year we received \$10,000. Now we have been informed to expect a drastic cut in the forthcoming year. Last year we ended our fiscal year with a \$3000 deficit. This year, our deficit could be as much as \$10,000.

Our choices appear to be to accomplish a \$10,000 fund raiser -- a feat we have never been able to accomplish in the past -- to liquidate some of our income-producing accounts, which would compound our problems in the future, or by cutting back our staff and curtailing services, which would be equally disastrous. If we do not find a way to solve our present financial condition quickly, it could affect our ability to attract volunteers and our ability to bring national grant money into our State.

I would like to point out that I believe we were the only organization -- cultural organization -- in the State of New Jersey to attract money from the Institute of Museum Services. We got a grant of over \$13,000. I believe we were

the only ones. Fortunately, we got it with the funding decreases we face. That is the only thing that might pull us out of this.

I have stressed the number of volunteers in our community and the value of their services. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the smaller societies in our county. The houses and programs they operate are, for the most part, completely maintained and financed by volunteers. Now, these are State and National Register properties, and are usually community owned. In this community, there is almost no hope for the restoration, interpretation, and management of the worthy houses they manage, without proper funding.

Lastly, a few observations on our State's first owned and operated historic building -- the Indian King Tavern in Haddonfield -- the building that inspired one of the State's first historic downtown districts, and one which increased property values in the entire town. My next remarks are in no way an indictment of the Office of New Jersey Heritage, but rather an indictment on our own complacency. The building is not open to the public on a regular basis. It is not interpreted properly. It has not been restored properly. Even its historic name was borrowed by the State in 1910 from a tavern which previously stood on the opposite side of King's Highway.

One of the features of a tour there is a bedroom of Dolly Madison. One is told how Dolly visited her uncle, Hugh Creighton (phonetic spelling), the proprietor of the tavern during the Revolutionary War, and how she gained fame hosting parties there. The historical problem occurs when one checks Dolly's birth date, for she was only eight years old at the time. (laughter) The fact is, Uncle Hugh had moved to Trenton by the time Dolly was a young lady, and it was in this town that she was the attractive hostess that met and married James Madison.

We owe it to our past, ourselves, and our future to represent our history honestly. Few people realize what New Jersey has to offer. Each year, thousands travel to Williamsburg to see a restoration and walk on twentieth century lumber. Here, we have original buildings, and one can be warmed before the same fireplace that sustained our national heroes. The only reason we are not the center of national pride and international tourism, is because we have never given our history a chance.

I urge you to make a commitment now to New Jersey's future. It could be very rewarding. Thank you very much.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you for your testimony, Mr. Leap. The Chairs would next like to call Nancy Gay, Museums Council of New Jersey, to be followed by Professor Richard P. McCormick, of Piscataway and Rutgers University.

In the event any of you have to leave for any reason, whether it is your stomach, another appointment, or whatever, and you would like your testimony to be made a part of the public record, please give the high sign to someone up here, and we will make sure that it is included in the public record, a document of which will be produced as soon as the Office of Legislative Services can get it transcribed.

Excuse me, Nancy, for interrupting. Good morning.

N A N C Y B. G A Y: That's perfectly all right.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Good afternoon, I should say.

MS. GAY: Good afternoon. I am Nancy Gay. I am Chairman of the Museums Council of New Jersey, and Chairman of the Coalition for New Jersey History.

The Museums Council of New Jersey is a membership organization of 123 member museums, 80% of which are labeled solely history. Of these 123 museums, only nine are accredited by the American Association of Museums in the State. They are: the Art Museum at Princeton, the Monmouth Museum, the

Montclair Museum, the Morris Museum, the Newark Museum, the New Jersey Center for Visual Arts, the New Jersey State Museum, Noyes, and, finally, Clinton Historical Museum Village, the only history museum accredited by the AAM in the State of New Jersey.

The main purpose of museums is to collect, care for, conserve, preserve, exhibit, and interpret. These collections are the visible ties for our collected memories, so that we may never be without evidence of our tangible past. Therefore, with historic preservation, part of the collection is the property itself. And it is to this element of historic preservation that I address my remarks, rather than preservation as a partner for economic development. I have had experience on both ends of the stick. As President of the Board of the Hermitage and on the Board for six years, I know the private property, while State-owned-- Under my term, we were able to establish a lease with the State of New Jersey, so I know what it is to do a private house for interpretive purposes.

I have also been Executive Director of Great Falls Development Corporation, the National Landmark Historic District in Paterson, New Jersey, and I am well-acquainted with historic preservation for the purposes of economic development.

There are many historic properties on the State and National Registers that are owned and operated by the State or by the county or municipal governments, and are held privately by 501C3 organizations, and serve as interpretive sites -- and I call your attention to the word "interpretive" -- or as traditional museums. With few exceptions, they are all in dire need of money for the basic physical structural repairs that restoration and preservation necessitate. Presently in New Jersey, there is no source of adequate funding dedicated to this need for bricks and mortar, either for the properties owned by DEP or on a competitive grant program for the others. This is just the tip of the iceberg.

The majority of our history facilities operate on budgets of less than \$50,000 a year. They are understaffed by underpaid personnel and they are, therefore, inadequately interpreted. Consequently, history is not able to be perceived as being important to us as a people of the State.

The care and feeding of this common heritage that serves as a bridge between past events, today's needs, and the challenge of tomorrow's opportunities, is in drastic need of some public support in order to even gain the attention of the corporate sector. In a Star-Ledger interview with Governor Kean on March 8 of this year, on the quality of life, I quote: "The Governor praised the State's business community for its support of the arts, saying the key to attracting corporate funding is quality. New Jersey should always go first class." True for the arts, and not yet true at all for New Jersey's historical inheritance. New Jersey is the sum total of its history, of which the arts are a vital part. We ask for equal attention, for we should be partners. We applaud the revitalization of the Historic Trust and the passage of the Frelinghuysen bill that mandates the teaching of New Jersey history in the high school curriculum. This has been one of the most wonderful breakthroughs, to think that finally at the high school level we can begin to deal with the issues of our whole public life and the history of our State.

We applaud the present proposal for \$2 million for a loan program to be administered by the Trust, and the recent additions to DEP's staff, plus the proposal of \$40 million for historic preservation with the cultural centers. But none of this is sufficient, nor does it address the realistic price tag for effective preservation of one of a kind, irreplaceable properties, nor the interpretation requirements to make us a first-class state history. What does interpretation mean? Certainly not dressing up and playing house; certainly not a litany of dates and facts isolated in a time frame; certainly

not a dusty setting almost always in disrepair, lamented by an underpaid, overworked, underprepared attendant. I have had personal experience with this and with visitors from foreign countries, where the docent has turned and said to a visitor, "Isn't this disgraceful that we are standing in this? Why don't you write a letter to our Governor as an out-of-state visitor? This is appalling at one of our prime sites."

I share the philosophy of Natalie Zeeman Davis of Princeton University in the History Department, who said, "Interpretation should mean presenting visitors a setting that encapsulates them in a time frame which can help them to shape their vision of the political society in which they live, and also help them to speculate on all kinds of things about the past, to be able to then place themselves and their families in the world in which they live." They should learn that the past just doesn't simply exist there as something that is true and unchallenged, but that it is something that historians have to figure out and debate.

Historians know that historical memory is something that has to be worked through, found out about, and challenged. Quality interpretation teaches us in a way that allows for the delight and fascination of the past, and peaks the intellect to pursue the continuum today and take it into tomorrow. It is living and it is vital. This requires superbly educated personnel, given the status such a vital contribution makes to our quality of life. It is the intellectual side of our history, and I make a strong plea for that. Our history is not simply a street scene or a facade. Our history goes much deeper than that. If we do not pass that on to our children, we are in great fault.

We ask for recognition and parity. The Arts Council budget of \$16 million is commendable, and they should have every bit of it. But it does make the Historical Commission budget look ludicrous. Their grant moneys are highly

inadequate for quality contributions to our State history, and they have no funds for preservation whatsoever.

We also ask for some focus and some unity. When you follow the "Legislative News," you see that each celebration of history engenders its own commission. Each property, even those that are State-owned, find their own mentors. The State House, the very symbol of our government, languishes at this very moment in a gutted state. Other State properties are also in a tug of war position. When we speak of conservation, it is nonexistent in the State. Most of our conservation work has to be sent outside to other states.

The time must be now. It can no longer be put in a Ping-Pong court. We must act, because our irreplaceable collection of history that we can no longer compromise, or say is not as popular as other things, must be saved. Dance, theater, music are all over the world, and they can move all over the world. But only New Jersey holds its own history. That is her crown jewel. It is time we recognized that, or we will become a pass-through State.

Thank you for this beginning, and please let us keep the dialogue going. I commend Assistant Secretary of State Felzenberg's desire that we have a master plan, and that we all contribute to it. The time is now. Thank you, and let's go.

I will answer questions, if you have any, about the museum make-up.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Nancy, Chairwoman Ogden and I want to thank you on behalf of all of the Committee members for your very excellent testimony. We are indebted to you and the New Jersey History Coalition for a great deal of the work that went into setting up this public hearing and getting, shall we say, such a massive turnout. Many of you may not know why you're here, but a large part of the credit is due to Nancy Gay and her colleagues, many of you represented here, and a few who have left, who have really been extremely

aggressive and persevering. We would like to thank you on behalf of all of us.

MS. GAY: Thank you all very kindly.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Professor Richard P. McCormick, to be followed by the President of the Association of County Cultural and Historical Agencies. Anna, I can't pronounce your last name, but you're up next, after Professor McCormick. Good afternoon. Thank you for your patience.

P R O F E S S O R R I C H A R D P. M C C O R M I C K:
Thank you very much for the opportunity to be here. I am so pleased that this public hearing is being held. I have been involved in historical activities in New Jersey for a very long time, and I don't know of anything like it. This gives us an opportunity to meet with you, to tell you something of our concerns and, of course, to present you with limitless shopping lists. But I hope it will also give those of us who are gathered together today a sense of what is going on in the field. Certainly I have enjoyed hearing the testimony up to this point.

I live in Piscataway. It is one of the seven original towns of New Jersey, founded in 1666. For many, many years, I have backed my car out of the driveway each morning onto what is now called River Road. To me, however, it is the great road up the Raritan, which was first laid out in the 1680s. I drive down that road on my usual route to Rutgers, and on the way I pass on the left the Lowe (phonetic spelling) House, built in the 1740s. I know that behind that house, in the winter of 1776-'77, there were encampments of Hessian troops, while New Brunswick was being occupied by the British Army.

I turn right on Landing Lane, and I can visualize in my mind an ancient settlement called Raritan Landing, once a bustling port rivaling New Brunswick. I then cross the river and turn left on George Street, and as I drive closer to the college, I have on my left the Delaware and Raritan Canal, one

New Jersey State Library

of the great coal-carrying canals of America in the mid-nineteenth century. As I go along, I pass what we now call the Bealeau Mansion, another splendid house built in the 1740s which was once occupied by one of Washington's important officers. And, finally, I arrive at Rutgers, the eighth oldest college in the American Colonies, founded in 1766.

What is the point of this narrative? Every morning when I take that ride, I am aware of the historical associations of that physical environment. That environment is very meaningful to me. And, in turn, I think that my understanding of the historical depth of my community better enables me to understand that community. Indeed, I must say I feel a sense of compassion for the thousands of others who travel that similar route each morning, and have no sense -- no sense -- of the rich background of that one little area of New Jersey.

Theoretically, I retired a few years ago, and my wife and I have had the opportunity to do a certain amount of foreign travel. We have gone to China, Egypt, Japan, Ireland, and various other interesting places. Before we go, we spend a lot of time reading about the history of those countries, so that when we go there we see them not in a flat present-day, one-dimensional way, but in a multi-dimensional way that a historical understanding gives us. Certainly our travels have been enriched by the understanding that has come from knowing something of the history of those countries.

How much more important it would be if we prepared ourselves in the same way to be citizens of our State, and of our county, and of our local community, if we added to our flat present-day vision of those communities, this depth that can come only from historical understanding. And, of course, that is what we are here to talk about today.

As I said, I have been involved in historical work in New Jersey for over 40 years. At various times, I have served as President or Chairman of the New Jersey Historical Society, the New Jersey Tercentenary Commission, the New Jersey Historical Commission, the New Jersey Historic Sites Advisory Committee, even the New Brunswick Historical Club, and I would like to offer you just a few brief observations based upon my 40 years of involvement.

First, we have come a long way. You are hearing all the sad stories this morning. You are hearing about the shortages. But, in the course of 40 years, I have seen such a tremendous growth of interest in New Jersey, and I might say as well, growth of resources for historical activities in New Jersey. The creation of the New Jersey Historical Commission, the County and Local Heritage Commissions, the Official Municipal Historians, the increased support we find for the State Museum, the State Library, the State records and archives. All this is very heartening. I think it suggests that there has been a continuing growth of interest in, and support for, historical work. That has been very pleasing to me.

Secondly, however, as you are being abundantly aware this morning, there are enormous gaps. One of the most conspicuous gaps is in the field of historic preservation, but it is not the only one. I am not going to elaborate on those gaps, because I am sure others will talk about them today.

But the third observation is, we sort of live in a state of blissful anarchy, those of us who are involved in historic activities in New Jersey. We have the preservationists; we have the museum people; we have the archivists; we have the teachers, and so on -- I could go on indefinitely -- literally hundreds of agencies, with relatively little coordination among them, each, as I say, going on this blissful anarchic path.

One of the consequences is, it is hard to say that a constituency exists for New Jersey history. There are so many different and often isolated constituencies. We don't all come together in one constituency. Neither do we have a clear sense of what one another is doing.

If I had one final observation to make, it would be in the form of a recommendation. Whether the recommendation is appropriate at this forum, I don't know. But I think one of our greatest needs is for the creation of some kind of a task force, in which there would be representationable public and private agencies to take a comprehensive look at what is currently being done and by whom in New Jersey in the area of history, what our needs are, and then some reasonable statement of what resources would be required to meet those needs. I would hope that such a task force could be well-funded and well-staffed, and that it would result in a published report that might constitute -- well, we'll call it "The Guide to the Future of New Jersey's Past." This might help us to get a handle on who is doing what. This might help us as well in developing some sense of priorities among the various elements of the constituencies represented here today, and give us a fairly clear sense of where we might be going in the future.

We are all here because of our concern with New Jersey's heritage. We would all like to be able to work together in the most effective way possible. We all believe in the importance of what we are doing. I think it would be not only a stimulus to us to attempt to prepare such a comprehensive study, but I think it would also surprise members of the Legislature, as well as other funding agencies, to learn how many people are committed to this enterprise, to how much progress has been made, and to the very strong probability that if we all work together, New Jersey could do justice to its rich historical resources, and take its proper place among the states in making those resources understandable to its citizens.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you, Professor McCormick. I can said that you and John Cunningham and others have touched on some of our emotions. If there is one thing that will come out of this public hearing, I think it will be a greater sympathy for the subject and the needs. You are one of those who has put it so well before us, and we thank you for the time given to us today.

Anna Aschkenes, President of the Association of County Cultural and Historical Agencies. Anna will be followed by Pauline Miller, New Jersey Historic Sites Council, if she is still here.

Let me just tell you what the format is going to be. The Assembly Appropriations Committee is meeting in this room at one o'clock to discuss a fairly important piece of legislation. That is the kindest way I can put it. We will be moving this public hearing down to Room 341. We will reconvene as close to one o'clock as possible, so there will be a few minutes break.

I am sorry to take from your time, Anna. You may begin.

A N N A M. A S C H K E N E S: Thank you. I have the honor of representing an active body of your constituents, as I am President of the Association of County Cultural and Historical Agencies, which is a new name name. You probably know us better by the County Cultural and Heritage Commission.

The Association is a nonprofit group which includes, but is not limited to, the countywide Cultural and Heritage Commissions throughout New Jersey. In turn, members of the Association serve the local historic sites and historical societies located in their counties.

I would like to offer remarks about two subjects: One is preservation -- that's bricks and mortar; the other is the teaching of New Jersey history. With reference to the latter, the Association in March of 1987, took an extraordinary step.

We have since told Bernie Bush, so I feel comfortable sharing this with you. By a unanimous vote, a resolution was passed to publicly acknowledge the dire need for additional support for public programings relating to New Jersey history. The resolution was actually a position paper that detailed the following points:

We have an obligation to every resident to provide them the opportunity to learn and take pride in New Jersey's history. To this end, in every county, projects should be encouraged and funded which are accessible to the layman and which garner broad public support. In some counties, the combined number of historic site museums and local historical societies far outnumber the arts groups, yet funding opportunities for local history projects pale in comparison to the dollars the Legislature has made available for local arts endeavors.

It should be noted that County Cultural and Heritage Commissions yield both in the arts and in history and preservation, so the comparison is an educated one. Despite this disparity, it has been proven that when given the opportunity, historical groups have the ability and willingness to maximize available dollars by providing local cash matches and local resources. The problem is that these opportunities are few and the dollar amounts awarded to date are quite modest.

In order to rectify this situation, the Association, in its position paper, urges that the New Jersey Historical Commission's Grants-in-Aid Program be expanded with funding which more adequately deals with the needs of local groups which serve the public at the grass-roots level. Such is proffered with the confidence that every dollar of new moneys will generate increases in funding on the local level.

The Association also recognizes the fact that human resources to accomplish such a local-level initiative would not be possible through the New Jersey Historical Commission

alone. Rather, we propose a State/county partnership which would combine the energies and expertise of a State agency and those of the County Cultural and Heritage Commissions, thus establishing a block grant mechanism. Precedent does exist, as the State Arts Council has utilized this process for many years. Similarly, within each county are freeholder-designated agencies, usually the Cultural and Heritage Commissions, which already have in place a sub-granting mechanism and already provide both the solicitation and monitoring process necessary for any block grant.

The recommendation of the State/county partnership was made only after careful consideration, as it represents a major commitment on the part of the counties. But dire need often results in major commitment. No county has an excess of staff time, but we know our communities best, and are willing to utilize this information on behalf of a block grant program. We also hear the pleas of our local constituents, and are helpless at this point to respond.

With reference to bricks and mortar aspects of preservation, the need for funding is a concern and problem faced by the members of the Association and, more importantly, by the hundreds of local sites within our counties.

With your permission, I will use my own county as an example, knowing it is indicative of many areas. I serve as Executive Director of Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission. Two years ago, we conducted a broad-brush survey of some of the historic sites within our county, to determine the financial needs in relationship to stabilization or renovation of structures. The survey was recently updated. The respondents were nonprofit groups administering sites. None were State or federally owned properties, because we felt that that information was probably already available to you. Nearly all have gone through the process of being accepted for the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Included

in this group were former schoolhouses, churches, libraries, homes, and a ferry slip. All have been adapted for reuse, so they are not standing idle at this point. For instance, one is an art center, or perhaps they are open to the public as site museums. None represent income-producing properties. A total of \$4,445,000 will be required to stabilize and renovate the structures found on 13 historic sites. That is only in our county. In a few cases, more than one structure is involved where the site might have a house and a barn, for instance.

The kinds of specific needs mentioned: Commissioning architectural studies; correcting severe water damage; replacing antiquated and below-code electrical wiring; restoration of the wainscoting and other wooden decorative trim; temperature and humidity control systems. It is important that you know this, because in all cases the dollars are truly for structural needs, and not for creature comforts or the amenities we all like to enjoy when visiting a historic site. None of the money required would fund programs or exhibits or cabinets or displays, or any of those types of activities.

Within our lifetime, we have allowed our historic treasures to crumble. Were it not for the efforts of a few individuals who have taken on the task of saving them, many would not still be standing. These public-minded folks formed nonprofit groups and set about a monumental task, knowing there was no government funding available, yet unwilling to allow the loss of our heritage to future generations. Surely we have proven that the communities' commitment to preservation already exists. Surely they should be assisted in their mission, for it is not a self-serving one, but for the public good and the lasting heritage of our State.

No one is asking the State to underwrite all the costs, but rather to make available funds for landmarks in crisis and to provide for grants to historic sites which have shown a financial commitment of their own.

Lastly, I would like to thank you all for giving me the opportunity to speak. I will take back to the Association that our legislators are listening. Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you for your testimony. Pauline Miller, New Jersey Historic Sites Council? Thank you for your patience, Pauline. I know you have a scheduling conflict. Thank you very much for being so patient.

P A U L I N E S. M I L L E R: Thank you. The Historic Sites Council consists of 11 citizens appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. It was established in 1967 to advise the Commissioner of Environmental Protection on historic preservation matters. According to the New Jersey of Historic Places Act, any undertaking by the public sector -- State, county, or municipality -- that will affect property listed on the Register must be authorized by the Commissioner of DEP after review by the staff and the Historic Sites Council.

I have served on the Council and the Historic Trust -- until it was recently reconstituted -- for 15 years; therefore, I have reviewed hundreds of applications of State-owned sites for restoration, rehabilitation, stabilization, or demolition.

The State has lost so much of its architectural heritage through lack of State funding for restoration or rehabilitation. More funding must be found and allocated toward the historic buildings they maintain on a day-to-day basis in the Division of Parks and Forestry.

Among many State-owned historic buildings which suffer most are those sites on lands which the State began to acquire in the 1960s under the Green Acres Program. Buildings on these lands, regardless of their historical significance, have had little or no funding available with which to maintain, restore, or stabilize them for adaptive reuse. In a few cases, historic buildings have been leased to interested local historical agencies which have undertaken the task of restoration. Sometimes this works out and sometimes it doesn't. Those

buildings left unattended have been neglected or demolished, everything from farm buildings to mill sites, clusters of historic buildings that form a small community, to beach shacks and fishing shacks.

We can't save every building, but we must address the need to save those buildings which are significant to New Jersey's heritage.

A case in point: Recently, the Council had no choice but to recommend demolition of a beautiful old farmhouse at Washington Crossing State Park, because no State funds were made available to make this house habitable after State employees moved out. This house, with its 1754 stone fireplace intact, was gutted by vandals with electric saws, who cut out the 10" to 12" wide floor boards, and removed the two parlor fireplace mantels and other decorative moldings and doors. This was a house which should have been saved for some useful purpose or sold to someone who could have made it into a nice home.

The Proprietary House in Perth Amboy is a sad example of the State's neglect in not taking the initiative to save this historic former governor's mansion, only one of three original governor's mansions standing in the nation that served under Royal rule.

The State Legislature must take the initiative and address this long-neglected area of funding for the preservation of our heritage, its buildings and sites. Funds have to become available not only to save the State-owned sites, but funds must also be made available to counties and municipalities which cannot find funds to restore their old courthouses, old jails or town halls, and other significant sites because so much of their tax dollars must go toward solid waste, clean water, and other environmental issues. It is just as important to make funding available to them, administered by the Historic Trust, as it is for the State to make preservation funds available to their own agencies.

The privately owned historical buildings of State and local significance, or those sites on the State and National Registers of Historic Places owned by historical agencies must also have access to State funding through a grants and loan program administered by the Trust.

During the years I have served on the Trust, we initiated a privately funded program of emergency loans to small, responsible historical groups and other bona fide preservation organizations toward the restoration or repairs of buildings of local interest and impact on the community. In at least 12 years of the program in which I was involved, we had only one bad debt of \$1500; the rest all paid their low 4% loans so we could recycle the money to other agencies. This can be done on a much larger scale with larger sums of money.

A good first step for the State Legislature to take would be to adopt the \$2 million Assembly Bill 3467, sponsored by Assemblyman Rodney Frelinghuysen, to make sizable amounts of moneys available to bona fide preservation agencies to be administered by the Historic Trust.

Historic preservation must become a by-word in every municipality in every county in the State, but the encouragement to do this must come from the State Legislature through a sound funding program.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Pauline, thank you for your comments.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN OGDEN: As Assemblyman Frelinghuysen said previously, we are going to have to give up this room at one o'clock. Therefore, we are going to have a short break. I have to apologize to everyone, because I have a meeting in New Brunswick at Rutgers that I just couldn't change. So I will not be able to stay.

However, I would like to comment on what a previous speaker said, when she said, "Thank you for listening." I

would like to thank all of you for coming today and telling us what, from your perspective, needs to be done in terms of historic preservation. -It has certainly reenforced our resolve to go forward with the legislative issues we are currently pressing with, and has clearly given us new areas that deserve our immediate attention.

I thank you all for coming, particularly those who came from a long distance.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: We will be reconvening promptly at one o'clock in Room 341, which is down the corridor. For those of you who may not know the Annex Building, there are rest rooms further down the corridor, and there is a restaurant -- although I can't imagine you are going to be eating much between now and one o'clock -- on the B floor of the elevator -- down in the basement. There is a cafeteria.

We will be reconvening promptly at one o'clock to hear further testimony on the public record. Thank you.

(RECESS)

AFTER RECESS:

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Adhering to my promise, we can begin the public hearing. I'm sure we will get out of here at a more reasonable hour. I would like to thank you all for making your way down to Room 341. These microphones are not for purposes of amplification. They are for the purpose of getting your remarks recorded and eventually transcribed. So, no matter how loud you shout, it will make no difference in terms of amplification.

I would like to call next, Ms. Kitty Shuler, Preservation New Jersey. I would certainly like to acknowledge all the work you did in assisting to make this public hearing a success. Thank you very much for your patience.

KATHARINE E. SHULER: I will be sure to speak into the mike, and I will just yell real loud so everyone will be able to hear me.

Assemblyman Frelinghuysen, I would like to thank you, and also, absently, Assemblywoman Ogden, and your respective Committees, for calling us here and giving us the chance to talk about what obviously is an important issue. As you can tell from the turnout, it really means a lot to the people of New Jersey.

As Preservation New Jersey's only on-site staff member, it brings tears to my eyes to hear Bill Leap talk about 10 people on staff in Camden County. However, I receive constant questions, comments, and suggestions from the New Jersey public about historic preservation throughout the State, and I hear a lot about preservation successes and preservation failures.

I have outlined some of the major issues which come to my attention in my written testimony, which I have given to the Committees. Because I know that most of the people who are here are going to address some of those areas in more detail, I am not going to go into detail. I will only talk about two issues.

The first is that New Jersey has recently celebrated the first anniversary of amendments to the Municipal Land Use Law, which contained enabling legislation for historic preservation. As several speakers before me have commented, these amendments empower municipalities to create historic preservation commissions, and to document, designate, and protect historic resources as part of the municipal master plan.

As a result of these changes in the Municipal Land Use Law, there has been a lot of activity in New Jersey. This has been in the way of modifying existing ordinances, creating new ones, serving resources, and updating municipal master plans. This activity has recently been spurred on by a recent court

decision involving Middletown's historic preservation ordinance. As the Municipal Land Use amendments are being implemented, interpreted, and tested, we have discovered many ambiguities in the law. We have also discovered that there are additional needs for preservation legislation, and there are many required changes.

In an effort to clarify and explain these issues to municipal officers, to lawyers and architects, commission members, and to the general public, Preservation New Jersey will be presenting workshops in May and June which will address preservation planning. These will be done with the financial assistance of the Office of New Jersey Heritage through National Preservation funds and with the assistance of the Rutgers Department of Urban Planning.

In addition to exploring strategies and techniques and the benefits of historic preservation, we are going to be presenting a legal forum which will seek to identify the changes that are required in the Municipal Land Use Law and to suggest a legislative initiative for these changes. We look to your Committees and to the rest of the Legislature to implement these changes quickly, in order to allow municipalities to get about the business of their preservation planning efforts, and to adequately protect their resources.

Finally, on another subject, I would like to bring to your attention the fact that during the week of May 10 through May 16, communities in New Jersey will join with those all over the United States in celebrating National Historic Preservation Week. Jackson Walter, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, has written our Governor, and all of the other Governors in the United States, requesting recognition of Preservation Week.

I believe that these Committees, the General Assembly and, in fact, the entire Legislature should pass a resolution recognizing the importance of National Historic Preservation

Week, and declaring in this resolution the beginning -- the official beginning -- of New Jersey's new renewal commitment to the preservation of her history. I think this could be the opportunity to kick off this commission that several speakers before me have talked about, to make a study of the needs and the resources of historic preservation, the financial requirements, and to come up with a plan and a schedule.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you very much for your testimony. Linda McTeague, Union County Office of Cultural and Heritage Affairs. Good afternoon.

L I N D A M c T E A G U E: Good afternoon.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you for waiting so long.

MS. McTEAGUE: Thank you for taking the time to listen to all of us.

I have submitted written testimony. I am the Preservation Planner for Union County with the Office of Cultural and Heritage Affairs, which is part of the Department of Parks and Recreation. I am here today to speak on behalf of the historic preservation needs of Union County.

I listened to previous testimony, and I must say that I support, wholeheartedly, the need for bricks and mortar money to be channeled to preservation projects through the New Jersey Historic Trust. However, there is a greater preservation need in counties such as Union. Union County was formerly Elizabethtown, the first English-speaking settlement in New Jersey. Because of its location on water, harbors, major rivers, and a long major early transportation line, it was industrialized early on.

I wonder what people would think if they took a trip to the Metropolitan Opera to hear Aida, and when they arrived and sat down in their seats, Aida appeared on the stage and sang, but there was no supporting cast; there was no chorus,

there was no orchestra. The situation we have in a county like Union, is that, yes, we have a few isolated museum quality buildings. We have the Belcher-Ogden Mansion, which was privately restored; we have Boxwood Hall, which was restored by the State; and there are other landmark quality buildings. But we have thousands upon thousands of late eighteenth, early nineteenth, mid-nineteenth, late-nineteenth century buildings, many of which housed workers as Union County industrialized. History does not just occur in significant buildings, and landmark buildings. It occurs in neighborhoods and it occurs in workplaces. And house by house, block by block, street by street, town by town, these buildings are being destroyed through inappropriate remodeling and rehabilitation. The Victorian porches are being removed because people can't afford to maintain them. Yes, they are still working-class people -- blue-collar people. Aluminum siding is slapped on. As windows deteriorate, they are replaced, and they are replaced inappropriately. We are losing historic context. We are losing an identity, both architectural and historical.

Before I came down here today, I talked with a number of community development directors and housing coordinators. These people administer programs for the rehabilitation of this housing. But the programs do not allow them to give grants and loans that are sufficient to restore clapboard and to replace architectural detail on porches and to replace a window appropriately. And they are sick about this. They are not anti-preservation; they are very pro-preservation.

So, what I feel is needed in Union County, is funding from the State for projects such as these, to add the extra dollars necessary in order to rehabilitate whole neighborhoods appropriately through local neighborhood preservation programs. I feel that only then will you truly see historic preservaion.

For example, cities like Elizabeth would like very much to revitalize the economy, and they do have the elements for tourism. But tourism will never be effected if these neighborhoods are not revitalized.

I would also like to see, as part of any funding program, funding for preservation education, which could be administered at the county level. I think this is very necessary, due to the fact that many of our older cities are inhabited by large populations of immigrants who have no knowledge of the architecture or the history of the community.

So, I would really urge you to look into this type of funding. I think Connie Greiff spoke earlier about the various means for accomplishing this funding, and I would like to refer to her testimony in that regard.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you, Ms. McTeague. Martha Logan, Lawrence Township, Chairperson, Advisory Commission on Brearley Track? (no response) Nancy Zerbe?

MR. CANTOR (Committee Aide): She is not going to testify.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: She will not? Okay, we're covered there. Yes?

M A R T H A L O G A N: I am Martha Logan. I think you just called my name.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Yes, all right. Martha Logan, welcome. Front and center. Thank you very much for being here.

MS. LOGAN: Assemblyman, I would like to ask if I may have Steve DeRochi speak for us? He is a member of our historic preservation group, and he is an architect who can answer any questions you all might have.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: All right. Thank you. The general guidelines, in case some of you may have missed them, are-- Brevity is the key to longevity, in terms of

accomplishment here. What we would like to do, of course -- I said this initially, as did Assemblywoman Ogden -- is get on the record as many perspectives, regional and otherwise, as may be useful to the Legislature. I can assure you -- and I am sure Assemblywoman Ogden feels the same, in our respective Committees -- that this will be one excellent document once it is transcribed, which will be useful to this Legislature, and I know a major document that will help to influence the Executive Branch in the carrying forward of their duties, as well. Please begin. Could you please spell your name for the record?
S T E V E N D e R O C H I: Steve, that's with a "v," and it's D-e-R-O-C-H-I.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Welcome.

MR. DeROCHI: Thank you. I think we do have a unique perspective, because I think we are really the first to speak from the grass grass roots. I am speaking on behalf of the Brearley House, which is in Maidenhead, which is now Lawrence. It was constructed in 1761. It is a designated building on the Historic Register. It was purchased in 1978 with Green Acres funds and, at this point, almost 10 years later, it really should be a real focus for historical activity in our township.

What it is, is a pig farm. It has a caretaker, unpaid by the township, who raises pigs, rather large ones, I might add. The building is a very small, unpretentious building. It is only 1600 square feet. It is a very nice example of Palladian architecture. It is Georgian in its expression, but Palladian in its organization. It could be a very significant part of our park system. It is adjacent to the D&R Canal, and could be accessed that way as well.

At this point, it has an asphalt shingle roof on it, which we put on just to protect it from the weather. The township has only been able to appropriate \$20,000 to stabilize the home, and it is in a state of disrepair. So, what should be a real asset to our community, is really just a boarded-up shack on an overgrown pig farm.

We need help, and we are looking to you to supply it. We appreciate this opportunity to look for that help from you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony. I will resist an opportunity to editorialize, but I think your message is loud and clear, and we thank you for it.

MR. DeROCHI: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you both.

Is there a representative of the New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism here?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER FROM AUDIENCE: They had to leave.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: The New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism has submitted testimony by Mr. Penn, which will be made a matter of public record. I should also note that Mayor Donald Rainear, City of Bridgeton, has also submitted testimony which will be made a matter of public record, as will as the testimony of Jess Seiple, a concerned citizen, who left me his card and an article about a similar situation, but, even more dramatic, a demolition up in my own home county. We will enter his name and testimony, as well as that of Dr. Clement Price, Associate Professor of History, Rutgers University, who will be mailing his testimony in.

Next on the list is Mr. Joseph Volk, Mohawk Canoe Club. Is he here? (no response) He's not here? How about Len Rothe, a developer from Paterson? Is he here? (no response) My goodness. Well, we're moving right along. Cynthia Koch is here, from the Old Barracks Museum. Cynthia, good afternoon. Thank you for waiting so long.

C Y N T H I A K O C H: Thank you for the opportunity to speak this afternoon. I won't be very long. My statement looks long, but I speak rather quickly.

I am speaking rather from the point of view of a very parochial institution, but yet one that has had some successes as a historical institution in the State. I would like to

explain both the minuses of those successes and the pluses of them.

The Old Barracks in Trenton serves an annual visitation of 27,000, making it perhaps the single most visited historic property in the State. It is owned by the State, and has been since it was first restored in 1914-1917. It is located adjacent to the State House. Two-thirds of the Old Barracks visitors are New Jersey schoolchildren; the remainder are tourists from 44 states and 29 foreign countries. It is a registered State and National Historic Landmark, and it is the only remaining British colonial barracks still standing in the United States. It is best remembered as the Hessian garrison, target of Washington's famous Christmas night 1776 Delaware River crossing and attack on Trenton.

The Old Barracks Museum is open seven days a week throughout the year, providing narrative tours and daily opportunities for visitor interaction with skilled first-person interpreters who represent Revolutionary War era characters, such as soldiers, a Loyalist gentlewoman, camp followers, and a patriot farm wife. The museum also sponsors a range of special programs, including a summer history day camp for nine- to eleven-year-olds, a traveling school assembly program on the Revolution in New Jersey, changing exhibits, lectures, workshops, and publications. Literally, we are a site that is alive, well, and trying to do the best possible job it can to interpret New Jersey history for all the people.

Funding is always a constant problem. Although the building is State-owned, it is administered by the private, nonprofit Old Barracks Association, which raises about \$60,000 in private support annually. The bulk of the museum's operating funds are appropriated through the Department of Environmental Protection -- \$240,000 for Fiscal Year 1987, which we are completing this year. This money supports a full staff, as well as building maintenance and ongoing public programing. New initiatives are raised privately.

Our operating budget has been cut to \$200,000 in the coming year. We have testified at public hearings asking for restoration of last year's amount, plus a modest 5% increase, to cover simple salary increments. We are hoping that we will have an Assembly Appropriations Committee resolution, sponsored by John Watson, for this support. We ask that this Joint Committee support that modest, but crucial effort.

Another note on the historic preservation side: Despite the historic significance of this National Landmark building, and its State-ownership, public responsibility for the continued preservation of the Old Barracks has been marked by great indifference, and this is arguably one of our State's premier sites. The present physical condition of the Old Barracks is a public disgrace. A significant tourist destination, and many New Jersey schoolchildren's first impression of their State capital, the obvious lack of State support conveys the worst possible public image to our visitors.

For example, the interior is poorly lighted because the building is largely served by dangerous knob-and-tube wiring that predates World War I. The 27,000 male and female annual visitors and staff of 20 all use a single three-stall rest room facility. The Old Barracks is not accessible to the handicapped, many of whom are military veterans who have great interest in the building, but who cannot enter with dignity. The building has no climate control, and an antique steam heating system prone to frequent uncontrolled discharges. There are no thermostats in the Old Barracks. We keep windows open throughout the winter to ventilate the interior temperatures that, if not dissipated, reach more than 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

Maintenance of a stable and moderate relative humidity is a crucial element in the preservation of the historic building, as well as the valuable collections it houses. In the Old Barracks, relative humidity dips into the teens if we

do not place open plates of water -- which are highly visible to our visitors -- on radiator covers throughout the museum and collections storage areas. Historic collections within the building include: fragile and irreplaceable eighteenth and early-nineteenth century furniture, paintings, prints, and textiles, along with less sensitive objects such as firearms, tools, and ceramics.

I think many people are aware that we have been involved in a restoration program. Phase I is not under way -- actually, it was completed in 1985 -- and that stabilized the rapidly deteriorating roof of the officers' quarters. Subsequent work will address similar problems on the Barracks building proper, resulting from the ill-conceived application of a heavy slate roof many years ago to a structure originally designed to carry a wood shingle roof. Other problems of public safety, access, and maintenance also exist.

All of these building deficiencies have been well-known and a matter of public record since a historic structure report was completed on the Old Barracks in 1981. Partial funding to address the "emergency" stabilization was finally completed in 1985. In the meantime, we have been successful, and very grateful for \$1.205 million in Green Acres funds, which were designated for Fiscal Years 1985, 1986, and 1987. Yet, we have been subject to years of bureaucratic delay, and are finally approaching the beginning of construction for the remainder of the project, only to learn that a true working estimate for the project exceeds designated funds by nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. The years of delay, the State-mandated administrative and contingency fees, and architectural fees are all costs, in addition to the original construction cost estimate.

When completed, the Old Barracks will truly be a point of pride for all New Jerseyans. With paint colors, roof coverings, and grounds that more accurately represent the

eighteenth century Trenton barracks, this landmark will be a highly visible reminder of our State's remarkable contributions during the colonial and Revolutionary years. Inside, modern visitor facilities, updated permanent exhibits, and an environment and work space adequate to the needs of the museum's collections and educational goals will all complement the new military interpretation of this, one of our nation's most significant historic military structures. The restored officers' quarters' interior will be unlike any historic restoration in the United States. Spaces in the barracks building will interpret its use as a military hospital, and how different parts of the building served as kitchen, sleeping quarters, and for other functions.

We have asked the Trenton delegation of Senator Gerald Stockman, Assemblyman John Watson, and Assemblyman Gerard Naples to sponsor legislation that will fund the completion of this long-overdue restoration, on the condition that the Old Barracks Association raise \$250,000 toward this State-owned project. Again, I ask the Joint Committee's support of this project.

The Association is more than willing to take on this added responsibility. We only ask that the legislators support the timely completion of this long-overdue restoration and rehabilitation of one of our State's finest landmarks.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you for your testimony.

From Trenton to Parsippany-Troy Hills, Muriel Berson, Chairlady of the Parsippany-Troy Hills Advisory Landmark Committee. Thank you for waiting for such a long spell in order to testify.

MURIEL F. BERTSON: Thank you, Mr. Frelinghuysen. I feel not intimidated by the exalted group of professional people amongst us this afternoon. I am one of the volunteers

involved with many organizations besides my pet project at the moment. I appreciate the opportunity to come before you today to speak briefly about historic structures and sites in New Jersey. My thrust at this time will mainly focus on our concern in Parsippany-Troy Hills about the threatened demolition of probably the most important cultural and almost unknown resource in the State -- Gustav Stickley's Craftsman Farms.

The last remaining 26 acres of Craftsman Farms, designed and built by Gustav Stickley, furniture maker, building designer, and publisher, who launched the Arts and Crafts Movement in the United States at the turn of the century, is threatened with destruction by the recent contract sale of the property for 52 townhouses.

The site, along with other land, was purchased by Major George Farny in 1917 from the 1915 bankruptcy of Gustav Stickley. The Farny family has owned the property continuously and lovingly until the present day. I, and a small group of people, at this time are trying our darndest to save the property from any building or destruction. We want to preserve its integrity, and we need help. The Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills has applied to Green Acres for a loan/grant to obtain the property in toto. However, that is not the problem. The problem, as is the case in many instances with other properties, I would venture to say, is what do we do with the property if we can obtain it? How do we maintain it in its environment? How do we raise the money to sustain the property on a day-to-day basis? My feeling is that Craftsman Farms needs the attention of everyone, not just a few, or even a township. Because of its unique distinction, albeit almost unknown, it deserves better than it will get if it is developed. I have attached to my remarks copies of The New York Times article which appeared on March 22, and a response.

Sites like Craftsman Farms will go by the boards unless we in this State realize that we will have no future upon which to build unless we preserve our past with meaningful programs and money to halt this decimation. These are not highly idealized words for this audience. These are meant to jog you into action. The State has somehow found the means to push our gambling casinos into the limelight. People all over this nation know New Jersey for its casinos. But what else do they know us for? Pollution, chemical industries, and the State between New York and Pennsylvania. The most populated State, and one of the wealthiest in the nation, is short-changing itself by allowing its historic heritage to fall prey to dry rot and the building boom.

From my point of view, we have spent too much money on recognizing the Atlantic City casinos and the Meadowlands race track and football stadium -- things that really don't make our lifestyle better. We advertise these places to a fair-thee-well. Do we advertise our countryside, our Pine Barrens, our historic parks -- the first national historic park is in Morristown -- our historic sites? And if we do, do people know what and where they are? I would say that people in New Jersey do not know the resources we have. They know more about places in California, Florida, Michigan, Virginia, and Louisiana, than they know about New Jersey. We should not have to be apologetic because we come from New Jersey. Being a lifelong resident of New Jersey, I am especially sensitive to this.

In 1986, New Jersey had a per capita income of \$15,282, as opposed to Virginia's \$13,067, with a population in New Jersey of 7,515,000, as opposed to Virginia's 5,636,000. The land area of New Jersey is 7787 square miles, as opposed to Virginia's 40,767 square miles. How do you equate size to population to income? You don't! But you know more about Williamsburg and the James River plantations than you do about Cape May and Morristown. Think about the above.

I urge you to do historic preservation with flair. Let us be proud of our heritage. Support immediately New Jersey's historic preservation.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you for your testimony.

From Parsippany-Troy Hills to the military capital of the Revolution, Marion O. Harris, Chairman, Morristown Committee for Historic Preservation.

M A R I O N O. H A R R I S: Well, I'm glad we know now that I am not from Moorestown (referring to wording on witness list). I also represent an organization which is part of the town government, and I think that is going to give me a slightly different point of view to talk from, because I would like to make a few connections that people haven't so much been making today.

There are three ailments of the modern scene for which preservation can be an antidote. They are: the high cost of housing, high density living, and ugliness.

Now, how can preservation help with affordable housing? This is the answer you can use to people who accuse us of bringing about only gentrification. We don't only gentrify, any more than we only set up house museums. You can't open a newspaper these days without seeing people screaming against some sort of development that is hitting their communities which they want to stop. The standard developer's approach to residential construction is to demolish what's there and build something new, which has two advantages for him; that is, he can use cost-cutting techniques that low-skilled workers know about, and he can put more units into the same space. To get even Mount Laurel affordable units, we have to bribe the developers with some sort of density special approval, and the result is bad social engineering. Just as with projects that we know better than to build these days, the Mount Laurel projects are built badly and, again, they

institutionalize segregation, because you have to drive in a driveway every night under a sign that says, "I am poor, so I have to live in this special part of town."

What kind of heritage are we building for tomorrow with Mount Laurel units, or even with the expensive units that we have given the developers as their bribe to put up the Mount Laurel units? Not much of a heritage.

Now, the only legal way you can stop the demolition of a private owner's is to give that building -- if it deserves it -- a historic designation, and then you back it up with a local ordinance which says: "If you've got a historic building, you may not demolish it, except under these very stringent terms." Then you make it very tough for him to knock it down. Once you have preserved the historic building which is there, you can, if you have an effectively funded program, provide subsidized housing for the elderly and subsidized housing for young people, in the blocks and blocks of very modest, but still historically eligible properties that there are in places like Jersey City, Paterson, Camden, and even in Morristown. But this is the kind of program we need funding for. We need somehow to make it sexy, because people think that preservation is for rich people, and we have to show that it is for everybody, as it should be.

Well, what can preservation do about crowding? This business of high-density living is the result of the ratables obsession that many of us have been living through. The new businesses that our Governor was recently congratulating us all for attracting into the State, bring with them their staffs, and soon we are overflowing our sewers, we are drowning in garbage, and we are cramming more and more housing onto smaller and smaller lots.

Now, they have done experiments with laboratory rats about crowding. They discovered that as soon as you introduce crowds into a laboratory rat's cage, they start developing

antisocial behavior. They mug each other, they start joining the Communist party. The next thing you know, they have drawn into corners, and they don't speak to anyone any more. Maybe that is why no one goes to council meetings. We all withdraw. People need breathing space around their living quarters. Our predecessors realized this when they built historic houses. They built them with solid walls, with rooms that had four walls and a door that you could close, so you could have some privacy inside. No matter how modest they were, they put space around them on the outside. Even modest neighborhoods have now a higher quality of life available to them than do the most luxurious condos, where people are all crowded together like so many rats. I haven't heard that they are Communist, though.

If we could just save these modest neighborhoods so people could live with privacy and dignity, we would be doing something for our communities. You can't crowd everyone in the world into New Jersey. We have to draw the line somehow and, unfortunately, because we're here, we have to say, "No more." That is a very difficult argument to counter. Probably the place to start is by urging the companies that want to move to New Jersey to consider Nebraska, where I understand there is a good deal of open space. They could put lots of condos out there.

Unfortunately, these neighborhoods which are modest, but which could still provide attractive housing, are deteriorated in many places, or they have been damaged by poor, but well-intentioned renovation. So, what we need to do in order to provide this kind of living for people of modest income, is formulate a plan to educate them, combined with some sort of low-interest loans, of the sort that people have been talking about, so people can renovate their buildings in the right way. What we really need are the kinds of tax credits for residential homeowners who live in their own houses as the Federal tax credits that are available now for commercial buildings. That would do a great deal for our residential neighborhoods through preservation.

Well, what can preservation do about ugliness? People say that ugliness is just a matter of taste. I don't know whether anyone else has seen Professor Anton Nellesen's slide show from Rutgers. He has a lot of pictures. He says to people, "Which of these things do you like to look at?" and he shows them a whole lot of street scenes and various kinds of structures. The ones that win, hands down, everywhere he goes, are the pictures of farms and historic streetscapes. People like to look at those things. At the bottom of the list are the garden apartments and the housing developments. People do not like to look at them. And when people are complaining, "This town isn't the way it used to be," what they mean is, "It doesn't look the way it used to be," and they wish it did.

The trouble with modern design, with ugliness all around it, is that repetition cheapens a design. You can have twins, and they're cute; you can have triplets or even quadruplets, and people think, "My goodness, my head begins to spin a little bit," but that's all right, they're still human. But when you drop litters of the size that developers drop all over the community, even if one of them is well-designed, you are repelled because there are too many of them all over the place. They look cheap, just the way we all look silly today with our little blazers on. We would look much better if some of us were wearing evening dresses -- some of us -- if the right ones were wearing evening dresses. (laughter)

In any case, historic buildings offer relief from this kind of monotony. People want their world to look historic, and that is what they are screaming about. Even in ghettos, the wooden houses and the brick buildings are the ones that have the dignity and individuality. The restoration of buildings like that pays off financially and socially, and also aesthetically.

Well, preservation all by itself can't cure these ailments. What we need, as has been said before, is a strong

statewide master plan with the historic preservation component. We need a program for affordable housing that doesn't create ghettos in the process, and that is very important. You just can't put up projects and group people together any more. We need a commitment from government to prevent private development from controlling our present and our future.

How can we pursue preservation most effectively? By educating people, and by showing them preservation at work. But this takes a lot of money, because our enemies are very rich, and many of the objects of our affection are falling down. It also takes coordination at the county and State levels, like the heroic Office of New Jersey Heritage, which is pathetically understaffed; like Preservation New Jersey, which is a volunteer organization, except for its Executive Director, who does the work of 10 people anyway, and like the New Jersey Trust, which is so under-funded that it's funny. All of these should be able to dispense loans, and they should have grant funds at their disposal, and they should be able to hire really trained specialists, and not just staff people.

Now there is something I would very much like to say about regional funding and these matching requirements. All of us in small local organizations are running around like fools with our hands out. We run around to the same people. There is just too much competition for this sort of thing. We are not very good at doing this, at being more charming and more attractive than the other people who are asking for the money. We can do other things much better. It would be so much easier for us to do what we are good at, if we could get our funds from a central organization, rather than having to reach into one another's pockets, which is essentially what it ends up being.

Another problem with the matching requirement is that the projects end up being pre-selected by the people who have

the money, so that AT&T can decide what is going to get done around Morris County -- less so than they used to be able to do, but they still think they have to give away money to prove that they are not falling apart. They really don't have the educated people in their grant programs to support this. So, we would like very much if we could be relieved of this silly business of raising our own funds. The more that comes from you, the less we have to arrange ourselves.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you very much for your testimony. Ben Kirkland, Chairperson of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission? I don't think Ben is here. I'm surprised. B. Michael Zuckerman, Director, Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts, Cape May, New Jersey. Welcome.

B. M I C H A E L Z U C K E R M A N: Chairman Frelinghuysen, I offer testimony today in my capacity as Director of the Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts in Cape May, New Jersey. In its 17-year history, this nonprofit organization has largely completed the restoration of Cape May's Emlen Physic (phonetic spelling) Estate, which it currently operates as a Victorian house museum; has been a leader in the cultural tourism movement, which has underwritten much of the acclaimed restoration of this National Landmark city; and has recently embarked on the restoration of the 1859 vintage Cape May Point Lighthouse through lease arrangements with the U.S. Coast Guard and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry.

Based on this wealth of experience, we endorse, in the strongest possible terms, the Frelinghuysen bill -- A-3467 -- which, as we understand it, would provide the New Jersey Historic Trust with \$2 million to sponsor matching grants for restoration projects throughout the State.

There are three reasons in particular why our 1100-member organization supports this legislation: First,

there currently seems to be no State agency that provides significant funding to groups like ours that are undertaking ambitious restoration projects. We are well-aware of the huge costs involved in historic preservation, after having poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into our Physic Estate, with no end in sight, and after recently receiving an estimate in excess of \$260,000 to work on the Cape May Point Lighthouse.

Like scores of similar organizations throughout the State, we lack the resources to finance such efforts completely on our own, yet when we have turned to State agencies for assistance, we have been repeatedly rebuffed. On the one hand, we have encountered well-endowed agencies, such as the State Council on the Arts, whose mandates prevent them from supporting bricks and mortar projects. On the other hand, we find agencies with specific preservation missions, such as the Historic Trust and the Office of New Jersey Heritage to be woefully under-funded. As a result, the pace of our own restoration efforts has been greatly impeded, and we know of many others throughout the State that have been brought to a virtual standstill.

Secondly, we object to the arbitrary nature of the only current method we are aware of whereby State funding can be secured for preservation purposes -- the special appropriation. At first glance, we might appear to be biting the hand that feeds us, since we are very much the beneficiaries of this system. Thanks to the generous support of our representatives, Senator James R. Hurley and Assemblyman Joseph W. Chinnici, the Legislature, in June, 1985, granted us \$50,000 toward the restoration of the Cape May Point Lighthouse. As much as we appreciate this backing, and I am sure we will appreciate it a lot more when we get our first penny of this \$50,000 -- it's only a couple of years, and we are slowly making progress there-- As much as we appreciate this backing, we consider the special favor aspect of this

grant to be less than ideal. We would far prefer a more equitable procedure, such as that put forward in the Frelinghuysen bill. If the State is serious about preserving New Jersey's imperiled heritage, then there exists no better mechanism than a professionally staffed Historic Trust, which would allocate funds through a process of fair and open competition.

Thirdly, the financial challenges facing groups like our own are soon to be compounded by the Retrofit Fire Code that is about to be promulgated. Word has reached us that the Commissioner of the Department of Community Affairs has apparently ignored our pleas made in hearing after hearing, that historic house museums, which are the ultimate preservers of New Jersey's heritage, be spared some of the more stringent aspects of this code. For example, it now seems likely that we will have to install a sprinkler system in our Physic House, as the only alternative to destroying its interior through boxing in its grand staircase. Estimates for sprinkling the Physic House have ranged from \$30,000 to \$50,000. With such horrendous costs facing historic structures throughout the State, the need for State assistance is greater than ever before. If grim predictions about the Retrofit Fire Code come to pass, we might find that the \$2 million called for in the Frelinghuysen bill will be the only safety line available to organizations such as ours in our fight to preserve what we have already saved.

To conclude, we believe that substantial State funding is needed to help groups throughout the State in their efforts to restore our architectural heritage, especially in the face of the new Retrofit Fire Code. We urge you to support the Frelinghuysen bill as the soundest and most equitable means to this worthy end.

Thank you for your attention.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you for your testimony. Jeanne Watson, Morris County Historical Society, to be followed by Robert Ferrell, Director, Monmouth County Heritage Committee, Freehold, New Jersey. Again, I thank you all for your patience. If you think there is some method to this list, I would have a terrible time justifying exactly where we're going, but I think we are headed in the right direction, towards, I think, a positive solution. Welcome.

J E A N N E H. W A T S O N: Thank you, Rod. I am speaking today as the Executive Director of the Morris County Historical Society in Morristown, and as the past President of the League of Historical Societies of New Jersey. The League is a 20-year old, statewide organization with more than 130 members. Membership is based upon an institutional affiliation, so that means 130 individual historical groups. Of course, you can multiply that by their membership, to see what sort of an audience belongs to the League. More of them -- or most of them, I should say -- are small, independent, privately financed historical groups. The majority of them are all volunteer. It is through the League that there is currently going on a statewide survey, called the "Heritage Assets Studies of New Jersey," which Bill Leap mentioned. This was an outgrowth of League activities. It started with a \$4100 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities -- a park planning grant -- and then we could find no more funding. The purpose of the house survey was to prove that the heritage-related community contributes as much to New Jersey's economy and tourism as do the arts. We were very fortunate in December to learn that we had received a \$10,000 grant from the New Jersey Historical Commission. This allows us to duplicate the survey, to mail it out, and we hope to have some results for you by the fall, to prove what all of us contribute.

The Morris County Historical Society has a membership of about 500. Our goal and mission is to preserve the history

of the county and to make it known, and the same for the history of New Jersey. Although we have the county name, we are not a line item in the county budget. In fact, we receive no government funding at any level, except for special projects. You perhaps know us best for "Hard Winter," our film on the Revolutionary War. It has been shown nationwide by Public Broadcasting Stations on television. The U.S. Information Service has shown it overseas, and we received a national award of merit from the American Association for State and Local History. None of the money that went into "Hard Winter" went to the historical society per se. We picked up the administrative costs of that project out of our own budget.

Our budget is less than \$100,000 a year, and yet we are fortunate because we do have an endowment. Because of this, we get requests from smaller historical groups in Morris County, asking us for money to help them with their own preservation needs. It is something we can very seldom do, because of our limited budget.

Our historical property, Acorn Hall, was built in 1853. It is on both the State and National Registers and, oh, the joys of owning a historic building that is old. Every time anything goes wrong, it takes six times as long as the workers estimated, and is four to six times as expensive as we anticipated. Trying to put new wires and plumbing in an old house is almost impossible. We also have our restoration needs: \$12,000 or more to restore the vestibule; \$8000 for a ceiling. Acorn Hall is a place that is important as a documentary house. No one famous lived there, but when the Metropolitan Museum of Art was redoing -- or preparing their Rococo Revival Room in the American Wing, they sent a curator out to look at our parlor.

There is never enough money to go around for what we need to do. To me, preservation means not only bricks and mortar, but also taking care of the collections. Historical

societies like Morris County's, can find the few hundred dollars that might be needed to restore a painting, but then we have to hang it back on the same wall -- no climate control; no way to control the pollution in the air -- until the painting starts to disintegrate again. These are the types of needs we have in the private sector.

Really, we make a very poor impression upon visitors, many of them tourists, when they see our worn and torn upholstery on the 1853 parlor set, the peeling paint and wallpaper, the paintings we haven't yet been able to conserve. We are concerned about it. We need help, and I speak now not just for Morris County, but for the other independent, private historical organizations. We have few places to turn to for help when the steam pipe explodes in the basement and the water heater goes out two weeks later. The budget doesn't stretch that far.

So, we are in favor of legislation that would help the historic community, as well as an expanded grant program. All of this would help to improve the climate of the community and improve the quality of life in New Jersey. It is essential if we are going to continue to preserve New Jersey's past for the future.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you. Mr. Ferrell, Director, Monmouth County Heritage Committee, Freehold, New Jersey, to be followed by Sarah Haskins, Historic Speedwell.

R O B E R T N. F E R R E L L: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In addition to being the Director of the Monmouth County Heritage Committee, I cover two other levels that I think are important. One is a local level, where we established a local Historical Society, and I also serve on the Historic Sites Committee appointed by the Governor. I served on the Historical Trust before it was reorganized.

I am going to try to be nonparochial. My general comments are going to be just that -- general comments -- fully realizing that the speakers before me and following me will cover just about the entire gambit of the problem that faces the State of New Jersey as to the preservation and restoration that we are all looking forward to.

I knew when I came here that I would benefit as much as anyone by the testimony, and I have. It is repetitious, yet pertinent, for me to say that New Jersey is the most densely populated State in the Union. New Jersey has taken its place as one of the most progressive states in education, employment, and many other important aspects. However, only recently has it begun to show real support for historic preservation and restoration. Although we can rightfully claim hundreds of historic sites and our place in the forefront of the American Revolution, little has been done to educate our citizens, and particularly our children, to the heritage we all enjoy.

As our State continues to grow in population, more of our beautiful farmlands and valuable places in history fall prey to the bulldozers, and these once beautiful places with such a strong heritage are now filled and continue to be filled with homes, townhouses, condominiums, and the many commercial entities necessary to provide the residents with the services that are necessary.

Valuable historic buildings now sit on land that has become more valuable in most people's eyes than the preservation of those buildings themselves.

If New Jersey does not act immediately to properly fund with long-range planning to relocate these buildings, restore those that still fall in the category of restoration, and preserve immediately both the lands and buildings throughout our State, then we are doing a sad injustice to our following generations.

If New Jersey fails now to educate our citizens and our children to the history and heritage that is rightfully theirs, then we will have failed our following generations.

If New Jersey fails to purchase not only new areas, but to expand its historic parks system and its historic districts, then we will have failed our future generations.

If New Jersey fails to properly mark and designate its historic sites, then New Jersey will have again failed our future generations.

These things that I have mentioned are not new, but long overdue, and we must realize that those of us who are interested in the preservation, restoration, and relocation of historic properties, whether or not they are listed on the Register of Historic Places, are presently in the minority. I think this is an important point we must realize -- we are in the minority. Most people really do not care. An important aspect is the education of our citizens and our children. Only through education are we going to change those numbers. It is incumbent upon us through proper funding and education to make our numbers grow and the appreciation of our heritage swell in numbers through that educational process.

If we do not, this would be our most grievous failure.

Thank you very much, Assemblyman.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you, Mr. Ferrell, for taking so much time out to be with us today.

MR. FERRELL: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Sarah Haskins, Historic Speedwell, will be next. Is Denise Buzz here? (affirmative response from audience) Denise, thank you for waiting. Denise is from the Walt Whiteman Association, Camden, New Jersey. She will be next. Thank you for waiting so long. Sarah, good afternoon.

S A R A H E. H A S K I N S: Good afternoon. Thank you, Assemblyman.

As the Director of Historic Speedwell in Morristown, New Jersey, I have had the opportunity to observe, close at hand, many of the difficult situations which face the small historic societies in a very large and growing State.

In 1966, a small group of civic-minded citizens banded together to preserve for future generations a little known nineteenth century estate where a major contribution to our national, social, and economic development was made. Due to their selfless efforts, a seven-and-a-half acre historic site was saved from demolition and utter destruction. Today, eight historic structures comprise this museum complex which was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976. Historic Speedwell preserves the history of the Vail family, the famous Speedwell Ironworks and, more importantly, the early and important developmental history of modern communications which began at Speedwell with the perfection of the telegraph in the factory by Alfred Vail and Samuel F. B. Morse.

This preservation effort has been carried by many interested and committed members since 1966. In response to the outcry of concerned public citizens in 1968, the Board of Trustees agreed to incorporate three eighteenth and nineteenth century structures from downtown Morristown which were slated for demolition to provide room for urban renewal projects in the oldest section of town.

Today, 20 years later, one structure is in use, one partially restored, and the third, dormant -- dating to 1786 -- with very little restoration conducted to date. These structures were relocated to the site with moneys provided by the Federal government HUD program. The only preservation moneys available for these structures to date, have been through the Office of Community Development, under the category of public housing. Over the 20-year history, four projects have been successfully completed with these moneys, including

roof replacement, foundation stabilization, and chimney repair. But the job is far from completed, the sad truth being that these buildings receive far less attention due to their overwhelming costs for historic preservation.

Historic Speedwell preserves not only these three "orphans," but the five original structures of the Vail estate. The Vail Mansion, the home of Judge Stephen Vail, is restored to its appearance in the 1840s. This imposing structure is a fine example of early Victorian interior decoration and is featured in many publications on this subject. Although it is a significant example of the tastes and styles of the period, it is also a myriad of early nineteenth century wiring, junction boxes, and progressive electrification. The electrical pulses coursing through the walls of the mansion can only be compared to the constant intravenous drip of water through the supporting walls and beams of the third floor attic, whose material failure and continual erosion seriously jeopardize the building. The pretty picture of the lovely mansion on the hill becomes an ailing and decrepit old warrior staggering against the elements. Preservation moneys for the critical programs for this building have been sought in the private sector for over three years. To date, there is barely enough money available to rewire or repair the crumbling structure.

The famous factory building where the telegraph was perfected in 1838 is a simple frame clapboard structure with one truly exciting feature. In it is contained the largest overshot waterwheel in the State of New Jersey. It is a spectacular example of nineteenth century technology. Installed in this building in 1853, the wheel was produced at the Speedwell Ironworks by Stephen and George Vail. The wheel has been diagnosed as terminally ill, and will survive, at best, a two-year deterioration. Thousands of schoolchildren will no longer watch in silent amazement as the wheel looms

overhead, turning and spinning to their delight. If indeed the decay is not arrested, the wooden supports will give way, and the 134-year-old original iron segments will crack and be forever beyond repair. For a total cost of \$19,000, this unique artifact could be preserved, yet to date no moneys have been made available for its resurrection.

Historic Speedwell preserves not only the structures of the Vail estate, but cares for the artifacts which allow us to interpret for the general public the history and importance of the contributions made by this industrious family. Original diaries from 1826-1864 provide the basis for all interpretations on the family, along with correspondence and ledgers, receipts, and deeds. All of these archival holdings provide the museum, community, and scholars with a direct link to our past. Preserving these documents is the primary purpose of our cultural institution.

Support for our museum is provided by private citizens, local Freeholders of Morris County, and private foundations. The amazing budget of \$58,000 provides moneys for staff, maintenance, and very little preservation on seven and a half acres with eight structures. General operating moneys are crucial to the preservation of all historic sites, yet these are often the most difficult to acquire. The need for funding is paramount in every historical institution, be it for preservation of documents, structures, or artifacts. The responsibility to preserve our heritage is ours alone. We cannot expect our generation to reap the benefits of the cultural institution without recognizing the responsibility to preserve for all generations.

There are mechanisms available within the offices of government to help the private sector address the needs of the historic community. Funds are available in the woefully small budget of the Historical Commission for preservation. An office of DEP is already set up to receive moneys from State

government for the purpose of historic preservation, yet their budget still remains low and preservation moneys minimal at best.

I would like to close with words written by Johann Wolfgang Goethe: "Works of art are the property of mankind, and ownership carries with it the obligation to preserve them. He who neglects this duty and directly or indirectly contributes to their damage or ruin, invites the reproach of barbarism and will be punished with the contempt of all educated people, now and in future ages."

Help us to continue to preserve New Jersey's past.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you, Ms. Haskins for your testimony. Denise Buzz, Walt Whitman Association, Camden, New Jersey. Denise, thank you for waiting so long. It's been a long haul.

D E N I S E B U Z Z: Thank you for sitting here for so long, and thank you for allowing me to speak.

I am Denise Buzz, Director of the Walt Whitman Association, an Association that is in its forty-first year, but historically dates back to the days of Whitman himself. It was founded by his devoted biographer, Horace Traubel, who gathered a group of fellow admirers annually to celebrate his birthday. That tradition continues today.

I am speaking in support of proposal A-3467, which would appropriate \$2 million to preserve New Jersey's historical sites -- homes, monuments, parks, and buildings -- that are a testament to the rich cultural heritage that our State possesses.

We feel very strongly that \$2 million only scratches the surface of the tremendous need in the area of State historical preservation. In addition to the critical needs for the bricks and mortar projects -- repair, restoration, purchase, etc. -- there are funds desperately needed for planning and development, as well. We are aware of the wide

range of preservation project needs throughout the State. The latest preservation news concerning actions taking place in Washington, D.C. is very encouraging. The House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands has recommended that Congress support state preservation offices by appropriating \$22 million. The Senate Committee on Energy and National Resources also supports continued preservation funding for 1988. The Committee's Chairman, Senator J. Bennett Johnston, introduced Senate Bill 587 in February, to reauthorize Federal contributions to the Historic Preservation Fund for three more years. In March, a similar House bill was introduced. This momentum must continue at the State level.

However, I am here today not only to show our support, but to also illustrate how the Walt Whitman Association could utilize funds for a bricks and mortar project itself. The Association has been engaged in a two-year struggle to save the George Whitman House at 431 Stevens Street in Camden, New Jersey. All the world knows that 330 Mickle Street was the final home of Walt Whitman. When he first came to Camden in 1873, he stayed with his brother, George. He lived there for 12 years. He fell in love with the city, and before his final move to his residence at 330 Mickle Street, while he was at the Stevens Street residence, he published two major editions of his most famous work, "Leaves of Grass." He was also visited there by renowned literary and historical figures. For these reasons, we feel that the George Whitman House is a vital link in the rich historical legacy that Whitman left to the City of Camden.

We feel the house can serve to perpetuate his literary heritage by providing a place for the community to experience Whitman through workshops and seminars held there, and through a bookstore housed on the first floor. We also plan to use it as a base of operations for a literary enrichment program in conjunction with other Camden community organizations.

Engraved across Camden's City Hall is one of Whitman's best loved quotes: "I dream'd in a dream I saw a city invincible." The poem goes on to say: "I dream'd it was a city of friends." We would like to see the word "city" replaced with the word "State." We feel that saving the George Whitman House is not just preserving architecture, not just preserving history, and not just preserving a literary heritage. It is giving to the people of the city, the State of New Jersey, the country, and the world, a richer experience of the man who loved all people, who celebrated the human spirit.

It is said that our future depends on our appreciation of, and our preservation of, the past. I would like to offer you a quote from Robinson Jeffers that more accurately echoes our sentiments: "Lend me the stone strength of the past, and I will lend you the wings of the future."

Thank you for allowing me the privilege of testifying today.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you. I certainly do want to commend those who have testified in the last few minutes on the alacrity with which they made their testimony. I must say, despite the speed with which you read that, I think the message came across loud and clear. I commend you, and others for doing the same.

Florence Leon, Friends of the Hermitage, Inc. Thank you, as well, for being so patient and staying with us for so many hours.

F L O R E N C E L E O N: I am here to join my colleagues and testify about the crucial needs for preservation in the State of New Jersey. I would refer again, as has been done at least once before, to the title that was on the hearing notice -- "300 Years of New Jersey History." The 300 years has certainly been covered extremely well. The last part of the title was, "Preservation or Destruction." I think from everything that has been said previously, we would have to agree with there are only those two alternatives.

Certainly one way to accomplish the necessary preservation is to set aside a sum of money for matching grants, and to be sure it is administered by an appropriate State department. A comprehensive plan must be in place to determine priorities and to assure accountability.

I am the Director of a very small State-owned historic site in northern Bergen County. Our property is called the Hermitage. It has history going back to George Washington and Aaron Burr. For this part of our history, we are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Later, the owners decided to enlarge the house, and it became the interesting Gothic Revival stone house we see today. The present house has earned National Landmark status for its outstanding architecture. When the last owner died in 1970, she left the house and grounds to the State of New Jersey. She could have sold the property to interested buyers many times over, but her sense of history prevailed. She had no income. The grounds were overgrown; the house was falling down. But she stayed determined that the Hermitage should take its place in history.

To operate and administer the property, a private, nonprofit group, Friends of the Hermitage, was formed in 1972. Today, we represent a good example of how the public and the private sector can work together for a common cause. The Friends raise money for a small staff and many volunteers provide ongoing assistance on a very large number of ongoing projects. The State cooperates also. For example, it has just completed the replacement of three badly deteriorated porches.

In spite of this good cooperation, there is much that could, and should, and must be done at the Hermitage. A recent report outlines some structural needs, and careful study is required to determine the site plan and the best ways to complete the interior. We have acquired an outstanding collection of antique clothing, but we really lack the proper

space to keep it properly. And to tell our story correctly, other buildings which were on the property should be restored.

We have provided the interest, the initiative, and a great deal of the money. Now we need to know that our efforts are valued and that our restoration can be completed. Please give historic preservation its rightful place as a priority for State funding and an investment in New Jersey's future.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you very much. Thank you for your patience throughout the day.

Schuyler Warmflash, Bergen County Cultural and Heritage Commission. Mr. Warmflash, welcome. Yours is such a wonderful name.

SCHUYLER WARMFLASH: Yeah.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: We have either talked, or you have communicated with me.

MR. WARMFLASH: We have talked.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: It is a wonderful name, one that I will not forget very soon.

MR. WARMFLASH: I think I got you on the phone one morning, the day after Christmas.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Welcome.

MR. WARMFLASH: Thank you. I serve on the Bergen County Historic Sites Advisory Board, and I also serve on the Board of Preservation New Jersey. I am also a member of the Teaneck Historic Preservation Task Force, so I work on a number of different levels. I am not addressing any particular historic site. I am addressing a process which I have been involved in, which I have seen work very successfully. I am suggesting it as a model for use in the State.

Bergen County occupies a unique position in the State, in that it is the only county to have a full-time staff solely dedicated to historic preservation services. This is our Division of Cultural and Historic Affairs. We were most

fortunate in having received United States Department of the Interior Grants-in-Aid matching funds through the Office of New Jersey Heritage, which is the official State historic preservation office, as you know, commencing in 1978 and running through 1984, to inventory the historic resources of the county.

The county provided the matching funds for the Department of the Interior funds. Reports were prepared for each of the county's 70 municipalities, and 8000 buildings or sites or historic districts were recorded, thereby identifying and assessing our architecturally and historically significant resources. For two additional years, Federal grants were received through the Office of New Jersey Heritage for hiring professional preservation staff, as we transitioned over to our present preservation activities, which are principally in the areas of education, advocacy, technical assistance, and operation maintenance and development of county-owned historic sites.

These activities also entailed working closely with other county agencies, municipalities, and the public, to save our historic resources or mitigate negative impact upon them. In recognition of the significant essential work performed by the county's historic preservation staff, county government has assumed the full responsibility for funding its preservation unit. This is picking up the load from the State, and we no longer receive Federal funds through the State.

Now, I have related this brief account of our recent history, since it can serve as the model for the growth and development of preservation activity in New Jersey at the county level. I believe this is an ideal level of government -- a middle ground between State and municipality -- in which to plant and grow the seeds of historic preservation. However, without the Department of the Interior funds being funneled through the State to the county to serve as a catalyst and

activator, it is doubtful that the county and its municipalities would have the excellent resources represented by the survey and its current services staff.

Unfortunately, current Federal funding for preservation is low, with New Jersey receiving only around \$400,000 annually, and there is no separate State budget line to fund historic preservation. The need for additional historic preservation funding is critical in New Jersey, and we have heard many speakers address that. Therefore, I will not beat that dead horse.

Our county survey work has revealed that there are, within New Jersey -- this is by projecting from county to State level -- tens of thousands of buildings, sites, and districts of landmark quality -- and I am talking about State and National Register quality -- or of local significance, which are presently unlisted in the official Registers, or are undesignated by municipalities. These buildings represent billions of dollars in fair market value. These buildings, sites, and districts of architectural and historical significance remain unidentified through lack of survey activity.

Further, they remain undesignated and unlisted, given the lack of preservation staff effort in counties and municipalities. They are, therefore, unprotected from demolition, relocation, or inappropriate modification, without due process proceedings, such as impact review, public hearings, and mitigation efforts.

We are deeply concerned with the ongoing and accelerating loss of these unprotected resources, loss which occurs through action or neglect quietly and often unrecognized, the steady attrition of the historic environment that makes our State unique. We believe that State-sponsored survey and planning grant funding, including funding for in-house professional staff, is the most effective means for

stemming these losses. We urge the Committees to recognize the importance of this issue, and to view survey and planning using in-house staff as the essential foundation upon which a major portion of our preservation activity is built.

Already, at least one municipality in the county has used the survey as a data base for a historic preservation element in updating its master plan. Inclusion of such an element in municipal master plans is now sanctioned by New Jersey's recently adopted preservation enabling legislation, and we will be seeing increased use of the survey for this purpose. The survey also serves citizens' groups in stimulating municipal interest in preservation, by providing them with a list of significant buildings or sites to present to municipal government. Action of this kind may lead to the development of municipal historic preservation ordinances for designation and protection of historic resources.

In addition, the survey serves as a key resource in preparation of State and National Register nominations. And one further use would be in preparation of county or regional development and redevelopment plans, a subject which is now under study by the New Jersey State Planning Commission. We believe that State-sponsored survey and planning grant funding serving as seed money will generate widespread preservation activity in New Jersey, thereby stimulating many counties and municipalities to embark upon their own preservation programs. We consider this to be a highly cost-effective use of historic preservation funding.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Mr. Warmflash, thank you for your testimony, and for the time you spent with us today.

Mr. John Doyle, Camden Department of Policy and Planning. Thank you, as well, for your patience in holding out this long to testify.

J O H N E. D O Y L E: I am the Historic Preservation Officer for the City of Camden, and I live there. I would like to take this opportunity to thank this august body for considering the importance of preserving New Jersey's cultural resources, for in Camden, preservation is more than historic paint colors and appropriate doorways. Quite frankly, a lot of my historic buildings do not have doorways. They are boarded up. It is primarily the sole source of new housing. Preservation is revitalization. It is one of the most integral tools for Camden's urban redevelopment. The urban renewal or "urban removal" mentality of the 1960s has been replaced with "urban rehabilitation."

It is the ongoing policy of the Camden administration to aid property owners in the redevelopment of both their property and business through professional consulting. However, due to a remarkably tight budget, the city has only one professional advisor -- that's me -- to oversee the preservation and rehabilitation of over 1500 historic properties located in five historic districts. Clearly, Camden revitalization would greatly benefit from additional leaders who can direct and inspire property owners to initiate their own redevelopment.

There exists a program in many states right now that fosters community development within local historic districts. This program was chartered by the National Trust several years ago and was soon subscribed to by several states and municipalities. The format is direct and requires door knocking more than paper shuffling. It requires individual contact more than mass mailing. It starts with a leader who has the foresight and confidence to see a change in both streetscapes and attitudes. It begins on Main Street and expands to the city limits. Appropriately, the program is called Main Street, and New Jersey needs it. In addition, Camden needs a Main Street coordinator.

The Main Street program is leadership and planning oriented and is necessary to advance Camden redevelopment.

At this date, historic preservation exists in Camden only because of the Federal investment tax credit, and it has become markedly less attractive due to 1986 changes in the tax code. Those investors who are still investing in historic preservation require approval of their plans from the Office of New Jersey Heritage. Unfortunately, though, ONJH, the most important element in New Jersey's preservation efforts, is grossly understaffed and has, in Camden, discouraged investors from pursuing certified historic rehabilitation. The result is no tax credit dollars being reinvested in Camden and, in addition, unattractive remodeling, rather than rehabilitation. It has become increasingly apparent that the understaffing at ONJH is having a very real negative impact on the preservation of New Jersey's cultural heritage.

In conclusion, the City of Camden looks to you, the leaders here before us, to foster self-help by allocating funds for planning and leadership staffing.

Thank you again.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you, Mr. Doyle, for your testimony.

Caesar Iacovone -- is he here? -- New Jersey Division of Archives and Records Management. Maybe I have not pronounced your name correctly. (no response)

MR. CANTOR: I think he has left.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Mr. George DeVoe, attorney? (no response) Father -- forgive me -- Father William Arnold, rector? Is he still here? I think I saw him earlier in the day. (no response)

Are there any others who have signed up to testify this afternoon? (no response) Is there anyone who would care to give any further testimony? Are you here to testify? (addressing woman in audience) Would you like to identify yourself?

B E T H S U L L E B A R G E R (speaking from audience): I am Beth Sullebarger.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Yes, Beth, how are you?

MS. SULLEBARGER: I'm fine, thank you. I have brought with me Pastor Scott Kallstrom.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Are you together?

MS. SULLEBARGER: We would like to speak separately.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: All right. Beth, I will let you go first. That would be very nice. We were about to conclude.

MS. SULLEBARGER: I will try not to take a long time.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Beth, would you please identify yourself for the record. I believe we have the spelling of your name, but maybe you could just spell it for the record.

MS. SULLEBARGER: Okay. My name is Beth Sullebarger -- S-U-L-L-E-B-A-R-G-E-R. I am presently the principal of Sullebarger Associates, which is a historic preservation consulting firm in Jersey City. From September, 1984 to January, 1987, I was a staff member of the Office of New Jersey Heritage, with the primary responsibility for review of projects affecting historic buildings. At that time, I remember giving you, Assemblyman Frelinghuysen, and the rest of the Committee, some advice on funding for historic preservation.

Because of my experience with ONJH, I have an intimate knowledge of conditions within the Department of Environmental Protection, and now from my consulting practice, also knowledge of conditions in the State at large.

I would actually like to address two matters. In addition to A-3467, which you have been discussing this morning, I would also like to address the needs of the Office of New Jersey Heritage, if I may.

ONJH is making a valiant effort to serve the needs of the State, but is severely hampered by inadequate staff and low

salaries. I will try not to dwell on this too much -- you have heard it a million times -- but it is really true. The Office is currently entitled to a staff of a dozen people, I believe, and at least six people in the Project Review Section, which is my particular interest. Most of the time I was employed there, there were only two people allocated for review of public projects -- one architectural historian and one archeologist. There are still only two for this purpose, though there is now a supervisor and a staff person for the Investment Tax Credit Program. This is still totally inadequate to serve the needs of the State.

This affects everybody in the State, not just the staff in the Department of Environmental Protection. Hundreds of development and utility projects, such as road improvements, housing, sewerage, solid waste facilities, and power plants, to name just a few, have been held up for months because of the inability of the staff to keep up with the volume of applications.

The inadequacy of the staff to the numbers can be illustrated by the fact that ONJH has a staff of two -- not counting the supervisor or staff designated for the Federal Investment Tax Credit Program -- to review public projects throughout the entire State. The Pinelands Commission has a staff of eight for the purpose of review, or four times the size of ONJH, and they handle only a portion of the State. The staff of the Pinelands Commission handles about 10 applications per month -- I might be a little bit off, but not too far -- while the review staff of ONJH has to deal with a volume of applications of 25 to 30 per month.

Not only does ONJH have an inadequate staff, but this problem promises to continue because there is a hiring freeze. This means that even those positions that are available cannot be filled. This is grossly unfair, considering that hundreds of new employees have been added to DEP in recent years in

other divisions. Also, it has been found that the salaries paid the historic preservation specialists are significantly lower than those paid to their counterparts in the Division of Coastal Resources and the Department of Transportation; thus it is extremely difficult to attract qualified candidates. Delays in Civil Service testing and processing have also created extreme hardships.

Now, a little bit about the budget for capital improvements that is allocated to State-owned historic sites. The budget for capital improvements and maintenance of historic structures under the Division of Parks and Forestry is also totally inadequate. For years, the Division has been borrowing money from Green Acres bond funds. I don't know what the figure for Fiscal Year 1987 is, but I know it is only a fraction of what the Monmouth County Parks Commission spends, and that is \$30 million a year, just for Monmouth County. The past policy of deferred maintenance of historic sites, of which the State is supposedly so proud, is taking its toll.

There is a tremendous need for bricks and mortar money, not only for State-owned historic sites, but also those owned by local governments and nonprofit groups. From 1976 to 1980, there were funds available from the U.S. Department of the Interior. These were cut in 1981. For the last six years, there have been no Federal funds for preservation and no State funds except for very minimal grants and loans from the New Jersey Historic Trust and individual appropriations passed on a project-by-project basis. Last year, there was nearly \$2 million allocated for preservation-related projects in that manner.

This is an extremely inefficient method of dealing with this problem and has also led to embarrassing situations of illegality. For example, the New Jersey Register of Historic Places calls for State funding for preservation to go only to those properties that are listed in the New Jersey

Register. This is to make sure that State funding goes to the most significant properties in our State. And yet there have been bills passed for preservation of buildings that are not listed in the New Jersey Register or considered eligible. This is because there is no one agency permitted to coordinate funding needs statewide.

These funds should be allocated to the New Jersey Historic Trust, which already has established criteria and a formalized application process.

Assembly Bill 3467 seeks to correct this situation, and I heartily endorse its passage, as well as any other legislation that will appropriate funds to DEP for the ONJH.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Beth, thank you very much for your testimony.

MS. SULLEBARGER: I'm sorry it was so long.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: We value your perspective. I suspect that as people read through the transcript, their eyes will light up at the portion you have contributed to the overall document. Certainly you have had unique experience, and I am glad you are free and willing, from the private sector today, to share it with us.

MS. SULLEBARGER: Well, thank you. I know it is difficult sometimes for the people on the inside to say things as directly as sometimes they need to be said.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Often legislators can say things that some of the people within the Executive Branch cannot say. I should hope that that will happen. Thank you very much.

MS. SULLEBARGER: Thank you very much.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Most appropriate, the last to testify will be Reverend Scott Kallstrom, Grace Van Vorst Episcopal Church. Thank you, Reverend, and welcome.

R E V E R E N D S C O T T K A L L S T R O M: I just found out about this hearing yesterday. In fact, Beth gave me a call

and asked me if I would be interested in coming down and saying a few words. I have some very personal experience I would just like to relate for a few moments to add to my support for this bill.

I became the Rector of Grace Van Vorst about two and a half years ago. Grace Van Vorst is a historic landmark church in downtown Jersey City. It was built in 1850. Many people tell me it is one of the most significant churches in the city. The architect was Detlief Lienau, who was a famous Jersey architect and, in fact, after he built the church, he celebrated his wedding to one of the Van Vorst daughters in the church. That was the first service that was held there.

When I came, I was told that the church was about to fall down. The diocese had a choice of either selling it off to make condos or trying to preserve it somehow. I was given the task of both building up the congregation and somehow preserving the structure. I found out that the church was both a National and State Historic Landmark, and I thought, "Well, this shouldn't be too hard." I was chagrined to find out that there was absolutely no money forthcoming from any sources I could find outside the church.

Fortunately, through the church, and various church-related sources, in the last two and a half years we have managed to raise about \$400,000. I have to say, however, that all that accomplished was to repair the roof, put on new gutters, repoint the stonework, and replace a totally rotten floor and foundation. We are now in the process of trying to raise about another \$100,000 for the work of restoring and beautifying the interior of the church.

Our church does not just hold religious services. We are very actively involved in the community. We have a youth program, a performing arts theory program, a theater program, many things for the community going on inside of the church. The problem is, I have now exhausted most of the sources of

income that I could find from the church itself, and that includes \$100,000 of our own money, many, many loans, and a \$40,000 contribution from the architect who is working with us -- James Lindemon and Associates -- who works in Jersey City. In order to find the rest of the money now, we are having to once again look around for outside funding and outside sources to complete the process of restoring our building. Again, the sources are very tight, and there is almost no money.

I recently put in a grant to the New Jersey Historic Trust, in the hope that they will be able to find enough money to help us to repair our stained glass windows, but there just isn't that much money there, and we still need quite a bit to finish our project.

So, I am in complete support of any bill such as this one which may free up money for my church, and many, many other historic churches throughout the State, that are finding it very difficult to keep their very important buildings from literally falling down because the money just isn't there to keep them in good repair or to restore them. That is why I am speaking to you today.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Well, thank you very much. We have certainly covered the gambit today. Thank you for helping us to do that.

Is there anyone else who wishes to testify? Yes, sir?

P E T E R P R I M A V E R A: Yes. My name is Peter Primavera. It wasn't until Beth came in--

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Peter, could you maybe come forward for the purposes of the transcript, and state your name again?

MR. PRIMAVERA: My name is Peter Primavera. I am a professional Cultural Resource Consultant from Highland Park, and I am an archeologist by training. It wasn't until Beth came in a little bit ago that the word archaeology was mentioned today. I would like to make a couple of recommendations in that light.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: You've been resisting all this time?

MR. PRIMAVERA: Yeah. I haven't prepared anything, but the first thing that hit me when I noticed the title of the hearing today -- "300 Years of New Jersey History"-- I couldn't help but think, there are about 10,700 other years of New Jersey history, when human beings, unbelievably, were inhabiting this place. I don't want to just make a plea for the Native American history of New Jersey, but associated with many of the historic sites that people have talked about today is the archeological component of those same sites. Often, as part of the State review process or, as we call it, the 106 process of restoring and dedicating moneys to these properties, the archeological resources have to be considered. Unfortunately for a lot of the groups I have heard speak today, they often talk about bricks and mortar. But before they can get to the bricks and mortar, the archeological resources -- the information that is held below the ground -- has to be considered first. And, it is often the case that the groups budget for the restoration -- for the paint, for the foundation work, for the windows, for the interior work -- and they do not budget for the archeological work. It can be very expensive and it can be very unexpected. It can also cause substantial delays in their projects.

I could probably go on for quite a while, but one recommendation I would like to make is that at the next hearing that is held, the archeological community be informed. There is an organization in New Jersey -- the Archeological Society of New Jersey. It has about 600 members. It is very active; it meets four times a year. Unfortunately, its history has tended to keep it outside of the mainstream preservation movement, but obviously it is intimately involved. I would like to recommend that next time we change the name from "300 Years," and next time we involve those people.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Thank you very much. I'm glad you didn't resist rising to the occasion. I must say that in coming up with the title for this hearing, the nature of the beast is such that in order to get individuals to come out, you often have to raise the specter of something that might be, or is endangered. We came up with that expression, but it well could have been 3000 years of New Jersey history.

MR. PRIMAVERA: Ten thousand.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Oh, 10,000. One of the areas I thought-- The hour is late, but perhaps at a future time we can allow for more discussion of the whole area of archives and the preservation of documents. I think there will be an opportunity in that area, as well as archeology. The idea was not to preclude anyone, and our apologies if, in fact, that appeared to be the case. Now that you are a party to this situation, we will make you a part of the solution.

MR. PRIMAVERA: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN FRELINGHUYSEN: Are there any other comments from anyone? (no response)

Well, let me conclude the public hearing by thanking you on behalf of Assemblywoman Maureen Ogden and myself. Thank you for taking time out of your busy lives to be here. We purposely today -- and I would like to emphasize this -- did not choose to do what normally public hearings do, which is to focus on any particular piece of legislation. While some of you may have been kind enough to mention certain pieces of legislation, we wanted to make sure that in no way would this get into partisan politics, because quite honestly, this is a movement that can embrace everyone -- that everyone can embrace. We wanted to make sure as we built up momentum -- and you are the movers and shakers who will do that -- that we started out with a firm nonpartisan, or bipartisan base, before we began our efforts.

I don't think that any one legislator, quite honestly, has a monopoly on sound ideas. I have put in my legislation; Maureen has put in hers; Assemblyman David Schwartz has put in legislation. The legislative process is obviously one that is full of amendments and changes. You have the professional competence -- I think in just about everyone's case -- those of you left in the room, to advise us as to how the bills should be drafted, because in many ways, if you are going to be recipients, we should make sure we have your input.

I would like to thank the Office of Legislative Services' staff -- Mr. Cantor to my left, Joyce Rose to my right -- and the transcriber, Mary Jane Zimpleman, for her perseverance. It is not the first time she has handled that machine. You should see what happens when she has to put it all down on paper.

I suspect -- I don't know -- that Assemblywoman Maureen Ogden will be scheduling other hearings. I think what we are attempting to do today is what I said initially -- galvanize public opinion. I think this is a step in the right direction. I can't say it as well as Dr. McCormick, or for that matter John Cunningham, but they, and all of you, in a certain measure, touched an emotion that we have to build on. What I learned from pushing for New Jersey history legislation, is that we can tap into every legislative district, because New Jersey history is in every district -- north, south, and the middle. I know I can't do it alone. I think it has to become public opinion, as generated by you as professionals. You can really force legislators, and for that matter the Governor of this State, to give more attention to all facets of historic preservation -- some of the things that are outlined in legislation that has been proposed, as well as, I may add, some of the very excellent points that have been brought forward today.

Assemblywoman Maureen Ogden and I thank you for your participation and your perseverance throughout this public hearing process.

(HEARING CONCLUDED)

APPENDIX



CITY OF BURLINGTON NEW JERSEY

The City of Burlington is a small City of about 11,000 residents living within a three square-mile area. It is located on the Delaware River midway between Camden and Trenton. Historically, Burlington is one of New Jersey's most important towns.

Burlington was established in 1677 by English Quakers from London and Yorkshire. From that time until 1702 the City served as the capital of the colony of West New Jersey. After East and West New Jersey were united under the aegis of the English Crown, the Provincial Council met in the City in alternating years.

The Council of West Jersey Proprietors are headquartered in the City of Burlington and have been since the founding of West New Jersey. They are the custodians of the "Concessions and Agreements," the frame of government written by William Penn and others in 1676 to govern the new colony. Parts of that document were incorporated into the U.S. Constitution of 1787.

Famous residents of the City included Isaac Pearson, Charles Read, Gov. William Franklin, Richard Smith, Esq., Gov. Joseph Bloomfield, Sen Garret Wall, Henry C. Carey and Ulysses S. Grant. All are men of State and national prominence representing different periods of New Jersey history. The birth places of Capt. James Lawrence and James

Fenimore Cooper, and the houses of Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress and Isaac Collins, editor of New Jersey's first newspaper, are current city landmarks.

The City's building stock dates from as early as 1679. A variety of quality architectural expression, from the early flemish checkerbond houses to Victorian era houses, commercial buildings and churches, is found in the neighborhoods of Burlington.

In 1975, the City of Burlington, with assistance from the Department of Community Affairs, Neighborhood Preservation Program, began an intensive effort to stabilize and rehabilitate the City's building stock. The combination of state funded support and local initiative literally saved vast sections of Burlington and paved the way for a renaissance in the city.

Since then, the City of Burlington has used historic preservation as a tool for redevelopment. This is especially true in the downtown commercial district. New Jersey's first "Main Street" Program was initiated in Burlington in July, 1982. Main Street is a business revitalization methodology developed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Naturally, there is a heavy emphasis on historic preservation.

Over thirty downtown buildings have been restored during the life of the program. The facades of twelve (12) buildings were restored with matching grant assistance from the State funded Neighborhood Preservation Program. Less than \$19,000.00 in public funds generated over \$44,000.00 in private sector dollars. This unique restoration

approach was terminated in December 1984. Hopefully, new legislation will revive this important program.

Another vital element of the downtown restoration process has been the federal tax credit program. Over 2 million dollars in private capital has been spent on the restoration of 10 large and previously dilapidated downtown buildings. Tax credits have been the subject of considerable debate at the federal level between those who want to continue the credit system and their detractors. However, its impact on the City of Burlington has been nothing short of spectacular. Historic buildings have been completely rehabilitated without compromising their historic character.

In view of the contribution historic preservation programs have made to the revitalization of the City of Burlington, the Mayor and Common Council wish to go on record as encouraging legislation toward that end.

CITY OF BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY
Herman T. Costello, Mayor

Department of State
NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Five Year Plan
FYs 1987-1991

Adopted June 3, 1986

CONTENTS

	INTRODUCTION	i
I.	PUBLIC SERVICES	1
II.	GRANTS	8
III.	COMMEMORATIVE OBSERVANCES	11
IV.	RESEARCH PROGRAMS	15
V.	PUBLICATIONS	24
VI.	ADMINISTRATION	28
	TABULAR BUDGETS	33

Introduction

In adopting this plan of action for fiscal years 1987 through 1991 the New Jersey Historical Commission reaffirms its commitment to the advancement of knowledge of the history of New Jersey and to the fulfillment of that commitment through projects of research, publication, public programs, grants-in-aid, and the widest possible diffusion of information to the people of our state. The Commission further reaffirms its belief that those functions can best be carried out both by projects undertaken by its staff and by encouraging and supporting the activities of other individuals and agencies.

It is our strong conviction that the present programs of the Commission, in their essential goals and directions, serve our public well, that they have only begun to realize their potential, and that the growth of the staff and funds allotted to these programs has fallen far short of the need. This plan therefore calls for expansion of the staff and other resources in order to carry out our programs more effectively and to undertake new initiatives.

At the same time, in formulating many of the projects embodied in this plan we have been mindful of the need for service to a broad public. While the core of our audience consists of historical organizations, history students and teachers, and other individuals with a serious interest in history, we recognize that the people of New Jersey as a whole must be served in some significant way by the Commission, and that the Commission has a role to play in encouraging an interest in the history of the state as well as supporting those who already have such an interest. Accordingly, the Commission recently identified a number of steps that must be taken to accomplish this aim--more popular public events and publications, improved media work, and the exercise of greater leadership in representing the interests of our constituency.

The plan calls for increasing our funds for in-house staff activities from about \$600,000 in fiscal 1987 to about \$800,000 in 1991. This would enable us to undertake the new public programs, publications and research projects described in this plan (see prioritized list of new activities, following the Introduction). In addition, we could have a marketing and public information person to help us realize an often stated aim of the Commission—to improve and systematize both our publication sales promotion and our general promotion of the Commission's activities. We could strengthen the editorial staff from three to four to enable us to produce our publications far more efficiently and rapidly. We would restore our Ethnic History Program to full-time status in order to take the fullest possible advantage of the opportunities for popular activity as well as scholarly research in this very popular field. We could strengthen the staff and resources of the Oral History Program and extend its scope to include the social and economic life of New Jersey. Finally, we will be able to exploit more completely the potential of the Afro-American History Program.

The Commission's programs and activities are extraordinarily varied (see table of present commitments, following the Introduction). This variety arises, at least in part, from our readiness to seek out and take advantage of opportunities of the moment. It is also partly a product of the diverse needs and demands of our constituencies. In two decades the Commission, with a staff that has ranged from two to sixteen, has established itself as an agency significantly engaged in scholarly research and publications; popular publications and public programs; grants-in-aid; commemorative observances; school publications and services; field services to historical agencies; public information, including the publication of the principal medium of news in our field; and such special programs as oral history, Afro-American history, ethnic history and folklife.

Where do we want to be by 1991?

Our strategy is to reach out to a larger public and to popularize the history of New Jersey as widely as possible. Our tactics include providing improved services to our constituents through such things as grants-in-aid, professional training, school services and field services.

Still, carrying out and supporting the scholarly research, writing and publication upon which all historical knowledge is based and disseminating the results of research to the public must continue to be essential Commission activities. All forms of popular historical activity--exhibitions, re-enactments, musical and theatrical productions, popular works of history published for a general audience, school texts, movies, slide shows, television programs, newspaper and magazine articles, and so on--depend on the collection and dissemination of original source materials, on the preservation of those materials in libraries, museums and historic structures, on original research and writing by scholars making use of historical collections, and on the publication and dissemination of such scholarly works. Whatever else we decide to do, this basic responsibility must continue to inform our policies and priorities.

To this end, we should have made substantial progress by 1991 in carrying out the new initiatives proposed in the plan: the Biographical Directory of Colonial New Jersey Legislators, the Historical Statistics of New Jersey, the Guide to County Records, the Black Migration Project, the book on black life in the nineteenth century, the publication of WPA materials on ethnic groups, oral history interviews of persons prominently involved in economic life. These and other projects that are proposed represent serious contributions to both scholarly and public knowledge of the state's history.

By 1991 we also want the Commission to have implemented the wide variety of public programs--both popular and scholarly--projected in this plan. The new series of Annual Conferences should be well established with a large and enthusiastic audience

that is presented with stimulating speakers on subjects of importance and broad public interest. The Public Issues in Historical Perspective series should be more firmly and systematically established with a substantial following of people who are interested and involved in New Jersey's current problems and sense their need to learn about the historical background of those problems.

The annual Local Historians Conference should become an event capable of attracting a much larger proportion of the officially appointed county and municipal Local Historians. More of them need to be involved in its preparations and the determination of its annual program, so as to meet local needs more effectively. This must be part of a general strengthening of the Commission's day-to-day field services to the Local Historians, as well as to other local historical agencies.

The Seminar for New Jersey Historians should continue to flourish as the Commission's only regular public event that provides a platform for the presentation of new research in New Jersey history. While we have never envisioned the Seminar as a large audience event, we need to attract a larger number of scholars as a regular group engaged in its discussions.

The Black History Month Conferences and the Martin Luther King, Jr. lecture programs should continue to receive the Commission's active support. While we recognize that both of these annual events are national in the scope of their subjects, it should be our aim to influence the choice of subject matter in favor of greater attention to New Jersey, to whatever extent is reasonable and keeping in mind the interests of our cosponsors.

Museum exhibitions have increasingly involved the Commission as an active sponsor, and their popularity has enabled us to reach out to a larger audience. The plan includes a number of exhibitions, and there is every indication that museums throughout the state will seek our cooperation and expertise in planning other

exhibitions pertaining to the history of the state. By 1991 we should be firmly established as an active agency in this field, and we should be engaged in at least one large-scale exhibition each year.

The broadcast media offer another form of public program with wide appeal which we have scarcely begun to use. Building on our experience in film-making in collaboration with New Jersey Network, the plan calls for a series of television programs on the history of the state and a series of radio programs on ethnic groups. It should be our objective to have both of these programs well under way by 1991 and to have the Commission recognized as an active and important agency involved in media programs pertaining to New Jersey history.

Many of the forms of public program that we will undertake—the television and radio series, the public issues programs, the exhibitions, the commemorative observances, and others—lend themselves to the kind of popular treatment that potentially could attract an audience well beyond the numbers to which we have permitted ourselves to become accustomed. The objective of this kind of activity must be to find ways of teaching the largest possible public about the history of the state.

By 1991 those major works that are on our current publication schedule must be completed: the New Jersey Ethnic Life pamphlet series, the Guide to Manuscripts in New Jersey History, the New Jersey Studies pamphlet series, the Guide to Black Historic Places in New Jersey, New Jersey and the Framing of the U.S. Constitution, the History of the State House, the remaining three volumes of The Papers of William Livingston, the Bibliography of New Jersey Ethnic History. There are several other works included in the plan which we believe will make important contributions to public knowledge of New Jersey history. But whatever else we accomplish, this basic group of publications must be behind us by 1991.

We have sold some 70,000 to 80,000 of our publications since we began to produce

them in 1970, but we do not have a systematic day-to-day program of sales promotion that matches our efforts to write, edit and publish these works. By 1991 that kind of promotion and marketing program must be in place. What kinds of publication our public needs from us should always be an open question on our agenda. We must be guided, above all, by our best judgment of what publications are most needed in the field of New Jersey history.

The Commission is intent on pursuing a course in both scholarly and popular historical activities. A vital point of convergence between the two is in services to the schools, a field of activity that should continue to occupy our attention. By 1991 the Commission should have established itself as a major source of curriculum materials and school services pertaining to the history of New Jersey. Considering the nature of the needs, the size of our staff, and the kinds of services available from other agencies—for example, the New Jersey Historical Society—our emphasis should be on the production and distribution of high quality publications based on sound scholarship, written at a level appropriate to the intended grade levels, attractively designed, and reasonably priced.

During this five-year period we must put ourselves in a far better position to meet our obligations and use the opportunities presented by important commemorative observances. Those people, organizations and institutions that are concerned with New Jersey history have always expected our Commission to act as a central agency of the state government in conducting and supporting serious historical activities in connection with important commemorative observances. Indeed, it was in commemorative observances that the Commission had its origins (the New Jersey Tercentenary and the Civil War Centennial) and its initial accomplishments (the American Revolution Bicentennial). And we continue to play that role—for example, in the observances of the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island and Edison centennials, the

bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution and the 350th anniversary of New Sweden, for which projects are set forth in this plan.

By 1991 the Commission should have, by the quality of its activities and services, placed itself indisputably in a position of authority with respect to the state's official commemorative observances. This will require intelligent use of popular forms of commemorative activity and of public media techniques. We must also have the additional resources to allocate to commemorative activities on a long-range basis.

In virtually every aspect of our work we project some important improvement by the end of this five-year period. That is not true of our Newsletter, because we regard this publication as having long since achieved its essential goal. By a skillful combination of news-gathering, writing, editing, illustration, design and production, and by building a carefully selected mailing list that is kept up to date, the Newsletter has been one of our greatest successes. It is indisputably the periodical of record in the field of New Jersey history; virtually every newsworthy event in our field is reported in its pages. It is respected as a medium of public information for all of the agencies in the field, not merely for the Commission to sing its own praises. Its illustrations are generally historical and not "photo opportunities" for Commission members and staff or for those we wish to impress. It is a publication of influence and authority that reaches thousands of people, organizations and institutions in every corner of the state; in effect, it is one of our most successful popular activities, and a long-running one.

It is unfortunate and ironic that the continued success of the Newsletter has been jeopardized by drastic reductions in our printing account during the past two years. To reverse that action and provide adequate funds for printing the Newsletter is a goal that must be achieved early in this five-year period.

The plan calls for an increase in funding for the grants-in-aid program from

\$200,000 in fiscal 1986 to \$250,000 in 1987 (already recommended in the Governor's budget) and to \$500,000 in 1988. Beyond that it would be premature to project any specific figures; we would have to assess the results of the program for the four-year period from fiscal 1985 (the first year of substantial funding) to fiscal 1988 before making any funding recommendation for 1989, 1990 and 1991.

We propose to use the bulk of the additional funds to make a small number of substantial grants that are likely to make a major impact in the field of New Jersey history. In addition, present categories of grant projects could be supported far more realistically than current funds allow—for example, large-scale museum exhibitions, larger and more long-range research projects, improvements in the temperature-humidity and other conditions of library and museum collections, the restoration and preservation of collections, more ambitious publication projects. In addition, we could assist local historical agencies in staff development. We could fund planning and surveys that would provide much needed data about historical resources, about the feasibility of certain large-scale projects, and about audience and market development, and would help people to organize local historical societies or other agencies. We could help a society to improve its physical plant, for example its library shelving, study carrels, museum exhibit cases, and lighting. We could support the production of films and television programs.

In projecting a large-scale grants-in-aid program the Commission does not intend thereby to transform itself into a predominantly grant-giving agency at the expense of its in-house activities. In no sense does this plan represent a phasing-out of the public programs, research and publications that are produced by our staff, which we regard as the heart of our work. In fact, we regard the current assumption of grants-related administrative functions by our present staff as necessarily temporary. If the Commission is to receive any additional funding for the grants-in-aid program beyond

the FY 1986 level, a portion of those funds must be allocated to the hiring of a grants administrator. Beyond the anticipated FY 1987 level of \$250,000 for grants, we would have to assess the additional administrative needs of the program.

We also propose to study the feasibility of a program for systematically training the personnel of New Jersey historical agencies—a service that would benefit chiefly the poorly financed and under-staffed small local institutions. Provided that the feasibility study reveals sufficient need and interest, the Commission is the logical one to undertake such a program. This would build upon the experience of our one-day annual teachers workshops and local historians seminars.

In addition to its new programs, by 1991 the Commission should also have established a strong and systematic working relationship with all of the statewide agencies that play essential roles in our field: With those in our own Department—the State Museum, the State Council on the Arts, the State Archives and the Office of Ethnic Affairs. With allied agencies in other departments of the state government—the State Library, the Office of New Jersey Heritage, New Jersey Network, the Departments of Education and Higher Education, etc. With The New Jersey Historical Society. With the New Jersey Committee for the Humanities. With the network of county cultural and heritage agencies and the official county and municipal local historians. With the League of Historical Societies, the Museums Council of New Jersey, the New Jersey Library Association, the New Jersey Council for the Social Studies, and other important statewide organizations. We also have to strengthen our connections to a host of other agencies and groups—for example, colleges and universities, individual historical societies, museums, libraries, schools, etc.

One of the important goals of this effort and of our grants-in-aid program as well should be to influence the county cultural and heritage agencies in the direction of greater attention to local history in accordance with their state enabling law. There

has been a tendency on the part of some of the county agencies to give preponderant attention to the arts at the expense of historical programs, even though the initial enabling law authorizing the establishment of those agencies gave them responsibility for local history and not the arts.

Finally, there are three important points to be made in regard to the administration of the Commission. First, the recent drastic cuts in the Commission's operating accounts must be reversed. Without sufficient funds in such prosaic areas as printing, office supplies, telephones, postage and the like, it is impossible to function properly. Second, the modernization of our office operations through computerization must be continued. Third, the plan calls attention to the urgent need for more modern and efficient office facilities. All of these are necessary goals to be achieved by 1991.

We adopt this plan and submit it to our government in the conviction that it represents a proper agenda of work for the next five years.

DRAFT FIVE-YEAR PLAN

I. Public Services

These are activities such as conferences, seminars, exhibitions, etc., which are offered directly to the public, and which depend on public participation.

A. Continuing or Current Activities

1. Annual Conference: This program was instituted in 1985 in place of three other long-standing annual programs (the New Jersey History Symposium, the Teachers' Workshop in New Jersey History, and the Technical Seminar for Local Historians) in an effort to appeal to an audience composed primarily of teachers and those with a serious interest in local history. We propose to continue this series, retaining the format we devised for 1985: awards presentations and the John T. Cunningham Lecture in New Jersey History in the morning, and workshop-type sessions in the afternoon.

For future conferences we need, of course, always to select a topic of interest to a broad audience and to select a Cunningham lecturer who combines high public recognition with the ability to speak intelligently and fluently about the past.

The Annual Conference is priced to recover some of its costs (food service and some printing). If we charged enough to cover all of its costs (typesetting and printing, postage, the costs of awards, the honorarium for the Cunningham lecturer, etc.) we fear we would price it out of the range of our intended audience. The 1985 conference cost the Commission \$4,500 in unrecovered expenses, and 441 hours of staff time (overwhelmingly professional time). Derivation of the financial cost is given in the table below.

Financial Costs of 1985 Annual Conference

1. Brochure	
Typsetting	120
Printing	2,161
2. Postage	
Brochure (12,000 X \$.06)	720
News releases	
(3 releases X 250 X \$.22)	165

Financial Costs of 1985 Annual Conference

3. Speakers	
Cunningham lecturer (honorarium)	300
Travel reimbursement	128
4. Food Service	2,435
5. Awards	
Framing	163
Pitchers	200
Engraving	190
6. Facility charge	76
7. Miscellaneous (tickets, flowers, photocopying for packet, incidental first-class postage, photographs for press kits)	245
	<hr/>
Total	\$6,903
Less income from registration fees (paid for food service)	2,425
Net expenditure	\$4,478

2. Seminar for New Jersey Historians: This series of five programs each year serves the community of scholars who study New Jersey history, presenting work in progress and the completed results of new research in a format that allows ample discussion of the subject presented in each session. We plan to continue to invite speakers who study the entire range of the state's history in order to provide a balanced program each year.

The Seminar costs the Commission approximately \$300 per year: travel reimbursement and meals for speakers, and printing and postage to advertise the series. It also takes approximately 23 days of staff time.

3. Public Issues in Historical Perspective: We have sponsored conferences under this rubric since 1977 on such topics as the human and natural resources of the Pinelands, alcohol abuse, the state's barrier islands, and natural resource use. These programs have

been among our most popular and well-attended, and all have introduced the Commission to new audiences.

We propose to retain this series on an intermittent basis--not to plan one per year, or one every two years, or on any specific schedule. We do plan one for late in FY 1987 or early FY 1988 about the development of science and technology in New Jersey and the United States. The conference, which we will hold in cooperation with the New Jersey Academy of Sciences, will assess the historical development of science and technology, differentiate between them, and try to assess their social and economic impact on the state, especially in the 20th century.

All of the programs in this series have been funded by grants; we expect that most of the costs of this one will be similarly supported. However, these programs always cost a great deal in staff time (about the same as the Annual Conference) and some small amount of the Commission's money: postage, photocopying of informational material, for example. At present nonprofit postage rates, mailing a brochure about this program to our entire list costs \$888 (12,000 @ \$.074) (since the Annual Conference the rate has risen from \$.06 per piece to \$.074; it is expected to increase by 80 percent over the next year); first class postage for news releases, staff travel to planning meetings and the conference, and photocopying and office supplies would round out that figure to about \$2,000.

4. Black History Month Conference: This program is each year our single best-attended conference. It costs the Commission about as much staff time as the Annual Conference. Since the programs have always been funded by grants (as we expect future ones to be) there is little cost to the Commission in cash. But we do spend money on postage to advertise the program, and, with small incidental expenses, estimate that the program costs us about \$1,000 per year. Since the series has been very popular, and since it produces the only statewide annual conference devoted to the history of New Jersey's

Afro-Americans (or is at least heavily flavored with New Jersey history), we intend to continue it throughout the period of the plan.

5. Local Historians' Conference: This annual conference is presented each fall by the League of Historical Societies of New Jersey, the New Jersey Association of County Cultural and Heritage Commissions, The New Jersey Historical Society, and the Commission to serve the needs of the state's officially appointed county and municipal local historians, and to give them a forum in which to discuss their common problems.

This conference costs the Commission very little each year: at present nonprofit mailing rates, just \$75 for postage. It also costs us about 140 hours of staff time.

6. New Jersey Book Fair: Each year since 1982 the Commission, the State Museum, and the State Library have cosponsored the Book Fair, in conjunction with the State Street Stroll conducted by the State House Historic District Association. The Stroll, held on a Sunday in September, attracts several thousand visitors each year. The Book Fair is one of its prominent features, in which 15 to 30 publishers of books about New Jersey history exhibit and sell to the general public.

The Book Fair pays for itself, except for staff time, of which we invest about 70 hours.

7. Pinelands Folklife Exhibition: This activity is not recurring, but much of its work will be done in FY 1987, the plan's first year. This exhibition is cosponsored with the State Museum and the State Arts Council, with the cooperation of the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress. Its components are a comprehensive exhibition about the history and folk culture of the Pinelands, which will open at the State Museum in January 1987; a conference, which will open the exhibition; folk arts and crafts demonstrations which will accompany it; and a book about the exhibition's main subjects, coedited by the project's codirectors (one representing each of the sponsors) to be published by Rutgers University Press to coincide with the exhibition's opening. The exhibition includes five short videotapes, which will also be used to publicize it on

television. The exhibition was organized in FYs 1985 and 1986 with a planning grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Endowment is considering an implementation grant. The sponsors have also applied for exhibition space for it at the Madison Gallery of the Library of Congress, after its showing at the State Museum. While the exhibition will not cost us money, we think it will cost us about 80 days of staff time.

B. New Initiatives, FYs 1987-1991. Activities for which we think we can find grant support are marked with an asterisk. We cannot tell if grants would totally underwrite these projects.

1. New Jersey History Film Series. In keeping with the recommendation that the Commission produce more popular programs that will reach a larger audience, we propose a documentary film series on New Jersey history. The series will consist either of five one-hour films or ten half-hour films. Each will have interviews with academic and local historians, visits to the sites where important events occurred, and numerous historical photographs, prints, and maps, all held together by a narration prepared by a prominent New Jersey historian and/or approved by a committee of academic historians. Our initial discussions with New Jersey Network have indicated their willingness to work with us as a major coproducer of the series. This project will take five years to complete, at a total cost of approximately \$300,000. We think we can fund half of this total with grants; the other half would come from a line item in the Commission's budget at \$30,000 a year over the five years.

2. New Jersey Afro-American Life and History Museum Exhibition.* Early in FY 1988 we plan to begin work on a major museum exhibition about black history in New Jersey. It will open late in FY 1990 and will reflect the findings, among other things, of our own Black Sites and Black Migration projects. The exhibition would be accompanied by a comprehensive catalogue, similar to that produced for the Pinelands exhibition. We estimate that this project will cost at least \$30,000.

3. Ethnic History Radio Series.* We propose a five-part radio series based largely on the Commission's Multi-Ethnic Oral History Collection which will emphasize ethnic group interactions. Possible subjects for two of the programs are ethnic group interactions in neighborhoods, analyzing the complicated relationships among Jews, Blacks and Italians in Newark in the last fifty years; and one on the workplace which would examine Seabrook Farms in Cumberland County from the end of World War II until its closing in the early 1970s. We will need to find an experienced radio producer with whom to work and a radio station to provide production studios. Work on the series would begin in FY 1989 and would occupy the remaining two and a half years of this five year period. It would require the close cooperation of the Oral History Program director. The series would be released during FY 1991. We estimate that production costs would be about \$30,000.

4. Training Program for Historical Agencies. We believe that the personnel of local historical agencies would benefit from a systematic effort to provide training in a variety of areas of concern to them. Such a training program, however, is a complex and potentially expensive undertaking. To succeed it would have to be based on a careful assessment of need and interest, on a careful plan of organization, and on an adequate budget. As a first step we therefore propose to have the staff make a feasibility study of the idea.

The study would determine such things as the potential student body for the program, the experts available as faculty, the subjects of greatest importance and interest that would comprise the curriculum, potential locations, the possibility of a college/university connection with course credits, appropriate tuition fees, staffing and equipment needs, and budget.

If warranted by the feasibility study, we will propose additional steps in this regard.

II. Grants

We propose to revise the way the Commission gives grants beginning in FY 1987. We would abolish the present system of one deadline per program per year, and instead have three deadlines per year (roughly every four months). This would allow us to recommend that proposals that are not quite right be revised and resubmitted without making the applicant wait a year. We would also abolish our present system of one review committee per program (8 programs x 3 reviewers each = 24 reviewers) and go to one large review committee which would review all proposals submitted at each deadline.

This new system would save staff time. We would also hire a single staff member, a grants administrator or coordinator, to oversee all aspects of grant-giving: drafting guidelines and publicity, presenting workshops, helping applicants to develop their proposals (assisted by other staff members, depending on the type of expert criticism of the proposal that may be needed), organizing meetings of reviewers, overseeing the administrative procedures involved in grant-giving, monitoring grantees' reports, and keeping statistics about the grant program. This would be a new position in FY 1987.

Because of the increasing burden that a growing grant-in-aid program places on the present staff, and because the Commission does not contemplate becoming an agency that does nothing else but give grants, we will seek increased funds for grants after FY 1986 only if we acquire the grants coordinator position in the next fiscal year. While we propose a large increase in the grant program over the next five years and believe in its importance, we do not mean to convey the impression that grant-giving should replace the other work that the Commission has always done. It is important that the Commission continue to support local efforts with grants while it continues its own programs of research and publication.

We will request the following amounts for the grants program (figures in thousands of dollars):

<u>FY 1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
\$250	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500

While some of the new funds would strengthen the kinds of grants we now give, the money would be used principally to create a new category of fewer and larger grants intended to make a major impact on the field of New Jersey history. These might range upwards from \$10,000 and be awarded for research, publications, exhibitions, conservation or other activities on a larger scale, and with greater statewide or even national impact than we now assist.

These totals do not include funds for Afro-American history grants, which are paid for from an account separate from the grant account. This plan retains that funding source, and so to each yearly total for Commission grants would be added between \$20,000 and \$30,000 from the funds of the Afro-American History Program. We would not have a separate review committee or a separate staff administrator for Afro-American history grants, however.

These totals might further be altered when we know where money comes from for the salary of the grants administrator. If it comes from grant program funds, it should be taken before money is allocated to Commission grants (as should money for typesetting and printing and other administrative costs). If the position is established in the Commission's salary account, grant funds would not pay for it.

III. Commemorative Observances

In the period covered by this plan the Commission will have to produce programs and publications for the following major commemorative events: the centennial of the Statue of Liberty (1986), the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution (1987-1989), the centennial of Thomas A. Edison's West Orange laboratory (1987), the 350th anniversary of the colony of New Sweden (1988), the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights (1991), the centennial of motion pictures (1992), the centennial of Ellis Island (1992), and the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of the Americas (1992). An additional consideration is that in the same period there will be commemorations of statewide (but not national) significance in which we will have to participate (for example, commemoration of Trenton's becoming the permanent state capitol in 1989-1990). While we will not give equal attention or effort to all of these anniversaries, they are a staggering number to fall within so brief a period. Work on the Statue of Liberty, Constitution, Edison laboratory, and New Sweden anniversaries is going on now. Below are plans for these four anniversaries which the Commission has already approved.

A. Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. Our main effort will be completion of publication of the New Jersey Ethnic Life Pamphlet Series early in FY 1987. Funding for this has no effect on budgets, FYs 1987-1991. In addition, the staff is engaged in or proposes related projects: the Ethnic History Bibliography and the WPA Ethnic History Survey, and the Statue of Liberty Centennial program about the history of the Statue and the meaning of liberty to modern immigrants to New Jersey.

B. Constitution. The Commission has approved a plan of activities to commemorate the bicentennial of the Constitution which included a program of local workshops to train teachers to teach about the subject, four pamphlets about various topics in New Jersey's constitutional history, a conference, a documentary exhibition with the State Museum and the Division of Archives and Records Management, and a series of television programs

about the Bill of Rights. Our request for \$70,000 for these activities in the FY 1987 budget was not funded. We are proceeding with the one of the four pamphlets that deals with New Jersey in the 1780s and the state's part in the movement for the Constitution. We are also investigating production of an inexpensive packet of general information about the bicentennial, to be given (or sold for a nominal fee) to anyone interested in the subject. We have allocated funds in FY 1986 for a special grant program to assist bicentennial activities, and would continue to do so under the revised grant program described above.

The Commission has also adopted a set of proposed activities in case we become the state government's only official agency for the commemoration. This plan therefore assumes that our Commission will carry out only our own agenda of historical activities:

1. Teacher's programs: district workshops; funds for production of informational material, speakers' honoraria, travel reimbursement.	\$36,000
2. Symposium on New Jersey and the U.S. Constitution: speakers' honoraria, travel, maintenance, publicity, informational materials.	8,000
3. Documentary exhibition (with Division of Archives and Records Management, and State Museum).	5,000
4. Videotaped discussions about the Bill of Rights in New Jersey life: honoraria, travel, production, publicity.	15,000
Total	<u>\$64,000</u>

C. New Sweden. Major activities for this commemoration are all in cosponsorship with the State Museum and with other organizations in Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. These activities are a manuscript inventory, a major exhibition, a popular lecture series, and a conference to open the exhibition. (In addition, we believe the Commission should undertake to have reprinted the 1941 children's book Ellin's America, by Marguerite DeAngeli, which deals in a way that is historically accurate with life in the New Sweden

colony from a child's point of view.) A preliminary budget for these activities is below; it omits the exhibition, the funding of which will be the State Museum's responsibility, and Ellin's America. We believe that all can be supported by grants.

Manuscript inventory		\$17,000
Research consultants & travel	4,000*	
Special Grant from NJHC	6,000	
In-kind from NJSM-NJHC	7,000	
Lecture Series		14,000*
Speakers' honoraria:		
5 lectures by each of		
3 speakers, 15 @ \$300	4,500	
Speakers' travel, maintenance:		
2 weeks, including travel from		
Sweden for 2 @ \$500 each	5,000	
Publicity	3,000	
Postage & miscellaneous	1,500	
Conference		14,300*
Speakers' honoraria: 10 @ \$300	3,000	
Speakers' travel, maintenance		
(including travel for at least		
3 from Sweden @ \$500 each)	4,800	
Publicity	5,000	
Postage & miscellaneous	1,500	
	Total	<u>\$45,800</u>

*Grant-supported; a total of \$32,300. In-kind matching costs have not been computed for anything but the inventory project. They need to at least equal the value of the grants we would request.

D. Edison Laboratory Centennial. The staff has been cooperating with the personnel of Edison National Historic Site, the Thomas A. Edison Papers, a West Orange citizens' committee and other agencies in plans to commemorate the laboratory's centennial. These plans include an exhibition, a scholarly symposium, publications and ceremonial events. We believe that the Commission should seek a \$50,000 appropriation in FY 1987 to contribute to the funding of these activities.

IV. Research Programs

A. On-going/Current Research Programs

1. Oral History Program

a. Interviews with Political and Governmental Leaders. This is the program's main project and it will continue to be during the period of this plan. The first responsibility of the Oral History Program is that which caused the Legislature and the Governor to approve the funds for its establishment--the creation of a body of source materials on the recent history of New Jersey government through interviews with government and political leaders.

The interviews average about six hours in length, and each hour of tape requires about fifteen hours of professional work. The interviews have great depth of detail and result in transcripts that average one hundred pages in length. Moreover, each interview is conducted only after the program director has studied the subject well enough to ask informed questions and to guide the interview accurately. Finally, each interview is subjected to careful staff editing and review by the interviewee, and the transcript is accompanied by a biographical introduction written by staff. The final product is a significant historical document that meets the highest professional standards.

At the beginning of FY 1987 we expect to have completed about thirty interviews. Given the labor-intensiveness of the program, and given present staff (one professional), we estimate that the interviews will proceed at the rate of about ten per year. To increase the pace of the program, we propose that an oral history editor be hired to edit the tapes and the transcripts. This would free about half the time of the program director that would otherwise have to be spent in editing.

Two additional steps will be taken to free the program director's time for more interviewing: He will be relieved of responsibility for administering a part of the Grants-in-Aid Program; and we will seek to use qualified graduate students to assist us in

conducting the interviews.

In FY 1987 we plan a public program when we deposit the transcripts of the first twenty-five interviews in the State Archives. This will be an important opportunity to attract attention to the Commission and its Oral History Program.

The number of interviews completed with government and political leaders by FY 1989 will be sufficient to permit a broadening of the scope of the project into areas of public life closely related to politics and government. At that point we would begin some interviewing with leading individuals in business, agriculture, labor and other areas of the economic life of New Jersey. This would accord with the Commission's recent decision to pay greater attention to the state's social and economic history.

While the preponderance of our work in the Oral History Program will be devoted to the conduct, transcription and editing of interviews, the Commission will continue to rely on the program as one of its means of reaching a larger audience with popular activities and public services. These activities and services have provided oral history instruction to organizations, schools and community groups throughout the state; they have acquainted us with a variety of oral history projects; and they have made the public aware of the Commission and its Oral History Program.

If the Oral History Program is to operate on an effective professional level, the program's budget should be doubled in FY 1988, with funds expended as follows:

Director's salary, P22, 5	\$26,642
Oral History Editor (approximately)	20,000
Transcribing machines (2 @ \$500)	1,000
Tape recorders (3 @ \$150)	450
High-speed tape duplicator	800
Tape	500
Graduate student interviewers	5,000
Total	<u>\$54,392</u>

2. Afro-American History Program. Below are estimated budgets for the Afro-American History Program, FYs 1986-1991 (figures in thousands of dollars).

	<u>FY '86</u>	<u>'87</u>	<u>'88</u>	<u>'89</u>	<u>'90</u>	<u>'91</u>
Salaries						
Director	31	33	35	36	38	40
Senior Clerk						
Transcriber						
(hired for 3						
years for Black						
Migration project;						
mid-FY '86 to						
mid FY '89)	6	12	12	6	--	--
Grants	20	20	20	20	20	20
All other						
(travel, office						
and printing,						
etc.)	18	12	13	14	19	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$75	\$77	\$80	\$76	\$77	\$77

The only other obligation against the program's money which we plan within the five year period is the FY 1991 commission of the work about Black life in the 19th century, which we estimate as costing \$5,000 from that year's funds.

a. Outline of Afro-American History in New Jersey. Early in FY 1987 we will publish a revised and expanded version of the outline history we prepared a few years ago. There is no readily-available brief account of black history in New Jersey and we expect it to have good sales. This would cost about \$3,000 and would be paid for from the funds of the Afro-American History Program, though we expect sales to return production costs.

b. Black Historic Sites Project. This project, begun a few years ago and to be resumed in FY 1987, will be under way as this planning period begins. It might be funded by a special appropriation for production of the book. We anticipate that a manuscript of the complete survey will be ready for publication in some form at the end of FY 1987.

This book would cost approximately \$50,000 (the amount of the special appropriation).

4. The Papers of William Livingston. We had assumed that an editorial budget for FY 1987 would consist of \$58,000 from our Commission and at least \$29,000 from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (the same amount we have received in each of the last three fiscal years), a total of \$87,000. But we have been advised by the NHPRC not to apply for more than \$20,000. Considering their difficulties, we should develop a plan for finishing Livingston that assumes no funding from the NHPRC after FY 1987.

The first element of this plan is an application to the National Endowment for the Humanities for an extension of our present three-year grant from the NEH for Livingston. (This grant was for \$29,000 per year in federal fiscal years 1984, 1985, and 1986; it will end September 30, 1986.) We can match up to \$58,000 (the recommended FY 1987 state appropriation for Livingston).

The problem with an NEH application for Livingston this year is that money would not be available until April 1987, two months before the end of (state) FY 1987. This means that we may go through most of FY '87 with only the state appropriation to fund Livingston. In that event, we cannot conclude the editorial phase of the project during FY 1987. And, in order to use NEH money in FY 1988, we would need a state appropriation for editorial costs in that fiscal year also. The situation is represented in the table below.

	'86	'87	'88
NHPRC	29,000	20,000	—
NJHC	58,000	58,000	48,300
NEH	29,000	9,700 ¹	48,300 ²

1. May and June of FY '87 (1/6 of \$58,000). 2. 5/6 of \$58,000; July '87-March '88.

If the NHPRC is unable to grant us any money in FY '87, that year's budget would total just \$67,700.

There is also the possibility that the NEH will grant us less than \$58,000, or even nothing at all. We cannot tell how adversely the Endowment is affected or will be affected by the money troubles in Washington.

In summary, given the financial problems of our federal supporters, we do not see how the Livingston project can be completed by the end of FY 1987, and we project its completion at the end of FY 1988, assuming that the level of state funding is constant over FYs 1987 and 1988, and that a substantial grant can be obtained from the NEH.

If this plan proves necessary, we would still want to transfer Livingston funds to other research projects beginning in FY 1988, though in much smaller amounts that year than we projected in the first draft of the plan. We would begin substantive editorial work on the Biographical Directory of Colonial Legislators (see pp. 19-20) in FY 1988 with not more than \$9,700, and use most of the "Livingston" appropriation of \$58,000 to complete the project in FY 1989. In FYs 1990 and 1991 we would use \$58,000 per year for other research projects leading to the production of basic research materials, such as the historical statistics project (see p. 21).

We propose, therefore, that the funds which now support the Livingston Papers always be used to support similar activity by the Commission, in an account retitled "Research Materials and Publications."

We view the Biographical Directory of Colonial Legislators as one of several options in reallocating Livingston Papers funds to other scholarly research projects--for example, resource guides, bibliographies, documentary volumes, and encyclopedias. The Biographical Directory has intrinsic merit in that it would provide a coherent body of data about a vitally important governmental institution, where there is now only widely scattered and largely inaccessible information about the members of the legislature. The directory has an added advantage in that much of the research on which it would be founded has been done by a competent scholar in the course of writing a study of New

Jersey's colonial Assembly.

B. New Initiatives

1. The Changing Economic and Social Structure of New Jersey. In FY 1989 the Oral History Program would begin to interview business, farming and labor leaders whose careers represent extraordinary economic changes which have occurred in New Jersey in the last fifty years. At the end of FY 1991 we expect to have roughly twenty of these interviews. Based largely but by no means exclusively on these interviews, we further propose to begin a series of publications, which will document the state's recent social and economic history. A number of local oral history projects, some sponsored by local historical societies, have emphasized this theme. We will work with these projects and utilize their material to whatever extent is possible in our publications. We anticipate the beginning of work on these publications in mid-FY 1990, completing a manuscript a year later, and the first publication early in FY 1992.

2. WPA Ethnic Survey. The state archives contains a large collection of WPA manuscript material that has never been published. There are five boxes labeled ethnic material and another ten, infrequently consulted, labeled labor, though they contain ethnic material as well. We propose to publish selections from this material, edited and with an introduction that places the documents in historical context. It is impossible to estimate how much in these fifteen boxes will be important, but we think there is at least one volume there of intrinsic value and manageable size. We estimate that a manuscript will be ready early in FY 1989, to be published a year later. We expect that in marketing this publication we will be able to capitalize on two factors: the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island centennials, and the current popularity of WPA materials. A very rough estimate of the cost of publishing the book is \$5,000.

3. Black Migration from the South. This project too will be under way when our planning period begins. In its first phase, already begun, we are organizing dozens of

volunteers from groups around the state to help us build a collection of 1,000 oral history interviews of New Jersey residents who participated in the mass exodus of southern blacks between 1915 and 1965. On completion of the oral history collection phase, which will have involved the close cooperation of our Oral History Program director, we will engage a project director to carry out the other research work of the project and to prepare a manuscript on the Great Migration aimed at the general reading public. We expect to engage the project director in the beginning of FY 1988, to receive the manuscript in mid-FY 1989, and to have the published work in FY 1990. We will apply to the National Endowment for the Humanities for funds for the project. Its tentative budget is below (figures in thousands of dollars).

	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>NEH</u>	<u>NJHC</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Project Director	\$24	\$25	\$49		\$49
A. Salary: P 24, 1 and 2					
B. Fringe benefits: 24% of annual salary	6	6	12		12
2. Historical Commission Personnel					
A. Director, Afro- American History Program (10% time; FY '88 base \$35)	4	4		8*	8
B. Senior Clerk Transcriber (75% time; FY '88 base \$12)	9	5		14*	14
C. Fringe benefits, NJHC personnel (24% of 13 and 9)	3	2		5*	5

	<u>FY 88</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>NEH</u>	<u>NJHC</u>	<u>Total</u>
3. Travel	1	1	2		2
4. Postage	½	½	1		1
5. Telephone	½	½	1		1
6. Research Expenses	½	½	1		1
Totals	<u>\$48</u>	<u>\$50</u>	<u>\$66</u>	<u>\$27*</u>	<u>\$93</u>

*Cash matched from funds of Afro-American History Program.

4. Biographical Directory of the Colonial New Jersey Legislature to 1776. Thomas L. Purvis's Johns Hopkins University dissertation is the starting point for this project, which the Commission has adopted. Its work plan has been revised to take into account our problems in completing the Livingston Papers. We hope that Professor Purvis will be available to work full-time on the project in FY 1989. We expect that a two-volume manuscript covering the legislature up to the Constitution of 1776 will be ready late in FY 1989. There are two possible ways of making the results of this project available to scholars and the public. We might publish a two-volume work, at an estimated cost of approximately \$20,000. Or we might create a computerized data base available in one or more institutions. We cannot now estimate the cost of that sort of "publication." Since we do not know which sort of publication to recommend, we have no item for this purpose in the budgets on pp. 30-31. While the final phase is in process we would evaluate the project and make a recommendation to the Commission about continuing the series beyond the 18th century.

For the colonial legislature project we would use funds now allocated to The Papers of William Livingston (which will have completed its editorial work) as follows:

	FY '89
Salary, Thomas L. Purvis: P22, \$28,045	\$28,045

	FY '89
Fringe benefits: 24% of yearly total	6,731
Travel	2,000
Photocopying	2,000
	<u>\$38,776</u>

5. Guide to County Records in New Jersey. Another in the series of basic research guides the Commission has produced, this project would survey county repositories and publish a finding aid to their collections. Some years ago the National Historical Publications and Records Commission funded a county records survey in New Jersey, conducted by the Division of Archives and Records Management, which was not completed. The work that was done should provide us with information with which to begin. Among the important records that this guide will catalogue are those of county courts, which are attracting increasing attention from historians. This project will provide a service to county governments as well. As far as we know the records we will be investigating are scattered about county offices and many of them are in need of the care of professional archivists. As we find the records in the course of our work, we might find that the Commission can assist the counties in developing a program for preserving their documents—through grants, for example. This would, of course, be done in consultation with the Division of Archives and Records Management. We estimate that planning of this project will begin in FY 1988, and that the actual undertaking will begin after the colonial legislators directory is completed in FY 1989. We expect to have a finished manuscript early in FY 1992, and we anticipate publication in FY 1993.

In proposing this project we appreciate its large dimensions and its complexity. We recognize the need for careful planning, close cooperation with the Division of Archives and Records Management, and an accurate assessment of staff and budgetary needs.

6. Historical Statistics. We propose to activate the previously adopted project to produce a body of historical statistics of New Jersey. This would be produced either as a one-volume publication or as a computerized data base.

Examples of the types of statistics with which we would be concerned are population growth and shift over time, immigration, industrial and agricultural production, educational and vital statistics, and land use. It will begin in January 1987, and in June 1990 a manuscript or a body of data should be completed. The project will require professional consultation. We plan to use the consultants about six or eight months into the project, so we will know what we are finding and where we are going. Their services would cost, we estimate, as much as \$10,000 (from the Reseach Materials and Publication Account).

We would proceed to carry out this project with great caution, being aware of the complexity and pitfalls of statistical research and the need for lighly qualified experts to assist us.

V. Publications

The Commission has published books in three general categories: research materials (Newspaper Directory, Livingston Papers), the presentation of the results of new research (symposium series), and more popular works for general audiences (directory of historical organizations, "New Jersey Portraits"). We propose to continue to produce books in each of these categories.

A. Commitments for the Immediate Future. These books are in the earliest stages of writing, or are not even quite begun yet. But we are committed to their publication during the course of the five-year plan. The first two are parts of our plans for major commemorative observances.

1. Pamphlet about New Jersey in the 1780s and the state's movement for the Constitution; cost \$3,500.
2. Pamphlet about the history of the colony of New Sweden; cost: \$3,500.
3. Afro-American Outline History.
4. Black Historic Sites.
5. New Jersey Portraits volumes about the Still family, the Brainerd brothers, and Seth Boyden.
6. Bibliography of New Jersey Ethnic History.

B. New Publication Projects

1. Reprint "The People of New Jersey". Rudolph Vecoli's book, which was published as a volume in the New Jersey Tercentenary Commission's New Jersey Historical Series, stands the test of time rather well. Vecoli has expressed interest in bringing it up to date. He is available to work on the book in the summer of 1987 (FY 1988). If he gives us a manuscript early in FY 1988 we could publish it or have it published early in FY 1989 and have a few years of sales even before the Ellis Island centennial. This book might cost as much as \$7,500.

2. Black Life in the 19th Century. In FY 1991, after the museum exhibition has opened, we plan to commission an author to produce a book on black life in 19th-century New Jersey. We think research and writing will take three years, so a completed manuscript will reach us well after the end of this planning period. Costs: Commission, \$5,000 to \$15,000; publication, at least \$20,000.

3. New Edition of the "Directory of Historical Organizations in New Jersey". This would be the fourth edition of a useful and popular volume first published in 1972, and copublished in the second and third editions with the League of Historical Societies of New Jersey. Cost: \$3,500.

4. Books Resulting from New Research Projects. These would be in production at the end of the five year planning period.

- a. Historical Statistics (if published as a book)
- b. Black Migration
- c. Directory of Colonial Legislators (if published as a book)
- d. WPA book
- e. First publication from new oral history series

Following is a publication schedule through the end of the five year planning period. It includes books in our present backlog, as well as those projected by the plan. It shows the present status of each.

PUBLICATIONS SCHEDULE

<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Publication Date</u>
Ethnic Life Pamphlet Series*	#10 published; #s 1-3 in blueline; #s 4-9, 11 in various editorial stages	Series completed by September 1986
Ezra Mundy Hunt (NJ Portraits 5)*	in galleys; needs to be reformatted	July 1986
New Jersey History Symposium 11	final editorial stages; needs to be typeset	September 1986

<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Publication Date</u>
Outline of Afro-American History*	needs to be revised and typeset	September 1986
Treaty of Paris Symposium Papers*	2 papers edited, 4 untouched; if editorial work done by October 1986	January 1987
Manuscript Guide*	final proofreading; needs to be typeset	January 1987
William Carlos Williams Conference Papers*	can be printed whenever there is time	January 1987
Ethnic Bibliography	final entries being written; needs to be indexed and typeset	March 1987
New Jersey Studies Pamphlet Series*	mss. in various stages of completion	First group of 5 or 6 in spring 1987
Stephen Crane Conference Papers*	ms. finished by outside editor; needs final editorial checks and to be typeset	September 1987
New Jersey in 1780s Pamphlet (Constitution)	ms. done and about to be read by staff; will need editorial work	September 1987
State House History*	author half done with manuscript	December 1987
Edison Commemorative Symposium*	papers back to authors through outside editor; if all returned to us for production by January 1987	January 1988
Black Historic Sites Survey	if money forthcoming, fieldworker/writer hired, and ms. finished by March 1987,	March 1988
Philip Freneau Conference Papers	ms. finished by outside editor; needs final editorial checks and to be typeset	September 1988

<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Publication Date</u>
Seth Boyden (NJ Portraits)	expect ms. July 1986	July 1988
Brainerd Brothers (NJ Portraits)	expect ms. July 1986	July 1988
Symposiums 12, 15, 16	mss. in various stages	All 3 by September 1988
Historical Organizations Directory (4th ed.)	if work done in spring- summer 1987,	September 1988
<u>The People of New Jersey</u> reprint	no work begun	September 1988
Still Brothers (NJ Portraits)	if receive ms. in January 1987	January 1989
Diary of Stacey Potts	if receive ms. in January 1987	January 1989
WPA book	no work begun	September 1989
Black Migration book	no work begun	March 1990
Legislative Biographies	no work begun	June 1990
Changing Economic/Social Structure of New Jersey	no work begun	after 1990
County Records Guide	no work begun	after 1990
Black Life in 19th century	no work begun	after 1990
Historical Statistics	no work begun	after 1990

*Indicates that Commission has money for production.

This schedule is realistic only if the Commission acquires the new positions for marketing/public information and editorial/design work which are described later in the plan.

VI. Administration

The plan so far has presented ambitious goals for the next five years. In large part they are not achievable with present staff and without substantial office modernization and expansion.

A. Office Space. The Commission's existing staff of sixteen and its inventory of books do not fit into our present quarters. Even without the new staff on which this plan relies for its full implementation, our physical surroundings are dilapidated, cramped, and inefficient. A primary consideration for more efficient operations is modern and more comfortable working quarters, separated from a book storage facility, that includes enough space for each professional staff member to have his or her own work space, adequate work space for book production and storage of photographs and book mechanicals, space for a modern filing system (including conversion of a portion of our records to microform storage), adequate space in which to prepare nonprofit-rate mailings of several thousand pieces, a conference room that does not double as someone's office, an area for the attractive display of our publications, and a staff lounge so that people need not eat lunch at their desks.

Ideally, this space will be found adjacent to additional space for book storage (with temperature and humidity controls to keep stock salable). The two buildings (or one building) should also have a loading dock from which to send large mailings and on which to receive shipments from printers.

B. New Positions. Implementation of this plan does not sacrifice any of the Commission's present activities (except for the Livingston papers, which will be completed early in the period covered by the plan). We have attempted to distribute new projects and new publications through the five-year period so that the staff will be able to manage them. But the fact is that in FY 1986 we are as sorely hampered by a lack of staff as by a lack of money. (See the budget section, below, and the tabular budgets that follow it.)

To help redress this shortage we propose the appointment of a grants coordinator, who would assume the burden of administering the grant program that is now parceled out among various staff members. This would free other staff members to concentrate on some of the new programs we recommend and on the host of commemorative events occurring during 1987-1991. It would also rationalize and centralize the activities of a program that is assuming ever greater importance for us.

A second new position embodied in this plan is the restoration of the position of director of the Ethnic History Program, turning ethnic history again into a full-time program. Over the course of the plan there are three new ethnic history projects, two resulting in publications. These are in addition to work for the centennials of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. These are sufficient activities for the program to be full-time, and it is reasonable to expect that this condition will continue.

A third new professional position is that of Oral History Editor. The Oral History Program cannot be an effective professional research operation unless its interviews are transcribed. This position would combine interviewing, editing, and transcribing functions, greatly increasing the program's flexibility.

In addition the staff recommends the creation of the following new positions in the period covered by the plan.

1. Director of Marketing and Public Information. This position would be responsible for increasing and maintaining high levels of book sales and for keeping the Commission and its activities in the press. The staff members who now attempt to carry out these activities are responsible for editorial and production activities which demand most of their time. Marketing is done by a staff member whose chief responsibility is book production; public information by one whose main work is overwhelmingly editorial. Marketing books and public information (i.e., marketing the Commission) are compatible activities that would enhance one another. We would establish the position in FY 1988.

2. Editorial/Production Assistant. There are two reasons for our persistent book production backlog: overcommitment and the inadequate size of our staff. The former problem will be averted in the future by the newly established Committee on Publications and Research Materials. The latter would be alleviated by the addition of a professional position which would be responsible for some of the editorial and production aspects of publishing. We would establish this position in FY 1988.

3. Senior Clerk Typist. This position would help to alleviate some of the pressure on our clerical staff, which now consists of three people. The position would be established at A9, 1 (\$10,759) in FY 1988. The table below summarizes all new positions.

<u>Position</u>	<u>Year</u>
Grants Coordinator	1987
Ethnic History Program Director	1988
Oral History Editor	1988
Director of Marketing and Public Information	1988
Editorial/Production Assistant	1988
Senior Clerk Typist	1988

C. Budget. While all of the activities we have described throughout this plan come with estimated price tags, these are in addition to our critical and long-standing need for increased funds for basic operations: office and printing, maintenance of equipment, postage, travel, and telephones. The table below summarizes our difficulties in these areas over FYs 1984-1987 (figures in thousands of dollars):

	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987 (requested)</u>
Printing & office	41	33	18	22
Travel	5	5	5	5
Telephone	3	3	3	5
Postage	15	15	10	15
Maintenance of Equipment	1	1	1	6
	<u>65</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>53</u>

These funds are for our basic operations. It is difficult to print brochures and

publication catalogs, buy office equipment, mail the Newsletter and brochures, and maintain typewriters, computers, and word processors while losing 43 percent of the funds for these activities in two fiscal years (1985 and 1986). One of the things that must happen over the next five years is that basic operating support must increase to an adequate level. While we examine the budgets that follow for FYs 1987-1991, we must remember that the FY 1987 budget request is already locked in at a level slightly below that for FY 1986. Without resorting to supplemental appropriations, real improvement cannot occur before the FY 1988 budget (which we will begin to draft this spring).

D. Office Modernization. In the past five years we have made some progress in modernizing our operations, especially by typesetting books via word processor diskette, and by acquiring two computers in FY 1985 (one, which we now use for our mailing list, on loan from the Department of State). Word processing has made the production of manuscripts for the Newsletter and books more efficient by enabling us to edit texts without retyping, and it has reduced our typesetting costs by producing texts with few errors. For some books which we mean to be inexpensive productions, we print from word processor type which we make into mechanicals in-house. If our staff remains relatively small (especially our clerical staff) relative to the ambitiousness of our operations, efficiency and professionalism would be served by acquiring a local area computer network with telecommunications. This would provide each staff member with a terminal tied to a central memory and printing capabilities. We would hire a consultant for about \$3,000 in FY 1988 to help us plan this network. We have included \$20,000 to implement it in FY 1989; the actual figure could be higher or lower.

Tabular Budgets

(figures in thousands of dollars)

Activities which would not require new funds from the state government during the period of the plan are not shown here, nor are those, such as the training program for local historical personnel, which depend on the results a feasibility study conducted during the period of the plan.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 1986 (Actual)</u>	<u>FY '87</u>	<u>FY '88</u>	<u>FY '89</u>	<u>FY '90</u>	<u>FY '91</u>
Salaries (all positions)	434	431	453	476	500	525
New positions (combined)	---	---	90	95	100	105
Subtotal	<u>434</u>	<u>431</u>	<u>543</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>630</u>
Office & Printing	18	22	41	43	46	48
Travel	5	5	7	8	9	10
Telephone	3	5	15	16	17	18
Postage	10	15	25	26	27	28
Data Processing	---	---	3	20	---	---
Maintenance	1	6	15	16	17	18
Oral History Program (nonsalary)	4	3	8	8	8	8
Livingston Papers	58	58	---	---	---	---
Research Programs	---	---	58	58	58	58
Grants	200	250	500	500	500	500
Afro-American History (nonsalary)	38	30	28	32	37	35
Black Migration	---	---	33*	33*	---	---
Radio Series	---	---	30*	---	---	---

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 1986 (Actual)</u>	<u>FY '87</u>	<u>FY '88</u>	<u>FY '89</u>	<u>FY '90</u>	<u>FY '91</u>
Film Series (state funds)	---	---	30	30	30	30
Afro-American Museum Exhibition			30*			
Black Historic Sites	---	50	---	---	---	---
Edison Centennial	---	50	---	---	---	---
Constitution	---	---	64	---	---	---
New Sweden	---	4*	32*	---	---	---
WPA Ethnic Survey	---	---	---	---	5	---
Vecoli Book (reprint)	---	---	---	8	---	---
Historical Organizations Directory	---	---	---	---	4	---
Totals	<u>771</u>	<u>925</u>	<u>1,337</u>	<u>1,336</u>	<u>1,358</u>	<u>1,383</u>

*Grant-supported. We would need to raise about \$132,000 for these projects. These items are not included in yearly totals. The FY 1986 and 1987 appropriations do not include existing funds for the New Jersey Studies Pamphlet Series or the State House History. The FY 1987 appropriation is \$825,000 without the special appropriations for the Edison commemoration and the Black Historic Sites book.

The foregoing describes an ambitious five-year program that attempts to serve the many levels of interest in New Jersey history evinced by our varied constituency. But we will be unable to carry out very much of it unless the level of state government support for the Commission increases substantially.

The package will be difficult to present in the normal budgetary mechanism, because of the way we ask for our budget and the rules we have to follow. Each department is

given a departmental target budget by the Office of Management and Budget to which it may add increases up to a predetermined level of growth in "packages" ranked in priority order. The priority package target may be exceeded if the department convinces OMB that the package is vitally necessary. Each department, in turn, gives targets to its divisions, which may then request growth in their own priority packages. The OMB may then reject whatever portion of this request it wants to. Rejection at this stage means that OMB refuses to allow the department or division to request certain (or any) increases in the budget which it then prepares, requesting funds with which to operate in the next fiscal year. In effect the budget process has two stages: requesting permission to ask for a budget, and then asking for a budget.

Once the Commission has submitted its budget, the requested level of funding is not guaranteed. Our budget can still be cut, and has been (the one for FY 1986 was cut after its formal submission).

Though the Department of State may fight for an agency's budget at several stages in the process, it is really the OMB which decides if an agency's budget will be cut, increased or remain the same. In this system neither the agency nor the department has much, if any, recourse.

If some solution is not found to the problem described above, here is a summary of what portion of the plan we would be able to implement.

We cannot depend on receiving any specific percentage increase in any given year. In FY 1986 the Commission's budget is \$827,000; in FY 1987 it would be \$825,000. If we go through normal procedures year by year, we probably will not receive more than a maximum increase of 10 or 15 percent per year. Over the period of the plan that would raise the budget as follows (using 15 percent increases, to be optimistic but not wholly unrealistic).

	<u>Growth in increments of 15%</u>	<u>Cost of implementing plan</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
1987	825	825	0
1988	949	1,337	-388
1989	1,091	1,336	-245
1990	1,255	1,358	-103
1991	1,443	1,383	+ 60

At this rate of increase only in FY 1991 would the potential budget equal the cost of implementing the plan. But by that time elements of the plan would be far behind their target dates for completion.

These sorts of increases will force the Commission to decide what portions of the plan it wants most to do (or to begin) in a given fiscal year, and to request them in priority order. For example, if the FY 1988 budget increases by 15 percent over FY 1987, the increase will be just under \$124,000. The Commission would have to decide which of the following activities it wished to try to fund from that money (all things which the plan schedules for FY 1988):

Five new positions costing approximately	\$90,000
Increases in operating funds totaling	54,000
Increased support for the Oral History Program	8,000
Increase in grant funds	250,000
Bicentennial of the Constitution programs	64,000
Total	\$466,000

STATEMENT

To: Maureen Ogden, Chair, Energy & Natural Resources Committee;
Rodney Frelinghuysen, Chair, Government Operations
Subcommittee

Re: Public Meeting, April 27, 1987, Room 403, State House Annex,
Trenton, NJ

By: Katharine E. Shuler, Executive Director, Preservation New
Jersey

Preservation New Jersey (PNJ) is a statewide, non-profit organization concerned with the preservation of our state's architectural and cultural resources. Our constituency includes municipal and county governments and agencies; local landmarks and environmental commissions; architectural, planning and law firms; historical organizations; schools, universities, museums and libraries; corporations and foundations; and individual members from every county in the state.

Preservation New Jersey provides information about preservation issues through our publications and educational programs. In addition, we respond to requests for assistance about contacts, preservation techniques, and funding programs. Finally, PNJ represents a network of New Jersey preservationists in addressing both statewide and nationwide issues.

Judging by the number of telephone calls and written requests for information and assistance which our office has received in the past year, there is a great deal of interest and energy being devoted to the preservation of New Jersey's history by individuals, organizations and county and local governments. The questions which are most often posed are related to the need for a supportive climate and ready funding for historic preservation activities. I have provided a list of the "most often discussed issues" below. Since many of today's speakers will address these topics in detail, I will only provide a summarized version, as follows:

*Recognition of historic preservation's importance to the social, economic, and cultural well-being of New Jersey. This means the creation of a supportive framework for preserving our history at every level of government.

*Amendments to the Municipal Land Use Law to clarify and modify the existing enabling legislation for historic preservation.

*Introduction of zoning and tax incentives for historic preservation.

*Sympathetic treatment of historic properties in building and fire codes.

*Inclusion of a serious commitment to the preservation of significant historic buildings, districts and sites in municipal, county, regional and statewide planning processes.

*Creation of a mechanism which can react quickly to preservation emergencies such as an endangered properties fund.

*Availability of state dollars for grants and loans to be used in the restoration, repair and maintenance of historic structures - not just for selected museums and major historic sites.

*Allocation of state funds which can be used for the surveying and documentation of historic resources.

*Provision of state funds for use in revitalizing historic downtowns.

*Availability of state dollars to assist municipalities in establishing and administering historic preservation legislation.

*Increased funding for New Jersey's State Historic Preservation Office to allow for increased staffing and greater outreach.

I would like to elaborate on one issue which is included in this list. New Jersey has just celebrated the first anniversary of amendments to the Municipal Land Use Law under which enabling legislation for historic preservation is provided. In these amendments a distinct preservation element is assigned in the municipal master plan which identifies and plans for the future of historic resources. In addition, the state legislature recognized the importance of including preservation in the planning process by empowering municipalities to create historic preservation commissions which can review actions related to designated historic resources.

Since the effective date of the amendments in March 1986, there has been a great deal of activity in municipalities all around the state associated with enacting or modifying historic preservation ordinances. A recent court decision disallowing the 10+ year old preservation ordinance in Middletown has added to the flurry. As this process continues, the need for explanations, clarifications and modifications of the land use law is becoming apparent.

Preservation New Jersey, in association with the Office of New Jersey Heritage and the Rutgers University Department of Urban

Planning, is sponsoring a series of workshops in May and June which will explain the concepts, techniques and strategies associated with comprehensive municipal preservation planning. As a part of this program, a group of experts in land use and preservation law will participate in a forum which will examine the effectiveness of the Municipal Land Use Law enabling legislation and suggest any needed reforms. At the conclusion of the conference, a legislative proposal containing specific amendments to the land use law will be submitted. Prompt consideration of these changes by the legislature will allow municipalities to quickly get down to the business of planning for preservation.

Although many municipalities and counties are addressing the preservation of their historic sites, there is a pressing need for a strong statewide mandate acknowledging the significance of our cultural resources. We look for the legislature to recognize the importance of these treasures to the quality of life in New Jersey, to be aware of their vulnerability and to plan for their protection.

We would like to suggest that a task-force be appointed to identify the most critical preservation priorities in each county, that a hearing be held to discuss these priorities and that legislative action be initiated to address them as quickly as possible. Preservation New Jersey would like to offer the Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the Government Operations Subcommittee and their staffs any assistance which may be required in addressing historic preservation issues in New Jersey.

COUNTY OF UNION *new jersey*

300 NORTH AVE., EAST, WESTFIELD, N.J. 07090

233-7906



Department of Parks and Recreation

DONALD F. ANDERSON
COUNTY MANAGER

OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND HERITAGE AFFAIRS

THOMAS L. NOLAN
DIRECTOR

WILLIAM J. HIGGINSON
ADMINISTRATOR

TESTIMONY FOR

NEW JERSEY ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

and NEW JERSEY ASSEMBLY ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

April 27, 1987

HEARING ON "300 YEARS OF NEW JERSEY HISTORY: PRESERVATION OR DESTRUCTION"

Linda B. McTeague, Preservation Planner

To a number of New Jersey counties, the preservation of cultural, architectural, and historic resources is a growing concern. This is particularly true in Union County, an intensely developed area whose boundaries encompass the site of the earliest English settlement in the state. In 1980-1982, through the Office of New Jersey Heritage, the County was awarded federal grants for a survey which identified approximately 6000 significant structures and sites. Since then, a large portion of my work as the County's preservation planner has been devoted to giving technical assistance to municipalities that are struggling to preserve historic resources.

Occasionally our office receives requests for help from a municipality trying to save a threatened local landmark, such as the 18th century Merchants and Drovers Tavern in Rahway. This 3-1/2 story inn, perhaps the only one of its kind in the state, is in need of major structural repair. However, aside from \$10,000 allocated from Community Development funds and much moral support, the City does not have adequate resources to give the historical society that owns the building sufficient financial assistance, much less the resources to purchase it and maintain it as a community facility. Therefore, funding for the acquisition and restoration of Register-listed structures would certainly be most welcome.

However, as the County's preservation planner, I see a need for funding that goes beyond aid to the significant historic landmark such as the Merchants and Drovers Tavern. To focus entirely on individual, Register-eligible buildings is to ignore a much larger and, in my mind, a much more important preservation problem. In Union County, cities like Elizabeth, Hillside, Rahway, and Roselle—municipalities with long, rich histories—have suffered the



impairment of their historic identities because of the lack of funding for the preservation of neighborhoods. Just occasionally does one, significant building evoke a vision of the past. More often, collections of modest, vernacular structures—individually ineligible for the Register—are the substance of a community's fabric, and these older neighborhoods are often in sore need of preservation and restoration.

Even if these neighborhoods are listed on the Register, which is not often the case for a variety of reasons, the houses are usually owner-occupied, single family residences, which means that the owner is not eligible to avail himself of the investment tax credit for historic rehabilitation. He may be able to secure a low interest Community Development loan, but in most cases neither the owner nor the local government can supply the funding necessary to restore clapboard siding, replace missing scroll-cut bracketing and turned porch posts, and locate replacement two-over-two, mid-Victorian sash. As a result, synthetic siding is applied, ornamentation is lost, and the structure's architectural integrity is destroyed. One by one, house by house, block by block, the city's architecture is impaired, and within a decade or two, the historic past of a community has been obliterated. And this is not because planners, housing services coordinators, and community development staff are insensitive to historic preservation. Quite the contrary. In Union County I find many who are as concerned as I. They just don't have the funding to provide the necessary grants and loans to the average homeowner.

These communities desperately need funding that is earmarked specifically for neighborhood preservation and restoration. They are among America's oldest cities, dating from the 17th and 18th centuries—cities that attracted industry and workers in the 19th century, and cities that declined economically sometime after World War II. Inappropriate remodeling, the loss of architecturally interesting buildings, and the replacement of the latter with intrusive, poorly designed new structures has not just marred the physical testimony to the community's historical past; it has resulted in a loss of charm and aesthetic quality as well. Often these cities would like to generate tourism in order to revitalize the economy. They may contain several museum-quality, restored buildings that are underutilized. However, in order to promote tourism, the historic identity and charm of older neighborhoods must be recaptured, and the funding for the restoration of private dwellings is just not available.

What is a critical need in Union County is the establishment of a funding program to make grants and loans to homeowners in targeted historic neighborhoods for the purpose of preserving or restoring the architectural integrity of their houses. This program should also include money for public education programs that foster the awareness of the architectural styles of various historic periods and acquaint homeowners with proper restoration techniques. Only when substantial funding becomes available for such purposes will you see truly meaningful historic preservation, for history did not just occur in important public buildings. It unfolded daily in the workplace and in the home—and in the neighborhoods of which our cities are comprised.



Brearley House

". . . an important 18th century house with a great deal of its interior intact.
Constance M. Greiff, President, Heritage Studies

"The house is delightful!"
Steven DeRochi, Managing Principal - The Hillier Group

"The Brearley House is one of the earliest brick houses in Mercer County and is a good example of a style of domestic architecture typically found in the Tidewater region."
Michael Mills, Restoration Architect A.I.A.
Short and Ford

". . . it is certainly one of Lawrence Township's most valuable historic treasures!"
Peter Primavera, B.A., M.A.
Project Director, RAM, Inc.

"It is a choice early house."
Donald H. Tyler
Old Lawrenceville, (published 1965)

"Brearley House is a significant example of early New Jersey architecture in remarkably original condition."
Clifford Zink of C.W. Zink and Company,
Architectural Consultants of Historic Buildings

THE BREARLEY HOUSE

A surviving residence of the Brearley family, it represents one of the strongest physical ties to our township's Revolutionary past. Acquired by our town in 1978 with Green Acres funding, it now stands unoccupied and boarded up to protect it from vandalism. Although the township has been able to appropriate small sums of money to slow its deterioration, the amount of money required to restore the home is simply beyond our reach.

The home should be restored because:

- 1) it is historically significant. The Brearley family was a most influential clan in Maidenhead. Records tell us that John Brearley was named "Overseer of Highways" in 1694! Other family notables include David Brearley, signer of the Constitution, second Chief Justice of the state of New Jersey, Joseph Brearley, an Aide de Camp to General Washington, and many civic minded townspeople to follow.
- 2) it has architectural value. The organization of the home and its use of materials have an elegant simplicity not often seen even in homes of today.

3) its ability to be a broader influence in the community.

Master planned to be the centerpiece of the town's Historic Park District, it will be a feature of the D & R Canal and a center for outdoor education in our township.

4) there is an unfulfilled covenant. The park land was bought with Green Acres funding and one of the township's promises was the plan of restoration of the house. However, thus far there have not been sufficient funds for the Township to go it alone. (The Township has spent \$20,000 stabilizing the dwelling to date. Nevertheless, burgeoning population in Lawrence Township necessitates so many services; with matching funds we would be able to get on with the restoration.)

The Brearley House, constructed in 1761 was the charming homeplace, farm and residence, of the influential Brearley family which settled in Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville) in the 1680's.

The date 1761 is worked into a pattern in the last outside wall in bricks that are said to have been made in England. The building is three bays wide, two and one half (2-1/2) stories high, and two rooms deep. It contains approximately 1,600 square feet.

The structure is built of brick on stone foundations and is capped by a pitched roof. The central stair hall is flanked by two parlors on each side. The parlors contain back to back corner fireplaces which open into each room. The fireplaces share common chimney stacks which rise above the roof at each gable end.

The house contains much original fabric from the eighteenth century including certain doors and door frames, a few of the mantels, the plaster, and fielded panelling. There are also many features that date from the nineteenth century including window sash, closets and a few added doors.

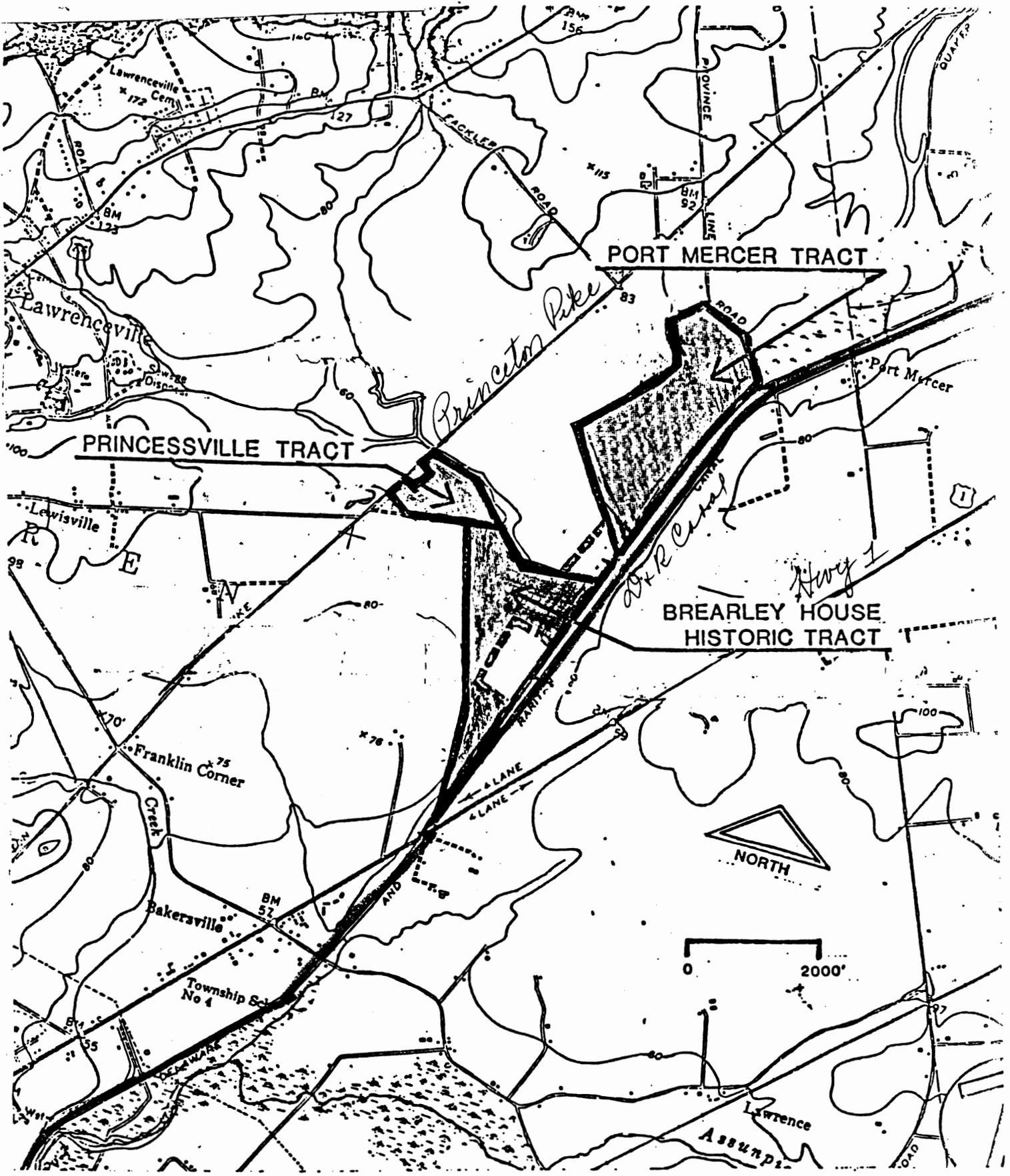
The house, although neglected for many years, is still in remarkable condition. A free standing wing existed on the east side of the building that, according to oral history, was 1 1/2 stories and contained a fireplace "large enough to walk into." Servants lived in a loft in that building. It is thought to be 40 years older than the extant structures.

It is the dream of many in Lawrence Township to organize an archeological dig into the old kitchen area to see if information about the original wing would be forthcoming. The dig might be orchestrated with a professional overseer while high school or middle school history buffs were allowed to have hands-on experience with discovering a past history.

This kitchen wing fell into disrepair in the 19th century and early in the 20th century it was torn down by the owners when repairs were deemed too costly.

The Brearley House is an example of what is becoming the vanishing historic homes of New Jersey. Whether it is the ravages of the elements or the overdevelopment of historic neighborhoods, we daily witness the demise of lovely artifacts of an earlier way of life. Municipalities on the basis of property tax alone cannot support single-handedly restoration projects when Fire Stations are wanting and roads are in disrepair. The bill before you would enable our municipality to offer taxpayers the solution to crumbling historic sites.

Our township was able to purchase the park land including the Brearley House because of Green Acres. This partnership of State and Municipality also can cause dreams like the Brearley House restoration to become a reality. We urge your consideration of this bill and the restoration of this New Jersey treasure.



Connecting with the Princessville Tract, (24.7 acres).
 The Brearley Tract (48.3 acres) and the Port Mercer Tract,
 (69.3 acres) are bounded by the D&R Canal.



Acorn Hall - 1853
201-267-3465

MORRIS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

68 Morris Avenue, P.O. Box 170M, Morristown, New Jersey 07960

April 27, 1987

STATEMENT FROM: Jeanne H. Watson, Executive Director,
Morris County Historical Society;
Past President, League of Historical Societies of New
Jersey; New Jersey Board Member, Mid-Atlantic Association of
Museums; Council Member, American Association for State and
Local History; 1983 New Jersey Historical Commission "Award of
Recognition for preservation of New Jersey History."

The Morris County Historical Society, with a membership of 500, is a privately funded institution with the mission to preserve and make known the history of Morris County and of New Jersey. Although we are THE county historical society, we are not a line item in the county budget...

In fact, the Morris County Historical Society receives no government funding from any source whatsoever for general operating expenses. However, in the past we have received this type of funding in the form of grants for specific projects, but these have included no money to help with the administrative costs involved.*

Perhaps our best known project is "Hard Winter," the film about the Revolutionary War in Morris County. This has been shown nation-wide on PBS-TV and is available for use by schools and historical groups across the country. It has also been shown overseas by the US Information Service and received a national Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History. Although we received major funding from federal, state and local governments, we still had to raise the matching funds to complete the project and paid most of the administrative costs out of our own operating budget. This, of course, was an unusual venture - not an every-day type of activity.

Aside from this film project, the every-day activities of MCHS are probably typical of most of the other private historical societies in New Jersey. We all depend upon grants to enable us to augment our operating budgets. And while we at MCHS are currently holding our own, financially, each month the expenses increase, especially those that involve insurance. We are barely breaking even and have no funds to allow us to increase our services to the community. And we have no idea how long we can continue with this status quo or when we will have to consider cutbacks.

The Morris County Historical Society is more fortunate than many of the small, independent historical groups in the state because we do have an endowment, which provides 2/3rds of our operating budget. But maintaining our historic house museum, Acorn Hall, eats up more than 1/3 of that budget. Acorn Hall is an Italianate Victorian mansion built in 1853 and remodeled in 1860 and 1935. It is on both the State and National Registers of Historic Sites. About 95% of the furnishings are original to the two families who lived there until 1971 when it was given to MCHS but without an endowment for its upkeep. Although no one famous lived at Acorn Hall, it is important as a document of an era-when the Metropolitan Museum of Art planned a Rococo Revival room in the new American Wing, they sent a curator to look at Acorn Hall.

But, Oh! the joys of an old house! Every time work has to be done, you can count on it taking six times as long as the workmen thought and costing four times more than estimated because no one knows what to expect with an old building and the problems it presents. And when something unexpected happens, there are no funds readily available so other programs have to be cut to pay for repairs. Would you believe that within two weeks in February we had to replace both the hot water heater and a major steam pipe in the heating system.

In addition, this winter we discovered problems with the roof and drainage systems with rising damp in the walls - all of which will be expensive to fix and which were not included in the budget. Similar things occur at other historic sites, whether they are publicly or privately funded, of course, but for those of us who are in the private sector of the historical community there are few places for us to turn for help.

At MCHS our public programing is limited because we have only two part-time staff people, including myself. Again, this is not an unusual situation for a small historical society or museum. There are no funds to pay full-time staff let alone hire the additional personnel needed to expand our programs. More and more visitors are discovering MCHS but there are fewer and fewer volunteers to help fill their requests. This is not something unique to MCHS but occurs at every historical site throughout New Jersey time and again. There is so much more we could all do if only we had the funds.

We in the private sector are also concerned with the condition of our buildings and collections. Extensive restoration work is needed for our sites to continue to exist in presentable condition. Peeling paint and wallpaper, torn and worn upholstery, dirty paintings, etc. do not make a favorable impression upon the visitor, who is most often a tourist to our part of New Jersey. And while I hate to admit it, all of those conditions still exist at Acorn Hall because we lack the

financial resources to remedy these situations.

Restoration is not inexpensive: just to restore the vestibule at Acorn Hall will cost more than \$12,000 due to the hand labor involved in the 1860s "fool-the-eye" paintings of false wood graining on plaster. And the music room ceiling in the same trompe l'oeil technique is estimated at more than \$8,000. Any historic site in the state can come up with similar amounts for projects awaiting conservation.

And then there are the collections - it makes little sense to spend \$500-\$1,000 to restore a painting only to return it to its original place above a radiator and next to an outside door without weather stripping. We can find the money to restore the painting but not the thousands of dollars it will take to climate control the building so the collections will be preserved for another 100 years. But even finding grant funds to restore one item can be a problem when it is as expensive as \$3,000 to remove 1853 newspaper clippings from the pages of a ledger book that contains the 1790s records of an important Morris County iron mine. That is a lot to spend on one item - when there are so many other demands - but these records are still lost to New Jersey history until we can somehow find the money for the necessary conservation work (a recent grant application for this project was turned down).

Long-range plans for the Morris County Historical Society call for restoring our carriage house to include space for exhibits and small meetings and classes so we can better fulfill our mission and interpret other aspects of the county's history. But just converting the structure for these purposes is estimated at close to \$400,000 and that does not include exhibit cases, office furniture or even the staff required to run this new facility.

Like the other historical organizations throughout New Jersey, MCHS is barely managing to survive. To continue our current level of historical services, including publication of 13 local history books to date, an oral history program, the Victorian Research Library (the only one of its kind in the state), and meetings, open to the public, on a wide variety of historical topics takes money. The private and independent sector of the historical community is also urgently in need of financial help if we are to preserve New Jersey's past for the future. And we support legislation as well as increased grant programs designed to help meet such needs.

* * * * *

* In addition to grant funds ear-marked for "Hard Winter," MCHS has received: \$450 from the New Jersey Historical Commission for an air conditioner for the Victorian Research Library; \$800 from the Arts Council of the Morris Area for partial work on restoring the Acorn Hall vestibule, and \$4,000 from the Office of New Jersey Heritage to expand the boundaries of the Morristown Historic District.



The Walt Whitman Association
328 Mickle Street
Camden, NJ 08103

POSITION PAPER WRITTEN MARCH 20, 1987 - GEORGE WHITMAN HOUSE

In 1873 Walt Whitman moved to Camden, NJ. From 1873 to 1885 he lived with his brother, George Whitman, in the residence at 431 Stevens Street in Camden, NJ. Not only does the house have historical significance as far as Walt Whitman is concerned, it is also significant as the home of George Whitman who helped design the City of Camden's waterworks system.

As early as May of 1986, the Association was interested in supporting one of its Board Members in acquiring the house. This was not possible for a number of reasons, none of which had anything to do with the Association itself. At that time, however, the Association made known its concern over the preservation of the house. Again in October of 1986 the issue was brought to the foreground, this time with an independent developer wanting to purchase the property with the intention of demolishing the house at 431 and the adjacent residence at 429 Stevens. The Association was approached with the idea that we should take an active financial role in preserving the site. At the time a figure of \$50,000 was being presented as the amount needed to purchase the building. The owner wanted this amount in cash. We were offered the choice of either purchasing the building outright or assisting the developer in raising necessary funds to stabilize and restore the buildings at an estimated cost of \$350,000. The Association was in no position to purchase the building at that price and couldn't garner financial backing for restoring a building which we did not own. Because we could not, financially, do anything immediate to save the house we were asked to sanction future demolition of the George Whitman House, a position that we simply could not and would not take. As all of this was going on, the house passed into the City's hands due to foreclosure. It will then be put up for public auction.

These recent developments make it possible for the Association to take a more active role in preserving the house at 431 Stevens Street as well as the adjacent property at We are willing to discuss an agreement of sale providing the City is willing to work with us in hammering out the initial provisions. With the building in our possession it would put us in a stronger position to launch an effective capital campaign.

Our desire to own the building is largely based on our need to find a permanent home. We currently lease our office space at 328 Mickle Blvd. from the State of New Jersey. Our plans include utilization of the 3rd floor for office space; 2nd floor - combination meeting space and library for the Gimble Collection, and turning the first floor into a bookstore/cafe (using the Cambridge Bookstore/Cafe as a model). We would also like to discuss utilization of the building and how we see this fitting in with the development of the Walt Whitman Historic District.

Position Paper - 3/20/87

The Walt Whitman Association has no desire to see the George Whitman House destroyed. Neither do we have the desire to preserve it as just another historical site. We anticipate providing for ourselves and the City a unique tourist facility unlike anything else. Two important trends are emerging that provide us with the confidence to head in this direction: the recent awareness and promotion of poetry as popular art form, and, in conjunction with this a renewed interest in Walt Whitman, The Father of Modern American Poetry. We receive letters from all over the country and from around the world praising us for our efforts in perpetuating Whitman's strong voice in world literature. Our efforts are also geared towards 1992, the centennial of his death. To this end and beyond we believe that Camden will be drawing greater numbers of visitors to taste the rich cultural heritage we have to offer. We intend to be a very active participant in that cultural life.


Denise Buzz
Executive Director



The Walt Whitman Association
Box 1221
Haddonfield, NJ 08033-0734

2/3/87

To: Historic Review Committee

From: Geoffrey M. Sill, President
Walt Whitman Association

Cons

After hearing my report on my meeting with the Camden City Planning Department on January 29, the Board of the Walt Whitman Association has instructed me to make the following statement to the Historic Review Committee:

Any statements made before the Planning Department notwithstanding, the Walt Whitman Association considers the George Whitman House at 431 Stevens Street to be one of the most valuable historic properties in the city. Much of Walt Whitman's correspondence bears this house's return address (see attached), as Whitman struggled to establish the world-wide reputation of his book, Leaves of Grass. It was during his residence in this house that Whitman developed an affection for Camden so strong that, when his brother decided in 1884 to retire from his job as a pipe inspector and move to Burlington, Walt Whitman refused to go with his brother's family, and instead purchased the house at 328 (now 330) Mickle Street. The house itself is an extraordinary example of mid-nineteenth century urban architecture, inside as well as out. Preserving a few pieces of the interior woodwork, as has been suggested as a compromise solution, is an empty and meaningless gesture. Either the house is historically significant and worth saving, or it is not.

At a meeting with Mr. Al Rosen and Mr. Carl Abbinizio in late October 1986, the president and several board members of the Walt Whitman Association discussed alternatives to pulling down the George Whitman House. Mr. Abbinizio expressed a willingness to wait until January 1987 to renew his offer to purchase the property while the Walt Whitman Association sought ways to finance the rehabilitation of the house. Mr. Abbinizio also agreed to investigate the feasibility of incorporating the rehabilitated building into his development plans. The Walt Whitman Association, which is a volunteer group of teachers, librarians, and readers of poetry, was never in a position to raise the quarter-million dollars that would be required to complete this project, particularly in the space of three months.

The expertise and connections of a branch of city or state government are indispensable for a project of this sort, and we discovered, too late, that we had no such allies in this project.

The Walt Whitman Association does not possess the resources or manpower to save the George Whitman House. We feel that we have fulfilled our civic function in bringing the importance of this historic structure to the attention of the appropriate authorities. While we cannot save the structure, neither will we, as our president stated at the Planning Department meeting, be the ones to swing the demolition ball at it. If the City of Camden refuses to recognize the value of this piece of its own heritage, and instead chooses to allow it to be destroyed to make way for a commercial building project, the City will have to assume the responsibility for that decision itself.

431 Stevens Street
Camden New Jersey

Dear Sir Nov: 28 '82

I have just come up
from a three weeks' visit down
in the Jersey woods, & find your
card of 26th - The only copies
of my complete poems, "Leaves
of Grass" ^{in my control} are of an ^{special} ~~small~~
autograph & portrait edition,
1882, including everything to date,
- 384 pages, 12 mo - price \$3 -
- I can furnish you with this.
If you wish it send p. o. order.
& I will forward by mail im-
mediately. Walt Whitman

I also supply, when desired,
my prose volume "Specimen
Days & Collect" - price \$2.
- 374 pages 12 mo -



Haddonfield Memorial High School

EAST KINGS HIGHWAY, HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY 08033-1297

Phone: (609) 429-3960

Mr. Stuart Schnur
Principal

Howard Foulk
Dean of Students

Bruce C. Morgan
Coordinator of Guidance

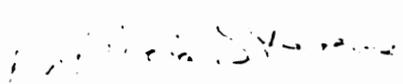
March 2, 1987

The Honorable Thomas Kean
Governor of New Jersey
State House
West State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Governor Kean:

Enclosed is correspondence about the home of Walt Whitman which may be demolished to make way for a commercial property. Please consider these data and contact Mayor Primas of Camden concerning the import of this site not only to the City of Camden, but to the State of New Jersey for the future generations who would study our greatest American poet here in Camden, in New Jersey, his and our democratic heritage. Please help those who would learn and those of us who would teach with the preservation of a national treasure, the study site of Walt Whitman's active correspondence. This will bring renewal and revenue to the City of Camden and scholastic interest and tourism to the State of New Jersey, but most of all it will bring world-wide recognition to our preservation of the literary and historical significance of our American culture and the value we place on education.

Sincerely,


Patricia Stevens



Haddonfield Memorial High School

EAST KINGS HIGHWAY, HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY 08033-1297

Phone (609) 429-3960

Mr. Stuart Schnur
Principal

Howard Foulk
Dean of Students

Bruce C. Morgan
Coordinator of Guidance

March 2, 1987

The Honorable Randy Primas
Mayor, City of Camden
City Hall
Camden, NJ 08101

Dear Mayor Primas:

I urge you to please do everything possible to save the George Whitman House for the city of Camden, for the preservation of the study of Walt Whitman scholars, for the people all over the world who would want to visit and to know of Camden's plan and interest in rehabilitating the George Whitman House and Stevens Street. This particular house at 431 Stevens Street is of very special interest as a significant literary and historical site.

Much of Whitman's great work as a poet was conducted at this house; his brother's home; many famous writers visited him there; still most important is that this 431 Stevens Street is the original site to which most of his correspondence came and from which he wrote the greater portion of his own letters. Surely, the Historic Review Committee will carefully consider the import of this property as the valuable historic example of mid-nineteenth century urban architecture, as well as the literary and unique opportunity for The City of Camden to prosper as the home of America's most famous poet, financially and scholastically.

I am a teacher who brings the students to the Whitman House of 330 Mickle Street for many years to learn from the Poet's home the man and the bard of our country. Too, I am hoping for a New Jersey Governor's Grant to help teachers and students all over New Jersey to know Camden as the home of Walt Whitman. As a doctoral candidate in the Humanities and English Education at New York University, I can attest to the need for a site for Whitman scholars, as Dr. Sill and Dr. Reynolds are now introducing at Rutgers in Camden. As a resident of South Jersey and a worker in the city of Camden during the summers, I assure you this preservation will enable the Mickle Street and Stevens Street areas to prosper, and thus Camden residents too will gain, as will the future generations who will wish to study in Camden at the original site of Walt Whitman's work and world-wide reputation.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature]

77X



Painted Bride Quarterly
Painted Bride Arts Center
230 Vine Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106
(215) 925-9914

February 28, 1987

Your Honor, Mayor Primas:

It has come to my attention that the City of Camden has plans for redeveloping a section of Stevens Street, where now stands the George Whitman house (431 Stevens Street). As you are aware, George is the brother of Walt, arguably Camden's most important son. It was in George's home that Walt lived for more than ten years before establishing himself on Mickle Street.

I was raised and now live in Philadelphia, and I have been writing poetry for years. Walt and Camden have been major contributors to my sanity and sensibility as a poet. I've been to the house often, and even more to stand a while by the poet's grave. Among my greatest thrills and finest moments as a poet are readings I've given at the cemetery and in the poet's own bedroom on Mickle Street.

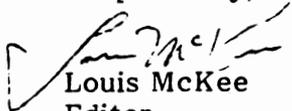
I am not the only one who has felt the comfort of Whitman's Camden. Poets from all over the country have accompanied me across the river. What a shame it would be to let crumble such an important piece of our Father-poet's legacy to his city and his children.

While living with George on Stevens Street, Walt greeted such literary luminaries as Oscar Wilde, John BURroughs, and such. He composed considerable work, and completed revised editions of LEAVES OF GRASS there. Certainly such a hallowed ground is worth perserving. Surely the George Whitman house could be incorporated into the city's plans for the area.

I am not a constituent; I do not even live in your kind city. But I come to you as a friend and neighbor, as a poet, and as a child of Whitman's: please do what you can to see that the George Whitman house is saved, that it might be appreciated by friends and students of history, poetry, and Camden in the future.

Thank you, Sir, for regarding this opinion, and for taking the time to review the Stevens Street plans.

Respectfully,



Louis McKee
Editor

(formerly associated
with the MICKLE STRE
REVIEW)

CITY LIGHTS

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS

261 COLUMBUS AVENUE

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94133

(415) 362-8193

5 March 87

Dear Mayor Prinos....

It was an honor to meet you
when I was at the Walt Whitman
affair last Fall.

I'm writing you now to ask
you to do what you can to
save the George Whitman house,
since it is a historic site
of considerable literary impor-
tance. Saving it would do honor
to your regime!

Thank you - ~~Lawrence~~ Ingalls

RECEIVED

FEB 4 1987

SHORT & FORD

Retrofit Fire Code Committee
c/o Preservation New Jersey
180 Township Line Road
Belle Mead, N.J. 08502
February 2, 1987

Leonard S. Coleman, Jr., Commissioner
State of New Jersey
Department of Community Affairs
363 West State Street
CN 800
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Dear Commissioner Coleman:

We are writing to express our deep concern about the proposed amendments to Subchapter 4 of the New Jersey Uniform Fire Code as they relate to historic buildings. As an ad-hoc committee representing Preservation New Jersey, the Historic Resources Committee of the New Jersey Society of Architects, the Office of New Jersey Heritage and the Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts we have participated actively in review, comment and public hearings during development of the fire code amendments. Charles Decker, Chief, Bureau of Construction Code Enforcement has been most cooperative in apprising us of progress during the development process, and has recently provided us with a copy of Fire Safety Commission recommendations to you.

While we are encouraged by the recognition previously given in the code to the special nature of historic buildings with inclusion of a reference to Sec. 513.0 of BOCA, we see little else proposed in the amendments that would substantively contribute toward the special and sensitive treatment required to maintain the integrity of such buildings while at the same time assuring their fire safety. We believe that it is necessary for the State to reconsider its approach to the fire safety of historic buildings and for more appropriate requirements to be reflected by further revision to the Uniform Fire Code.

For your information, we can summarize our major concerns with the proposed code as follows:

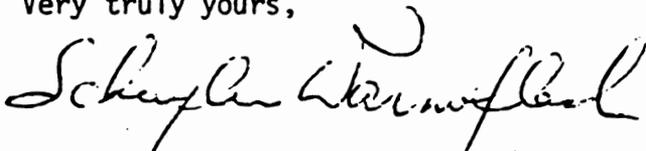
1. Historic House Museums - We believe that insufficient consideration has been given to the economic impact of categorically imposing Use Group A-3 requirements upon historic house museums. Small museums of this type should be separated from larger structures of Use Group A-3 and placed in their own use group or assigned to residential use. An occupancy limit or area limit can be established to distinguish these small facilities from the larger museums of Group A-3.
2. Wood Doors - The requirements of Section 5:18-4.11(1) may necessitate removal of historic wood doors and the substitution of contemporary replacement units. This would represent a serious loss of original, irreplaceable building fabric and a reduction in architectural integrity.

FOX

3. Interior Wood Wall Panel - The requirements of Section 5:18-4.12(a) may result in similar loss of interior wood wall panel. We know of no existing fire retardant coating having the ability to secure compliance with requirements which can be applied without significant modification of surface finish.
4. Vertical Openings - We are pleased to note that Section 5:18-4.13 has been reserved for further consideration. Requirements for the installation of rated fire barriers to separate interior stairways from adjoining areas significantly impact the architectural integrity of historic structures and are a serious concern. The earlier set of requirements for vertical opening protection now proposed for public comment appear to have the potential for even greater negative architectural impact than the set originally proposed.
5. Historic Preservation Guidelines - It is noted that, in response to our recommendations, guidelines will be developed by the Bureau of Code Enforcement for making determinations with respect to historic buildings. We believe that the final document will benefit by inclusion of our input, and request that a draft copy be submitted for our review and comment. It is expected that the guidelines will be given wide distribution in the State, especially at the local level.
6. Advisory Board - A statewide advisory board of architects and others expert in application of the fire safety code to historic buildings will be of invaluable assistance to architects, engineers, property owners and local code officials in interpretation of the code. It has been agreed with the Bureau of Construction Code Enforcement that our ad-hoc committee with the help of the New Jersey Society of Architects will develop such an advisory board. We view this board's primary function to be exercised outside of the appeals procedure and as supplementary to the Historic Preservation Guidelines. In addition, the advisory board could conduct informational workshops for interested fire and construction code officials. As a secondary function, the advisory board could be called upon by construction code officials for expert advice in certain appeals procedures.

We trust that you share with us the objective of preserving New Jersey's architectural heritage while maintaining standards of fire safety. We believe that by caring and concerned application of the expertise available in the fields of historic preservation and fire safety the requirements of both can be compatibly realized. The ad-hoc committee looks forward to continuing its work with Mr. Decker's office in achieving this goal.

Very truly yours,



Schuyler Warmflash, PE, PP(for)
Retrofit Fire Code Committee

c: Charles Decker, Chief, Bureau of Construction Code Enforcement
bc: C. Greiff, M. Mills, K. Shuler, S. Warmflash, N. Zerbe, M. Zuckerman

Testimony of Richard T. Dewling, Commissioner,
Department of Environmental Protection

Joint Public Hearing

Sub-Committee on Government Operations of the Assembly
Appropriations Committee and the Assembly Energy and Natural
Resources Committee

April 27, 1987

As Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection, I am New Jersey's State Historic Preservation Officer. In this capacity, I am responsible for coordinating and implementing the State's efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect New Jersey's precious non-renewable historic resources.

Our responsibilities fall into two main areas. First, the Office of New Jersey Heritage administers all of New Jersey's state and federal historic preservation programs. Second, our Division of Parks and Forestry is responsible for managing and interpreting New Jersey's 24 state-owned historic sites. 1.25 million people annually visit these significant historic sites.

Through these various programs, we have the opportunity to learn about the preservation needs facing our state.

The greatest need, both for publicly and privately owned historic structures is for capital funds. Since 1980, there has been no capital funding available at the federal level; consequently, the burden for maintaining historic structures has fallen onto the State and the private sector. An urgent need currently exists for capital funding. This need is so critical that we must take decisive steps to significantly increase funding. I would now like to outline the existing programs for funding historic rehabilitation projects and the steps which the Department of Environmental Protection

recommends for additional support.

There is currently no federal funding for buying or rehabilitating historic structures. In addition, there has been a steady decline in the amount of federal historic sites survey and planning funds. In 1979, the states received a total of \$60 million; New Jersey received \$850,000. In 1987 the states received \$20 million; New Jersey received \$414,000. DEP is currently working with New Jersey's congressional delegates and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers on a FY 1988 proposal to increase the states' appropriation to \$60 million. \$27 million of these funds will be for the acquisition and development of historic properties. If passed, it is anticipated that New Jersey would receive approximately \$1 million.

At the state level, the mechanism for funding historic rehabilitation projects is the New Jersey Historic Trust. The Trust's legislated purpose is to promote historic preservation in New Jersey by encouraging the participation of the private sector. It provides matching grants and low-interest loans to non-profit historical societies and preservation organizations for the repair, purchase, moving or other direct protection of threatened historic structures, and accepts and manages gifts, easements, and appropriations.

The Department of Environmental Protection is committed to the efforts of the New Jersey Historic Trust. We support them

and Assemblyman Frelinghuysen on A-3467 which provides \$2 million to the Trust for 50/50 matching grants for historic rehabilitation projects. If the numerous private and public agencies working to preserve our state's heritage are going to be successful in their efforts, this type of capital funding assistance is vital.

Similar to the privately owned historic resources, New Jersey's 24 state-owned historic sites are in need of a stable funding source. The projected capital need for these sites for the next three years is \$9,230,000. The only remaining funding sources are the Division's annual appropriated budget and the proposed Natural Resources Restoration and Preservation Bill (A-2195) / (S-1897).

There are no longer any Green Acres funds available for the acquisition or development of State-owned properties. However, the 1978 and 1983 Green Acres Bond Funds have benefitted historic sites through \$4,325,000. for acquisition and \$7,739,000. for development.

If we as a State want to preserve our publicly held historic resources, we need to be committed to allocating the resources necessary to properly restore and maintain them for future generations. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection is energetically working to insure that there is a stable funding source for both private and public sector

historic preservation projects. As the agency responsible for the protection of New Jersey's natural and built environment, DEP seeks legislative support for the needs of historic preservation in New Jersey.

PUBLIC HEARING
300 YEARS OF NEW JERSEY HISTORY

APRIL 27, 1987

PRESENTATION BY NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

101X

PRESERVATION GOALS OF THE STATE ARCHIVES

My name is Caesar Iacovone. I am the Director of the Division of Archives and Records Management.

Thank you for the opportunity to present these remarks. Your topic is 300 years of New Jersey history. Our division is the repository of New Jersey's documentary heritage.

I represent an institution that has a very special mission in the field of New Jersey history. The State Archives is the primary preserver of the written record of New Jersey's colonial and state history, as well as the public's research assistant and interpreter.

Regrettably, of the several thousand visiting researchers who come through our doors each year, probably fewer than fifty are high school age. Clearly, there is something wrong with that kind of statistic. This statistic is particularly saddening when we view it in light of recent legislation enacted mandating the teaching of New Jersey history in our public schools. With our current facilities and staff resources, we literally cannot accommodate visits by school children.

One of the important challenges facing the State Archives today is finding ways to increase the numbers of people of all ages and walks of life who know about and use our facilities, holdings, and services. We intend to broaden interest in New Jersey state, local, and family history by means of

mass distribution of informational flyers [such as the one you have received this morning], a wide range of videotape introductory programs, historical exhibits, and expanded facilities to serve our patrons and school children.

Today I want to tell you something about what the State Archives is doing to meet what is its greatest challenge: the preservation of the written record of our state's history. Are we losing our memory? Well, not yet; but it is a real possibility.

At a Rider College Conference last month, Secretary of State Jane Burgio opened those proceedings with the following remark about the State Archives: she said, "The Archives is solid history." -- and so it is. But unfortunately, some of that "solid history" is disintegrating into not so solid crumbly little bits.

Let me tell you something about the preservation efforts of the State Archives by opening with an excerpt from one of New Jersey's colonial laws:

In Burlington, 5 December 1760:

WHEREAS the Care and Preservation of the Publick Records of this Colony, is highly worthy [of] the Attention of the Legislature; and as destruction of them by Fire, would be introductive of the greatest Distress to all the Freeholders within the same: In order to prevent as much as possible so great a Calamity, We the House of Representatives do pray, that it may be Enacted;

...That a proper House for the Conservation of the Publick Records in the Secretary's Office, shall be erected at Burlington, and another at Perth-Amboy..., in such Parts of the said Cities as shall be of most convenient Access to the Publick...; and proper Places for the Conservation of the Records shall be made therein.

AND BE IT ENACTED..., That to complete the said Work...it shall...be lawful for the Treasurers of this Colony..., to pay...such Sum or Sums, not exceeding Three Hundred Pounds, to either of the said Places, nor above Six Hundred Pounds in the Whole....

That act, passed 226 years ago, represented quite an auspicious beginning for New Jersey's governmental archives program. The high value placed by the legislature on the public records of the colony is evident in that charming passage: "Destruction of them by Fire, would be introductive of the greatest Distress...". We look back wistfully, admiring our forebears' commitment to building suitable facilities for archives storage in not one, but two towns: what were then New Jersey's twin capitals of Burlington and Perth Amboy.

How have we done in the intervening two and a quarter centuries? Is it true, as some wags have insisted, that the 1760 law was both the first -- and last -- preservation initiative affecting the New Jersey State Archives? Well the answer, to be precise, is that progress in developing the State Archives' buildings and program has been intermittent. And then again, six hundred pounds does not buy what it used to, even allowing for the dollar's devaluation.

There has been some confusion about who or what the State Archives is. Prior to 1920, the chief responsibility for preserving state records rested with the Secretary of State. The State Archives did not assume a distinct identity of its own until the creation -- in 1920 -- of the short-lived Public Record Office. In the 67 years since then, we have undergone at least four name changes and functional permutations, and have carried on our work under two different departments.

That is the bad news. The good news is that we have defied that fundamental law which says: inevitably, to reorganize an agency of the state bureaucracy is to wreck it, and to rename it is to disguise the wreckage. On the contrary, the State Archives is alive, well, and in the early stages of an ambitious building and preservation program that will carry us into the 21st century.

The archives serves as the official repository for all colonial and state government records of enduring value. Our holdings date from the 17th century to the present, and include primarily the records of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the state government. We also maintain some important non-governmental records that have strong connections with New Jersey history, such as the records of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and -- received just last year -- the files of the New Jersey lines of the Pennsylvania and Penn Central Railroad network.

The State Archives' official title is the "Bureau of Archives and Records Preservation", a functional unit of the Division of Archives and Records Management in the Department of State. We are pleased to be reunited with the Secretary of State's Office, where our 226-year-old institutional roots lie.

The reorganization that produced the archives in its present and -- we hope -- final form, occurred just a year ago, when Governor Kean, a one-time history teacher himself, and Secretary of State Jane Burgio grouped several sections of our division into three bureaus based on function: archives, micrographics, and records management. They determined that this arrangement would help to achieve one of the Department of State's primary goals: the preservation of New Jersey's permanent public records.

Physically, the archives has its present quarters in the basement of the State Library building in Trenton, although our main division offices, and micrographics and records management bureaus occupy facilities just outside the city in Ewing Township.

So, besides all this salutary reorganization, what is going on at the State Archives in terms of document preservation? Quite a lot, actually. Our staff has light-heartedly adapted a popular trademark to label our program: "SPI" or "Strategic Preservation Initiative".

Two long-term preservation goals of the archives will improve our program structurally. First, and perhaps most important, is the planning and construction of a new and fully equipped archives building. Second is the

hiring of a trained staff of preservation administrators and conservators to meet both our own needs and those of other public records-keeping agencies in New Jersey.

We have made steady progress during the past several months in promoting the construction of a new archives facility. Although considerable planning has yet to be done, our division proposes a major new building incorporating specialized receiving, processing and vault storage areas, much expanded public reference facilities for manuscripts, microfilm and machine-readable records, conference and lecture rooms, exhibit preparation and display areas, a central computer network, and conservation and photography labs. The conservation lab alone is projected to be 2,000 square feet in size. And...if you have ever tried to visit downtown Trenton on some weekdays, you will appreciate this: our plans include ample public parking.

Our second long-term initiative is the development of useful job titles for the many professional and technical positions needed to staff the preservation program. We must be able to hire trained, competent conservators to undertake this vital part of our program. In 1985 we obtained two professional conservator job titles; we hope soon to establish two or three additional ones.

When will these grand goals be reached? That is literally a multimillion dollar question. We hope -- within two to three years. Optimistic? Perhaps. But we are enthusiastic about our chances of succeeding.

While work goes on in that larger, long-range sphere, the archives' SPI program also features some important ongoing and short-term activities that I would like to describe.

Starting last year, the Department of State built into the archives' annual budget \$70,000 for contracting preservation consultants to survey the archives' needs, and for direct conservation treatment of our manuscripts and volumes in the greatest need. We have awarded a total \$105,000 in survey, consulting, and treatment services contracts for 1987 and 1988. The preservation survey of our present facility and holdings was done in January. Actual document treatments will start next week. And, until we have treatment facilities and staff of our own, we intend repeating this process each year.

For many years the archives has had microfilming facilities within our own division. Coordinated by the archives publications office, the microfilm unit has done a limited amount of filming of New Jersey newspapers, manuscripts, and bound records, and reel duplication for the archives itself and for dozens of libraries, historical societies, colleges and universities, and the public.

The present and anticipated need for this service, of course, far outstrips our current capabilities. We want to upgrade the program to meet these needs, particularly as we anticipate the resumption of a major statewide effort -- the New Jersey Newspaper Project -- during the next few years.

Our micrographics bureau is also responsible for studying applications for advanced record-keeping technologies such as optical disk. The archives itself presently does not use record media other than traditional hard-copy, microfilm and fiche, audio and videotape. However, the escalating trend towards adopting the computer and machine-readable records demands our increasing vigilance and input, otherwise masses of modern records of permanent value would be lost due to storage on impermanent media.

That, in brief form, is the State Archives' "Strategic Preservation Initiative". Here are the basic facts: our records represent the raw materials of history, which we all need now and will need in the future. It is therefore essential that the work of preserving these records go forward. If it does not, I can tell you with certainty that many of the documents of our state's history will -- by the end of this century -- either crumble into dust just sitting on shelves, or be in such a precarious condition as to make public access to the originals impossible.

We will continue to do our part to preserve New Jersey's history and make it available to future generations. We will need help. I hope we can count on your support.

THE CITY OF BRIDGETON

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
CITY HALL ANNEX - 181 E. COMMERCE STREET
BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY 08302-2668



(609) 455-3230
Ext. 223

May 1, 1987

Michael J. Basarab, Aide
Assembly Appropriations Sub Committee on Government Operations
OLF - CN - 068
State House Annex
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Mr. Basarab:

The attached testimony concerning the direction of historic preservation efforts in the State of New Jersey is forwarded to you in response to the April 27th public hearing announcement entitled "300 Years of N.J. History - Preservation or Destruction." I trust this information will be useful to members of the Committee as they structure programs designed to preserve New Jersey's historic assets.

Please do not hesitate to contact either Mayor Rainear or me if we can be of any further assistance or if additional information is required.

Sincerely,

Timothy A. Brill, Director
Department of Planning
Historic District Officer

TAB/dws

116X



THE CITY OF BRIDGETON
NEW JERSEY

DONALD H. RAINEAR
MAYOR

TELEPHONE: (609) 455-3230 EXT. 200

May 1, 1987

The City of Bridgeton is a small urban center in the middle of rural, western Cumberland County, totally committed to the philosophy of historic preservation. With a population of roughly 19,000 persons, Bridgeton faces many of the same problems as the State's larger cities, only on a much more manageable scale. Fortunately, our City also has a colorful history and extraordinary architectural heritage to base revitalization activities on.

Bridgeton's concerted preservation endeavors date back to 1978, when the City's current administration was elected to office on the "Bring Back Bridgeton" ticket. From the outset, historic preservation was regarded as the best way for Bridgeton to revitalize its business district and to improve its neighborhoods. Bridgeton's Historic Sites Survey was completed with State assistance in 1979, documenting an extensive 2,200-structure district of historically and architecturally interesting buildings. In 1980, the Planning Board's design review process for exterior alterations in the Historic Conservation Zone was established for our 100-structure central business district.

Bridgeton's Historic District was entered on both the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 1982, creating New Jersey's largest Historic District. In 1983, the Bridgeton-Cumberland Tourist Association was founded to promote the City's historic image to potential visitors and coordinate with State tourism development efforts. During 1983, the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Main Street Approach was also incorporated into Bridgeton's aggressive downtown revitalization program, stimulating economic development within the context of historic preservation. Bridgeton's multi-year Neighborhood Preservation Program in the historic East Lake section of the City was also established in 1983, combining low-and moderate-income housing opportunities with high-quality historic rehabilitation projects.

In 1984, the City adopted our Historic District Ordinance providing protection and a mandatory design review process for the entire 2,200-structure National Register District. Bridgeton's designation as a Main Street New Jersey pilot community under the Department of Environmental Protection's Office of New Jersey Heritage in 1984 helped to catalyze our downtown renaissance. Since 1984, more than 40 new businesses have opened their doors in downtown Bridgeton.

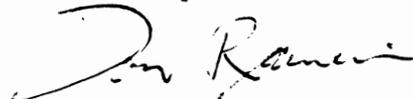
The City celebrated its tricentennial with a year-long series of truly special events in 1986, further emphasizing the relationship between Bridgeton's past and its promising future. The philosophy of preservation has been firmly implanted in all City planning documents and operations as an integral component of the City's development. Historic preservation is also encouraging reinvestment, strengthening property values and creating jobs for area residents while maintaining Bridgeton's unique character.

Historic preservation is truly a team effort bringing together residents, property owners, contractors, financial institutions and all levels of government. Bridgeton's historic preservation program has resulted in hundreds of visible improvements in virtually every City neighborhood. Obviously, State assistance has played an essential role in the renaissance of historic Bridgeton.

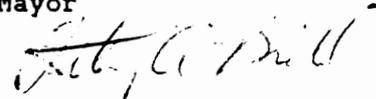
For the kind of impressive progress we've experienced in recent years in the City of Bridgeton to continue, it is vitally important for legislative support for proposals such as A-3467 to also continue. While State funds for the repair, restoration, purchase and/or relocation of exceptional historic properties in New Jersey should certainly be granted relative priority, other opportunities for the preservatiopn of neighborhoods and business districts should not be overlooked.

Bridgeton is an important example of the historic preservation process at work to revitalize a small town while maintaining unique historic assets. With your assistance and continued support, historic preservation can work in countless other towns and cities throughout New Jersey. The needs are great, but the dividends are priceless.

Sincerely,



Donald H. Rainear
Mayor



Timothy A. Brill, Director
Department of Planning
Historic District Officer

TAB/dws

JOHN BRUCE DODD • ARCHITECT

POST OFFICE BOX 43
LAYTON, NJ 07851

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

(201) 948-3268

25th April, 1987

Mr. Michael J. Basarab, Aide
Assembly Appropriations Sub-Committee
on Government Operations
New Jersey State Legislature
State House Annex, CN-068
Trenton, NJ 08625

re: Proposal A-3467
New Jersey Historic Trust

Dear Sir:

As a practising New Jersey Restoration Architect, I am in contact with clients attempting various projects involving preservation of historic structures within the State of New Jersey. These clients range from government bodies -- Federal, County and Municipal -- to organizations and private owners of structures representing the long history of New Jersey's heritage.

The problems of funding for both purchase and restoration are always major factors in the success of the project and I wish, therefore, to express my full support of Proposal A-3467. The system of matching grants is, I believe, the most powerful influence and incentive in the effort to raise funds from the public and other supporting bodies; I applaud this approach. I also applaud the attempt of the State Government to participate more fully through this means in developing a program to rescue the structural evidence of the history of New Jersey.

The State of New Jersey saw many of the most important events of the Revolutionary War and yet the rest of the country seems mostly unaware of this fact. New Jersey needs to improve its image by greater emphasis upon its contributions to the achievements of the nation both in this period of its early history and in other aspects of national development, such as industrial innovation. There is no better way to enhance the public image of the State than through improvement and promotion of its architectural record of these contributions. Well-maintained historic sites also provide major support for the tourist industry.

Mr. Michael J. Basarab, Aide
Assembly Appropriations Committee
New Jersey State Legislature

-2-

25th April, 1987

Despite a disastrous record of losses by demolition and decay of many of our most significant historic buildings, there are many still standing in New Jersey that are worthy of a preservation commitment from both the State Government and the public. I would like to emphasize, however, that there is an urgent need for comprehensive surveys of the architectural and engineering heritage throughout the State in order to establish lists of the most outstanding structures. With the growing interest of the public in preservation, it is important to ensure that comparative evaluations are made so that funds are used on the most significant historic structures and not spent on lesser buildings. I believe that consideration should be given to including, in A-3467, provision for grants for surveys, so that there is more assurance that preservation grants will be reserved for the most worthy of our remaining historic structures.

In the course of my work I have seen delays in preservation and even abandonment of historically important buildings because of a lack of funds. Proposal A-3467 could ease this problem.

The need for stabilization (or temporary protection) is frequently overlooked in programming preservation efforts. Lack of funds regularly delays purchase of historic structures or, after purchase, the commencement of restoration. Stabilization carried out by persons qualified in restoration work can prevent the continued ravages of deterioration and, in the long run, prevent the enormous added costs which result from deterioration allowed to persist over a number of years. In fact, with so many significant historic structures currently needing assistance within the State of New Jersey, restriction of the use of a large part of the funds from the A-3467 Proposal for the next few years for purchasing and stabilization only (or, in emergency, relocation) might be a wise long-range policy; the costly restoration process can await the future, as long as the structure is protected from weather and hazards of fire and vandalism. Furthermore, for projects that are to be completely or partially funded from private sources, stabilization acts as an incentive in the fund-raising process required for subsequent restoration.

Please add my name to those supporting passage of A-3467.

Yours sincerely,



John Bruce Dodd



DELAWARE AND RARITAN
CANAL COMMISSION

27 April 1987

Mr. Michael J. Basarab
Aide to the Assembly Appropriations
Sub-Committee on Government Operations
Assembly Appropriations Committee
State House Annex, CN 068
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Dear Mr. Basarab:

Mr. Kirkland regrets that he was unable to present this
in person but he was called for Jury Duty.

We hope you receive this in time to include this as part
of the record.

Very truly yours,

Patricia A. Greenwald
Administrative Assistant

PRALLSVILLE MILLS

P.O. BOX 539

STOCKTON, NJ 08559-0539

609-397-2000

**EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR**
James C. Amon

COMMISSIONERS
Benjamin B. Kirkland
Chairman

Martin D. Jessen
Vice-Chairman

Donald B. Jones
Treasurer

Stuart R. Zaikov
Arthur J. Holland

Richard T. Dewling
John C. Bullitt

Winona D. Nash
Frank J. Torpey

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Thomas H. Kean, *Governor*

Richard T. Dewling, *Commissioner*

1157

TESTIMONY BY BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, CHAIRMAN
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMMISSION ON 27 APRIL 1987 TO
THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE AND THE ASSEMBLY ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Members of the New Jersey Assembly, good morning. My name is Benjamin Kirkland, I am the Chairman of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission, which is a State agency (part of the Department of Environmental Protection) charged with planning for the development of the 60 mile D & R Canal State Park.

It is a pleasure for me to speak in behalf of historic preservation today because it is an issue of great importance to the D & R Canal Park. The Canal Park is a State & Nationally registered historic site and can serve as an example of the matters before us today.

Within the last few months the Sunday Trenton Times Travel Section has twice run front page articles about vacation trips to American cities whose attractions include historic canals. Washington D.C.'s Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was featured one week and, more recently, an article on the pleasures to be found in the State of Virginia included a photograph of boats on a canal in Norfolk.

When I saw these articles I had to ask myself if newspapers in Washington and Norfolk ever ran travel articles about the charms of New Jersey's Delaware and Raritan Canal. I suspect that they have not, and yet our own D & R has as much potential to draw visitors as the C & O, the canal in Norfolk, or any other American canal for that matter.

The entire 60 mile length of the D & R Canal is a State Park, it is a ribbon of green weaving through central New Jersey. But it is so much more than that. The very land along much of the canal is as hallowed as any ground in America. The Revolutionary Battles of Trenton and Princeton were fought on sites that now adjoin the canal. The route of Washington's Army after he crossed the Delaware, marched to Trenton, from there to Princeton, and then to his winter headquarters in Morristown is the route now followed by the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Evidence of the D & R's historic importance is readily apparent. Nationally registered historic districts -- from little canal communities like Port Mercer and Griggstown to larger, wonderfully preserved districts in Lambertville, Trenton, and Princeton -- line the entire route of the canal. Canal structures, hand crafted in the 19th century, also speak of the canal's heritage. Locktender and bridgetender houses still stand next to the locks and bridges. Stone arched culverts, cobblestoned spillways, and masonry locks remind us of a time when craftsmanship was an important criteria for public works. The very essence of the canal is historic. It speaks

eloquently of a time when transportation was not a matter of getting on the Interstate highway.

So, if the old D & R has all of these wonderful features, why don't newspapers from around the country urge their readers to head toward central New Jersey? The answer does not compliment us, but it never-the-less inescapable. New Jersey has not been a very good steward of this precious resource. The D & R is not about to be destroyed but it wears its 150 years with obvious fatigue. It needs to be better cared for so that it can be cared about more widely. We need to repair its historic features, make the canal more accessible and more useful, and to enhance the relationship between this historic structure and the land through which it flows. In short, the D & R Canal is one of the county's most valuable historic resources but its potential is not being reached for want of financial support.

As a State-owned resource, it is clear that it is the principle responsibility for preserving and enhancing the canal as a historic resource. We have had a long history of receiving help from local governments and from private organizations and people. To continue receiving this help, however, the State must demonstrate that it is contributing to the goal to a far greater degree than we have to date.

The beauty and rich historic importance of New Jersey deserve to be seen and widely appreciated. The actions of a far sighted government at this critical point in our history can help to assure that we will be able to fulfill our great potential.

John Penn

Copy / included

The New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism in the State Department of Commerce and Economic Development welcomes this opportunity to appear before this committee to discuss our role in promoting our historic sites. We applaud this committee's initiatives under the fine leadership of Assemblyman Rodney Frelinghuysen and Assemblywoman Maureen Ogden, to create attention, action and support to this issue in our state.

The theme of this committee's hearing. "Three Hundred Years of New Jersey History-Preservation or Destruction, issues a call for change, discussion and action. New Jersey's History is important to our Division's tourism marketing, planning and promotional activities.

Our state history, especially impressive during the Revolutionary War era, is a major force of our tourism activities. It helps sell our state by inviting visitors to experience our past and visit our historic sites which naturally helps support other tourism related industries such as overnight lodging, restaurants, gas stations, etc.

As you all know, we have had great success with our "New Jersey and You, Perfect Together campaign. This campaign has created an upbeat and very positive feeling about our state. This has dramatically affected our economy, economic development activities, employment and real estate values.

The New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism advocates patriot Patrick Henry's convictions. He said, "I know no better way of judging the future, ^{and} (by) saving the past." His wisdom expressed centuries ago is still appropriate.

MARKETING PLAN

Cognizant of how important our state's cultural and historic facilities are to our tourism plan, the Division developed a marketing plan to create a greater awareness of our state's historic and cultural wealth, to strengthen the overall image of New Jersey and to boost tourism visitation to historic and cultural sites and events.

In 1982 the exciting challenge of our Division was to effectively expand consumer identification of New Jersey as a appealing tourist destination. Aware of the limited economic and employment impact of historic and cultural attractions, the state's natural and man made attractions (i.e. beaches, rivers, mountains, recreational areas and amusement parks) were promoted as a means of creating a tourism base.

Having reached this initial goal, the Division in FY 1985 developed programs to expand the scope of tourism to the state. New Jersey is known as the "Crossroads of the Revolution" because of the numerous and significant battles fought on our soil.

Also, New Jersey is known as a "Gateway State" because of the tens of thousands of immigrants who settled here to build new lives and ~~enriched~~ enriched our cultural heritage.

These factors, together with state's location in the middle of the northeast corridor between Boston and Washington, D.C. and adjacent to the major metropolitan areas of New York and Philadelphia resulted in a large inventory of historic and ethnically enriching cultural locales.

The State Division of Travel and tourism contracted with the U.S. Travel Data Center to conduct a study which revealed that of 699 qualified respondents, only 22% participated in such activities in New Jersey, indicating a lesser awareness of the state's attractions in comparison to the neighboring Pennsylvania and New York. Qualified respondents were individuals who had visited a historic site or attended a cultural event within the past six months.

This survey emphasized the need to increase the level of awareness of our state's historic and cultural sites to the consumer and of the need to develop an ambitious and successful promotional campaign.

As a result, the "GUIDE TO NEW JERSEY'S UNIQUE HERITAGE" was produced. This guide catalogued the many historic and cultural sites and events open to the public in New Jersey. We benefited from the cultural and historic communities support of this publication, including their research and information gathering activities.

Our survey findings provided inspiration and direction to creating a television advertising campaign to inform the public of the availability of the "GUIDE TO NEW JERSEY UNIQUE HERITAGE" and to promote our state's heritage and culture

It was appropriate to begin airing our "Battle of Trenton" tv commercials on December 25, 1985. That date commemorated the famous Washington crossing the Delaware. The vivid and dramatic commercials depicted with stirring accuracy the "Battle of Trenton" which turned the tide of the American Revolution. Also, the press coverage on the commercial shoot at Waterloo Village resulted in awareness of the campaign before airing.

Let me emphasize that our new campaign was carefully and thoughtfully orchestrated to ensure success and effectiveness. When the commercial's production was completed, the Division presented a preview to the media and travel and tourism industry. It was appropriately held at the Old Barracks in Trenton.

As part of this new effort, special advertising was developed. The campaign elements included a 30 and 60 second tv spots, radio spots and full page, four color ads in national and trade magazines.

The three week campaign reached over 12 1/2 million households in eight targeted market areas of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. The radio campaign, also three weeks long, reached 23 1/2 million households within 13 market areas.

The results of our tourism campaign ad ~~especially significant to this committee and they~~ have impacted on our tourism marketing and promotional activities. I ~~shall~~ ^{WILL ELABORATE} enumerate on them:

* The awareness of New Jersey's historic and cultural attractions increased. A post campaign study of U.S. Travel Data Center indicated the campaign impacted on the subject markets despite the short time span between the December and January surveys. During the first three weeks of the campaign, USDTC reported 5% of respondents recalled the commercials. Awareness of names and locations of specific historic sites increased by as much as 11% in certain geographic markets targeted in the campaign.

* Sites promoted in the campaign reported increased attendance. The campaign resulted in ~~boosting~~ visitation at many sites and events throughout the state. A typical example was the The Old Barracks in Trenton which reported a 12% increase in attendance following the campaign.

* Request for brochures were beyond belief. The coupon response to print advertisements for the Division's Historic/Cultural brochures, "A GUIDE TO NEW JERSEY'S HERITAGE HERITAGE", were quickly depleted.

* Broad media coverage resulted for the entire tourism promotional program. Each phase of the campaign, including the research studies, created wide media interest which resulted in full page, front page and color photographic coverage in newspapers and magazines, wire service coverage and features and features and interviews by major television and radio stations. This kind of media interest continues.

* Division was recognized for the various aspects of this campaign. Several awards were presented, especially for "GUIDE TO NEW JERSEY'S UNIQUE HERITAGE" and television commercial. Of special note, the National/Society of Daughters of American Revolution presented a national citation. This recognition emphasized the credibility and success of our tourism campaign for historic sites and the media coverage which played an important part of our campaign.

The New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism is committed to having history be a major part of our state tourism destination...We know that our historic attractions, from historic towns ^{like} ~~of~~ Burlington, Camp May, Princeton and Trenton to historic sites such as Waterloo Village, Allaire Village, Batsto and Ringwood Manor etc. can be ~~detours~~ ^{stops} to travelers coming to our state, ~~or staying longer.~~

* Our press trips highlight our history

*Our fam trips for tour operators and planners feature our historic sites

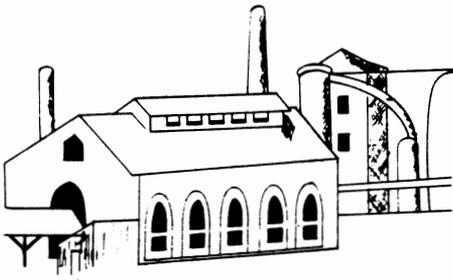
Our seasonal press kits and news releases spotlight our historic facilities

* Our advertising-broadcast commercials and print ads emphasize our history

*Our literature from GUIDE TO NEW JERSEY' UNIQUE HERITAGE TO OUR regional guides etc. promote our history.

Our history is part of our state's glorious past. The New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism shares a responsibility to promoting preservation for tomorrow's generations. This is so important to our understanding the ~~future~~ future. Our state's history and New Jersey tourism are indeed perfect together. We like this match and want to make it better.

Our Director, Noreen Bodman, wants to work closely with this committee and looks forward with eagerness and enthusiasm to increasing history's role in our New Jersey quality of life.



Musconetcong Foundrymen Historical Societ

P.O. Box 104, Netcong, New Jersey 078

Raymond Cantor
Aide To Assembly Energy And Natural Resources Committee
State House Annex
CN 068
Trenton, N.J. 08625

April 26, 1987

Dear Mr. Cantor:

The Musconetcong Foundrymen Historical Society is based in the communities of Netcong and Port Morris in Morris County and Stanhope in Sussex County. The organization seeks to preserve historical information, preserve historic sites, and disseminate historical information to the general public. We therefore strongly urge you to vote affirmatively for the proposed \$2,000,000 appropriation for the New Jersey Historic Trust which will be used to promote repair, restoration, purchase, or relocation of historic properties listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places.

To date, the state has placed little emphasis on preserving its historic treasures. This trend must be reversed before it is too late. The passage of the appropriation should begin that reversal.

Thank you for your consideration of our remarks.

Lorraine M. Bender

Lorraine Bender
President



CITY OF ASBURY PARK
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
1 MUNICIPAL PLAZA
ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY 07712
201-775-2100

April 23, 1987.

Honorable Rodney P. Frelinghuysen
Subcommittee Chairman of Government Operations
Assembly Appropriations Committee
State House Annex
CN 068
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Attention: Micheal Basarab

Dear Mr. Basarab:

The City of Asbury Park submits this letter of testimony in support of legislative initiatives to create statewide funding sources for the restoration and preservation of New Jersey's historic resources. The City writes this letter of support with two separate legislative initiatives in mind. First, we see a need in the State of New Jersey for a Main Street revitalization program such as the one contained in the proposed 1984 Main Street Revitalization Acts (A-2911, A-2089, A-2657 and S-2490) and second, we are in support of creating a trust fund, such as the proposed "New Jersey Historic Preservation and Urban Economic Development Bond Act" (A-28) to lessen the municipal burden involved in maintaining and restoring publicly-owned historic structures.

Asbury Park is an oceanfront community of 17,000. It was founded in the late 1800s and developed into a successful resort community by 1900. In addition to being a popular summer retreat, the City contained one of the regions earliest and largest central business districts, which was patronized regularly by shoppers from throughout the region.

At one time, Asbury Park contained many ornate residential and commercial structures that were characteristic of Nineteenth Century resort and Main Street architecture. Today very few of those structures remain. The majority of those still standing are in varying stages of deterioration. In essence, the City has lost much of the historic character that it once possessed.

Asbury Park is an urban aid city; it contains all of the problems of the State's larger urban areas on a smaller scale. With the problems of a deteriorated taxable base, a high proportion of residents who are either socially dependent or on fixed incomes and a small commercial sector, the City's government and its private property owners face fiscal constraints which severely limit their ability to maintain, let alone restore, the historic resources remaining in the City. As a result, Asbury Park, which was once the gem of the Jersey Shore, has seen

Letter to Assemblyman Frelinghuysen
April 23, 1987.
page 2

historic resources deteriorate and in some cases, destroyed.

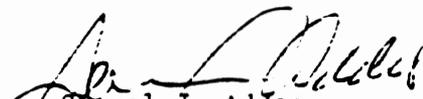
There is an earnest desire in Asbury Park to maximize the potential of the City's historic character. Preservation of this character can be the cornerstone of an economic revitalization scheme. In particular, the commercial sector, which includes both the City's downtown and its boardwalk, can reap a tremendous benefit by capitalizing on the historic resources that now lay dormant. With adequate funding to encourage and sponsor competent rehabilitations and restorations, the revitalization process need not entail destroying the architectural and historical integrity that still exists in Asbury Park.

In the City's commercial center, which includes its Central Business District and State Route 71, there are several registered structures, several NRHP eligible structures and many buildings built before the turn of the century featuring intricate facades. There is a latent late Nineteenth Century Main Street character which can be restored if the proper funding and encouragements are provided. All planning studies of this area have recommended a concentration on historic facade treatments; unfortunately, due to a stagnant local economy and a lack of funding for historic preservation, neither the City or local businesses have been able to mount an historic rehabilitation effort. The provision of start up capital and matching loans would be a valuable contribution by the State, in accordance with an organized Main Street program.

In addition to Main Street funds, the City also supports the creation of a historic preservation trust fund to help public bodies manage the costs of maintaining and restoring historically significant public structures. This has general applications to all public bodies but, in the case of Asbury Park, city-owned public beachfront structures have been partially closed because the costs of the extensive repairs required are beyond the means of the City's budget.

The City of Asbury Park would like the Committee to design and approve a package of bills which will encourage the restoration of historic commercial districts and allow distressed cities to maintain and repair publicly-owned historic structures. It is our contention that retail and tourist centers can benefit significantly from programs which foster appreciation of New Jersey's historic resources and that the maximization of these resources is an important public purpose deserving legislative support.

Sincerely yours,


Samuel J. Addeo
City Manager

SJA/KF/dm

Christ Church in New Brunswick

Since we worship in a church which is a registered historical landmark, the people of Christ Church, New Brunswick, are very concerned with the responsibility of New Jersey's past. However, our experience over the last year or so has taught us that this responsibility has a very high cost. We are a colonial parish of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey. We were founded in 1742, and the tower of our church is the only surviving pre-Revolutionary public structure in the city of New Brunswick. Indeed, it was from the tower of Christ Church that the Declaration of Independence was publicly read for the third time.

Over the last decade or so, downtown New Brunswick has been experiencing a rebuilding boom of impressive proportions. The boom has been considerably inspired by Johnson and Johnson for whom a new high-rise headquarters has been built on one side of our church. A Hyatt Regency Hotel, now owned by Johnson and Johnson, was erected on another side. Other building activity which is planned or underway includes a domed shopping mall and a multi-tiered parking garage to be constructed adjacent to our church.

We were concerned to learn that the city had persuaded the Historical Society of New Jersey to decertify the entire Hiram Market Historic Area, of which Christ Church is a part, in order that these structures might be built. The oral assurance that Christ Church and four other historic structures would be recertified at some point was not the assurance that we were looking for. It is sufficiently unusual to decertify an entire historic area rather than a single site that utter consternation ensued. That State Senator Lynch, who is also Mayor Lynch of New Brunswick, is the co-sponsor of a bill whose purpose, in part, is to protect historic sites in New Jersey, has increased our confusion. This is especially so since the city of New Brunswick has not invoked the mandatory review of the situation by the New Jersey State Review Board as required by state law.

It seems to us that several agencies of government have defaulted on their responsibilities. We do not understand the

city's actions with respect to their Historic Area. Nor do we understand why the State Historical Society would agree, even if only for a time, to declare the land on which New Brunswick citizens stood to hear the reading of the Declaration of Independence no longer significant in order to make way for a multi-storeyed, multi-colored parking garage. It should not be necessary to appeal beyond the state of New Jersey in order to preserve the state's heritage for the posterity of New Jersey.

Walpack Historical Society
P.O. Box 3
Walpack Center, N.J. 07881

Dear Mr. Cantor;

On behalf of the Walpack Historical Society, I would like to express our support for proposal A-3467--the appropriation of two million dollars to the New Jersey Historic Trust.

We have all seen to often the destruction of many New Jersey Register homes and feel that in order for present and future New Jerseyians to understand their State's past, that certain homes should be set aside. With the appropriation of this money, we will be able to save more landmarks and thus have something to truly be proud of.

My Sincerest Regards,

Bob Williams

Bob Williams
President

cc: [unclear]

128X

MAY 6 1987

Historical Society of Princeton, New Jersey

BAINBRIDGE HOUSE

158 NASSAU STREET ... PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Office: (609) 921-6748

Library-Research: (609) 921-6817

April 24, 1987



Assemblyman Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Chairman
Sub-Committee on Government Operations
State House Annex, CN-068
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Assemblyman Frelinghuysen:

I am writing on behalf of the Trustees and staff of the Historical Society of Princeton to convey our concern for the historic sites of New Jersey. We have witnessed here in Princeton in recent years a steady growth in interest about our own local history. This is indicated by the increase in the number of visitors to Bainbridge House, our 18th-century historical house museum and headquarters (over 13,000 visitors in 1986); the crowds we attract regularly for walking tours of Princeton; and the increase in support—financial and otherwise—from individuals, corporations and organizations.

The support we have received from state funds, primarily from the Historical Commission, Committee for the Humanities and Mercer County Cultural & Heritage Commission, has been a tremendous help in expanding and upgrading the services which we offer to the public. A recent grant from the Travel and Tourism Division will enable us to produce promotional materials covering the six historic sites in Princeton which are regularly open to the public.

We feel the historic sites in New Jersey are one of the state's great cultural resources and, for the sake of our own citizens as well as out-of-state visitors, deserve the funding required to preserve, interpret and publicize them properly.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy R. Clark

Nancy R. Clark
Director

NRC:akf

Raymond Cantor
Aide To Assembly Energy And Natural Resources
Committee
State House Annex
CN 068
Trenton, N.J. 08625

April 26, 1987

Dear Mr. Cantor:

I am writing to urge you to vote in favor of the \$2,000,000 appropriation (A3467) to the New Jersey Historic Trust to be used for matching grants for repair, restoration, purchase, or relocation of historic properties listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places.

I have worked with a private company in the field of cultural resource management in New Jersey for the last 14 years. During that time I have witnessed the low priority that has been given to the preservation of our state's historic sites. New Jersey has a proud heritage and has played a major role in many of our country's historical events. To date, this wealth of history has been largely ignored. As a result, many of our priceless historic sites have been allowed to deteriorate or be lost altogether.

Passage of the appropriation for the New Jersey Historic Trust will be a first step in reversing this neglect of our heritage. Our state's many historic sites could and should play a major role in promoting tourism in New Jersey. Therefore, the approval of the appropriation will not only contribute to the preservation of sites, but will also further growth in New Jersey's tourist industry.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.



Brian H. Morrell

April 27, 1987

**Assembly Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Assembly Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Government Operations**

The extraordinary optimism and resurgence of state pride that characterizes contemporary New Jersey life is in part the result of a deeper appreciation of our state's history. Important and new historical research is being done, and the study of New Jersey history, once the province of a select few, is now popular in many educational institutions and community-based organizations.

This progress, however, has come despite extremely limited resources and unsatisfactory state support. I believe the study and appreciation of New Jersey's past will become imperiled if state funding is not increased. For this reason, I respectfully urge a substantial increase in state funding to support and expand programs in historical preservation, scholarship and public history. This desperately needed funding will enable the New Jersey Historical Commission to strengthen its critically important programs in state and local history. Specifically, the Commission will be better able to foster public interest in New Jersey's rich ethnic history through its grants-in-aid program. Without this initiative, the reinterpretation of our past will be all the more difficult and we will be unable to keep alive intelligent historical inquiry.

At a time when America's historical legacy is threatened by public overindulgence with the here and now, New Jersey must strengthen its support of agencies that are committed to the study and popularization of our democratic past.

**Clement Alexander Price
Associate Professor of History
Rutgers University, Newark Campus**

